



紫金礦業集團股份有限公司
ZIJIN MINING GROUP COMPANY LIMITED*

(a joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)
(Stock Code : 2899)



2015 Interim Report



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Corporate Information

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Chen Jinghe (*Chairman*)
Wang Jianhua (*President*)
Qiu Xiaohua
Lan Fusheng
Zou Laichang
Fang Qixue (Appointed on 11 May 2015)
Lin Hongfu

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Li Jian

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Lu Shihua
Ding Shida
Qiu Guanzhou
Sit Hoi Wah, Kenneth

AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

Lu Shihua
Wang Jianhua (*President*)
Qiu Xiaohua
Li Jian
Ding Shida
Qiu Guanzhou
Sit Hoi Wah, Kenneth

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

Chen Jinghe
Lan Fusheng

SUPERVISORS

Lin Shuiqing
Xu Qiang
Zhang Yumin
Liu Wenhong
Fan Wensheng

COMPANY SECRETARY

Fan Cheung Man

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG

Unit 7503A, Level 75, International Commerce Centre
1 Austin Road West, Kowloon, Hong Kong

LEGAL ADDRESS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN THE PRC

1 Zijin Road, Shanghang County, Fujian Province, The PRC

LEGAL CONSULTANT OF THE COMPANY (HONG KONG LAWS)

Li & Partners

AUDITORS

PRC Auditors:
Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP

HONG KONG H SHARE REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited
Shops 1712-1716, 17th Floor, Hopewell Centre,
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WEBSITE

www.zjky.cn

STOCK CODE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange: 02899
Shanghai Stock Exchange: 601899

In this report, unless otherwise indicated in the context, the following expressions have the meanings set out below:

A Share(s)	The domestic share(s) issued by the Company to domestic investors with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange
Bayannaoer Zijin Director(s)	Bayannaoer Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company The director(s) of the Company
Gold Mountains, Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Guizhou Zijin	Guizhou Zijin Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
H Share(s)	The overseas-listed foreign invested share(s) in the Company's share capital, with a nominal value of RMB0.10 each, which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Hunchun Zijin	Hunchun Zijin Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Inner Mongolia Jinzhong	Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.
Jin Jiang	Jin Jiang Mining Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Jinyu, Jinyu (H.K.)	Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Kunyu Company	Luoyang Kunyu Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Longnan Zijin	Longnan Zijin Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Luoning Huatai	Luoning Huatai Mining Development Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Luoning Zijin	Luoning Zijin Gold Refinery Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Minxi Xinghang	Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited, a substantial shareholder of the Company
NKWE	NKWE Platinum Limited, an associate of the Company
Norton, Norton Gold Fields	Norton Gold Fields Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Pretium	Pretium Resources Inc.
Qinghai West Copper, Qinghai West	Qinghai West Copper Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Shaanxi Dadi	Shaanxi Dadi Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Shanxi Zijin	Shanxi Zijin Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Sharp Hero	Sharp Hero Developments Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Sprott	Sprott Inc.
Ting River Hydropower	Fujian Shanghang Ting River Hydropower Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company
Wancheng Commercial	Wancheng Commercial Dongshengmiao Company Limited, an associate of the Company
Wulatehouqi Zijin	Wulatehouqi Zijin Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Wuping Zijin	Wuping Zijin Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Wuqia Jinwang	Wuqia County Jinwang Mining Development Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Xinjiang Ashele	Xinjiang Ashele Copper Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company
Xinyi Zijin	Xinyi Zijin Mining Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
ZGC	JV Zeravshan LLC, a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Capital Investment, Zijin Capital Investment Company	Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Copper	Zijin Copper Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Finance	Zijin Mining Group Finance Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Zijin International	Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Real Estate	Fujian Zijin Real Estate Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company
Zijin Tongguan	Xiamen Zijin Tongguan Investment Development Company Limited, an associate of the Company

Basic Information for the Report

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

The board of Directors (the “Board”) of Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.* (the “Company”) announces the unaudited interim results of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the six months ended 30 June 2015 (“this period”/the “reporting period”). This report has been reviewed and passed by the Board and the audit and internal control committee.

The following unaudited consolidated financial information was prepared in accordance with China Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (“CAS”) and the related laws and regulations.

This report contains some forward looking statements and future plans of the Company, which do not constitute any actual commitment to investors. Investors are advised to exercise caution when dealing in the shares of the Company.

The report is published in both Chinese and English. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail over its English version.

EXTERNAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period, the price trend of gold was weak and remained fluctuating within a narrow range. The opening price of gold was US\$1,182.51 per ounce. It reached the highest at US\$1,307.63 per ounce and dropped to the lowest at US\$1,142.82 per ounce. The closing price was US\$1,172.18 per ounce and the average price was US\$1,206.02 per ounce, which represented a 6.6% decrease over the same period last year. Copper price was also under downside pressure. The opening price of copper in the London Metals Exchange (“LME”) was US\$6,273.5 per tonne. Its highest price was US\$6,481 per tonne and its lowest price was US\$5,339.5 per tonne. The closing price was US\$5,762 per tonne and the average price was US\$5,950 per tonne, which represented a decrease of 13.9% over the same period last year. The opening price of zinc in the LME was US\$2,177.25 per tonne. Its highest price was US\$2,404.5 per tonne and its lowest price was US\$1,964.5 per tonne. The closing price was US\$1,999 per tonne and the average price was US\$2,137 per tonne, which represented a 4.2% increase over the same period last year.

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRY

According to the statistics of China Gold Association, in the first half of 2015, China’s production of gold reached 228.735 tonnes in aggregate, representing an increase of 8.37% over the same period last year, in which mine-produced gold reached 191.689 tonnes.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Operation Overview

During the reporting period, the Group proactively adapted to the new norm of economic development and the need for transformation and upgrade, insisted on the “clinging to reforms, maintaining growth and boosting development” targets proposed by the Board as the main focus of work, strongly pushed for and implemented various measures for organic growth, enhanced efficiency and quality, sustained growth in the production volume of key products and achieved reduction in various costs. As a result, the Company’s net profit attributable to owners of the parent achieved growth against adverse market condition, which was remarkable.

During the reporting period, the Group generated a turnover of RMB38.832 billion, representing a 61.90% increase over the same period last year (same period last year: RMB23.986 billion), and realised a net profit attributable to owners of the parent of RMB1.341 billion, representing an increase of 20.89% over the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1.109 billion).

As at the end of June 2015, the Group’s total assets was RMB77.757 billion, representing a 3.46% increase over the beginning of the year (at beginning of the year: RMB75.160 billion), and the net assets attributable to owners of the listed company was RMB27.494 billion, representing a 2.01% decrease as compared with the beginning of the year (at beginning of the year: RMB28.059 billion).

1. Gold Business

During the reporting period, the Group produced 124,632kg of gold, representing a 108.92% growth over the same period last year (same period last year: 59,656kg), among which the Group produced 17,416kg of mine-produced gold, representing a 11.56% growth over the same period last year (same period last year: 15,612kg), among which Zijinshan gold and copper mine produced 4,708kg; Norton of Australia produced 2,666kg; Longnan Zijin produced 2,151kg; ZGC produced 1,504kg; Hunchun Zijin produced 1,314kg; Guizhou Shuiyindong gold mine produced 956kg, and other gold enterprises in the Group produced 4,117kg of mine-produced gold in aggregate.

The Group produced 107,216kg of refinery, processed and trading gold, representing a 143.43% growth over the same period last year (same period last year: 44,044kg).

Sales income generated from the Group’s gold business represented approximately 70.52% (after elimination) of the total operating income during the reporting period, and the gold products generated about 35.93% of the total gross profit.

Operation Overview *(continued)*

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2. Copper Business

During the reporting period, the Group produced 211,273 tonnes of copper, representing a 16.52% growth over the same period last year (same period last year: 181,321 tonnes); the production of which included 77,294 tonnes of mine-produced copper (including 11,196 tonnes of copper cathodes), representing a 9.74% growth over the same period last year (70,437 tonnes the same period last year), in which, Zijinshan copper mine produced 23,117 tonnes (including 10,806 tonnes of copper cathodes), Ashele copper mine produced 18,798 tonnes, Duobaoshan copper mine produced 13,708 tonnes (including 390 tonnes of copper cathodes), Qinghai Deerni copper mine produced 12,361 tonnes, Hunchun Zijin produced 6,038 tonnes, and other mining enterprises in the Group produced 3,272 tonnes of mine-produced copper in aggregate.

133,979 tonnes of refinery copper were produced in smelting enterprises, representing a 20.83% growth over the same period last year (same period last year: 110,884 tonnes), in which, Zijin Copper produced 130,145 tonnes of refinery copper.

Sales income from the Group's copper business represented approximately 16.81% (after elimination) of the total operating income of the Group and the copper products generated about 32.48% of the total gross profit.

3. Lead and Zinc Business

During the reporting period, the Group produced 180,979 tonnes of zinc, representing a 29.95% growth over the same period last year (139,263 tonnes the same period last year), among which Bayannaoer Zijin zinc refinery plant produced 112,088 tonnes of zinc bullion, representing an increase of 20.75% over the same period last year (92,823 tonnes the same period last year).

The Group produced 68,891 tonnes of mine-produced zinc in concentrate form, representing an increase of 48.34% over the same period last year (46,440 tonnes the same period last year), among which, Wuqia Jinwang produced 32,630 tonnes, Wulatehouqi Zijin produced 29,536 tonnes, Ashele copper mine produced 5,595 tonnes and other mining enterprises in the Group produced 1,130 tonnes of mine-produced zinc in concentrate form in aggregate.

During the reporting period, 10,008 tonnes of lead in concentrate form were produced, representing a 96.27% growth over the same period last year (5,099 tonnes the same period last year).

Sales income from the Group's lead and zinc business represented approximately 4.84% (after elimination) of the total operating income of the Group, and the products generated about 10.29% of the total gross profit.

4. Silver Business

During the reporting period, the Group produced 194,374kg of silver, representing an increase of 44.17% over the same period last year (same period last year: 134,822kg), among which 102,032kg was mine-produced silver, representing a 35.14% increase over the same period last year (same period last year: 75,500kg). In which, Wuping Zijin produced 25,744kg of silver, Luoning Huatai produced 14,475kg of silver from other associated metals, Zijinshan gold and copper mine produced 12,127kg of silver from other associated metals, Shanxi Zijin produced 12,085kg of silver from other associated metals, Ashele copper mine produced 11,151kg of silver from other associated metals, and other mining entities in the Group produced 26,450kg of silver from other associated metals.

The Group produced 92,342kg of refinery silver (by-product), representing an increase of 55.66% over the same period last year (same period last year: 59,322kg of silver). Zijin Copper produced 79,175kg of refinery silver (by-product), Bayannaoer Zijin produced 6,611kg of refinery silver (by-product), Luoning Zijin refinery plant produced 6,025kg of refinery silver (by-product), and other refinery entities in the Group produced 531kg of refinery silver (by-product).

Sales income from the Group's silver business represented approximately 1.05% (after elimination) of the total operating income of the Group during the reporting period, and the silver products generated about 1.04% of the total gross profit.

5. Iron Mine Business

During the reporting period, the Group produced 1,600,000 tonnes of iron concentrates, representing an increase of 28% over the same period last year (same period last year: 1,250,000 tonnes).

Sales income from the Group's iron mine business represented approximately 0.79% (after elimination) of the total operating income of the Group during the reporting period, and the iron ore products generated about 7.47% of the total gross profit.

6. Other Business

Sales income from the Group's other products represented approximately 5.99% (after elimination) of the total operating income of the Group during the reporting period, and generated about 12.79% of the total gross profit.

7. External Investment

During the reporting period, the Company achieved remarkable results in overseas merger and acquisition, which included entering into agreements with Barrick Gold Corporation, the world's largest gold corporation, and Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., a reputable exploration company, to acquire the large-scale operating Porgera gold mine in Papua New Guinea and the world-class large-scale undeveloped Kamoa copper mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the "DR Congo") respectively. After completing the merger and acquisition of these 2 important overseas projects, the Company's gold production volume will increase, its premium resource reserve will also increase significantly, bringing positive and far-reaching impacts to the Company's future development.

During the reporting period, the Company offered for a 100% takeover of its subsidiary, Norton of Australia, realising the delisting of Norton; it subscribed for 9.9% shareholding in Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. and became one of its important shareholders; it continued to increase its shareholding in NKWE Platinum Limited ("NKWE") in order to obtain the controlling right of the company after completion of the acquisition.

8. Projects Construction

During the reporting period, the Group's construction projects proceeded smoothly, among which the development project on the deep parts of Zijinshan copper mine was put into trial production; processing plant No.3 of Zijinshan copper mine began its construction with the adoption of the engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract for development; Russian Tuva lead, zinc and multi-metals mine completed construction and commenced production in July; Kyrgyzstan Zuoan gold mine project successfully carried out trial production in July; the adit-ore passes component of Tajikistan ZGC 10,000 tonnes processing plant completed loading test ahead of schedule; the Kolwezi copper mine project in the DR Congo completed applications for the basic licenses required and started the construction smoothly; Xinjiang Ashele accelerated the deep parts development project and the construction of respective ancillary projects; and Guizhou Zijin hot pressure pre-oxidation project has fully commenced.

9. Safety and Environmental Protection

As the new Production Safety Law and Environmental Protection Law have been put into force, the Group further enhanced its understanding on the importance of production safety and environmental protection, fully and thoroughly implemented the central theme of the Group's production safety and environmental protection working conference in 2015, strengthened enterprise accountability on production safety and the system of "dual responsibilities for one post", proactively optimised production safety and environmental protection related formalities, and supervised the legal and compliant operation of the enterprises. As such, the Company sustained a good trend for production safety and environmental protection during the reporting period.

At the same time, the Group comprehensively improved the production safety and environmental protection management of its outsourced engineering companies, adopted strong and effective measures and strengthened supervision to enhance the awareness and controlling system of its outsourced engineering companies over production safety and environmental protection, and consistently built a long-term effective mechanism for the Group's production safety.

During the reporting period, the Group ceaselessly pushed for "zero emission" of industrial waste water for its development projects, making Qinghai West Copper another successful example of achieving "zero emission" of industrial waste water.

10. Geological Exploration

During the reporting period, the Group invested approximately RMB108 million in geological exploration and completed 101,300 metres of exploration drilling, 5,800 metres of tunnel exploration and 8,900 cubic metres of trench exploration. The metal volumes newly added from exploration were 23.8 tonnes of gold, and 40,000 tonnes of copper and copper equivalents (unaudited).

Operation Overview *(continued)*

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New ore bodies were discovered through Longnan Zijin's exploration, further enlarging the size of main ore body; the resource replacement project and integrated exploration project of Kunyu Company managed to increase gold resources volume through exploration; and good ore prospect is expected of the Norton project and the copper mine in the Dayanli mining section at the periphery of Zijinshan.

The geological management efforts on the Group's mines begin to show promising results. The overall reserved volume of 3(2) level-ores remained stable with significant decline in the loss rate and dilution rate.

As at 30 June 2015, the Group has a total of 259 exploration rights, covering an area of 3,270.48 sq.km and a total of 232 mining rights, covering an area of 788.749 sq.km.

11. Financial Business

Taking advantage of its standing in the industry and competitiveness in the spot market, the Company proactively explored and implemented new model of integration between production and finance. The two newly established e-commerce platforms have obtained certain extent of results and experience after last 6 months of operation, contributing to the integration of metal companies' business offline and e-commerce platforms online. The Company also accelerated research and development on new methods for spot trading, striving to explore new models and new methods for developing financial business and serving the real economy by the use of the internet and e-commerce platforms.

During the reporting period, for the purpose of strengthening financial assets management, facilitating data sharing and creating synergy, the Company reorganised and combined the financial business within the scope of the Group's business. A new company, Zijin Capital Investment Company, was thereby established.

On 26 May, the Company announced the proposal for non-public issuance of A Shares for raising proceeds of not more than RMB10 billion. The proceeds will be mainly used in the development, acquisition, etc. of overseas projects. The Company is actively pushing forward all the relevant refinancing tasks.

Management Discussion and Analysis

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

OPERATING RESULTS

During the reporting period, the Group realised operating income of RMB38.832 billion (same period last year: RMB23.986 billion), representing an increase of 61.90% over the same period last year.

The table below sets out the breakdown of sales by products for the six months ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 respectively:

Item Product	January – June 2015			January – June 2014		
	Unit price (tax excluded) RMB	Sales volume	Amount RMB'000	Unit price (tax excluded) RMB	Sales volume	Amount RMB'000
Mine-produced gold	220.21	/g 16,979	kg 3,738,960	239.65	/g 15,822	kg 3,791,730
Refinery, processed and trading gold	232.90	/g 106,732	kg 24,857,410	258.55	/g 43,720	kg 11,303,830
Mine-produced silver	2.16	/g 101,386	kg 218,790	2.47	/g 72,543	kg 178,880
Mine-produced copper	30,918	/t 77,239	t 2,388,050	36,069	/t 68,091	t 2,456,000
Refinery copper	36,869	/t 133,100	t 4,907,290	41,972	/t 109,949	t 4,614,750
Mine-produced zinc	8,272	/t 67,928	t 561,930	7,553	/t 41,190	t 311,110
Refinery zinc	13,910	/t 109,531	t 1,523,540	12,820	/t 96,398	t 1,235,780
Iron concentrates	404	/t 0.7545	Mt 305,200	544	/t 1.3639	Mt 742,100
Others (Note 1)			3,935,240			2,909,390
Internal sales elimination			-3,603,970			-3,557,520
Total			38,832,440			23,986,050

Note 1: During the reporting period, other sales income included: RMB501 million from spheroidal graphite iron, RMB358 million from copper pipe, RMB254 million from copperplate, RMB259 million from refinery and processed silver, RMB242 million from gold products and RMB2.321 billion from other products, intermediate services and other services, etc.

The operating income of the Group for the period from January to June 2015 recorded a relatively substantial growth compared with the same period last year, benefiting mainly from the substantial growth in sales volume of refinery, processed and trading gold.

ANALYSIS OF COST AND GROSS PROFIT MARGIN

The Group is mainly engaged in mine development and refinery processing. The Group's cost of sales of products mainly includes mining, processing, refining, mineral products and concentrates procurement costs, ore transportation costs, raw materials consumption, energy, salaries and depreciation on fixed assets, etc.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

The table below sets out details of the cumulative unit cost of sales and gross profit margin by products for the six months ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 respectively. (Note 1)

Item	Unit	Unit cost of sales			Gross profit margin (%)	
		Jan-Jun 2015 (RMB)	Jan-Jun 2014 (RMB)	Compared with the same period last year %	Jan-Jun 2015	Jan-Jun 2014
Mine-produced gold	RMB/g	139.38	149.33	-6.66	36.71	37.69
Refinery, processed and trading gold	RMB/g	232.29	257.13	-9.66	0.26	0.55
Mine-produced silver	RMB/g	1.51	1.58	-4.43	29.91	35.79
Mine-produced copper	RMB/tonne	16,368	17,305	-5.41	47.06	52.02
Refinery copper	RMB/tonne	36,111	42,298	-14.63	2.06	-0.78
Mine-produced zinc	RMB/tonne	4,239	3,256	30.19	48.75	56.89
Refinery zinc	RMB/tonne	13,226	12,733	3.87	4.91	0.68
Iron concentrates	RMB/tonne	162.67	196.78	-17.33	59.78	63.83
Overall gross profit margin					9.83	16.19
Mining entities					42.29	49.66

Note 1: The gross profit margin by products was calculated based on the figures before offsetting internal sales, the overall gross profit margin was calculated after offsetting internal sales.

The Group's overall gross profit margin was 9.83%, representing a decrease of 6.36 percentage points over the same period last year. The overall gross profit margin of mining entities was 42.29%, representing a decrease of 7.37 percentage points over the same period last year. It was mainly attributable to the substantial decrease in metal prices compared with the same period last year.

SELLING EXPENSES

The selling expenses of the Group for the first half of 2015 was RMB391,520,000, representing an increase of 26.36% over the same period last year (same period last year: RMB309,850,000). It was mainly attributable to the increase in the production volume and sales volume, and the change of delivery methods for sales of certain enterprises.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expenses of the Group for the first half of 2015 was RMB1,171,920,000, representing an increase of 5.9% over the same period last year (same period last year: RMB1,106,600,000). It was mainly attributable to the increase in technology development costs, depreciation, etc.

FINANCIAL EXPENSES

The financial expenses of the Group for the first half of 2015 was RMB434,560,000, representing an increase of 74.29% over the same period last year (same period last year: RMB249,330,000). It was mainly attributable to the increase in financing scale and the fluctuation of the RMB exchange rate.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

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IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ASSETS

The impairment losses on assets of the Group for the first half of 2015 was RMB82,160,000 (same period last year: RMB47,730,000), including (1) reversal of bad debt provision of RMB8,050,000; (2) net provision of RMB36,100,000 for inventories, after offsetting between provision and reversal for decline in value of inventories; (3) impairment on available-for-sale investments (stock investment) of RMB740,000; (4) impairment on fixed assets of RMB21,780,000, which mainly included impairment loss on the mining right of Norton's Mt. Morgan by RMB21,720,000; and (5) impairment loss on Shaanxi Dadi's exploration and development costs of RMB31,590,000.

INVESTMENT INCOME

The investment income of the Group for the first half of 2015 was RMB253,460,000 (same period last year: RMB412,610,000). The significant fluctuation of investment income was mainly due to the following factors: (1) income from settlement of futures positions of RMB354,090,000, which increased by RMB94,510,000 compared with the same period last year; (2) losses on investment in associates and joint ventures of RMB162,030,000 (same period last year: gains of RMB112,170,000); and (3) investment income from stocks, bonds and funds of RMB21,660,000 (same period last year: losses of RMB26,240,000).

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN UNSETTLED POSITIONS

As at the end of the reporting period, gains on changes in fair value of futures contracts held by the Group amounted to RMB321,200,000 (31 December 2014: unrealised gains of RMB40,340,000).

As at the end of the reporting period, the net losses from the fair value changes of the gold leasing spots and the gold futures hedging was RMB45,930,000 (31 December 2014: unrealised losses of RMB90,370,000).

DONATIONS

During the reporting period, the Group donated a total amount of RMB86,250,000 (same period last year: RMB69,700,000).

WORKING CAPITAL AND SOURCES OF FUND

As at 30 June 2015, the Group's cash and cash equivalents was RMB3,291,000,000, representing a decrease of RMB1,209,000,000 or 26.86% compared with the same period last year.

During the reporting period, net cash inflow from the Group's operating activities was RMB3,851,000,000, representing an increase of RMB2,087,000,000 over the same period last year, in which, the cash inflows from operating activities was RMB43,604,000,000, representing an increase of RMB17,093,000,000 over the same period last year; cash outflows used in operating activities was RMB39,753,000,000, representing an increase of RMB15,005,000,000 over the same period last year. The main reasons for the increase in net cash inflow from the Group's operating activities were: (1) increase in sales volume which contributed to the increase in income; (2) the Group enhanced its inventory management during the first half of 2015, thus the changed amount of inventories decreased over the same period last year.

During the reporting period, net cash outflow used in the Group's investing activities was RMB4,105,000,000, representing a decrease of RMB251,000,000 compared with the same period last year. The main investing expenditures in the first half of 2015 included: (1) cash payments of RMB1,931,000,000 for the Group's purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets; and (2) net cash outflows of RMB2,358,000,000 for the Group's payments and receipts for investment.

During the reporting period, net cash inflow from the Group's financing activities was RMB74,000,000, while during the same period last year, the net cash inflow was RMB3,061,000,000. The main reason was the increase in repayment of borrowings in the first half of 2015 over the same period last year.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

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As at 30 June 2015, the Group's total borrowings amounted to RMB31,261,000,000 (31 December 2014: RMB30,227,000,000), among which, the amount repayable within one year was about RMB16,688,000,000, the amount repayable within one to two years was about RMB3,322,000,000, the amount repayable within two to five years was about RMB9,453,000,000, the amount repayable within more than five years was about RMB1,798,000,000. The interest rates for all the aforesaid borrowings ranged from 0.80% to 7.86%.

The Group's daily capital requirements and capital expenditures in maintenance nature can be financed from its internal cash flow. The Group also has about RMB107.1 billion loan credit lines for non-specified purposes provided by banks.

GEARING RATIO

Gearing ratio refers to the proportion of consolidated total liabilities to consolidated total equity. As at 30 June 2015, the Group's consolidated total liabilities amounted to RMB45,203,300,000 (30 June 2014: RMB41,135,060,000) and the Group's consolidated total equity was RMB32,554,120,000 (30 June 2014: RMB32,858,940,000). As at 30 June 2015, the gearing ratio of the Group was 1.3886 (30 June 2014: 1.2519).

IMPACTS ON FINANCIAL INDICATORS INCLUDING EARNINGS PER SHARE, NET ASSETS PER SHARE, ETC. FROM CHANGES IN SHARES DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD TO THE ISSUANCE OF INTERIM REPORT (IF ANY)

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations regarding repurchase in the PRC, if a listed company issues periodic report during the repurchase period, the total issued share capital to be disclosed should be after the deduction of the number of shares repurchased, and the relevant indicators (e.g. basic earnings per share, etc.) should be calculated with the share capital after the deduction. Using the number of shares before repurchase for calculation, the Company's earnings per share for the first half of 2015 (rounded to the nearest two decimal places, same hereinafter) was RMB0.06 and the net assets per share was RMB1.28. The above financial indicators are generally consistent with the indicators based on the number of shares after deduction of the repurchased shares. The repurchase this time does not have significant impact on the Company's major financial indicators.

PLEGDED ASSETS OF THE GROUP

Details of the pledged assets of the Group are set out in Notes V.1, V.22 and V.33 to the financial statements.

CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE HEDGING POLICY

As at 30 June 2015, details of the Group's currency and interest rate hedging policy are set out in Note VIII.2 to the financial statements.

Save as disclosed above, the Group does not have formal currency hedging policy and has not entered into any major forward currency contracts or derivatives to hedge against its currency and interest rate risks.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Details of the contingent liabilities of the Group are set out in Note XI to the financial statements.

NET CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 30 June 2015 (Unaudited) RMB	As at 31 December 2014 (Audited) RMB
Current assets	21,599,778,414	19,618,226,590
Less: Current liabilities	29,070,601,641	23,504,058,573
Net current liabilities	(7,470,823,227)	(3,885,831,983)

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 30 June 2015 (Unaudited) RMB	As at 31 December 2014 (Audited) RMB
Total assets	77,757,424,726	75,159,587,648
Less: Current liabilities	29,070,601,641	23,504,058,573
Total assets less current liabilities	48,686,823,085	51,655,529,075

OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 2015

Operating environment

Overall, the recovery momentum of the global economy is weak. The uptrend of the US dollar interest rate is bound to create further pressure on gold price, which is expected to remain fluctuating in low range; decline in China's demand will obviously form pressure for the prices of bulk commodities, non-ferrous metals will overall continue to fluctuate in low ranges.

Production plan

The production volume plan for major products of the Company in 2015 is: mine-produced gold of approximately 36 tonnes, mine-produced copper of approximately 150,000 tonnes, mine-produced lead and zinc of approximately 210,000 tonnes, iron concentrates of approximately 3 million tonnes, refinery and processed gold of approximately 117 tonnes, refinery silver of approximately 169 tonnes, refinery copper of approximately 250,000 tonnes and refinery zinc of approximately 200,000 tonnes.

The 2015 plan was made on the basis of the current economic condition, market situation and the current conditions of the Company. The Board may adjust the production plan from time to time depending on the relevant circumstances.

Measures

The outlook for mining industry is still grim in the second half of the year, but opportunities will come along with challenges. The Company will continue to adhere to the working roadmap drawn earlier this year to meticulously organise both production and operation, improve management on key enterprises and construction projects, strengthen accountability and appraisal, emphasise the basic principle of efficiency-priority, keep building on cost advantages, consolidate the Company's market position and further boost corporate competitiveness, and strive to complete all production tasks. The sluggish performance of the mining industry provides crucial opportunities for the Company to carry out international merger and acquisition. In the new market landscape, making a faster and bigger stride for internationalisation is the necessary development trend for the Company. Key measures to be adopted by the Company include:

With reform as the main task and efficiency enhancement, cost reduction, potential and vitality stimulation as the basic targets, speed up organisational reform, boost efficiency by headcounts reduction, loss reduction and cost reduction, and tackle problems and release benefits through the implementation of reformative measures.

Fully unleash the potential of cost reduction and efficiency enhancement of existing mining enterprises, keep monitoring production capacity and efficiency closely to ensure a balanced, sound and sustainable development of the mines; strive to improve the profitability of refining and processing enterprises and realise a low inventory level and high-turnover operation.

As a batch of overseas projects are currently under construction and will gradually commence production, it is necessary for the Group to provide strong technical and managerial support to these projects so as to ensure smooth commencement of production.

Focus on supervising the construction and technical innovation of the acquired projects to improve their construction quality, maximise their values as soon as possible and turn them into new contributors for the Company's growth.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

The Company's internationalisation progress has entered an accelerating period. Based on the requirements for internationalisation, the Company will review and rearrange the respective organisations, place more efforts on the introduction and nurture of international talents, and boost staff competency against the benchmark for international talents.

Advocate for a diversified investment approach, seek favourable timing to acquire a number of highly influenced overseas projects with significant value-adding benefits to the Company. The key targets for merger and acquisition are projects with existing operations.

Operate the financial segment strictly in accordance with market standards, conform to the basic market principle of rewarding the outstanding and eliminating the underperforming, establish a scientific risk controlling system, make the best use of the Group's branding and capital advantages to accelerate the development of new business, expand its strengths and scale, and further enhance the significance of financial segment in the Group's business.

Proactively push for A Share placement and realise growth in corporate value through the capital market.

Establish and improve the accountability mechanism for production safety and environmental protection, strengthen supervision, scientific supervision and clearly define responsibility, improve the Group's production safety, environmental protection and ecology system with high standards, and comprehensively enhance fundamental safety level for the purpose of turning production safety and environmental protection into a core competitiveness of the Company, as well as creating a platform for sustainable corporate development.

ANALYSIS ON OPERATION STATUS BASED ON INDUSTRY, PRODUCT OR REGION

(1) Major businesses by industry and product

Unit: RMB'000

Product	Operating income	Operating costs	Gross profit margin (%)	Change in operating income compared with same period last year (%)	Change in operating costs compared with same period last year (%)	Change in gross profit margin in percentage point compared with same period last year
Mine-produced gold	3,738,960	2,366,520	36.71	-1.39	0.16	Decreased by 0.98 percentage point
Refinery, processed and trading gold	24,857,410	24,793,260	0.26	119.90	120.54	Decreased by 0.29 percentage point
Mine-produced silver	218,790	153,350	29.91	22.31	33.51	Decreased by 5.88 percentage points
Mine-produced copper	2,388,050	1,264,210	47.06	-2.77	7.29	Decreased by 4.96 percentage points
Refinery copper	4,907,290	4,806,380	2.06	6.34	3.35	Increased by 2.84 percentage points
Mine-produced zinc	561,930	287,960	48.75	80.62	114.69	Decreased by 8.14 percentage points
Refinery zinc	1,523,540	1,448,700	4.91	23.29	18.03	Increased by 4.23 percentage points
Iron concentrates	305,200	122,740	59.78	-58.87	-54.27	Decreased by 4.05 percentage points
Others	3,935,240	3,433,180	12.76	35.26	39.23	Decreased by 2.49 percentage points
Internal elimination	-3,603,960	-3,661,100				
Total	38,832,440	35,015,200	9.83	61.90	74.19	Decreased by 6.36 percentage points

Note: The analysis by product is based on the figures before elimination of internal sales.

(2) Regional information of the main business

Over 97.5% of the Company's operating income was originated from customers in Mainland China. 51.39% of the operating income was originated from the Shanghai Gold Exchange. Therefore, it is unable to sort customers by region.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

(3) Major suppliers and customers

During the reporting period, the total procurement amount from the top five suppliers was RMB12.326 billion, representing 35.2% of the Group's total procurement amount. The major suppliers were Shanghai Gold Exchange, Glencore International Plc, etc.

During the reporting period, the total sales revenue from the top five customers was RMB23.097 billion, representing 59.48% of the Group's total sales revenue. The major customers were Shanghai Gold Exchange, Fujian Shanghang Taiyang Copper Co., Ltd., Jinchuan Group Co., Ltd., etc.

ANALYSIS ON CHANGES IN KEY FINANCIAL DATA DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD (INCREASED OR DECREASED BY OVER 30%)

Unit: RMB'000

Item	Balance as at the period end/ (accumulated for the year)	Balance as at the beginning of the year/ (same period last year)	Amount of increase or decrease	% Change
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	570,500	312,250	258,250	82.71%
Bills receivable	297,400	538,480	-241,080	-44.77%
Trade receivables	1,665,040	1,228,080	436,960	35.58%
Assets classified as held-for-sale	717,300	0	717,300	N/A
Available-for-sale investments	1,287,350	495,290	792,060	159.92%
Construction materials	150,520	274,010	-123,490	-45.07%
Advances from customers	1,546,460	1,005,220	541,240	53.84%
Employee benefits payable	245,690	389,440	-143,750	-36.91%
Dividends payable	1,749,760	35,940	1,713,820	4,768.82%
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	45,360	0	45,360	N/A
Current portion of non-current liabilities	2,986,390	1,347,610	1,638,780	121.61%
Special reserve	151,800	108,450	43,350	39.98%
Operating income	38,832,440	23,986,050	14,846,390	61.90%
Operating costs	35,015,200	20,101,940	14,913,260	74.19%
Financial expenses	434,560	249,330	185,230	74.29%
Impairment losses on assets	82,160	47,730	34,430	72.15%
Gains/Losses on changes in fair value	337,690	-303,920	641,610	N/A
Investment income	253,460	412,610	-159,150	-38.57%
Non-operating income	102,150	72,050	30,100	41.77%
Net other comprehensive income after tax	-128,770	147,600	-276,370	N/A
Research and development expenditure	159,550	44,840	114,710	255.82%

- (1) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:** due to the increase in gains on changes in fair value of futures hedging;
- (2) **Bills receivable:** due to the discount or maturity of certain bills held at the beginning of the year;
- (3) **Trade receivables:** affected by the demand and supply of commodities, certain subsidiaries changed the sales method from cash sales to credit sales;
- (4) **Assets classified as held-for-sale:** according to the transfer agreements, the assets of Inner Mongolia Jinzhong, a subsidiary of the Group, were classified as held-for-sale assets;
- (5) **Available-for-sale investments:** due to the new equity investments in two companies namely Pretium and Ivanhoe in the first half of 2015;

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

- (6) **Construction materials:** used for construction in progress;
- (7) **Advances from customers:** mainly due to the increase in advances from customers of Zijin Real Estate in the first half of 2015;
- (8) **Employee benefits payable:** due to payment of the accrued 2014 bonus in the first half of 2015;
- (9) **Dividends payable:** based on a resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting, dividends of RMB0.08 per share for 2014 were provided;
- (10) **Liabilities classified as held-for-sale:** according to the transfer agreements, the liabilities of Inner Mongolia Jinzhong, a subsidiary of the Group, were classified as held-for-sale liabilities;
- (11) **Current portion of non-current liabilities:** due to the reclassification of the US\$ bonds due within one year;
- (12) **Special reserve:** due to the greater provision for work safety fund than the actual usage;
- (13)(14) **Operating income/Operating costs:** due to the increase in production and sales volume;
- (15) **Financial expenses:** due to the expansion of financing scale and fluctuation in exchange rates;
- (16) **Impairment losses on assets:** due to the impairment of certain mining rights and exploration projects;
- (17) **Gains on changes in fair value:** due to the increase in gains from futures hedging over the same period last year;
- (18) **Investment income:** the substantial decline in profitability of major associates and joint ventures resulted in a decrease in investment income for the Group over the same period last year;
- (19) **Non-operating income:** mainly due to the increase in government subsidies;
- (20) **Net other comprehensive income after tax:** prices of stocks under available-for-sale investments dropped and the increase in the negative value of exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies;
- (21) **Research and development expenditure:** due to the Company's greater investment in research and development.

ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF FINANCING, MAJOR ASSET REORGANISATION OF THE COMPANY

Resolutions related to the Non-public Issuance of A Shares of the Company were considered and approved at the ninth and tenth meeting of the fifth Board, the first extraordinary general meeting in 2015 and the second A shareholders' and H shareholders' class meetings in 2015 respectively. The Company proposed to issue not more than 2,421,307,506 A Shares to not more than ten specific investors at a minimum subscription price of RMB4.13 per share to raise gross proceeds of not more than RMB10 billion (since the profit distribution for 2014 has been completed in July 2015, the minimum subscription price was adjusted to RMB4.05 per share and the number of shares to be issued was adjusted to not more than 2,469,135,802 shares). The Company is actively pushing forward various tasks relating to refinancing.

The proposal for a general mandate to issue debt financing instruments was considered and approved at the Company's 2014 annual general meeting. The Company proposed to issue debt financing instruments on a one-off basis or by tranches within or outside the PRC with a total cumulative amount not exceeding RMB10 billion (RMB10 billion inclusive) or the equivalent in foreign currency. According to the authorisation, the Company has applied to the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors for the registration of ultra-short term financing bonds.

The Company registered mid-term bonds in September 2013 and issued mid-term bonds of RMB2.5 billion in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The Company will master the timing to issue the remaining balance of RMB3.3 billion.

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

INVESTMENT STATUS

Analysis on external equity investment

On 3 February 2015, Zijin Mining Group Southern Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and Fujian JincuiFu Jewelry Development Co., Ltd. jointly established Fujian Zijin CuiFu Jewelry Development Co., Ltd. ("Zijin JincuiFu") with registered capital of RMB20 million, in which Zijin Mining Group Southern Investment Co., Ltd. invested RMB10.2 million to subscribe for 51% shareholding while Fujian JincuiFu Jewelry Development Co., Ltd. invested RMB9.8 million to subscribe for 49% shareholding. The scope of business of Zijin JincuiFu mainly includes processing and sales of jewelry and ornaments, karat gold, diamond and jade, fine processing of gold and recovery of metal materials, etc.

On 15 June 2015, the Company established a wholly-owned subsidiary, Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Capital Investment") with registered capital of RMB1 billion. The initial paid-up capital is RMB50 million. Zijin Capital Investment is mainly engaged in the entrusted management of unlisted equity investment and the related consultation services; entrusted management and operation of equity investment funds and providing consultation services; investment and assets management; spot sales of gold; wholesale of metals and metal ores; trading agency, etc.

Analysis on major subsidiaries and associates

(1) Operating status and results of subsidiaries or associates affecting the Company's net profit for over 10%

RMB'000

Company name	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	Operating profit	Net profit
Xinjiang Ashele Copper Company Limited	2,811,700	1,955,370	677,260	315,190	249,200
Longnan Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	962,260	499,360	348,590	220,380	165,060
Hunchun Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	2,506,630	1,553,100	498,430	179,520	153,220

(2) Operating status and results of other major subsidiaries

RMB'000

Company name	Major products	Registered capital	Total assets	Net assets	Net profit
Qinghai West Copper Mining Company Limited	Copper concentrates	120,000	1,719,210	1,311,610	120,880
Zijin Copper Co., Ltd.	Copper cathodes	1,818,300	8,052,130	1,723,830	102,560
Wuqia County Jinwang Mining Development Co., Ltd.	Zinc concentrates	346,500	1,242,410	422,980	55,190
Wulatehouqi Zijin Mining Company Limited	Zinc concentrates	150,000	2,034,390	613,280	46,330
Guizhou Zijin Mining Co., Ltd.	Gold bullion/ Gold concentrates	200,000	1,977,120	804,560	30,760
Hebei Chongli Zijin Mining Company Limited	Gold	237,500	699,910	427,290	22,040
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan Copper Company Limited	Copper concentrates	800,000	2,855,410	1,304,940	21,170
Bayannaoer Zijin Non-ferrous Metals Company Limited	Zinc bullion	375,000	3,310,820	858,310	16,740

Management Discussion and Analysis *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Projects using non-proceeds funds

RMB million

Project name	Amount	Progress	Investment in the reporting period	Actual accumulated investment	Project return status
Russia Tuva Kyzyl-Tash Turk multi-metals mine	3,500	Officially commenced production on 1 July 2015.	0.84	3,300	Designed production capacity is about 80,000 tonnes of zinc a year.
Gansu Yate Li County gold mine project (including phase 1 of the 6,000 tonnes/day processing project and the 10,000 tonnes/day mining project at Liba mining area)	1,400	Improving the relevant planning for the 10,000 tonnes/day mining project at Liba mining area. Relocation of residents within the mining area, leasing of ground for dumping and stripping of infrastructure are in progress.	5	483	Production capacity will reach approximately 5 tonnes of mine-produced gold a year after completion of the two phases.
Kyrgyzstan Zuoan gold mine project	1,489	Trial production succeeded on 29 July 2015. The Company carries out copper-sulphur separation technological innovation project from August to September and plans to put it into normal production in October.	58	1,456	Designed production capacity is about 3.7 tonnes of gold a year.
Technological innovation of ZGC gold mine in Tajikistan	1,916	The stripping of open-pit infrastructure of Jilau and Taror has been completed. The construction of Jilau 10,000 tonnes processing plant is completed and is operating in a single line.	59	1,462	Upon completion of technological innovation, production capacity of gold will be increased by about 3.5 tonnes a year.
Kolwezi project in the DR Congo	3,529	The feasibility study of the project has been completed, relevant works are in progress and will be completed soon. Construction works including land levelling, building of fences for mining area and exploration and surveying are in progress. Major terms of the contracts for civil construction, river diversions and construction for residential area have been basically confirmed and the contracts will be executed soon.	12.8	12.8	Designed production capacity is sulphuric copper concentrate of 7,212 tonnes (containing 60% copper), blister copper of 43,616 tonnes (containing 90% copper) and copper cathodes of 8,203 tonnes a year.
Total	11,834	/	135.64	6,713.8	/

Share Capital and Shareholders

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

CHANGE OF ISSUED SHARES

At the 2014 annual general meeting, the first A shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H shareholders' class meeting in 2015 convened by the Company on 11 May 2015, a resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the Board of the Company to repurchase H Shares was approved. According to the authorisation, the Company started to implement repurchases of shares in June 2015. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company repurchased 29,570,000 H Shares in aggregate with the total amount paid of HK\$81,320,000. The cancellation of the shares repurchased was completed at Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, but the change of business registration in the PRC for the cancellation of the repurchased H Shares has not yet been completed.

Details of the Company's issued ordinary shares (with par value of RMB0.1 each) as at 30 June 2015 are set out in Note V.38 to the financial statements.

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

As at 30 June 2015, the Company has a total of 1,325,887 shareholders, of which 989 are holders of H Shares and 1,324,898 are holders of domestic shares. By approximate percentage of shareholding in the registered capital, the shareholdings of the Company's top ten shareholders are as follows:

Name of shareholders	Class of shares	Number of shares held	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the registered capital*
1. HKSCC Nominees Limited (Note 1)	H Shares	5,716,143,479	26.53%
2. Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd. (Notes 2 & 3)	Domestic shares	5,671,353,180	26.33%
3. Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited	Domestic shares	1,435,406,572	6.66%
4. Shanghang County Jinshan Trading Co., Ltd.	Domestic shares	160,905,000	0.75%
5. Chen Jinghe	Domestic shares	100,000,000	0.46%
6. China Construction Bank Corporation – Guotai CNI Nonferrous Metal Index Classified Fund	Domestic shares	81,793,818	0.38%
7. The Trust Investment Corporation of Tibet Autonomous Region	Domestic shares	70,426,969	0.33%
8. Qiu Hui	Domestic shares	57,917,252	0.27%
9. Xiamen Hengxing Group Co., Ltd.	Domestic shares	31,500,921	0.15%
10. Bank of China Limited – CITIC-Prudential CN 800 Nonferrous Index Classified Fund	Domestic shares	30,036,252	0.14%

Notes:

- * Percentage calculation based on 21,543,243,650 shares.
- 1. HKSCC Nominees Limited is holding 5,716,143,479 H Shares in the Company as a nominee, representing 26.53% of the Company's shares in issue. HKSCC Nominees Limited is a member of the Central Clearing and Settlement System, which carries out securities registration and custodian business for customers.
- 2. 208,484,145 A Shares of the Company held by Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd. has to be transferred to National Council for Social Security Fund, PRC, that part of the stock is frozen.
- 3. Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd. has pledged 1,802,000,000 A Shares of the Company.

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

So far as the Directors, supervisors and chief executives are aware, as at 30 June 2015, the interests and long/short positions of substantial shareholders (except Directors, supervisors and the chief executives of the Company) in the issued share capital of the Company which will be required, pursuant to Section 336 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”), to be entered into the register referred to therein, or holding 5% or above in the issued share capital of the Company which will be required to be notified to the Company are as follows:

Name of shareholders	Class of shares	Number of shares/equity interest held	Approximate percentage of the total number of issued shares*	Approximate percentage of the total number of issued domestic shares	Approximate percentage of the total number of issued H Shares**	Long/short positions
Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd.	Domestic shares	5,671,353,180	26.33%	35.89%	—	Long
Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited	Domestic shares	1,435,406,572 (Note 1)	6.66%	9.08%	—	Long
Chen Fashu	Domestic shares	1,450,522,862 (Note 2)	6.73%	9.18%	—	Long
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	H Shares	470,517,233 (Note 3)	2.18%	—	8.16%	Long
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	H Shares	464,063,763 (Note 3)	2.15%	—	8.04%	Lending pool
Market Vectors ETF - Market Vectors Gold Miners ETF	H Shares	381,044,000 (Note 4)	1.77%	—	6.61%	Long
Van Eck Associates Corporation	H Shares	381,044,000 (Note 5)	1.77%	—	6.61%	Long
BlackRock, Inc.	H Shares	362,059,141 (Note 6)	1.68%	—	6.28%	Long
BlackRock, Inc.	H Shares	2,306,000 (Note 6)	0.01%	—	0.04%	Short
UBS AG	H Shares	307,624,424 (Note 7)	1.43%	—	5.33%	Long
UBS AG	H Shares	208,952,501 (Note 7)	0.97%	—	3.62%	Short
UBS Group AG	H Shares	307,624,424 (Note 8)	1.43%	—	5.33%	Long
UBS Group AG	H Shares	208,952,501 (Note 8)	0.97%	—	3.62%	Short

Notes:

* Percentage calculation based on 21,543,243,650 shares.

** Percentage calculation based on 5,769,010,000 shares of H Share.

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

- (1) Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited holds 1,435,406,572 domestic shares in the Company.
- (2) Mr. Chen Fashu holds 15,116,290 domestic shares in the Company. Mr. Chen Fashu also holds 73.56% interests in the issued share capital of Xinhua Industrial Group Company Limited. Pursuant to Section 316 of the SFO, Mr. Chen Fashu is deemed to be interested in 1,435,406,572 domestic shares in the Company. Therefore, Mr. Chen Fashu is deemed to be interested in 1,450,522,862 domestic shares in the Company.
- (3) The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is interested in 470,517,233 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 8.16% of the total issued H Shares of 5,769,010,000 shares of the Company) and 464,063,763 H Shares (Lending pool) of the Company (representing approximately 8.04% of the total issued H Shares of 5,769,010,000 shares of the Company).

According to the disclosure form filed by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on 3 February 2015, the following interests in shares were held by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation in the following capacity:

Capacity	No. of shares
Corporations controlled by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	470,517,233 (Long position)
	464,063,763 (Lending pool)

These shares were held by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation through its controlled corporations, the details of which are as follows:

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
The Bank of New York Mellon	One Wall Street New York, New York 10286 USA (New York)	The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	100.00	Y	Long position	470,517,233

- (4) Market Vectors ETF - Market Vectors Gold Miners ETF is interested in 381,044,000 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 6.61% of the total issued H Shares of the Company).
- (5) Market Vectors ETF - Market Vectors Gold Miners ETF is managed by Van Eck Associates Corporation. Van Eck Associates Corporation is deemed to be interested in 381,044,000 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 6.61% of the total issued H Shares of the Company).
- (6) BlackRock, Inc. is interested in 362,059,141 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 6.28% of the total issued H Shares of the Company) and 2,306,000 H Shares (Short position) of the Company (representing approximately 0.04% of the total issued H Shares of the Company).

According to the disclosure form filed by BlackRock, Inc. on 2 July 2015, the following interests in shares were held by BlackRock, Inc. in the following capacity:

Capacity	No. of shares
Corporations controlled by BlackRock, Inc.	362,059,141 (Long position)
	2,306,000 (Short position)

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

These shares were held by BlackRock, Inc. through its controlled corporations, the details of which are as follows:

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
Trident Merger, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position	2,264,250
BlackRock Investment Management, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	Trident Merger, LLC	100.00	Y	Long position	2,264,250
BlackRock Holdco 2, Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position Short position	359,794,891 2,306,000
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Holdco 2, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position Short position	356,022,891 2,306,000
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Holdco 2, Inc.	100.00	Y	Long position	3,772,000
BlackRock Holdco 4, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position Short position	174,020,000 1,406,000
BlackRock Holdco 6, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Holdco 4, LLC	100.00	N	Long position Short position	174,020,000 1,406,000
BlackRock Delaware Holdings Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Holdco 6, LLC	100.00	N	Long position Short position	174,020,000 1,406,000
BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, National Association	1225 17th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202 (Colorado, USA)	BlackRock Delaware Holdings Inc.	100.00	Y	Long position Short position	90,901,000 1,406,000
BlackRock Fund Advisors	400 Howard Street San Francisco, CA 94105, United States (California, USA)	BlackRock Delaware Holdings Inc.	100.00	Y	Long position	83,119,000
BlackRock Capital Holdings, Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position	8,296,000
BlackRock Advisors, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Capital Holdings, Inc.	100.00	Y	Long position	8,296,000
BlackRock International Holdings, Inc.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	100.00	N	Long position Short position	173,706,891 900,000
BR Jersey International Holdings L.P.	13 Castle Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands JE4 5UT (Jersey)	BlackRock International Holdings, Inc.	86.00	N	Long position Short position	173,706,891 900,000

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
BlackRock Cayco Limited	c/o Walkers SPV Limited, P.O. Box 908GT, Walker House, Mary Street, George Town, British West Indies, Cayman Islands (Cayman Islands)	BlackRock HK Holdco Limited	100.00	N	Long position	6,294,000
BlackRock Trident Holding Company Limited	Taney Hall, Eglinton Terrace, Dundrum, Dublin 14, Ireland (Ireland)	BlackRock Cayco Limited	100.00	N	Long position	6,294,000
BlackRock Japan Holdings GK	Marunouchi Trust Tower Main, 1-8-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8217 (Japan)	BlackRock Trident Holding Company Limited	100.00	N	Long position	6,294,000
BlackRock Japan Co., Ltd.	Marunouchi Trust Tower Main, 1-8-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8217 (Japan)	BlackRock Japan Holdings GK	100.00	Y	Long position	6,294,000
BlackRock Canada Holdings LP	161 Bay Street, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1, Canada (Ontario, Canada)	BR Jersey International Holdings L.P.	99.90	N	Long position	730,000
BlackRock Canada Holdings ULC	161 Bay Street, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1, Canada (Ontario, Canada)	BlackRock Canada Holdings LP	100.00	N	Long position	730,000
BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited	161 Bay Street, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2S1, Canada (Ontario, Canada)	BlackRock Canada Holdings ULC	100.00	Y	Long position	730,000
BlackRock Australia Holdco Pty. Ltd.	Level 26, 101 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia (Victoria, Australia)	BR Jersey International Holdings L.P.	100.00	N	Long position	730,000
BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited	Level 26, 101 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia (Victoria, Australia)	BlackRock Australia Holdco Pty. Ltd.	100.00	Y	Long position	730,000
BlackRock (Singapore) Holdco Pte. Ltd.	20 Anson Road #18-01 079912 Singapore (Singapore)	BR Jersey International Holdings L.P.	100.00	N	Long position	10,283,073
BlackRock Asia-Pac Holdco, LLC	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States (Delaware, USA)	BlackRock (Singapore) Holdco Pte. Ltd.	100.00	N	Long position	10,283,073
BlackRock HK Holdco Limited	13th Floor, One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	BlackRock Asia-Pac Holdco, LLC	100.00	N	Long position	10,283,073
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Limited	16/F, Cheung Kong Center, No. 2 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	BlackRock HK Holdco Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	3,989,073
BlackRock Group Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BR Jersey International Holdings L.P.	90.00	N	Long position Short position	161,963,818 900,000
BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V.	Rembrandt Tower, 17th floor, Amstelplein, Amsterdam Netherlands (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	1,530,000

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	87,982,389
BlackRock International Limited	Exchange Place One, 1 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL, United Kingdom (Scotland, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	N	Long position	136,000
BlackRock International Limited	Exchange Place One, 1 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL, United Kingdom (Scotland, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	3,646,000
BlackRock Luxembourg Holdco S.à r.l.	6D, Route de Trèves, Senningerberg, L-2633, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	N	Long position	46,808,341
BlackRock Investment Management Ireland Holdings Limited	JP Morgan House, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Ireland (Ireland)	BlackRock Luxembourg Holdco S.à r.l.	100.00	N	Long position	37,834,341
BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited	JP Morgan House, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Ireland (Ireland)	BlackRock Investment Management Ireland Holdings Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	37,834,341
BLACKROCK (Luxembourg) S.A.	6D, Route de Trèves, Senningerberg, L-2633, Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	BlackRock Luxembourg Holdco S.à r.l.	100.00	Y	Long position	8,946,000
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	N	Long position Short position	2,148,250 900,000
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Group Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	19,712,838
BlackRock Fund Managers Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited	100.00	Y	Long position Short position	2,148,250 900,000
BlackRock Life Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock International Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	136,000
BlackRock UK Holdco Limited	12 Throgmorton Avenue. London, EC2N 2DL, United Kingdom (England & Wales, United Kingdom)	BlackRock Luxembourg Holdco S.à r.l.	100.00	N	Long position	28,000
BlackRock Asset Management (Schweiz) AG	Bahnhofstrasse 39 8001 Zurich, Switzerland (Switzerland)	BlackRock UK Holdco Limited	100.00	Y	Long position	28,000
Further information in respect of derivative interests:						
Cash settled (Unlisted derivatives)		Long position				26,000

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

- (7) UBS AG is interested in 307,624,424 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 5.33% of the total issued H Shares of the Company) and 208,952,501 H Shares (Short position) of the Company (representing approximately 3.62% of the total issued H Shares of the Company).

According to the disclosure form filed by UBS AG on 2 July 2015, the following interests in shares were held by UBS AG in the following capacity:

Capacity	No. of shares
Corporations controlled by UBS AG	307,624,424 (Long position) 208,952,501 (Short position)

These shares were held by UBS AG through its controlled corporations, the details of which are as follows:

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	Direct		Number of shares
			% control	interest	
UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG	Brunngässlein 12, 4052 Basel, Switzerland	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 4,899,000 0
UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.	33A avenue J.F. Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 775,000 0
UBS Global Asset Management (Australia) Ltd	Level 16, Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 322,000 0
UBS Global Asset Management (Japan) Ltd	Otemachi First Square, 5-1 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 116,000 0
UBS Global Asset Management Life Ltd	21 Lombard Street, London EC3V9AH, United Kingdom	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 76,000 0
UBS Global Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd	One Raffles Quay, #50-01 North Tower, Singapore 048583, Singapore	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 918,000 0
UBS Global Asset Management (UK) Ltd	21 Lombard Street, London EC3V9AH, United Kingdom	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 635,000 0
UBS Securities LLC	Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington DE 19808, Delaware, USA	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 6,900,614 6,900,614
UBS Switzerland AG	Bahnhofstrasse 45 8001 Zürich Switzerland	UBS AG	100.00	Y	Long position Short position 30,788,162 169,506

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Further information in respect of derivative interests:

Physically settled (Derivatives listed or traded on a stock exchange or traded on a futures exchange)	Long position	45,431
	Short position	0
Cash settled (Derivatives listed or traded on a stock exchange or traded on a futures exchange)	Long position	0
	Short position	39,226,451
Physically settled (Unlisted derivatives)	Long position	8,168,190
	Short position	23,556,207
Cash settled (Unlisted derivatives)	Long position	159,824,097
	Short position	1,113,455

- (8) 98.02% of the interest in UBS AG was owned by UBS Group AG. UBS Group AG was deemed to be interested in 307,624,424 H Shares (Long position) of the Company (representing approximately 5.33% of the total issued H Shares of the Company) and 208,952,501 H Shares (Short position) of the Company (representing approximately 3.62% of the total issued H Shares of the Company).

According to the disclosure form filed by UBS Group AG on 2 July 2015, the following interests in shares were held by UBS Group AG in the following capacity:

Capacity	No. of shares
Corporations controlled by UBS Group AG	307,624,424 (Long position) 208,952,501 (Short position)

These shares were held by UBS Group AG through its controlled corporations, the details of which are as follows:

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
					Long position	Short position
UBS AG	Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	177,376,298	201,882,381
UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG	Brunngässlein 12, 4052 Basel, Switzerland	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	4,899,000	0
UBS Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.	33A avenue J.F. Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	775,000	0
UBS Global Asset Management (Australia) Ltd	Level 16, Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	322,000	0
UBS Global Asset Management (Japan) Ltd	Otemachi First Square, 5-1 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	116,000	0
UBS Global Asset Management Life Ltd	21 Lombard Street, London EC3V9AH, United Kingdom	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	76,000	0
UBS Global Asset Management (Singapore) Ltd	One Raffles Quay, #50-01 North Tower, Singapore 048583, Singapore	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	918,000	0

Share Capital and Shareholders *(continued)*

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Name of controlled corporation	Address and place of incorporation	Name of controlling shareholder	% control	Direct interest	Number of shares	
					Long position	Short position
UBS Global Asset Management (UK) Ltd	21 Lombard Street, London EC3V9AH, United Kingdom	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	Long position Short position	635,000 0
UBS Securities LLC	Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington DE 19808, Delaware, USA	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	Long position Short position	6,900,614 6,900,614
UBS Switzerland AG	Bahnhofstrasse 45 8001 Zürich Switzerland	UBS Group AG	98.02	Y	Long position Short position	30,788,162 169,506

Further information in respect of derivative interests:

Physically settled (Derivatives listed or traded on a stock exchange or traded on a futures exchange)	Long position	45,431
	Short position	0
Cash settled (Derivatives listed or traded on a stock exchange or traded on a futures exchange)	Long position	0
	Short position	39,226,451
Physically settled (Unlisted derivatives)	Long position	8,168,190
	Short position	23,556,207
Cash settled (Unlisted derivatives)	Long position	159,824,097
	Short position	1,113,455

Disclosure of Interests and Short Positions of the Directors and Supervisors of the Company

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

As at 30 June 2015, the interests of the Directors and supervisors of the Company in the shares or equity or debt securities of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange") pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which the Directors are taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or (b) were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO to be entered into the register referred to therein; or (c) were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers, to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Shareholdings of Directors and supervisors in the Company as at 30 June 2015:

Director	Number of domestic shares/amount of equity interest held	Nature of interest	Long/short positions	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the same class of securities	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the registered capital
Chen Jinghe	100,000,000	Personal	Long	0.63%	0.46%
Lan Fusheng	7,230,510	Personal	Long	0.05%	0.03%
Zou Laichang	1,130,000	Personal	Long	0.01%	0.01%
Lin Hongfu	562,500	Personal	Long	0.01%	0.01%

Supervisor	Number of domestic shares/amount of equity interest held	Nature of interest	Long/short positions	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the same class of securities	Approximate percentage of shareholding in the registered capital
Liu Wenhong	24,450	Personal	Long	0.01%	0.01%

Save as disclosed above, none of the Directors and supervisors or their associates has any interest in the securities of the Company or its associated companies (as defined in the SFO) during the reporting period. None of the Directors and supervisors or their spouse or children under the age of 18 years is holding any option to subscribe securities or debentures of the Company, or has exercised any such option.

Save as disclosed above, no arrangement has been entered into between the Company or its holding company or its subsidiaries during any time in the reporting period, which will allow the Directors or supervisors of the Company to be benefited by acquiring the shares or debentures of the Company or other body corporates.

STAFF OF THE GROUP

Total number of current staff	20,755
Number of retired employees that the Group is responsible for the retirement expenses	273

Profession structure

Classification	Number of staff
Mining	1,781
Processing	4,011
Refining and metallurgical	2,877
Geology	661
Infrastructure	398
Electrical and mechanical	2,202
Accounting	581
Surveying	428
Economic	1,152
Chemical works	971
Management	1,561
Others	4,132
Total	20,755

Education

Classification	Number of staff
Doctoral degree	33
Master degree	287
Bachelor degree	2,934
Tertiary education	3,848
Secondary school or below	13,653
Total	20,755

As at 30 June 2015, the Group had a total of 20,755 employees. The Group persisted in the “people-oriented” human resources management policy, adhered to the concept of “fair competition, survival of the outstanding ones and dismissal of the unfitted ones, promoting strengths and improving weaknesses of staff and allowing them to perform their best in the right positions” for talents, actively promoted the human resources-related reforms, perfected the normative system among the three main salary systems: annual salary system, negotiated salary system and structured salary system, and the collaborative human resources management and control system of the Group and its subsidiaries. The recruitment, training, appraisal and remuneration management systems of human resources were further optimised.

Others (continued)

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Major events

(1) Litigation, arbitration and matters generally questioned by media which have been published in provisional announcements without further progress

Summary and type of event

The dispute between Xinyi Zijin Mining Co., Ltd. and the 6 hydropower plants including Shihuadi hydropower station in Qianpai Town, Xinyi City and a water treatment plant for liability for damages due to collapse of structures in the "9.21 flooding" in 2010.

Index for details

For details, please refer to the Company's 2014 annual results announcement disclosed on HKEx website (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) on 20 March 2015.

(2) Litigation, arbitration which have not been published on provisional announcements or with further progress

For details of the dispute between the Company and Zhongxing Henghe Investment Group Company Limited regarding a share transfer framework agreement, please refer to the Company's 2014 annual results announcement disclosed on HKEx website (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) on 20 March 2015.

Asset transactions, corporate mergers

(1) Acquisition, disposal of assets and corporate mergers which have been published in provisional announcements and without changes for subsequent implementation

Summary and type of event

On 12 January 2015, Norton Gold Fields Limited ("Norton", stock code "NGF" on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX")), a subsidiary of the Company, was offered an indicative, conditional and non-binding proposal by the Company for the acquisition of all of Norton's issued securities that the Company did not already own. The Company entered into a binding scheme implementation agreement (the "SIA") with Norton on 6 February 2015. The SIA provided that the Company would acquire all of Norton's issued securities that it did not already own by way of a court approved scheme of arrangement.

Index for details

For details, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEx website (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) on 13 January 2015, 6 February 2015 and 30 June 2015.

The abovementioned scheme of arrangement was approved at shareholders' general meeting of Norton on 12 June 2015 and by the court on 19 June 2015 respectively, and was implemented on 30 June 2015. The scheme consideration of A\$0.25 for each Norton share held as at the record date (7pm on 25 June 2015, Australian time) was paid to Norton's shareholders. The total consideration was approximately A\$41 million.

Norton was removed from the ASX Official List on 1 July 2015.

Summary and type of event	Index for details
<p>Sharp Hero Developments Limited ("Sharp Hero"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a subscription agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe") on 23 March 2015. Sharp Hero agreed to subscribe 76,817,020 Class A common shares of Ivanhoe with cash consideration of Canadian Dollar ("C\$") 1.36 per share. The total consideration would be C\$104,471,147. Approximately 9.9% of Ivanhoe's issued and outstanding common shares would become owned by Sharp Hero when the placement was completed.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEx website (http://www.hkex.com.hk) on 23 March 2015.</p>
<p>Ivanhoe is a mining exploration and development company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada. Its major assets comprise of three projects including 95% equity interest in the Kamoia copper deposit in the DR Congo, 68% equity interest in the Kipushi zinc-multimetals deposit in the DR Congo and 64% equity interest in the Platreef platinum deposit in South Africa.</p>	
<p>The Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited ("Gold Mountains") entered into a conditional share acquisition agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. of Canada, Ivanhoe Mines US LLC and Crystal River Global Limited on 26 May 2015. The Company designated Gold Mountains as the purchaser to acquire (1) 49.5% equity interest in Kamoia Holding Limited (the "Target Company") held by Ivanhoe Mines US LLC and (2) 49.5% of the shareholder's loans provided to the Target Company by Ivanhoe and its affiliates as at the date of the transaction. The total consideration of the acquisition would be US\$412 million.</p>	<p>For details, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEx website (http://www.hkex.com.hk) on 26 May 2015, 3 July 2015 and 3 August 2015.</p>
<p>The Target Company holds 95% interest in Kamoia Copper SA and Kamoia Copper SA holds the Kamoia copper mine project in the DR Congo.</p>	
<p>According to the Letter of Assessment Opinions on Reserve Volume of Mineral Resources in relation to the Verification Report on the Reserve Volume of Resources of the Kamoia Copper Mine in Katanga Province, the DR Congo (Zhongkuangzipingzi 2015 [No. 67]) issued by Beijing CMA Consultancy Center, the Kamoia copper mine possesses copper metal of 22.471 million tonnes, with an average grade of 2.57%.</p>	
<p>The original closing date of the transaction was 31 July 2015 or such earlier or later date as the vendor and the purchaser may determine in writing in accordance with the terms of the agreement; the expiration date of the share acquisition agreement would be 6 months following the date of signing of the agreement (i.e. 25 November 2015), unless the purchaser and vendor agree to extend to a later date or opt for an earlier date as agreed by all parties to the agreement.</p>	

Others (continued)

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Summary and type of event

Index for details

The Company made an announcement on 3 August 2015 regarding that all parties acknowledged that they will continue to implement the share acquisition agreement and to use their commercially reasonable efforts to satisfy all conditions precedent as soon as possible. All parties agreed that the closing date of the transaction will be changed to 15 business days following the satisfaction or waiver of all conditions precedent as contemplated in the share acquisition agreement.

On 26 May 2015, the Company, Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited ("Gold Mountains"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, jointly entered into a share acquisition agreement with Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") and Barrick (PD) Australia Limited ("Barrick Australia"). Gold Mountains will pay US\$298 million in cash to acquire (a) 50% equity interest in Barrick (Niugini) Limited (the "Target Company") held by Barrick Australia and (b) 50% of the shareholders' loans provided to the Target Company by Barrick and its affiliates. The completion date of the transaction will be 31 August 2015.

For details, please refer to the Company's announcements disclosed on HKEx website (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>) on 26 May 2015 and 3 July 2015.

The Target Company is a company incorporated in Papua New Guinea. 100% of its equity interest is held by Barrick through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Barrick Australia. The major asset of the Target Company is the 95% equity interest it holds in the Porgera Joint Venture (non-registered) in Papua New Guinea.

According to the Letter of Assessment Opinions on Reserve Volume of Mineral Resources regarding the Verification Report on the Reserve Volume of Resources of the Porgera Gold Mine in Enga Province, Papua New Guinea (Zhongkuangzipingzi [2015] No. 68) issued by Beijing CMA Consultancy Center, the Porgera gold mine possesses 330.13 tonnes of Au metal volume with an average grade of 4.65 grammes/tonne.

(2) Without disclosure in provisional announcements or with further progress

1. Disposal of assets

Hunan Nonferrous Metals Jinsheng Development Company Limited and Hunan Nonferrous Metals Corporation Limited ("Hunan Nonferrous") issued a joint announcement on 11 December 2014 and a composite offer and response document on 20 January 2015 relating to the pre-conditional voluntary cash offer to acquire all the issued domestic shares in Hunan Nonferrous. Pursuant to the conditions of the offer, the Company sold all of the 30,000,000 domestic shares it held in Hunan Nonferrous during the reporting period at RMB1.58 per share and the total amount was RMB47.40 million.

2. Held-for-sale assets

On 15 January 2015, the overseas wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Co., Ltd. ("Jinyu") and Huihaoda Gold Ltd. entered into the "Golden China Nei Men Share Transfer Agreement". Jinyu will transfer its 55% equity interest in Golden China Nei Men Gold Exploration Corporation ("Golden China Nei Men") to Huihaoda Gold Ltd. with a consideration of RMB270 million. The main asset of Golden China Nei Men is the 95% equity interest in Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Mining Co., Ltd. ("Inner Mongolia Jinzhong").

On 15 January 2015, the wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Zijin International Mining Co., Ltd. ("Zijin International") and Huixinda International Investment Co., Ltd. ("Huixinda") entered into the "Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Share Transfer Agreement". Zijin International will transfer its 5% equity interest in Inner Mongolia Jinzhong to Huixinda with a consideration of RMB28 million.

As at the end of the reporting period, the aforementioned equity transfers have not yet been completed.

Material connected transactions

Connected transactions related to ordinary business

Matters which have been published in provisional announcements and without progress or changes for subsequent implementation

Summary of event	Index for details
The Company's subsidiary, Xinjiang Ashele Copper Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Ashele"), sold copper concentrates to Xinjiang Wuxin Copper Company Limited which is indirectly held by Xinjiang Ashele's major shareholder, Xinjiang Non-ferrous Metals Industry (Group) Company Limited. One of Xinjiang Ashele's ordinary businesses is selling copper concentrates and the contract is entered into under normal commercial terms, which reflects the principle of fairness and reasonableness. During the reporting period, the transaction amount was RMB157 million.	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEx website (http://www.hkex.com.hk) on 6 February 2015.
Fujian Shanghang Ting River Hydropower Co., Ltd. ("Ting River Hydropower") is a subsidiary of Minxi Xinghang, the Company's substantial shareholder, and an associate of Zijin Finance, the Company's subsidiary. Zijin Finance provides financial services to Ting River Hydropower. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of outstanding loans provided by Zijin Finance to Ting River Hydropower was RMB27.1 million.	For details, please refer to the Company's announcement disclosed on HKEx website (http://www.hkex.com.hk) on 9 January 2014.

Others (continued)

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

OTHERS

- (1) At the 2014 annual general meeting, the first A shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H shareholders' class meeting in 2015 convened by the Company on 11 May 2015, a resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the Board of the Company to repurchase H Shares was approved. According to the authorisation, the Company started to implement repurchases of shares in June 2015, and will implement repurchases in due course in the second half of the year.
- (2) On 20 July 2015, Jin Jiang Mining Limited ("Jin Jiang"), an overseas wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a sale of shares agreement with Genorah Resources (Pty) Limited ("Genorah") and other parties. Jin Jiang agreed to acquire 305,833,120 fully paid ordinary shares in NKWE which are held by Genorah and its subsidiary and free of all encumbrances with a cash consideration of A\$0.10 per share. The total consideration will be A\$30,583,312.

After the completion of the transaction, the Company, Jin Jiang and other wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company will collectively own 60.47% equity interest in NKWE. NKWE will become a subsidiary of the Company.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Corporate governance

During the reporting period, the Company strictly complied with the "Company Law", the "Securities Law", "Corporate Governance Guidelines of Listed Companies", "Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange", "Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited" (the "Listing Rules") and other domestic and overseas laws and regulations requirements, to constantly improve the corporate governance structure, establish a sound internal control system and regulate the Company's operation. In accordance with the "Notice in relation to Further Implementing Cash Dividend Distribution of Listed Companies" (Zheng Jian Fa [2012] No.37) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and regulatory documents about improving cash distribution system issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission Fujian Bureau, provisions of the articles of association of the Company and taking into account the actual situation of the Company, the Company formulated a "Profit Distribution and Return Plan for the Next Three Years (Year 2015-2017)", which was submitted to the first extraordinary general meeting in 2015 for consideration and approval. The actual operation of the Company complies with the requirements of the relevant corporate governance regulations for listed companies issued by the regulatory authorities.

The execution of or adjustment to the profit distribution policy during the reporting period

On 11 May 2015, the 2014 annual general meeting of the Company passed the resolution of "The proposal of the Company's 2014 profit distribution". Based on the total number of shares of 21,572,813,650 of the Company (after deduction of the repurchased H Shares) as at 31 December 2014, a dividend of RMB0.8 (tax included) per every 10 shares (a total of RMB1,725,825,092 in cash) was provided, and the undistributed profit was retained for future distribution. The above profit distribution was completed on 9 July 2015.

For details of the dividend distribution, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 9 July 2015.

Interim dividend

The Board proposed to pay no dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2015. (The dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2014 was nil)

Purchase, Redemption or Sale of Listed Securities of the Company

At the 2014 annual general meeting, the first A shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H shareholders' class meeting in 2015 convened by the Company on 11 May 2015, a resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the Board of the Company to repurchase H Shares was approved. According to the authorisation, the Company started to implement repurchases of shares in June 2015. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company repurchased 29,570,000 H Shares in aggregate with the total amount paid of HK\$81,320,000. The cancellation of the shares repurchased was completed at Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, but the change of business registration in the PRC for the cancellation of the repurchased H Shares has not yet been completed.

Save as disclosed above, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company's listed securities during the six months ended 30 June 2015.

Corporate Governance Report

As required by A.1.8 of Appendix 14 Corporate Governance Code and Corporate Governance Report to the Listing Rules (the "CG Code"), an issuer should arrange appropriate insurance cover in respect of potential legal action against its directors. The Board currently considers that the Company and the Board have adopted sufficient measures to prevent Directors from committing errors and minimise the risk in claims against the Directors. Therefore, the Company has not made any relevant insurance arrangement at this stage. However, the Board will review this policy of insurance from time to time and may arrange insurance cover later. As required by provision F.1.3 of the CG Code, an issuer's company secretary should report to the board chairman and/or the chief executive. The Board considers that the company secretary in Hong Kong should report to the secretary of the Board to meet the management needs of the Group and it enables a unified management of all listing related matters in Hong Kong and Mainland China. The provision A.5.6 of the CG Code stipulates that the nomination committee (or the board) should have a policy concerning diversity of board members, and should disclose the policy or a summary of the policy in the corporate governance report. The nomination and remuneration committee of the Company would review the Board's composition from time to time and from a number of aspects, including but not limited to skills, experience, knowledge, expertise, culture, independence, age and gender. It considered that the Board's diversity is in place and therefore the update of policy is not required.

Save as disclosed above, for the six months ended 30 June 2015, the Board confirmed that the Group has adopted and complied with the provisions of the CG Code and has followed most of its recommended best practices with no deviation.

Audit and Internal Control Committee

The audit and internal control committee of the Board has reviewed the Group's unaudited financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 and further discussed the auditing, internal control and financial reporting matters. The audit and internal control committee considers that the Group's financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 was in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and relevant laws and regulations and had made sufficient disclosure.

Independent Non-executive Directors

In compliance with rules 3.10(1) and 3.10(2) of the Listing Rules, which states the Company should appoint a sufficient number of independent non-executive directors and that at least one of them must have appropriate professional qualifications or accounting related financial management expertise. The Company appointed four independent non-executive Directors and one of them possesses accounting and related financial management expertise. Details of the independent non-executive Directors have been provided in the Company's 2014 annual report.

Others (continued)

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Securities Transactions by Directors of the Company

The Group has adopted the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "Model Code") as set out in Appendix 10 of the Listing Rules as the model code for the trading of securities by directors of the Group. The effective date was 23 December 2003. Following enquiries with all Directors of the Company, the Group confirmed that all Directors have complied with the provisions of the Model Code for the six months ended 30 June 2015.

Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company

Name	Position	Change	Reasons for change
Yang Kaihui	Vice-president	Resignation	Personal reason
Fang Qixue	Director	Election	Elected as Director of the Company at shareholders' general meeting
Fang Qixue	Vice-president and chief engineer	Appointment	Appointed by the Board as the Company's vice-president and chief engineer

Appointment and Dismissal of Auditors

According to the resolution passed at the Company's 2014 annual general meeting, the Company reappointed Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP as the auditor for the year 2015.

Publishing Interim Report on the Website of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited

When appropriate, the Company will post all the information in the interim report as required by Appendix 16 of the Listing Rules at the Stock Exchange's website (<http://www.hkex.com.hk>).

This report is written in both Chinese and English. In the case of any discrepancies, the Chinese version shall prevail over its English version.

By order of the Board of Directors
Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.*
Chen Jinghe
Chairman

Fujian, PRC, 28 August 2015

As at the date of this report, the Board of Directors of the Company comprises Messrs. Chen Jinghe (Chairman), Wang Jianhua, Qiu Xiaohua, Lan Fusheng, Zou Laichang, Fang Qixue and Lin Hongfu as executive Directors, Mr. Li Jian as non-executive Director, and Messrs. Lu Shihua, Ding Shida, Qiu Guanzhou, and Sit Hoi Wah, Kenneth as independent non-executive Directors.

* The English name of the Company is for identification purpose only

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

ASSETS	Note V	30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	31 December 2014 (Audited)
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	5,136,834,249	4,139,672,768
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	570,496,828	312,247,627
Bills receivable	3	297,401,602	538,484,702
Trade receivables	4	1,665,038,519	1,228,075,464
Prepayments	5	799,336,765	649,968,149
Other receivables	6	1,284,187,271	1,266,545,176
Inventories	7	10,204,462,452	10,353,917,540
Assets classified as held-for-sale	8	717,297,750	—
Other current assets	9	924,722,978	1,129,315,164
Total current assets		21,599,778,414	19,618,226,590
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Available-for-sale investments	10	1,287,348,371	495,285,702
Long-term equity investments	11	5,306,783,771	5,346,350,207
Investment properties	12	171,961,935	174,284,695
Fixed assets	13	23,822,064,837	25,003,524,624
Construction in progress	14	9,596,969,798	7,964,785,151
Construction materials	15	150,523,571	274,012,010
Intangible assets	16	9,175,153,682	9,385,134,080
Goodwill	17	496,758,705	496,758,705
Long-term deferred assets	18	1,025,376,188	1,126,092,176
Deferred tax assets	19	725,970,573	867,406,609
Other non-current assets	20	4,398,734,881	4,407,727,099
Total non-current assets		56,157,646,312	55,541,361,058
TOTAL ASSETS		77,757,424,726	75,159,587,648

Consolidated Balance Sheet *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note V	30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	31 December 2014 (Audited)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	22	4,997,740,500	4,551,121,572
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	23	9,137,335,752	8,597,538,500
Bills payable	24	354,715,828	282,976,147
Trade payables	25	4,247,063,643	4,011,412,543
Advances from customers	26	1,546,456,738	1,005,215,386
Employee benefits payable	27	245,685,244	389,444,043
Taxes payable	28	635,027,205	656,071,856
Dividends payable	29	1,749,763,259	35,938,170
Other payables	30	3,125,072,352	2,626,729,259
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale	31	45,355,754	—
Current portion of non-current liabilities	32	2,986,385,366	1,347,611,097
Total current liabilities		29,070,601,641	23,504,058,573
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings	33	8,351,630,892	8,339,476,546
Bonds payable	34	6,220,651,837	7,923,716,925
Long-term payables	35	411,518,226	413,864,086
Provision	36	143,951,420	177,486,513
Deferred income	37	506,996,868	538,727,221
Deferred tax liabilities	19	497,950,549	593,335,439
Total non-current liabilities		16,132,699,792	17,986,606,730
TOTAL LIABILITIES		45,203,301,433	41,490,665,303
EQUITY			
Share capital	38	2,154,324,365	2,157,281,365
Capital reserve	39	7,228,872,183	7,329,951,989
Other comprehensive income	40	(567,175,638)	(447,341,491)
Special reserve	41	151,802,252	108,445,194
Surplus reserve	42	1,319,401,104	1,319,401,104
Retained earnings	43	17,207,046,728	17,591,716,635
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		27,494,270,994	28,059,454,796
Non-controlling interests		5,059,852,299	5,609,467,549
TOTAL EQUITY		32,554,123,293	33,668,922,345
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		77,757,424,726	75,159,587,648

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

	Note V	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
OPERATING INCOME	44	38,832,439,537	23,986,053,892
Less: Operating costs	44	35,015,201,697	20,101,935,320
Taxes and surcharges	45	415,226,067	377,188,158
Selling expenses	46	391,516,830	309,852,981
Administrative expenses	47	1,171,923,947	1,106,603,400
Financial expenses	48	434,556,891	249,326,277
Impairment losses on assets	49	82,162,710	47,727,130
Add: Gains/(losses) on changes in fair value	50	337,686,299	(303,919,909)
Investment income	51	253,463,357	412,610,448
Including: Share of profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures		(162,033,012)	112,166,463
OPERATING PROFIT		1,913,001,051	1,902,111,165
Add: Non-operating income	52	102,154,260	72,054,811
Less: Non-operating expenses	53	108,468,861	124,346,018
Including: Losses on disposal of non-current assets		15,594,414	35,711,137
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,906,686,450	1,849,819,958
Less: Income tax expenses	54	496,673,012	486,472,110
NET PROFIT		1,410,013,438	1,363,347,848
Including: Attributable to owners of the parent		1,341,155,185	1,109,401,895
Non-controlling interests		68,858,253	253,945,953
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share	55	0.062	0.051
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX			
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments		(98,624,639)	6,925,918
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies		(21,209,508)	129,823,822
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		(119,834,147)	136,749,740
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		(8,931,599)	10,847,552
SUBTOTAL OF NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX		(128,765,746)	147,597,292
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1,281,247,692	1,510,945,140
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		1,221,321,038	1,246,151,635
Non-controlling interests		59,926,654	264,793,505

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

(Unaudited)

	Attributable to owners of the parent							Total equity	
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Subtotal		Non-controlling interests
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	2,157,281,365	7,329,951,989	(447,341,491)	108,445,194	1,319,401,104	17,591,716,635	28,059,454,796	5,609,467,549	33,668,922,345
Add: Changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Opening balance of current year	2,157,281,365	7,329,951,989	(447,341,491)	108,445,194	1,319,401,104	17,591,716,635	28,059,454,796	5,609,467,549	33,668,922,345
III. Changes for the current period	(2,957,000)	(101,079,806)	(119,834,147)	43,357,058	—	(384,669,907)	(565,183,802)	(549,615,250)	(1,114,799,052)
(I) Net profit	—	—	—	—	—	1,341,155,185	1,341,155,185	68,858,253	1,410,013,438
(II) Other comprehensive income	—	—	(119,834,147)	—	—	—	(119,834,147)	(8,931,599)	(128,765,746)
(III) Except profits allocation, transactions with shareholders as owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Repurchase H Shares	(2,957,000)	(101,079,806)	—	—	—	—	(104,036,806)	(257,063,419)	(361,100,225)
2. Others	(2,957,000)	(61,358,600)	—	—	—	—	(64,315,600)	—	(64,315,600)
(IV) Special reserve	—	(39,721,206)	—	—	—	—	(39,721,206)	(257,063,419)	(296,784,625)
1. Transfer to special reserve	—	—	—	43,357,058	—	—	43,357,058	5,749,258	49,106,316
2. Amount utilised in the current period	—	—	—	359,024,375	—	—	359,024,375	34,046,118	393,070,493
(V) Profit distributions	—	—	—	(315,667,317)	—	—	(315,667,317)	(28,296,860)	(343,964,177)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	—	—	—	—	—	(1,725,825,092)	(1,725,825,092)	(358,227,743)	(2,084,052,835)
2. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(VI) Transfers within owners' equity	—	—	—	—	—	(1,725,825,092)	(1,725,825,092)	(358,227,743)	(2,084,052,835)
IV. Closing balance of the current period	2,154,324,365	7,228,872,183	(567,175,638)	151,802,252	1,319,401,104	17,207,046,728	27,494,270,994	5,059,852,299	32,554,123,293

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2014

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

	Attributable to owners of the parent							Total equity	
	Share capital	Capital reserve	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	Subtotal		Non-controlling interests
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	2,170,015,765	7,424,785,017	101,948,305	1,319,401,104	16,978,322,418	(382,214,854)	27,612,257,755	5,473,194,165	33,085,451,920
Add: Changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Opening balance of current year	2,170,015,765	7,424,785,017	101,948,305	1,319,401,104	16,978,322,418	(382,214,854)	27,612,257,755	5,473,194,165	33,085,451,920
III. Changes for the current period	(5,430,200)	(59,333,574)	14,187,199	—	(622,266,557)	129,823,822	(543,019,310)	316,509,293	(226,510,017)
(I) Net profit	—	—	—	—	1,109,401,895	—	1,109,401,895	253,945,953	1,363,347,848
(II) Other comprehensive income	—	6,925,918	—	—	—	129,823,822	136,749,740	10,847,552	147,597,292
(III) Except profits allocation, transactions with shareholders as owners	(5,430,200)	(66,259,492)	—	—	—	—	(71,689,692)	385,385,334	313,695,642
1. Owners' contributions	(5,430,200)	(66,259,492)	—	—	—	—	(71,689,692)	37,821,084	(33,868,608)
2. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347,564,250	347,564,250
(IV) Special reserve	—	—	14,187,199	—	—	—	14,187,199	(136,720)	14,050,479
1. Transfer to special reserve in the current period	—	—	294,914,182	—	—	—	294,914,182	46,127,526	341,041,708
2. Amount utilised in the current period	—	—	(280,726,983)	—	—	—	(280,726,983)	(46,264,246)	(326,991,229)
(V) Profit distributions	—	—	—	—	(1,731,668,452)	—	(1,731,668,452)	(333,532,826)	(2,065,201,278)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	(1,731,668,452)	—	(1,731,668,452)	(333,532,826)	(2,065,201,278)
(VI) Transfers within owners' equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Closing balance of the current period	2,164,585,565	7,365,451,443	116,135,504	1,319,401,104	16,356,055,861	(252,391,032)	27,069,238,445	5,789,703,458	32,858,941,903

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Items	Note V	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services		42,994,551,958	25,431,419,864
Refund of taxes		12,201,742	34,985,910
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	56	597,372,435	1,045,120,902
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		43,604,126,135	26,511,526,676
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		36,012,753,328	20,934,796,747
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		1,474,558,502	1,185,417,632
Payments of various types of taxes		1,689,786,803	2,000,175,223
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	56	575,701,601	627,176,308
Sub-total of cash outflows used in operating activities		39,752,800,234	24,747,565,910
Net cash flow from operating activities		3,851,325,901	1,763,960,766
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		1,315,312,909	922,958,327
Cash receipts from investment income		66,715,328	208,320,842
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		21,002,737	1,172,058
Net cash receipts from disposals of subsidiaries and other business units		5,157,736	12,904,099
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	56	253,881,157	—
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		1,662,069,867	1,145,355,326
Cash payments to acquire or construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		1,930,867,515	2,413,033,165
Cash payments to acquire investments		2,358,324,107	1,358,607,503
Cash payments for acquisitions of subsidiaries and other business units		74,115,009	444,422,323
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	56	1,403,280,365	1,284,972,189
Sub-total of cash outflows used in investing activities		5,766,586,996	5,501,035,180
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(4,104,517,129)	(4,355,679,854)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Items	Note V	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from capital contributions		—	42,812,312
Cash receipts from borrowings		9,569,635,021	10,108,691,883
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	56	36,847,378	1,251,344
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		9,606,482,399	10,152,755,539
Cash repayments of borrowings		8,601,463,190	5,972,442,058
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		776,764,040	746,598,630
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	56	153,804,091	372,479,769
Sub-total of cash outflows used in financing activities		9,532,031,321	7,091,520,457
Net cash flow from financing activities		74,451,078	3,061,235,082
IV. EFFECTS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH		(41,639,322)	9,806,299
V. NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(220,379,472)	479,322,293

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Items	Note V	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
1. Reconciliation of net profit to net cash flow from operating activities:			
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent		1,341,155,185	1,109,401,895
Add: Non-controlling interests		68,858,253	253,945,953
Less: Unrealised loss on investments		—	—
Add: Asset impairment provision		82,162,710	47,727,130
Depreciation of fixed assets		1,233,722,053	955,581,215
Amortisation of intangible assets and long-term deferred assets		288,177,180	317,323,868
Losses/(gains) on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		10,908,459	32,402,702
Losses/(gains) on changes in the fair values		(337,686,299)	303,919,909
Financial expenses		464,496,128	371,759,370
Losses/(gains) on investments		151,675,426	(412,610,448)
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets		141,436,036	(7,547,262)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		(95,384,890)	(14,379,287)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		15,437,145	(1,740,772,656)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables from operating activities		(460,728,300)	(499,822,967)
Increase/(decrease) in payables from operating activities		947,096,815	1,047,031,344
Others		—	—
Net cash flow from operating activities		3,851,325,901	1,763,960,766
2. Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Conversion of debt into capital		—	—
Convertible bonds matured within 1 year		—	—
Finance leased fixed assets		—	—
3. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents:			
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	1	3,291,380,984	4,500,255,314
Less: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	1	3,511,760,456	4,020,933,021
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(220,379,472)	479,322,293

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

ASSETS	Note XV	30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	31 December 2014 (Audited)
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		5,092,192,410	4,228,054,747
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		341,617,531	180,602,763
Bills receivable		130,111,392	221,025,393
Trade receivables	1	1,179,476,526	824,988,293
Prepayments		148,959,641	106,641,016
Dividends receivable		61,382,500	39,628,660
Other receivables	2	7,979,777,769	7,387,979,624
Inventories		494,026,413	578,783,457
Other current assets		69,698,373	57,798,472
Total current assets		15,497,242,555	13,625,502,425
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Available-for-sale investments	3	184,750,000	214,750,000
Long-term equity investments	4	12,551,111,926	12,592,073,264
Fixed assets	5	2,971,207,605	3,041,451,003
Construction in progress	6	850,490,489	667,056,609
Construction materials		2,907,924	2,091,525
Intangible assets	7	284,957,984	289,074,937
Long-term deferred assets	8	171,046,054	164,007,955
Deferred tax assets		152,799,050	164,923,758
Other non-current assets	9	9,998,934,272	9,829,588,668
Total non-current assets		27,168,205,304	26,965,017,719
TOTAL ASSETS		42,665,447,859	40,590,520,144

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note XV	30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	31 December 2014 (Audited)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings		1,152,684,094	960,683,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		6,220,008,435	5,303,569,501
Trade payables	11	531,462,164	555,879,611
Bills payable		19,699,100	15,109,200
Advances from customers		3,017,583	5,716,900
Employee benefits payable		81,003,842	136,631,631
Dividends payable		1,725,825,092	—
Taxes payable		109,090,787	185,678,938
Other payables		773,128,785	532,884,267
Current portion of non-current liabilities		120,276,560	86,651,800
Other current liabilities		72,991,394	72,991,394
Total current liabilities		10,809,187,836	7,855,796,242
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings		3,254,626,760	3,117,946,200
Bonds payable		5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Long-term payables	12	292,527,534	292,527,534
Deferred income		340,917,560	365,481,817
Deferred tax liabilities		47,554,262	—
Other non-current liabilities		141,119,943	141,119,944
Total non-current liabilities		9,076,746,059	8,917,075,495
TOTAL LIABILITIES		19,885,933,895	16,772,871,737
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,154,324,365	2,157,281,365
Capital reserve		8,530,600,208	8,591,958,808
Other comprehensive income		—	—
Special reserve		—	—
Surplus reserve		1,090,812,600	1,090,812,600
Retained earnings		11,003,776,791	11,977,595,634
TOTAL EQUITY		22,779,513,964	23,817,648,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		42,665,447,859	40,590,520,144

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

	Note XV	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
OPERATING INCOME	13	9,506,155,771	3,700,188,618
Less: Operating costs	13	8,599,165,132	2,737,124,357
Taxes and surcharges		165,416,397	170,830,082
Selling expenses		13,099,106	10,245,594
Administrative expenses		312,289,956	269,999,355
Financial expenses		(22,049,394)	(112,886,499)
Impairment losses on assets		(307,530)	826,230
Add: Gains/(losses) on changes in fair value		194,379,400	(90,412,396)
Investment income	14	314,138,066	591,482,096
Including: Share of (losses)/profits of associates		(19,719,638)	34,007,152
OPERATING PROFIT		947,059,570	1,125,119,199
Add: Non-operating income		29,713,357	28,854,392
Less: Non-operating expenses		41,813,622	43,573,468
Including: Losses on disposal of non-current assets		2,478,741	14,819,273
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		934,959,305	1,110,400,123
Less: Income tax expenses		182,953,056	179,447,360
NET PROFIT		752,006,249	930,952,763
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		—	17,089,603
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		752,006,249	948,042,366

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

(Unaudited)

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	2,157,281,365	8,591,958,808	—	—	1,090,812,600	11,977,595,634	23,817,648,407
Add: Changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Opening balance of current year	2,157,281,365	8,591,958,808	—	—	1,090,812,600	11,977,595,634	23,817,648,407
II. Changes for the period	(2,957,000)	(61,358,600)	—	—	—	(973,818,843)	(1,038,134,443)
(I) Net profit	—	—	—	—	—	752,006,249	752,006,249
(II) Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(III) Except for profit allocation, transactions with shareholders as owners	(2,957,000)	(61,358,600)	—	—	—	—	(64,315,600)
1. Repurchase H Shares	(2,957,000)	(61,358,600)	—	—	—	—	(64,315,600)
2. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(IV) Special reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Transfer to special reserve in the current period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Amount utilised in the current period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(V) Profit distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(1,725,825,092)	(1,725,825,092)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	—	(1,725,825,092)	(1,725,825,092)
(VI) Transfer within owners' equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Closing balance of the current period	2,154,324,365	8,530,600,208	—	—	1,090,812,600	11,003,776,791	22,779,513,964

For the period ended 30 June 2014

RMB

(Unaudited)

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
I. Closing balance of the preceding year	2,170,015,765	8,747,266,358	16,589	1,090,812,600	11,263,989,807	23,272,101,119
Add: Changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Opening balance of current year	2,170,015,765	8,747,266,358	16,589	1,090,812,600	11,263,989,807	23,272,101,119
II. Changes for the period	(5,430,200)	(49,169,890)	45,611	—	(800,715,689)	(855,270,168)
(I) Net profit	—	—	—	—	930,952,763	930,952,763
(II) Other comprehensive income	—	17,089,602	—	—	—	17,089,602
(III) Except for profit allocation, transactions with shareholders as owners	(5,430,200)	(66,259,492)	—	—	—	(71,689,692)
1. Repurchase H Shares	(5,430,200)	(66,259,492)	—	—	—	(71,689,692)
(IV) Special reserve	—	—	45,611	—	—	45,611
1. Transfer to special reserve in the current period	—	—	135,707,820	—	—	135,707,820
2. Amount utilised in the current period	—	—	(135,662,209)	—	—	(135,662,209)
(V) Profit distributions	—	—	—	—	(1,731,668,452)	(1,731,668,452)
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Distributions to owners	—	—	—	—	(1,731,668,452)	(1,731,668,452)
(VI) Transfer within owners' equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Closing balance of the current period	2,164,585,565	8,698,096,468	62,200	1,090,812,600	10,463,274,118	22,416,830,951

Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services	9,508,365,816	3,587,284,879
Refund of taxes	752,800	6,826,044
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	1,512,376,979	1,206,235,079
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	11,021,495,595	4,800,346,002
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received	8,294,288,370	2,524,488,611
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees	283,977,476	254,513,529
Payments of various types of taxes	492,500,245	707,290,337
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	1,298,230,277	451,130,288
Sub-total of cash outflows used in operating activities	10,368,996,368	3,937,422,765
Net cash flow from operating activities	652,499,227	862,923,237
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash receipts from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	18,484,918	2,086,612
Cash receipts from disposals of subsidiaries	—	—
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments	49,413,637	—
Cash receipts from investment income	214,026,026	688,690,901
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	1,211,578,475	4,783,847,668
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	1,493,503,056	5,474,625,181
Cash payments to acquire or construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	535,832,546	292,689,884
Cash payments to acquire investments	151,257,544	928,215,751
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	2,656,132,000	6,518,913,783
Sub-total of cash outflows used in investing activities	3,343,222,090	7,739,819,418
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(1,849,719,034)	(2,265,194,237)
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from capital contributions	—	—
Cash receipts from borrowings	3,512,029,805	3,996,618,999
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	1,000,000	—
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	3,513,029,805	3,996,618,999
Cash repayments of borrowings	2,207,022,293	1,858,572,969
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or settlement of interest expenses	189,713,492	95,129,853
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	85,840,856	317,114,014
Sub-total of cash outflows used in financing activities	2,482,576,641	2,270,816,836
Net cash flow from financing activities	1,030,453,164	1,725,802,163
IV. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(4,702,993)	340,930
V. NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(171,469,636)	323,872,093

Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

Supplementary Information	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 (Unaudited)	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 (Unaudited)
(1) Reconciliation of net profit to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	752,006,249	930,952,763
Add: Depreciation of fixed assets	195,073,349	186,836,864
Asset impairment provision	(307,530)	826,230
Amortisation of intangible assets and long-term deferred assets	21,762,958	44,491,145
Losses on disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	2,197,937	14,819,273
Losses/(gains) on changes in fair value	(194,379,400)	90,412,396
Losses/(gains) on investments	(132,539,223)	(591,482,096)
Financial expenses	339,638,248	183,510,864
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	84,324,075	(41,626,612)
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	12,124,708	41,446,723
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	47,554,262	—
Decrease/(increase) in receivables from operating activities	(415,307,998)	(245,923,130)
Increase/(decrease) in payables from operating activities	(59,648,408)	248,658,817
Net cash flow from operating activities	652,499,227	862,923,237
(2) Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Provision for impairment on equity investments in associates	—	—
(3) Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	3,120,839,524	3,179,418,113
Less: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	3,292,309,160	2,855,546,020
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(171,469,636)	323,872,093

Notes to Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Zijin Mining Group Company Limited (the "Company") is a joint stock liability limited company, registered in Fujian Province of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") on 6 September 2000, under the "Company Law of the People's Republic of China" (the "Company Law"). The Company's business registration number is 350000100016737.

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

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

The 1,050,000,000 IPO A Shares issued through the internet became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 April 2008. The 350,000,000 IPO A Shares issued through other ways became publicly floating on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 25 July 2008. Except for 4,210,902,100 shares held by Minxi Xinghang with a lockup period of 36 months, the aggregate of 4,924,966,980 shares held by other holders of domestic shares had a lockup period of 12 months. From the date when the IPO A Shares were listed to 27 April 2009, these restricted shares floated publicly, representing a total proportion of 33.87% of issued capital. Up to 30 June 2015, all the Company's issued shares are publicly floating.

Pursuant to the Resolution at the Annual General Meeting for year 2010 on the transfer of capital reserve into issued capital dated 30 May 2011, the Company transferred capital reserve of RMB727,065,455 into 7,270,654,550 shares with a nominal value of RMB0.1 per share, i.e., 5 new ordinary shares for every 10 existing ordinary shares based on the total number of issued shares of 14,541,309,100 as at the end of 2010.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

I. CORPORATE INFORMATION *(continued)*

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

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

On 11 May 2015, the Company held the 2014 Annual General Meeting, the first A shareholders' class meeting in 2015 and the first H shareholders' class meeting in 2015. A resolution in relation to the proposal of granting a general mandate to the Board to repurchase H Shares was approved. The Company carried out repurchases of H Shares on 9 June 2015, 10 June 2015, 17 June 2015, 18 June 2015, 19 June 2015, 22 June 2015, 23 June 2015, 26 June 2015, 29 June 2015 and 30 June 2015 respectively. As at 30 June 2015, the aggregate number of repurchased H Shares in the first half of 2015 reached 29,570,000.

The main business scope of the Company includes: exploration of minerals, mining and processing of gold ores; gold refinery; mining and processing of copper ores; copper refinery; integration service on information and technology systems; consultation service on information and technology; sales of jewelry and ornaments, crafts and art products, mineral products, machinery and equipment, chemical products (excluding dangerous chemical products and precursor chemical products of poisons), hydropower generation; investment in mining industry, hotel industry and construction industry; foreign trade; land transportation of general goods; land transportation of hazardous goods. Open pit mining of copper and gold ores; research and development of mining engineering technology, mining machinery and equipment specifically for use in metallurgy; manufacture of mining machinery and equipment specifically for use in metallurgy (only for branches). (Items which require approvals under the law shall be subject to the approval from relevant departments before the commencement of business).

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 August 2015.

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The changes in the current year are disclosed in Note VI.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Basic Standards and the Specific Standards of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBE") issued by the Ministry of Finance, and Application Guidance for ASBE, interpretations and other relevant regulations issued and revised thereafter (hereafter referred to as "CAS").

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

Except for certain financial instruments, the financial statements have been prepared using historical cost as the principle of measurement in financial statements. Where assets are impaired, provisions for asset impairment are made in accordance with the relevant requirements.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, the Group recorded current assets of RMB21,599,778,414 and current liabilities of RMB29,070,601,641. The balance of the current assets was less than that of the current liabilities. In view of these circumstances, the Directors of the Company have given consideration to the future liquidity of the Group and its available sources of finance in assessing whether the Group will have sufficient financial resources to continue as a going concern. The balance of the Group's unissued mid-term bonds with a term of 5 years registered at the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors in previous years amounted to RMB3.3 billion. The bonds will be issued by the Group before 22 September 2015 depending on the financial condition. Meanwhile, the Group has sufficient bank line of credit. The Directors of the Company believe that the Group has adequate resources to continue operation and fulfill the financial responsibility which will become due in the foreseeable future. The Directors of the Company therefore are of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

1. Statement of compliance with CAS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with CAS, and presented truly and completely the Company's and consolidated financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the Company's and consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the end of the period.

2. Accounting period

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

3. Functional currency

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

The subsidiaries of the Group, joint ventures and associates determine their own functional currencies according to their primary economic environment in which they operate. The Group adopts RMB to prepare its financial statements.

4. Business combination

A business combination refers to a transaction or event bringing together two or more separate enterprises into one reporting entity. Business combinations are classified into business combinations involving enterprises under common control and business combinations not involving enterprises under common control.

Business combinations involving enterprises under common control

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory. In a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the party which obtains control of other combining enterprise(s) on the combination date is the merging party, the other combining enterprise(s) is (are) the merged party (parties). The combination date is the date on which the merging party actually obtains control of the merged party (parties).

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

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

4. Business combination *(continued)*

Business combinations not involving enterprises under common control

A business combination not involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before and after the combination. In a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the party which obtains control of other combining enterprise(s) on the combination date is the acquirer, the other combining enterprise(s) is (are) the acquiree(s). The combination date is the date on which the acquirer actually obtains control of the acquiree(s).

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, acquired by the acquirer in a business combination not involving enterprises under common control shall be measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Where the fair value of combination consideration (or the fair value of issued equity securities) and the fair value of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date exceed the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as goodwill, which is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where the fair value of combination consideration (or the fair value of issued equity securities) and the fair value of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date are less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and measurement of the fair value of combination consideration (or the fair value of issued equity securities) and the fair value of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date. If after that reassessment, the sum of the fair value of combination consideration (or the fair value of issued equity securities) and the fair value of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer recognises the remaining difference immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

5. Consolidation of financial statements

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. The consolidated financial statements include the interim financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries for the period ended 30 June 2015. A subsidiary is an entity (including an entity, a separable part of an investee, and the structural entities controlled by the Company, etc.) which is under the control of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Consolidation of financial statements *(continued)*

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

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

The Group's foreign currency transactions are recorded in the respective functional currency on initial recognition.

A foreign currency transaction is recorded in the functional currency on initial recognition, by applying the prevailing exchange rate on the date of transaction or the average exchange rate through the transaction period. At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and those on initial recognition or at the previous balance sheet date, except that exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency that qualify for capitalisation are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualifying asset during the capitalisation period, are recognised in profit or loss for the period. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction without changing its functional currency. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are re-translated at the spot exchange rate on the date the fair value is determined. Differences between the re-translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount are recognised in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of a foreign operation are translated from its functional currency into RMB using the following method: assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date; shareholders' equity items except for retained earnings are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates on which such items arose; all items in the statement of profit or loss are translated at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions or average exchange rates during the transaction period. The exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as other comprehensive income. For disposals of equity interests in foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of foreign operations is reclassified to profit or loss. For partial disposals, the reclassification is determined on proportion of disposal.

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the average exchange rate of the transaction period of cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciling item and presented separately in the statement of cash flows.

8. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are the contracts that formed the financial assets of one entity, and at the same time formed the financial liabilities or equity instruments of other entities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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

The Group derecognises a financial asset, part of a financial asset or group of financial assets, i.e. offsets from the accounts and balance sheet, if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- (2) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset is transferred out, or obligated to transfer out all generated cash flows on receipt; and (a) the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred to the transferee; or (b) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but has not retained control of the financial asset.

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

All regular 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 receipt or delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Trade date is the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, the Group's financial assets are classified into one of the categories including: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale investments. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. For other financial assets, transaction costs are included in their initial recognised amounts.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is determined on the classification:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or (2) it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and there is objective evidence that the Group has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (3) it is a derivative that is not a designated and effective hedging instrument, or a financial guarantee contract, or a derivative that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument (without a quoted price in an active market) whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. The above financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, realised and unrealised profit or loss is recognised when incurred. Dividends or interest income from FVTPL is recognised as profit or loss.

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") *(continued)**

An entity shall not reclassify any financial assets out of the FVTPL category if upon initial recognition it was designated by the entity as at FVTPL; and an entity shall not reclassify any financial assets into the FVTPL category after initial recognition.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from derecognition, impairment or amortisation are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from impairment or amortisation are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments include non-derivative financial assets that are designated on initial recognition as available for sale, and financial assets that are not classified as financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments. Available-for-sale investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The discount or premium of available-for-sale investments is amortised using the effective interest method and the amortisation is recognised as an interest income or expense. Except for impairment losses and exchange differences arising from foreign currency monetary financial assets are recognised as profit or loss, available-for-sale investments are subsequently measured at fair value, and gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised as other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are classified as profit or loss on derecognition or when impairment arises. Dividends and interest earned from available-for-sale investments are recognised in profit or loss.

An equity investment instrument without a quoted price in an active market, whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, is recognised and subsequently measured at cost.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial liabilities of the Group are classified into financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities. For financial liabilities at FVTPL, transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. For other financial liabilities, transaction costs are included at their initial recognised amounts.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is determined on the classification:

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities *(continued)*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

The Group's financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term; or (2) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and there is objective evidence that the Group has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (3) it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument, or a financial guarantee contract, or a derivative that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument (without a quoted price in an active market) whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Any realised and unrealised gains or losses to the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

An entity shall not reclassify any financial liabilities out of the FVTPL category if upon initial recognition they were designated by the entity as at FVTPL; and an entity shall not reclassify any financial liabilities into the FVTPL category after initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract by which the guarantor and the lender agree that the guarantor would settle the debts or bear obligations in accordance with terms of the contract in case the borrower fails to settle the debts. Financial guarantee contracts are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at the higher of: (a) the amount of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period; and (b) the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the principles of revenue recognition.

Derivatives

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward commodity purchase contracts for hedging price fluctuation risk. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date when the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are recognised as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. For investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and derivative financial assets that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, they are measured at cost.

Except for the effective cash flow hedging which is recorded in other comprehensive income, and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss, changes in fair value on derivatives are recognised as profit or loss.

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses the carrying amount of financial assets at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired, the Group determines the amount of any impairment loss. Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired is an evidence that, arising from one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have been affected and can be reliably measured. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, a debtor or debtors breach(es) contract (i.e. default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, etc.), the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

If a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account to the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The reduced amount is recognised in profit or loss. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (the effective interest rate upon initially recognition), and the value of the relevant guaranty should also be taken into account. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

For a financial asset that is individually significant, the Group assesses the asset individually for impairment. If any objective evidence indicates that it has been impaired, the impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. For a financial asset that is not individually significant, the Group assesses the asset individually for impairment or includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset (whether significant or not), it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively reassesses them for impairment. Assets for which an impairment loss is individually recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost, there is objective evidence of a recovery in value of the financial assets which can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment is recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and recognised in profit or loss. However, the reversal is made to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Available-for-sale investments

If there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale investment is impaired, the cumulative loss arising from decline in fair value previously recognised directly in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment losses on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Objective evidence that an equity instrument investment classified as available-for-sale is impaired includes the significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instrument investment classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The determination of what "significant" or "prolonged" is requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets measured at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

If, subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss on an available-for-sale debt instrument, there is objective evidence of a recovery in value of the financial asset which is related to the impairment, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on the financial assets measured at cost, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. The amount of reduction is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. The impairment loss on such financial asset is not reversed once it is recognised.

Transfer of financial assets

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

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

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

8. Financial instruments *(continued)*

Transfer of financial assets *(continued)*

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

9. Receivables

(1) Receivables that are individually significant and for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually

A receivable that exceeds RMB10,000,000 is deemed as an individually significant receivable by the Group. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on the receivable, the carrying amount of the receivable is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of reduction is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Objective evidence that a receivable is impaired is that, arising from one or more events that occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset, the estimated future cash flows of the receivable have been affected and can be reliably measured.

(2) Receivables that are not individually significant but for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually

For receivables that are not significant individually, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the carrying amount of the receivable is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of reduction is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

10. Inventories

The Group's inventories mainly include raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, development costs of properties and consumable materials.

Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion, cost of land, cost of construction and other expenditures. The actual cost of inventories upon delivery is calculated using the moving weighted average method and weighted average method. Consumable materials included low value consumables and packing materials, which are recorded at cost in full upon delivery. Some spare parts and materials directly related to production are amortised periodically (for example, steel ball is depreciated using the units-of-production method, for some spare parts with a great value such as anode plate, lining board, are amortised over their actual useful lives). For property development business, all relevant costs of development will be allocated by apportionment of saleable areas at the completion stage. Cost for unsold area is recorded as development properties.

The perpetual inventory system is maintained for the stock system.

At the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. If the net realisable value is below the cost of inventories, a provision for decline in value of inventories is made and recorded in profit or loss. After the provision for decline in value of inventories is made, if the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist so that the net realisable value of inventories is higher than their carrying amount, the original provision for decline in value is reversed and the reversal is included in profit or loss for the period.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

10. Inventories *(continued)*

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs necessary to make the sale and relevant taxes. For raw materials, provision for decline in value is made based on the categories of inventories. For finished goods, provision for decline in value is made on an item-by-item basis.

11. Assets classified as held-for-sale

When certain components of the Group or its non-current assets (excluding deferred tax assets) meet the following conditions at the same time, the Group classifies them as held-for-sale: the components or non-current assets must be available for immediate sale in their present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets; resolutions have been made for the disposal of the components or the non-current assets; the Group has entered into a binding sale agreement with the transferee; and the transfer is expected to be completed within one year. The Group measures its assets classified as held-for-sale at the lower of carrying amount and net amount of fair value less costs to sell but not at equity method, and no depreciation or amortisation is provided.

12. Long-term equity investments

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

The long-term equity investment is initially measured at its cost. For a long-term equity investment involving enterprises under common control, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements at the date of combination. The difference between initial investment cost and the carrying amount of the consideration is adjusted against capital reserve. If the capital reserve is not sufficient to absorb the difference, any excess shall be adjusted against retained earnings. For the other comprehensive income which is already held before the acquisition date, on the disposal the same accounting treatment of which the investee directly disposes the related assets and liabilities should be used, changes in owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are recognised in profit or loss upon disposal of the investments. Among which, those remains as long-term equity investments will be charged into the statement of profit or loss proportionately, those transferred as financial instruments will be fully charged to the statement of profit or loss. For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the investment cost of a long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition. For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving enterprises under common control and achieved in stages, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the aggregate of the carrying amount of the equity interest held in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date and the cost of the additional investment at the acquisition date. The investment cost is the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. For the other comprehensive income generated from a long-term equity investment under equity method which is already held before the acquisition date, on the disposal of the investment, the same accounting treatment of which the investee directly disposes the related assets and liabilities should be used, changes in owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are recognised in profit or loss upon disposal of the investments. Among which, those remains as long-term equity investments will be charged into the statement of profit or loss proportionately, those transferred as financial instruments will be fully charged to the statement of profit or loss. For long-term equity investments which are financial instruments and already held before the acquisition date, the accumulated fair value changes previously recorded as other comprehensive income should be transferred to the profit or loss for the period under cost method. The costs of the investments acquired other than business combination are recognised as follows: a) acquired by cash, the investment is initially recognised at the actual consideration paid plus the expenses, taxes and other required expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition; b) acquired through issuing equity securities, the investment is initially recognised at the fair value of the equity instruments issued; and c) acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets, the cost of investment is initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 7 - Exchange of Non-monetary Assets".

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

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

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

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

For long-term equity investments over which the Group has joint control or significant influence, the Group accounts for such long-term equity investments using the equity method. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement, which exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

Under the equity method, the Group recognises its share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee for the period as investment income or loss and other comprehensive income for the period respectively. The Group recognises its share of the investee's net profit or loss based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and others at the acquisition date after making appropriate adjustments to conform with the Group's accounting policies and accounting period. Unrealised profits or losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures are recognised as investment income or loss to the extent that those attributable to the Group's equity interest are eliminated. However, unrealised losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures which represent impairment losses on the transferred assets are not eliminated. The Group shall reduce the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments for shares of profits or dividends declared of the investee. However, the share of net loss is only recognised to the extent that the carrying value of the investment is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses. Changes in owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are correspondingly adjusted to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investments, and recognised in the shareholders' equity.

On disposal of a long-term equity investment, the difference between the proceed actually received and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss for the period. For the other comprehensive income generated from a long-term equity investment under equity method, if the equity method is not applied any more, the same accounting treatment of which the investee directly disposes the related assets and liabilities should be used, changes in owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are recognised in profit or loss for the period. If the equity method is still applied, the same accounting treatment of which the investee directly disposes the related assets and liabilities should be used and recognised in profit or loss for the period in proportion, changes in owners' equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profits distribution are recognised in profit or loss for the period in proportion.

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

13. Investment properties

An investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. It includes a land use right that is leased out, a land use right held for transfer upon capital appreciation or a leased-out building.

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

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

14. Fixed assets

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

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost and the effect of any expected costs of abandoning the asset at the end of its use is considered. The cost of a fixed asset is the aggregate cost of purchase price, related taxes and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. When the Company was incorporated, the used fixed assets invested by shareholders were recorded based on valuation using the replacement cost approach.

A mining asset (included in Note V.13 Fixed assets) is depreciated over its designated estimated production using the units-of-production method or the depreciation is recognised according to the accrued amount of work safety fund and production maintenance fund. Other fixed assets (including mining assets with useful lives less than the lives using units-of-production method) are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The annual depreciation rate which is decided with the useful life, estimated net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation period (years)	Estimated net residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	8-50 years	0%-5%	1.90-12.50%
Power generating and transmission equipment	8-30 years	0%-5%	3.17-12.50%
Plant, machinery and equipment	5-15 years	0%-5%	6.33-20.00%
Motor vehicles	4-10 years	0%-5%	9.50-25.00%
Furniture, fixtures and others	3-10 years	0%-5%	9.50-33.33%

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

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

14. Fixed assets *(continued)*

Recognition basis, valuation and depreciation method of fixed assets under finance lease

At the commencement of the lease term, the Group recognises the initial amount of leased assets at the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, determined at the inception of the lease. The minimum lease payments are recognised as the initial amount of long-term payables. Their differences are unrecognised finance charges. In addition, initial direct costs incurred in connection with negotiating and securing leasing arrangements are identified as directly attributable to activities performed by the lessee for a finance lease and added to the amount recognised as an asset.

The depreciable amount of a leased asset is allocated on a systematic basis consistent with the depreciation policy the Group adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If there is reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the period of expected use is the useful life of the asset; otherwise the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

15. Construction in progress

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

Construction in progress is transferred to a fixed asset when it is ready for its intended use.

16. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs refer to interest and other related costs incurred by the Group in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums, ancillary expenses and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised when expenditures for such assets fulfill the conditions of capitalisation, whereas other borrowing costs are recorded in profit or loss. Qualifying assets are assets (fixed assets, investment properties and inventories, etc.) that necessarily take a substantial period of time for acquisition, construction or production to get ready for their intended use or sale.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs can commence only when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) Expenditures for the asset are being incurred;
- (2) Borrowing costs are being incurred; and,
- (3) Activities relating to the acquisition, construction or production of the asset that are necessary to bring the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced becomes ready for its intended use or sale. The actual amounts of any borrowing costs subsequently incurred shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

16. Borrowing costs *(continued)*

During the capitalisation period, the amount of interest to be capitalised for each accounting period shall be determined as follows:

- (1) Where funds are borrowed under a specific-purpose borrowing for the acquisition, the amount of interest to be capitalised shall be the actual interest expense less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds or any investment income on the temporary investment of these funds; or
- (2) Where funds are borrowed under general-purpose borrowings and are utilised for the acquisition, the Company shall determine the amount of interest to be capitalised on such borrowings by applying a capitalisation rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditures on the asset over and above the amounts of specific-purpose borrowings.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is interrupted abnormally for a continuous period of more than three months except those become ready for their intended use or sale. The borrowing costs incurred during these periods shall be recognised in profit or loss for the current period until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

17. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised and measured on initial recognition at cost only if the related economic benefits will probably flow into the Group and their costs can be measured reliably. However, the intangible assets acquired through business combination should be measured at fair value separately as intangible assets when their fair values can be reliably measured.

The useful life of the intangible assets shall be assessed according to the estimated beneficial period expected to generate economic benefits. An intangible asset shall be regarded as having an indefinite useful life when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate economic benefits for the Group.

A mining right (included in Note V.16 Intangible assets) is amortised using the units-of-production method. An exploration right will not be amortised until it transfers to mining right which is amortised using the units-of-production method. Other intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of each category of intangible assets are as follows:

Categories	Useful lives
Land use rights	Beneficial lives (30-50 years)
Exclusive fishing rights	Beneficial lives (50 years)
Membership of Shanghai Gold Exchange	Beneficial lives (10 years)

Land use rights obtained by the Group are accounted for as intangible assets. As for the construction of plants, factories and other buildings of the Group, the related land use rights and buildings were accounted for as intangible assets and fixed assets respectively. Purchase costs of land use rights and buildings were recognised as intangible assets and fixed assets separately. Purchase costs were recognised as cost of fixed assets, only if the separation was impracticable.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method or other reasonable systematic methods. For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Group reviews the useful life and amortisation method at least once at each financial year-end, and makes adjustments when necessary.

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

17. Intangible assets *(continued)*

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may not be amortised. The Group reviews the service life of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives at the end of each financial year. Where there is evidence to prove that the intangible assets have a finite service life, the intangible assets can be amortised according to the accounting standards for intangible assets with a finite useful life.

Exploration and development expenditure is recognised at cost less impairment. Exploration and development expenditure includes costs of geological prospecting for technical consultancy and commercial development of feasibility study which incurred on the surroundings, outer ring and deep areas of the existing mineral properties, costs of drilling and other associated activities. Such expenditures may be capitalised when the mineral properties are reasonably proved to be commercially available and recognise in intangible assets which will be amortised under the units-of-production method. If any construction was abandoned in the development phase or belongs to the productive exploration, all costs shall be written off and recognised in profit or loss.

18. Long-term deferred assets

Long-term deferred assets represent expenses incurred that should be borne and amortised over the current and subsequent periods (together of more than one year). Long-term deferred assets mainly include land compensation cost and others. Land compensation costs are evenly amortised over the estimated beneficial useful lives of 5 to 50 years, whereas other long-term deferred assets are amortised over estimated useful life.

19. Impairment of assets

Impairment of assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and financial assets are recognised based on the following methods:

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If there is any indication that such assets may be impaired, recoverable amounts are estimated for such assets. Goodwill arising in a business combination and an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life shall be assessed for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication incurred. Impairment tests of intangible assets should be performed at each year end, even if they are not ready for use.

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

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill generated in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents those are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and is not larger than a reported segment by the Group.

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

19. Impairment of assets *(continued)*

In testing an asset group or a set of asset groups to which goodwill has been allocated for impairment, the Group shall first test the asset group or the set of asset groups excluding the amount of goodwill allocated for impairment. It shall determine and compare the recoverable amount with the related carrying amount and recognise any impairment loss. After that, the Group shall test the asset group or set of asset groups including the goodwill for impairment. The carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the asset group or set of asset groups is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss on goodwill shall be recognised. Firstly, the impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups. Then, the impairment loss shall be allocated to the other assets of the asset group or set of asset groups (excluding goodwill) on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the asset group or set of asset groups.

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

20. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all types of benefits except share-based payment given by the Group in exchange for the services rendered by employees and termination of employment. Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term benefits that are provided to the employees, their spouses, children, dependents, late employee's family members and other beneficiaries.

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plans)

The employees in the Group participate in social insurance scheme administrated by the local governments, and the related expenditures are recorded in cost of related assets or profit or loss in the period when they are incurred.

Termination benefits

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

21. Contingent liabilities

Except for contingent consideration and contingent liabilities arising from business combinations not involving enterprises under common control, contingent liabilities are recognised when the Group has an obligation related to a contingency, which meets all of the following conditions:

- (i) It is a present obligation related to a contingency;
- (ii) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and,
- (iii) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a contingent liability is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money. The carrying amount of a contingent liability is reviewed at the balance sheet date. Where there is objective evidence that the recognised amount does not reflect the best estimate of the contingency, the contingent liability would be adjusted according to the best estimated amount.

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

22. Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow into the Group, the amount can be measured reliably and all of the following conditions are satisfied.

Revenue from sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold and the relevant amounts of costs can be measured reliably. The amount of sale of goods is determined by the contract or agreed price received or receivable from the buyer, except that the received or receivable contract or agreed price is unfair. For transaction based on contracted deferred payment, which embedded a contract of financing, the revenue should be measured by the fair value of the contracted price.

Revenue from the rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably at the balance sheet date, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised using the proportion of completion method. Otherwise, revenue shall be recognised to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable. The outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably when all of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (ii) it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Company; (iii) the stage of completion of the transaction can be measured reliably and (iv) the costs incurred and to be incurred for the transaction can be measured reliably. The Group determines the stage of completion of a transaction by the proportion of services performed to date to the total services to be performed. The amount of service income is determined by the contracted or agreed consideration received or receivable, except that the received or receivable contract or agreed price is unfair.

When the Group enters into a contract which contains sale of goods and rendering of services, if the portions of revenue in relation to the sale of goods and rendering of services can be measured separately and individually, the revenue for sale of goods and rendering of services should be accounted for separately. Otherwise, the entire revenue should be accounted for as sale of goods.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Rental income

Revenue from operating leases is recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Contingent rents are credited to profit or loss in the period in which they are actually incurred.

23. Government grants

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

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

23. Government grants *(continued)*

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

For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent periods, the grant is recognised as deferred income, and recognised in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs are recognised. If the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period. A government grant related to an asset is recognised as deferred income, and evenly amortised to profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset. A government grant measured at a nominal amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period.

24. Income tax

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

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

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

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

- (1) That the taxable temporary difference arises from: the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in transactions that are not business combinations and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses; and,
- (2) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- (1) Where the deductible temporary differences arises from transactions that are not business combinations and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit, taxable profit or loss nor deductible losses; and
- (2) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

24. Income tax *(continued)*

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at related tax rates according to the requirements of tax laws during the period that the assets are expected to be recovered or the liability expected to be paid. The recognitions of deferred tax assets and liabilities also take the recovery or the repayment terms into account.

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

When the Group has a legal right to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

25. 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.

As lessee under operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised on the straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, and are either included in the cost of related asset or charged to profit or loss for the period. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are actually incurred.

As lessor under operating leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals are credited to profit or loss in the period in which they are actually incurred.

As lessee under finance leases

An asset held under finance leases is initially recognised at the lower of the leased assets' fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments on the lease commencement date. The value of minimum lease payments will be recognised as the amount of long-term payables accordingly, and the differences between the leased assets' fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments will be recorded as unrecognised financing costs which will be amortised using the effective interest method. Contingent rentals will be recognised in profit or loss when they are actually incurred.

26. Share repurchase

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

27. Profits distribution

Cash dividends of the Company are recognised as a liability after they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting.

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

28. Work safety fund and production maintenance fund

The work safety fund and production maintenance fund accrued pursuant to regulations are recognised as cost of relevant products or profit or loss in the period, and are stated as special reserves at the same time. It shall be treated depending on whether it will form fixed assets upon its use. For the utilisation of the fee to pay for relevant safety expenses, the special reserves shall be reversed directly. Capitalised expenditure shall be recognised in fixed assets when the asset is ready for its intended use. The actual expenditure shall be offset with the balance of special reserves and full depreciation is provided for the asset at the same amount.

29. Fair value measurement

The Group measures its derivative financial instruments and listed equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group as at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are adopted only when observable inputs are not available or impracticable to be obtained.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities obtainable on measurement date

Level 2 – based on inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on inputs for the asset and liability that are unobservable

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

30. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

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

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

Judgements

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

Operating lease arrangements as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases in its investment properties. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties, hence, they are treated as operating leases.

Finance lease commitments as lessee

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its equipment. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that the lessors have in substance, transferred all or most of the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased under finance leases.

Classification between investment properties and fixed assets

The Group has entered into contracts for buildings under commercial leases. According to rental agreements and the purposes for which the management held the buildings, the Group determined that the leased out buildings are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and are as such accounted for as investment properties.

Income tax

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

Joint venture arrangements

Please refer to note 1-4 of Note VII.2 – Investments in Joint Ventures and Associates.

Estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Group classifies certain assets as available-for-sale investments and directly recognises movements of their fair value in other comprehensive income. When the fair value declines, management makes assumption about the decline in value to determine whether there is an impairment that should be recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

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

Estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

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

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for non-current assets other than financial assets at the balance sheet date. Intangible assets with an indefinite life are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-current assets other than financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or assets group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its present value of future cash flows. The calculation of the fair value less costs to sell is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposal of the asset. When determining the present value of future cash flows, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or assets group and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment are based on the actual useful lives of property, plant and equipment with similar nature and functions and the historical experience. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, and will write off or write down technically obsolete or fixed assets that have been abandoned.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once at the end of each year. For the purpose of impairment testing, the present value of future cash flows, which are generated from sets of assets or asset groups considered together with goodwill, is estimated. The Group estimates the present value of future cash flows from sets of assets or asset groups by forecasting the related cash flow and selecting a suitable discount rate.

Exploration expenditures

Determination of the capitalisation amount of exploration expenditures requires estimation of future cash flows by the management, and choosing a suitable discount rate and estimation of beneficial useful lives.

Bad debt provision for receivables

Bad debt provision for receivables is estimated by the management according to objective evidence (i.e., the possibility of bankruptcy or serious financial difficulties of debtors) which will affect the recoverable amount of receivables. Bad debt provision is reviewed at least at every financial year end for re-estimation.

Inventory provision determined on net realisable value

Inventory provision is provided for those obsolete and slow-moving inventories or inventories with a carrying amount higher than net realisable value, measuring at lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventory provision is reviewed individually for obsolete and slow-moving items or inventories whose carrying amount exceeds the net realisable value at least at every year-end.

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

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

Estimation uncertainty *(continued)*

Proved mineral reserves

Proved mineral reserves are estimated based on professional knowledge, experience and industrial practice. Most of the time, the estimation basis on probing and estimation on proved mineral reserves could not be very accurate. The estimation is updated in accordance with new technologies and new information. Any changes in estimation will have impacts on amounts of mining assets' depreciation and mining rights' amortisation using the units-of-production method, and on the stripping ratio which was used in the capitalisation of stripping costs. That will result in changes of or impacts on the Group's operation and development program, and the Group's operation and operating results.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets should be recognised for all deductible losses to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused deductible losses can be utilised. Judgement regarding the timing and amount of future taxable profit, and considerations for tax planning strategies, are needed from management when estimating the amount of deferred tax assets.

Estimated compensation

The Group is involved in a number of litigations. The estimated compensation is based on management's understanding of the litigation and the opinions of legal counsels or legal representatives. These estimations are likely to be updated according to the progress of the litigations. This may affect the Group's operation and operating results.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines

Pursuant to the requirements of the Australian government, the Group recognises provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of the mines located in Australia. The amount of provision is an estimate based upon the life of mined tenement, as well as the future timing on the closure of the mines and cost of such rehabilitation, which depends on an overall judgement of management.

IV. TAX

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Value-added tax ("VAT")

Sales of final gold products and carrying-gold minerals are exempted from VAT. The VAT rate for mining and processing of non-ferrous metals such as iron concentrates, gold concentrates, copper concentrates, zinc concentrates, and copper cathodes, zinc bullions, material sales and processing is 17%. The taxpayer is required to remit the VAT which it collects to the tax authority, but may deduct the VAT it has paid on eligible purchases.

Pursuant to the Notice on the Implementation of the Pilot Policy in respect of Changing the Levy of Business Tax to Value-added Tax for Railway Transportation Industry and Postal Service Industry (Cai Shui [2013] No.106), from 1 January 2014, VAT rate for transportation service, certain modern service industries, railway transportation industry and postal service industry income derived nationwide is 11%, and that for trademark royalty income and technical service income derived nationwide is 6%. Small-scale taxpayer's VAT rate for all the income mentioned above is 3%.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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IV. TAX *(continued)*

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

Business tax	Business tax rate for real-estate rental income and hotel service revenue is 5%, and that for construction service income is 3%.
City construction and maintenance tax	Levied on actual payment of turnover tax at rates ranging from 1% to 7%.
Resource tax	Tax rates for gold resources ranged from RMB2 to RMB8.5 (2014: RMB2 to RMB8.5) per tonne depending on the gold ore quantity; tax rates for copper resources ranged from RMB6 to RMB7 (2014: RMB6 to RMB7) per tonne depending on the copper ore quantity; tax rates for iron resources ranged from RMB12 to RMB12.8 per tonne according to the ore quantity of concentrate; after 1 May, the tax rate was reduced to 40% of a stipulated tax rate (RMB16/tonne), i.e., RMB6.4/tonne (2014: RMB12.80); tax rate for lead-zinc resources was RMB20 (2014: RMB20) per tonne according to the ore quantity of concentrate.
Resource compensation fee	The resource compensation fee is calculated according to a certain proportion of mineral sales revenue. The formula is: mineral sales revenue x resource compensation rate x coefficient of mining recovery. Resource compensation rates range from 2% to 4%.
Enterprise income tax	Provision for the PRC income tax has been made at the rate of 25% based on the taxable profits except for certain companies in the Group which are further mentioned below. Provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made at the rate of 16.5% on the assessable profits arising in Hong Kong for the year. Provision for profits tax of Australia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been made at the rate of 30% on the assessable profits arising in Australia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the year respectively. Provision for the profits tax of Republic of Tajikistan has been made at the rate of 15% on the assessable profits arising in the Republic of Tajikistan for the year. Provision for profits tax of Tuva Republic of Russia has been made at the rate of 20% on the assessable profits arising in Tuva Republic of Russia for the year. Provision for profits tax of the Kyrgyz Republic has been made at the rate from 1% to 20% according to the gold price, and the tax rate of 2015 is confirmed as 1%.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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IV. TAX *(continued)*

2. Tax incentives

Pursuant to the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs and the State Administration of Tax on the Issues of Preferential Taxation Policies for Further Implementing the Western Development Strategy (Cai Shui [2011] No.58), from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2020, the enterprises in the western region which are engaged in encouraged industries as indicated in the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries of Western Region and the Catalogue of Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance (2011 version) (revised) (The National Development and Reform Commission Order [2013] No. 21) and which derive over 70% of their operating income from the encouraged industries could apply for a tax incentives. After getting in-charge tax bureau's approval, those enterprises could enjoy a reduced corporate income tax ("CIT") rate of 15%. In 2014, the following subsidiaries got in-charge tax bureau's approval and were granted a reduced CIT rate of 15% in 2015:

- (1) Pursuant to the Notice of Tax Issue (Ha Di Shui Tong Reduction [2014] No.104) and (Ha Di Shui Tong [2014] No.498) issued by the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Habahe County Local Tax Bureau on 10 March 2014 and 2 December 2014 respectively, Xinjiang Ashele Copper Company Limited ("Xinjiang Ashele") was entitled to a tax concession of western development at a preferential CIT rate of 15% in 2015.
- (2) Pursuant to the Notice of Tax Issue (Fu Di Shui Tong [2014] No.54) issued by the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Fuyun County Local Tax Bureau on 12 December 2014, Xinjiang Jinbao Mining Company Limited ("Xinjiang Jinbao") was entitled to a tax concession of western development at a preferential CIT rate of 15% in 2015.
- (3) Pursuant to the Tax Preference Application approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Wuqia County State Tax Bureau on 17 June 2014, Wuqia Jinwang Mining Development Company Limited ("Wuqia Jinwang") was entitled to a tax concession of western development at a preferential CIT rate of 15% in 2015.
- (4) Pursuant to the Approval to the Application of Qinghai West Copper Company Limited to Enjoy Tax Concession of Western Development (Qin Guo Shui Han [2014] No.78) issued by Qinghai Province Maqin County State Tax Bureau on 30 October 2014, Qinghai West Copper Company Limited ("Qinghai West") was entitled to a tax concession of western development at a preferential CIT rate of 15% in 2015.
- (5) Pursuant to the Reference Table of Corporate Income Tax issued by the State Tax Bureau of Hunchun Border Economic Cooperation Zone on 22 May 2014, Hunchun Zijin Mining Company Limited ("Hunchun Zijin") was entitled to a tax concession of western development at a preferential CIT rate of 15% in 2015.

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Cash	3,674,236	4,544,293
Bank deposit	3,030,582,889	3,381,995,140
Other monetary funds (Note 1)	2,102,577,124	753,133,335
	5,136,834,249	4,139,672,768

Note 1: As at 30 June 2015, RMB balance within other monetary funds mainly included: (1) Land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs of RMB64,355,096 (31 December 2014: RMB63,458,096). Pursuant to the rules of Longyan Municipal Government, the Company provided land restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs and deposited the funds in a specified bank account. The fund was restricted to the use of land restoration and environmental rehabilitation. (2) Deposit exclusive for donation of RMB0 (31 December 2014: RMB71,092), its usage is restricted. (3) Other guarantee deposits of RMB55,299,462 (31 December 2014: RMB54,715,758), its usage is restricted. (4) Time deposits with maturity for more than three months of RMB1,725,798,707 (31 December 2014: RMB509,667,366) in which RMB420,000,000 was pledged to secure short-term borrowings (31 December 2014: Nil). (5) Deposit in the Shanghai Gold Exchange of RMB257,123,859 (31 December 2014: RMB125,221,023).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, cash and cash equivalents approximate to RMB274,108,632 (31 December 2014: RMB397,748,850) was deposited outside Mainland China.

Current deposits earn interest at the rate based on current deposit interest rates. Maturities of short-term time deposits range from 7 days to 12 months depending on the fund arrangement of the Group. Time deposits earn interest at the relevant rates with different maturities.

2. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Held-for-trading financial assets		
Equity instrument investments (Note 1)	90,718,399	114,615,762
Derivative financial assets (Note 2)	347,705,885	60,641,750
Others (Note 3)	132,072,544	136,990,115
	570,496,828	312,247,627

Note 1: The investments in stocks aimed at making short-term profits.

Note 2: In the derivative financial assets, the Group has entered into gold forward contracts in accordance with the quantity, specification and repayment terms of gold to be returned to banks for the purpose of hedging gold price fluctuation risk arising from gold leasing business. As at 30 June 2015, gains on changes in fair value arising from gold forward contracts as at the period end were RMB7,154,341 (31 December 2014: gains of RMB2,540,478).

Note 3: The Group has purchased money market funds in overseas markets through ICBC Credit Suisse Asset Management Company Limited, and has purchased funds through securities companies and the domestic secondary market.

3. BILLS RECEIVABLE

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Bank acceptance bills	249,001,602	537,013,069
Commercial acceptance bills	48,400,000	1,471,633
	297,401,602	538,484,702

Bills receivable which have been pledged are as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Bank acceptance bills	4,073,000	6,600,000

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

3. BILLS RECEIVABLE *(continued)*

Bills receivable endorsed by the Group to other parties or discounted which were not yet due at balance sheet date are as follows:

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Derecognised	Not derecognised	Derecognised	Not derecognised
Bank acceptance bills	716,593,884	—	404,367,014	—

As at 30 June 2015, there were no bills receivable which were converted to trade receivables due to the drawer's inability to settle the note on maturity (31 December 2014: Nil).

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are interest-free with a credit period of one to six months in general.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
	Within 1 year	1,605,812,187
Over 1 year but within 2 years	47,389,083	17,117,052
Over 2 years but within 3 years	6,868,495	8,577,001
Over 3 years	9,104,398	1,594,371
	1,669,174,163	1,232,211,108
Less: Bad debt provision	4,135,644	4,135,644
	1,665,038,519	1,228,075,464

The sales of gold bullions are cash sales and settled on the transaction dates. The credit periods for the sales of other products such as copper cathodes, zinc bullions and ore concentrates range from 1 to 6 months. The Group maintains strict control over its outstanding receivables. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. As mentioned above and because of the fact that the Group's trade receivables were related to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES *(continued)*

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

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015
			Reversal	Write-off	
30 June 2015	4,135,644	—	—	—	4,135,644

	30 June 2015				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Individually significant and for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	1,294,182,231	77.53	—	—	1,294,182,231
Individually not significant but for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	374,991,932	22.47	4,135,644	1.10	370,856,288
	1,669,174,163	100.00	4,135,644	0.25	1,665,038,519

In the first half of 2015, no provision was made for bad debt (2014: RMB4,119,219). There was neither reversal nor write-off of bad debt (2014: Nil).

In the first half of 2015, there was no write-off of trade receivables which provided for bad debt in prior years (2014: RMB7,427,107).

As at 30 June 2015, top five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables are as follows:

Name of entity	Amount	Proportion of trade receivables		Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
		(%)			
Jinchuan Group Company Limited	285,936,841	17.13	Within 1 year	—	
Baosteel Group Xinjiang Bayi Iron & Steel Company Limited	179,991,241	10.78	Within 1 year	—	
Shanghai Red Heron International Trade Co., Ltd.	132,241,952	7.92	Within 1 year	—	
Xining Special Steel Co., Ltd.	83,504,726	5.00	Within 1 year	—	
Xinjiang Kunlun Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	75,077,616	4.50	Within 1 year	—	
	756,752,376	45.33		—	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

5. PREPAYMENTS

Ageing analysis of the prepayments is as follows:

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)	Carrying amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	635,262,837	78.91	498,961,356	76.56
Over 1 year but within 2 years	133,508,766	16.58	79,014,057	12.12
Over 2 years but within 3 years	14,102,914	1.75	60,725,206	9.32
Over 3 years	22,260,608	2.76	13,047,913	2.00
	805,135,125	100.00	651,748,532	100.00
Less: Bad debt provision	5,798,360		1,780,383	
	799,336,765		649,968,149	

As at 30 June 2015, there were no prepayments with significant balances aged over one year (31 December 2014: Nil).

Top five entities with the largest balances of prepayments as at 30 June 2015 are as follows:

Name of entity	Amount	Proportion of prepayment (%)
Shanghai Gold Exchange	112,135,818	14.03
Penavico Shenzhen Logistics Ltd., Tianjin Branch	51,005,666	6.38
PRC Dongdu Customs	46,217,989	5.78
CITIC Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	28,980,000	3.63
Xinjiang Hezhong International Trading Co., Ltd.	27,602,379	3.45
Total	265,941,852	33.27

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Ageing analysis of other receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year	673,591,020	797,880,908
Over 1 year but within 2 years	247,009,903	350,560,090
Over 2 years but within 3 years	171,210,110	115,251,587
Over 3 years	349,398,410	237,013,029
	1,441,209,443	1,500,705,614
Less: Bad debt provision	157,022,172	234,160,438
	1,284,187,271	1,266,545,176

Movements in bad debt provision for other receivables are as follows:

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015
			Reversal	Write-off	
30 June 2015	234,160,438	561,030	(12,663,516)	(65,035,780)	157,022,172

	30 June 2015				
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		Net book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Individually significant and for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	1,256,754,608	87.20%	150,992,416	12.01%	1,105,762,192
Individually not significant but for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	184,454,835	12.80%	6,029,756	3.27%	178,425,079
	1,441,209,443	100.00%	157,022,172	10.90%	1,284,187,271

As at 30 June 2015, other receivables which were individually significant and for which bad debt provision had been assessed individually were as follows:

	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Reason for providing bad debt provision
Xiamen Zijin Tongguan Investment Development Company Limited	165,944,610	140,992,416	84.96%	Borrower is in long-term loss
Chongli Dongping Gold Mining Company Limited	10,029,478	10,000,000	99.71%	Borrower is incapable to operate and repay the borrowed amount
	175,974,088	150,992,416	85.80%	

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES *(continued)*

Nature of other receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Due from governments	107,032,673	205,828,144
Advanced material costs	77,598,339	120,396,745
Due from non-controlling shareholders	4,553,960	54,673,792
Staff advances	44,818,525	38,759,953
Due from third-parties	402,039,807	300,203,672
Receivables from associates and joint ventures	173,750,601	168,611,139
Security and deposits	146,080,578	10,613,491
Interest receivables	3,792,155	11,699,344
Receivables from disposal of assets	12,820,616	130,658,293
Deferred expenses	196,669,379	156,543,432
Receivables from settlement of futures	107,752,132	162,070,984
Others	164,300,678	140,646,625
	1,441,209,443	1,500,705,614
Less: Bad debt provision	157,022,172	234,160,438
	1,284,187,271	1,266,545,176

As at 30 June 2015, top five entities with the largest balances of other receivables are as follows:

Name of entity	Amount	Proportion of other receivables (%)	Nature	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Xiamen Zijin Tongguan Investment Development Company Limited	165,944,610	11.51	Due from associates and joint ventures	Over 1 year but within 3 years and over 3 years	140,992,416
Bank of China Fujian Branch	105,944,257	7.35	Receivables for settlement of futures	Within 1 year	—
PRC Wulate Customs (Custody amount for tax payment)	100,242,976	6.96	Due from governments	Within 1 year	—
Land Reserve Center of Longyan City	66,200,000	4.59	Deposit	Within 1 year	—
Xiamen Minxing Investment Co., Ltd.	30,285,524	2.10	Due from third-parties	Over 2 years but within 3 years	—
	468,617,367	32.51			

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. INVENTORIES

	30 June 2015			31 December 2014		
	Carrying amount	Inventory provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Inventory provision	Net book value
Raw materials	3,154,760,016	(53,207,693)	3,101,552,323	3,380,821,280	(32,119,983)	3,348,701,297
Work in progress	3,878,632,095	(2,771,068)	3,875,861,027	3,447,584,035	(1,416,244)	3,446,167,791
Finished goods	827,721,858	(72,829,743)	754,892,115	1,410,330,719	(96,795,588)	1,313,535,131
Properties under development	2,466,023,622	—	2,466,023,622	2,239,792,956	—	2,239,792,956
Reusable materials	6,133,365	—	6,133,365	5,720,365	—	5,720,365
	10,333,270,956	(128,808,504)	10,204,462,452	10,484,249,355	(130,331,815)	10,353,917,540

The movements of inventory provision are as follows:

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions Reversal or write-off	At 30 June 2015
30 June 2015				
Raw materials	32,119,983	112,994,616	(91,906,906)	53,207,693
Work in progress	1,416,244	2,069,377	(714,553)	2,771,068
Finished goods	96,795,588	17,447,751	(41,413,596)	72,829,743
Total	130,331,815	132,511,744	(134,035,055)	128,808,504

30 June 2015	Basis of net realisable value	Basis of making provision for inventories	Reason for reversal for the period
Raw materials	Market price of raw materials/Market price of relevant finished goods	Defective and obsolete/ Decrease in market price of relevant finished goods	Increase in market price of finished goods
Work in progress	Market price of relevant finished goods	Decrease in market price of finished goods	Increase in market price of finished goods
Finished goods	Market price/ Contract price	Decrease in market price	Increase in market price

As at 30 June 2015, inventories with a carrying amount of RMB492,959,037 (31 December 2014: RMB492,959,037) were pledged as collateral for long-term borrowings, their ownerships were restricted.

As at 30 June 2015, carrying amount of inventories included RMB25,767,443 of capitalised interest expense (31 December 2014: RMB57,286,686).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

8. ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE

Item	Carrying amount as at the period end	Fair value	Expected costs of disposal	Expected disposal time
Golden China Nei Men Gold Exploration Corporation (Note 1)	717,297,750	721,185,814	—	End of 2015
Total	717,297,750	721,185,814		

Note 1: The relevant financial information of its subsidiaries, Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Mining Co., Ltd. and Inner Mongolia Aipaike Resources Co., Ltd., has been consolidated.

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Deposit for forward contracts	130,052,293	212,346,626
Deposit for gold transactions	2,110,129	3,995,378
Liquid cash for forward contracts	103,304,327	15,825,608
Deductible taxes (Note 1)	489,552,169	527,636,689
Others	199,704,060	369,510,863
	924,722,978	1,129,315,164

Note 1: Balance represented the recoverable amount of value-added tax and corporate income tax prepaid by the Group.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

10. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

	30 June 2015			31 December 2014		
	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value	Carrying amount	Impairment provision	Net book value
Available-for-sale debt instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Available-for-sale equity instruments						
Measured at fair value	962,792,531	(54,690,912)	908,101,619	167,657,409	(81,618,459)	86,038,950
Measured at cost	405,957,175	(26,710,423)	379,246,752	435,957,175	(26,710,423)	409,246,752
	1,368,749,706	(81,401,335)	1,287,348,371	603,614,584	(108,328,882)	495,285,702

Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value are as follows:

	30 June 2015			31 December 2014		
	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Available-for-sale debt instruments	Total	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Available-for-sale debt instruments	Total
Cost of equity instruments/Amortised cost of debt instruments	1,063,165,364	—	1,063,165,364	169,704,751	—	169,704,751
Fair value	908,101,619	—	908,101,619	86,038,950	—	86,038,950
Accumulated changes in fair value recognised as other comprehensive income	(100,372,833)	—	(100,372,833)	(2,047,342)	—	(2,047,342)
Impairment provision as at the end of the period	(54,690,912)	—	(54,690,912)	(81,618,459)	—	(81,618,459)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

10. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Available-for-sale investments measured at cost are as follows:

30 June 2015

	Carrying amount				Impairment provision				Proportion of equity interest (%)	Cash dividends received for the year
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015		
Sichuan Liwu Copper Company Limited ("Liwu Copper")	19,850,000	—	—	19,850,000	—	—	—	—	5.77	4,000,000
Fujian Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited ("Shanghang Rural Commercial Bank")	89,900,000	—	—	89,900,000	—	—	—	—	10.00	15,600,000
Nanjing China Net Communication Company Limited ("Nanjing China Net")	25,000,000	—	—	25,000,000	—	—	—	—	8.62	—
Hunan Nonferrous Metals Corporation Limited ("Hunan Nonferrous Metals")	30,000,000	—	(30,000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	0.82	—
Fujian Shanghang Xingcheng Guarantee Company Limited ("Xingcheng Guarantee")	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	—	20.00	—
Muli County Rongda Mining Company Limited ("Muli Rongda")	62,017,517	—	—	62,017,517	—	—	—	—	12.00	2,400,000
Xinjiang Xinxin Mining Industry Company Limited ("Xinjiang Xinxin")	18,314,097	—	—	18,314,097	—	—	—	—	2.56	—
Wulatehouqi Ruifeng Lead Refinery Company Limited ("Wulatehouqi Ruifeng")	10,500,000	—	—	10,500,000	6,611,323	—	—	6,611,323	3.03	—
Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Refinery Company Limited ("Luoyang Yongning")	39,600,000	—	—	39,600,000	20,099,100	—	—	20,099,100	8.00	—
CASA Mining Limited ("Casa Mining")	41,932,791	—	—	41,932,791	—	—	—	—	8.01	—
Solantera Resources Ltd. ("Solantara Resources")	7,771,757	—	—	7,771,757	—	—	—	—	2.80	—
Zhenfeng Rural Credit Cooperative Union ("Zhenfeng Rural Credit")	11,074,000	—	—	11,074,000	—	—	—	—	9.80	1,460,200
Xinjiang Tianshan Railway Company Limited ("Xinjiang Tianshan Railway")	19,200,000	—	—	19,200,000	—	—	—	—	12.00	—
Luoyang Commercial Bank	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	0.12	—
Jiangxi Jinhuan Mining Company Limited ("Jiangxi Jinhuan")	4,864,063	—	—	4,864,063	—	—	—	—	55.00	—
Others	4,932,950	—	—	4,932,950	—	—	—	—	N/A	—
	435,957,175	—	(30,000,000)	405,957,175	26,710,423	—	—	26,710,423		23,460,200

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

10. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Movements of impairment provision for available-for-sale investments are as follows:

	30 June 2015		
	Available-for-sale equity instruments	Available-for-sale debt instruments	Total
Impairment provision as at 1 January	108,328,882	—	108,328,882
Additions	740,039	—	740,039
<i>Including: transferred from other comprehensive income</i>	<i>740,039</i>	—	<i>740,039</i>
Reductions	(27,667,586)	—	(27,667,586)
Impairment provision as at 30 June	81,401,335	—	81,401,335

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

11. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS

30 June 2015

	Movements during the year									
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	Gains/(Losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee	Provision for impairment losses	Net book value at 30 June 2015	Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015
Joint ventures										
Shandong Guoda Gold Company Limited ("Shandong Guoda")	180,421,263	—	—	(4,204,643)	—	—	(8,452,912)	—	167,763,708	(12,350,855)
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang Gold Eagle Mining Investment Limited ("Gold Eagle Mining")	103,971,197	—	—	(1,786,251)	—	—	—	—	102,184,946	—
Guizhou Southwest Zijin Gold Development Company Limited ("Southwest Zijin Gold")	1,151,364,631	—	—	(10,283,705)	—	—	—	—	1,141,080,926	—
Guizhou Funeng Zijin Energy Company Limited ("Guizhou Funeng Zijin")	21,116,923	—	—	(648,901)	—	—	—	—	20,468,022	—
Gold Mountains Sprout Capital Management Limited ("Gold Mountains Sprout")	74,816,879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,816,879	—
Sprout-Zijin Mining Fund	1,385,726	—	—	(239,581)	—	—	—	—	1,146,145	—
Fujian Longhu Fishery Ecological Development Company Limited ("Fujian Longhu Fishery")	614,217,305	—	—	(19,179,256)	—	—	—	—	595,038,049	—
Zijin Cuifu	9,946,931	—	—	(270,792)	—	—	—	—	9,676,139	—
	—	10,200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,200,000	—
Subtotal	2,157,240,855	10,200,000	—	(36,613,129)	—	—	(8,452,912)	—	2,122,374,814	(12,350,855)

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

30 June 2015 (continued)

	Movements during the year							Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015	
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	Gains/(Losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee		Provision for impairment losses
Associates									
Fujian Shanghang Ting River Hydropower Company Limited ("Ting River Hydropower")	45,691,626	—	—	(788,122)	—	—	—	—	44,903,504
Fujian Wuping Zijin Hydropower Company Limited ("Wuping Zijin Hydropower")	36,821,610	—	—	292,441	—	—	—	—	37,114,051
Qinghai Copper Company Limited ("Qinghai Copper")	48,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,000,000
Fujian Haixia Technology Company Limited ("Haixia Technology")	208,720,703	—	—	7,014,275	—	—	—	—	215,734,978
Shanghai Xinyuan Water Supply Company Limited ("Shanghai Xinyuan")	114,063,970	—	—	(79,704)	—	—	—	—	113,984,266
Hunchun Jindi Mining Company Limited ("Hunchun Jindi")	35,291,201	—	—	(140,686)	—	—	—	—	35,150,515
Yanbian SMEs Credit Security Investment Company Limited ("Yanbian Credit Security")	66,814,677	—	—	1,258,892	—	—	(500,000)	—	67,573,569
Xinjiang Kanas Tourism Development Company Limited ("Kanas Tourism")	57,144,676	—	—	(3,178,862)	—	—	—	—	53,965,814
Fujian Makeng Mining Company Limited ("Longyan Makeng")	763,887,299	—	—	(15,194,499)	—	—	(20,741,700)	—	727,951,100
Songpan Zijin Trade and Industry Company Limited ("Songpan Zijin")	39,249,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,249,785
Wancheng Commercial Tibet Yulong Copper Company Limited ("Tibet Yulong")	161,212,933	—	—	(68,233)	—	—	(2,375,000)	—	158,769,700
Xinjiang Tianlong Mining Company Limited ("Xinjiang Tianlong")	121,531,998	—	—	238,636	—	—	—	—	121,770,634
Xinjiang Wuxin Copper Company Limited ("Wuxin Copper")	394,514,912	—	—	(12,991,551)	—	—	—	—	381,523,361
	214,813,130	—	—	(87,220,761)	—	—	—	—	127,592,369

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

11. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

30 June 2015 *(continued)*

	Movements during the year							Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015	
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	Gains/(Losses) under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Cash dividends declared by investee		Provision for impairment losses
Associates <i>(continued)</i>									
Luoyang Huayin Guarantee Investment Company Limited ("Luoyang Huayin")	1,806,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,806,463
Xiamen Modern Terminal Company Limited ("Xiamen Modern Terminal")	124,667,205	—	—	3,375,000	—	—	—	—	128,042,205
Wengfu Zijin Chemical Industry Company Limited ("Wengfu Zijin")	304,110,270	—	—	(6,136,717)	—	—	—	—	297,973,553
Zijin Tongguan	319,013,928	—	—	(5,000,883)	—	—	—	—	314,013,045
Kuitun Yutong Logistics Company Limited ("Kuitun Yutong")	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
Longyan Zijin AVIC Real Estate Development Company Limited ("Longyan Zijin AVIC")	2,043,264	147,000,000	—	(2,377,902)	—	—	—	—	146,665,362
NKWE Platinum Limited ("NKWE")	128,709,702	216,287	—	(6,083,950)	(1,217,356)	—	—	—	121,624,683
Subtotal	3,189,109,352	147,216,287	—	(127,082,626)	(1,217,356)	—	(23,616,700)	—	3,184,408,957
Total	5,346,350,207	157,416,287	—	(163,695,755)	(1,217,356)	—	(32,069,612)	—	5,306,783,771

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

11. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Joint venture - Shandong Guoda	12,350,855	—	—	12,350,855
Associate - Zijin Tongguan	162,757,584	—	—	162,757,584
	175,108,439	—	—	175,108,439

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Buildings subsequently measured at cost:

	30 June 2015
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	195,587,112
Purchase additions	—
Transferred from construction in progress	1,365,610
At 30 June 2015	196,952,722
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2015	21,302,417
Depreciation for the period	3,688,370
At 30 June 2015	24,990,787
Impairment	
At 1 January and 30 June 2015	—
Net book value	
At 30 June 2015	171,961,935
At 1 January 2015	174,284,695

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

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

As at 30 June 2015, there were no investment properties for which certificates of title have not been obtained (31 December 2014: RMB65,979,111).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

13. FIXED ASSETS

30 June 2015

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generating and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2015	6,213,227,618	14,672,274,526	1,132,354,184	10,424,455,937	774,590,132	359,871,744	33,576,774,141
Purchase additions	129,005,066	481,661,007	4,385,933	169,150,525	24,854,801	19,451,807	828,509,139
Transferred from construction in progress	100,504,351	430,727,132	12,061,782	66,305,314	300,619	1,029,411	610,928,609
Business combination not under common control	—	36,607,518	2,031,990	9,771,000	674,142	16,080	49,100,730
Disposals or write-off	(180,997,027)	(361,661,491)	(29,786,263)	(1,055,719,897)	(32,988,075)	(16,531,608)	(1,677,684,361)
At 30 June 2015	6,261,740,008	15,259,608,692	1,121,047,626	9,613,962,879	767,431,619	363,837,434	33,387,628,258
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2015	1,149,350,863	3,114,826,246	392,050,873	3,195,191,305	426,286,697	185,570,478	8,463,276,462
Depreciation for the period	164,010,153	469,093,189	42,478,261	465,702,233	43,315,617	49,122,600	1,233,722,053
Business combination not under common control	—	565,183	11,356	61,111	9,477	—	647,127
Disposals or write-off	(22,871,972)	(81,444,907)	(6,057,795)	(120,820,896)	(20,828,415)	(11,804,176)	(263,828,161)
At 30 June 2015	1,290,489,044	3,503,039,711	428,482,695	3,540,133,753	448,783,376	222,888,902	9,433,817,481
Impairment							
At 1 January 2015	2,972,485	62,173,529	1,526,618	42,798,449	500,731	1,243	109,973,055
Impairment for the period	—	21,720,717	—	55,356	—	—	21,776,073
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	(3,188)	—	—	(3,188)
At 30 June 2015	2,972,485	83,894,246	1,526,618	42,850,617	500,731	1,243	131,745,940
Net book value							
At 30 June 2015	4,968,278,479	11,672,674,735	691,038,313	6,030,978,509	318,147,512	140,947,289	23,822,064,837
At 1 January 2015	5,060,904,270	11,495,274,751	738,776,693	7,186,466,183	347,802,704	174,300,023	25,003,524,624

Fixed assets that are fully depreciated but still in use are as follows:

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Cost	Net book value	Cost	Net book value
Buildings	13,290,143	52,099	11,182,151	50,268
Mining assets	724,939,907	3,403,981	722,350,586	2,427,789
Power generating and transmission equipment	36,309,433	1,246,387	30,365,996	1,013,175
Plant, machinery and equipment	419,904,677	13,288,788	360,710,215	11,122,829
Motor vehicles	83,410,871	3,102,687	99,392,518	3,492,365
Furniture and fixtures and others	108,089,042	3,740,299	70,899,770	2,478,713
	1,385,944,073	24,834,241	1,294,901,236	20,585,139

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

13. FIXED ASSETS *(continued)*

Fixed assets that are temporarily idle are as follows:

30 June 2015

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net book value
Buildings	57,619,946	23,456,998	7,233,253	26,929,695
Mining assets	54,721,190	14,880,853	1,767,368	38,072,969
Plant, machinery and equipment	148,766,238	64,499,126	36,241,352	48,025,760
Motor vehicles	4,572,307	3,350,982	448,888	772,437
Power generating and transmission equipment	4,569,474	2,402,636	646,432	1,520,406
Furniture and fixtures and others	1,032,309	771,421	276	260,612
	271,281,464	109,362,016	46,337,569	115,581,879

31 December 2014

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net book value
Buildings	27,579,743	7,768,563	1,570,564	18,240,616
Mining assets	33,420,652	8,912,864	1,801,281	22,706,507
Plant, machinery and equipment	103,293,120	49,165,415	12,674,342	41,453,363
Motor vehicles	9,181,124	5,044,103	448,888	3,688,133
Power generating and transmission equipment	7,440,585	3,021,419	615,497	3,803,669
Furniture and fixtures and others	3,285,361	1,159,460	1,063	2,124,838
	184,200,585	75,071,824	17,111,635	92,017,126

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

13. FIXED ASSETS *(continued)*

Fixed assets leased under finance leases are as follows:

30 June 2015

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net book value
Plant, machinery and equipment	4,040,000	293,181	—	3,746,819
Motor vehicles	3,130,951	696,342	—	2,434,609
	7,170,951	989,523	—	6,181,428

31 December 2014

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net book value
Plant, machinery and equipment	4,040,000	133,264	—	3,906,736
Motor vehicles	3,342,888	569,370	—	2,773,518
	7,382,888	702,634	—	6,680,254

There were no fixed assets of the Group leased out under finance leases.

Fixed assets of which certificates of title have not been obtained are as follows:

Item	30 June 2015 Net book value	31 December 2014 Net book value	Reasons why certificates of title have not been obtained
Buildings	642,471,380	714,631,597	In the process of applying
Mining assets	124,530,932	858,144,512	In the process of applying
	767,002,312	1,572,776,109	

14. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	30 June 2015			31 December 2014		
	Cost	Impairment	Net book value	Cost	Impairment	Net book value
	9,601,558,782	(4,588,984)	9,596,969,798	7,969,374,135	(4,588,984)	7,964,785,151

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

V. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS (continued)

The movements of important construction in progress in the first half of 2015 are as follows:

	Budget	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Transferred to fixed assets	Other reductions	At 30 June 2015	Contribution in budget	Progress of construction	Balance of capitalised borrowing cost as at 30 June 2015	Including: capitalised interest for the year	Interest rate of capitalisation (%)	Source of funds
Russia Longxing infrastructure project	2,649,200,000	2,674,110,573	30,251,152	(308,396,047)	—	2,395,965,678	120%	99%	295,285,599	71,696,182	5.58	Loan/Equity Fund
Altynten infrastructure project	1,489,177,700	1,108,278,059	243,421,161	—	—	1,351,699,220	80%	95%	115,481,326	38,078,411	12	Loan/Equity Fund
Hunchun infrastructure project	1,782,499,800	891,310,341	467,707,006	(12,529,750)	—	1,346,487,597	65%	95%	27,054,644	16,605,658	3.50	Loan/Equity Fund
Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine joint open pit mining project	910,412,921	541,143,421	261,835,240	(63,014,052)	—	709,964,609	85%	65%	—	—	N/A	Equity Fund
Jinhao Iron infrastructure project	2,161,522,900	71,981,472	722,058,560	(821,999)	—	793,218,033	97%	99%	3,660,258	3,492,741	5.7-6.6	Loan/Equity Fund
Others	9,656,378,798	2,682,550,269	527,413,544	(196,166,761)	(9,573,407)	3,004,223,645	N/A	N/A	313,564,236	100,244,462	N/A	Equity Fund/Loan
	18,649,192,119	7,969,374,135	2,252,686,663	(610,928,609)	(9,573,407)	9,601,558,782			755,046,063	230,117,454		
Impairment		(4,588,984)				(4,588,984)						
		7,964,785,151				9,596,969,798						

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

14. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS *(continued)*

Impairment provision of construction in progress:

30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015	Reasons for provision
Chongli Zijin infrastructure project	227,165	—	—	227,165	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
Xinjiang Jinbao infrastructure project	3,649,228	—	—	3,649,228	Suspension of construction
Others	712,591	—	—	712,591	Expected recoverable amount less than carrying amount
	4,588,984	—	—	4,588,984	

15. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Dedicated materials	94,221,446	82,679,821
Dedicated equipment	56,302,125	191,332,189
	150,523,571	274,012,010

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

30 June 2015

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Membership of Shanghai Gold Exchange and others	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	9,952,776,500	1,548,274,537	182,263,743	11,683,314,780
Purchase additions	98,231,208	176,499,278	1,536,858	276,267,344
Business combination not under common control	39,149,511	—	—	39,149,511
Other additions	—	—	—	—
Disposals or write-off	(435,368,892)	(13,662,690)	(11,800)	(449,043,382)
At 30 June 2015	9,654,788,327	1,711,111,125	183,788,801	11,549,688,253
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2015	1,573,118,991	204,760,173	18,607,295	1,796,486,459
Amortisation for the period	157,916,140	25,760,343	3,676,900	187,353,383
Business combination not under common control	446,900	—	—	446,900
Disposals or write-off	(104,627,511)	(3,528,943)	(9,958)	(108,166,412)
At 30 June 2015	1,626,854,520	226,991,573	22,274,237	1,876,120,330
Impairment				
At 1 January 2015	426,523,934	—	75,170,307	501,694,241
Impairment for the period	—	—	—	—
Disposals or write-off (Note 1)	(3,280,000)	—	—	(3,280,000)
At 30 June 2015	423,243,934	—	75,170,307	498,414,241
Net book value				
At 30 June 2015	7,604,689,873	1,484,119,552	86,344,257	9,175,153,682
At 1 January 2015	7,953,133,575	1,343,514,364	88,486,141	9,385,134,080

Note 1: During the period, the Group disposed Longyan City Taixin Resources Development Company Limited, the impairment for intangible assets written off was RMB3,280,000.

As at 30 June 2015, the intangible assets of the Group under restriction amounted to RMB19,320,122 (31 December 2014: RMB20,847,021), which were contributed by the mortgage amounted to RMB20,000,000 of a subsidiary, Kuitun Tongguan Metallurgical Chemical Company Limited ("Kuitun Tongguan"), with its land use rights having a net book value of RMB19,320,122 pledged as collateral. The borrowing period is one year from December 2014 to December 2015.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(continued)*

Land use rights of which certificates of title have not been obtained as at 30 June 2015 are as follows:

	Net book value as at 30 June 2015	Reason
Land beside the Zijin Avenue	2,406,672	The actual land surveying surface area is inconsistent with the government land allocation surface, the formalities need to be made up and the status was still in process
Land use rights of Luoning Zijin	17,325,223	In progress
Land use rights of Duobaoshan (storage of explosives, management and living areas)	593,721,339	The land-transferring fees were not paid completely, registered already (temporary license)
Land use rights of Wuqia Jinwang	73,594,960	In progress
	687,048,194	

	Net book value as at 31 December 2014	Reason
Land beside the Zijin Avenue	2,444,572	The actual land surveying surface area is inconsistent with the government land allocation surface, the formalities need to be made up and the status was still in process
Land use rights of the comprehensive utilisation of copper resources	16,656,951	In progress
Land use rights of Duobaoshan (storage of explosives, management and living areas)	599,192,261	The land-transferring fees were not paid completely, registered already (temporary license)
Newly added land of factory area in Hunchun Zijin Mining Multi-metals Branch Company ("Hunchun Multi-metals")	3,148,418	In progress
Living areas of Hunchun Multi-metals	7,050,742	In progress
	628,492,944	

* Lands are situated in Mainland China and their using rights are held under medium-term leases.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

17. GOODWILL

30 June 2015

	At			At
	1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	30 June 2015
		Business combination not under common control	Disposal	
Xinjiang Ashele	12,906,890	—	—	12,906,890
Qinghai West	455,874	—	—	455,874
Hunchun Zijin	71,099,520	—	—	71,099,520
Yunnan Huaxi	33,161,050	—	—	33,161,050
Xiamen Zijin Investment	1,241,101	—	—	1,241,101
Shanxi Zijin	2,503,610	—	—	2,503,610
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
Norton	157,778,981	—	—	157,778,981
Wulatehouqi Zijin	119,097,944	—	—	119,097,944
Bayannaer Zijin	14,531,538	—	—	14,531,538
Zijin Copper	4,340,000	—	—	4,340,000
Sino Trend Hydro Power	79,642,197	—	—	79,642,197
	541,078,337	—	—	541,078,337

Changes in the impairment of goodwill are as follows:

30 June 2015

	At			At
	1 January 2015	Additions Provision	Reductions Disposal	30 June 2015
Xinyi Zijin	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632
	44,319,632	—	—	44,319,632

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

18. LONG-TERM DEFERRED ASSETS

30 June 2015

	At	Additions	Amortisation	Other reductions	At
	1 January 2015				30 June 2015
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	195,756,635	4,084,886	(17,245,490)	(320,000)	182,276,031
Others (Note 2)	930,335,541	34,066,228	(79,889,937)	(41,411,675)	843,100,157
	1,126,092,176	38,151,114	(97,135,427)	(41,731,675)	1,025,376,188

Note 1: The land compensation costs relate to the compensation for the occupation of forest lands at mining sites. The amortisation period ranges from 5 to 50 years.

Note 2: As at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014, other long-term deferred assets mainly include: mining shaft development expenditure of RMB186,981,840 and RMB183,737,490 respectively; highway charges of RMB46,307,208 and RMB54,063,028 respectively; amortisation cost of bi-polar plates of RMB220,713,196 and RMB216,268,285 respectively; resource integration cost of RMB23,754,601 and RMB24,196,563 respectively; forest compensation expenditure of RMB149,154,638 and RMB214,107,104 respectively, and reconstruction of power supply lines of RMB23,813,797 and RMB23,363,411 respectively. The useful lives of bi-polar plates are 18 months, and the amortisation period of other long-term deferred assets ranges from 5 to 50 years.

19. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets				
Impairment provision	432,696,965	108,174,241	424,144,311	106,036,078
Elimination of unrealised profit	272,077,834	68,019,458	322,839,683	80,709,921
Deductible losses	1,595,432,200	398,858,050	1,867,923,606	466,980,901
Differences in depreciation policies	96,504,007	24,126,002	131,778,563	32,944,640
Expenses accrued but not yet paid and others	511,749,286	126,792,822	722,940,277	180,735,069
	2,908,460,292	725,970,573	3,469,626,440	867,406,609

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

19. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES *(continued)*

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Deferred tax liabilities				
Fair value adjustments arising from business combination not involving enterprises under common control	1,426,120,822	356,530,205	1,726,034,871	429,999,876
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	263,690,750	65,922,688	73,575,639	18,393,910
Differences in amortisation policies for exploration and development costs	251,658,852	75,497,656	483,138,843	144,941,653
	1,941,470,424	497,950,549	2,282,749,353	593,335,439

Deferred tax assets which have not been recognised are as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Deductible temporary differences	2,222,362,910	2,171,796,841
Deductible tax losses	2,039,601,467	1,675,816,544
	4,261,964,377	3,847,613,385

Deductible losses with no deferred tax assets recognised will expire in the following years:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
2015	—	45,067,164
2016	96,990,502	96,990,502
2017	446,702,660	446,702,660
2018	511,090,177	511,090,177
2019	575,966,041	575,966,041
2020	408,852,087	—
	2,039,601,467	1,675,816,544

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Exploration and development costs	2,298,952,255	2,335,066,760
Prepaid investment costs, prepayment for exploration and mining rights and others (Note 1)	2,099,782,626	2,072,660,339
	4,398,734,881	4,407,727,099

Note 1: The Group's balance of prepaid investment costs, prepayment for exploration and mining rights and others mainly comprised of prepayment for land use rights of RMB64,735,658 (31 December 2014: RMB65,537,699); prepaid exploration and mining rights of RMB36,027,579 (31 December 2014: RMB36,027,579); prepaid investment costs of RMB340,382,000 (31 December 2014: RMB383,022,000); prepayment for purchase of equipment of RMB341,829,805 (31 December 2014: RMB128,831,419); prepayment for purchase of Yongding Longhu integrated development rights with original amount of RMB204,962,108 and its net amount was RMB114,962,108 (31 December 2014: original amount of RMB204,962,108, net amount of RMB114,962,108); long-term receivables of RMB1,081,776,980 (31 December 2014: RMB1,233,391,340) and deposit for restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines of RMB82,968,422 (31 December 2014: RMB98,329,440).

21. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015 carrying amount	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015 carrying amount
			Reversal	Write-off	
Bad debt provision	240,076,465	4,709,661	(12,760,240)	(65,069,710)	166,956,176
<i>Including: Trade receivables</i>	<i>4,135,644</i>	—	—	—	<i>4,135,644</i>
<i>Other receivables</i>	<i>234,160,438</i>	<i>561,030</i>	<i>(12,663,516)</i>	<i>(65,035,780)</i>	<i>157,022,172</i>
<i>Prepayments</i>	<i>1,780,383</i>	<i>4,148,631</i>	<i>(96,724)</i>	<i>(33,930)</i>	<i>5,798,360</i>
Inventory provision	130,331,815	132,511,744	(96,411,208)	(37,623,847)	128,808,504
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	108,328,882	740,039	—	(27,667,586)	81,401,335
Impairment of long-term equity investments	175,108,439	—	—	—	175,108,439
Impairment of fixed assets	109,973,055	21,776,073	—	(49,729,141)	82,019,987
Impairment of construction in progress	4,588,984	—	—	—	4,588,984
Impairment of intangible assets	501,694,241	—	—	(3,280,000)	498,414,241
Impairment of goodwill	44,319,632	—	—	—	44,319,632
Impairment of other current assets	2,650,000	—	—	—	2,650,000
Impairment of other non-current assets	141,004,189	31,596,641	—	—	172,600,830
	1,458,075,702	191,334,158	(109,171,448)	(183,370,284)	1,356,868,128

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

22. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	4,619,824,407	4,531,121,572
Secured loans with securities under the Group's custody (Note 1)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Secured loans with securities under the lenders' custody (Note 2)	357,916,093	—
	4,997,740,500	4,551,121,572

Note 1: As at 30 June 2015, a land use right with net book value of RMB19,320,122 (31 December 2014: RMB20,847,021) of Kuitun Tongguan, a subsidiary of the Company was pledged to secure a bank borrowing of RMB20,000,000 from the Bank of China, Kuitun Branch, with a maturity of one year from December 2014 to December 2015.

Note 2: As at 30 June 2015, the Group pledged financial management products of RMB250,000,000 to obtain a bank borrowing of US\$37,000,000 from Agricultural Bank of China, Shanghang Branch (equivalent to RMB226,203,200) with a term of six months; the Group pledged financial management products of RMB170,000,000 to obtain a bank borrowing of US\$21,544,244 from the Bank of China, Shanghang Branch (equivalent to RMB131,712,893) with a term of six months. As at 31 December 2014, the Group had no secured bank loans.

As at 30 June 2015, the interest rates of the above borrowings ranged from 0.80% to 7.20% (31 December 2014: 1.33% to 7.20%).

As at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014, there were no short-term loans of the Group that were overdue but not yet repaid.

23. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Gold leasing business (Note 1)	8,723,788,680	8,085,325,834
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 2)	413,547,072	512,212,666
	9,137,335,752	8,597,538,500

Note 1: The Group financed through lease of gold from banks and subsequently sold through the Shanghai Gold Exchange. On maturity, the Group would return gold with the same quantity and specification purchased through the Shanghai Gold Exchange, and pay rental fees to banks. The maturity period was within 1 year. As at 30 June 2015, gains on changes in fair value of the financial liabilities were RMB341,110,730 (31 December 2014: gains of RMB403,482,327).

Note 2: The Group has engaged in gold forward contracts in accordance with the quantity, specification and repayment terms of gold to be returned to banks in the future for the purpose of hedging certain risks arising from gold price fluctuation from the gold leasing business. As at 30 June 2015, losses on changes in fair value arising from such derivative financial liabilities were RMB394,192,250 (31 December 2014: losses of RMB496,394,933).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

24. BILLS PAYABLE

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Bank acceptances	354,715,828	282,976,147
Commercial acceptances	—	—
	354,715,828	282,976,147

As at 30 June 2015, there was no bills payable that was due but unpaid (31 December 2014: Nil).

25. TRADE PAYABLES

*An ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year	3,795,669,479	3,798,019,773
Over 1 year but within 2 years	348,736,233	162,094,487
Over 2 years but within 3 years	55,588,685	20,381,490
Over 3 years	47,069,246	30,916,793
	4,247,063,643	4,011,412,543

Trade payables are interest-free and are normally settled within three months.

As at 30 June 2015, there was no significant balance of trade payables aged more than one year (31 December 2014: Nil).

26. ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

As at 30 June 2015, there was no significant balance of advances from customers aged more than one year (31 December 2014: Nil).

For the account balance, there was no settled but incompleting project arising from construction contracts (31 December 2014: Nil).

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Short-term employee benefits	381,005,672	1,189,839,648	1,334,287,272	236,558,048
Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plan)	7,243,369	92,312,529	91,655,371	7,900,527
Termination benefit	—	11,276,812	11,245,145	31,667
Other employee benefits within 1 year	1,195,002	2,245,117	2,245,117	1,195,002
	389,444,043	1,295,674,106	1,439,432,905	245,685,244

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE *(continued)*

Short-term employee benefits are as follows:

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	302,420,659	947,122,960	1,114,442,035	135,101,584
Staff welfare	292,741	108,696,681	77,790,840	31,198,582
Social security contributions	99,650	44,238,155	42,488,644	1,849,161
<i>Including: Medical insurance</i>	<i>(298,557)</i>	<i>32,401,920</i>	<i>31,009,145</i>	<i>1,094,218</i>
<i>Accident insurance</i>	<i>321,941</i>	<i>9,243,547</i>	<i>8,904,282</i>	<i>661,206</i>
<i>Maternity insurance</i>	<i>76,266</i>	<i>2,592,688</i>	<i>2,575,217</i>	<i>93,737</i>
Housing fund	2,310,276	42,895,942	42,351,626	2,854,592
Union costs and employee education costs	46,475,005	29,770,167	19,657,473	56,587,699
Short-term paid absence	—	15,086,303	15,086,303	—
Short-term profit-sharing plan	29,407,341	2,029,440	22,470,351	8,966,430
	381,005,672	1,189,839,648	1,334,287,272	236,558,048

Defined contribution plan is as follows:

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Basic pension insurance	6,336,603	86,064,395	85,280,996	7,120,002
Unemployment insurance	906,766	6,248,134	6,374,375	780,525
	7,243,369	92,312,529	91,655,371	7,900,527

28. TAXES PAYABLE

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Value-added tax	48,682,526	33,734,151
Business tax	11,456,858	13,903,385
Corporate income tax	224,034,170	274,957,068
Resource tax	53,689,780	88,047,593
Resource compensation fee	178,701,581	162,435,498
Others	118,462,290	82,994,161
	635,027,205	656,071,856

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

29. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
A Shares and H Shares held by public (Note 1)	1,725,825,092	—
Guizhou Province Geology and Mineral Resources Exploration and Development Bureau Team 105	4,500,000	3,000,000
Guizhou Mineral Resources Exploration Development Company	9,000,000	3,000,000
Zhenfeng County Industrial Investment Company Limited	5,000,000	2,000,000
China Gold Henan Company	1,873,320	4,373,320
Luoning County Funiu Mining Development Center	1,866,599	21,866,599
Others	1,698,248	1,698,251
	1,749,763,259	35,938,170

Note 1: On 11 May 2015, the 2014 annual general meeting passed a resolution of profit distribution of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014. A dividend of RMB0.8 (tax included) per 10 shares was provided. The above profit distribution proposal was completed on 9 July 2015. As at 30 June 2015, there was no balance of dividends payable aged more than one year.

30. OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Payables for construction equipment	1,238,691,465	1,221,970,221
Payables for exploration and mining rights	255,860,157	165,579,572
Donations payable	46,663,778	3,730,756
Amounts due to third parties	630,877,787	535,290,530
Withholding income tax	24,348,660	20,765,686
Deposits	258,829,356	227,981,898
Payables for investment costs	40,801,243	6,000,000
Payables for agent service	14,177,081	10,244,609
Accrued maintenance costs	13,300,718	10,644,874
Due to non-controlling shareholders	32,972,201	32,972,201
Interest payables	296,201,357	166,884,400
Others	272,348,549	224,664,512
	3,125,072,352	2,626,729,259

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

30. OTHER PAYABLES *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, the significant balance of other payables aged more than one year is as follows:

	Balance	Reason for not being settled
The 8th Metallurgical Construction Group Company Limited	56,093,919	Construction payments not yet settled
The 21st Metallurgical Construction Company Limited	13,845,531	Construction payments not yet settled
Mr. Huang Yigan	10,000,000	Deposit
Committee of Jingmei Village	16,579,636	Entrusted investment not yet settled
Shanxi Industrial Equipment Installation Company Limited	16,398,496	Construction payments not yet settled
Fujian Shanghang Hongyang Mining Engineering Company Limited ("Hongyang Mining")	14,508,392	Construction payments not yet settled
The 15th Metallurgical Construction Group Company Limited	27,284,860	Construction payments not yet settled
Amount for acquisition of equity interest in Qinghai West Copper Mining Company Limited	11,367,600	Share transfer consideration not yet settled
Ms. Yang Fulan	26,943,643	Share transfer consideration not yet settled
Mr. Zhu Hongxing	29,672,233	Payables not yet settled
	222,694,310	

31. LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE

Item	At 30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015
Golden China Nei Men Gold Exploration Corporation (Note 1)	45,355,754	45,355,754
Total	45,355,754	45,355,754

Note 1: The relevant financial information of its subsidiaries, Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Mining Co., Ltd. and Inner Mongolia Aipaiké Resources Co., Ltd., have been consolidated.

32. CURRENT PORTION OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Long-term borrowings due within one year	1,260,918,405	1,327,611,097
Long-term payables due within one year	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bonds payable due within one year	1,705,466,961	—
	2,986,385,366	1,347,611,097

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

33. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Secured loans with securities under the Group's custody (Note 1)	100,000,000	214,000,000
Guaranteed loans (Note 2)	397,384,000	428,330,000
Unsecured and non-guaranteed loans	9,115,165,297	9,024,757,643
Subtotal	9,612,549,297	9,667,087,643
Including: Long-term borrowings due within one year (Note V.32)	(1,260,918,405)	(1,327,611,097)
	8,351,630,892	8,339,476,546

Note 1: As at 30 June 2015, inventories with carrying amount of RMB492,959,037 of Fujian Zijin Real Estate Company Limited ("Zijin Real Estate"), a subsidiary of the Company, were pledged as collateral against bank borrowings of RMB100,000,000 from Industrial Bank of China. (As at 31 December 2014, inventories with carrying amount of RMB492,340,100 of Zijin Real Estate, a subsidiary of the Company, were pledged as collateral against bank borrowings of RMB214,000,000 from Industrial Bank of China.)

Note 2: As at 30 June 2015, Heilongjiang Zijin Longxing Mining Company Limited ("Heilongjiang Longxing"), a subsidiary of the Company borrowed US\$65,000,000 (31 December 2014: US\$70,000,000) from the Export-Import Bank of China, of which, US\$19,500,000 (31 December 2014: US\$21,000,000) was guaranteed by Heilongjiang Longxing International Resources Development Group Company Limited ("Longxing International"), a non-controlling shareholder of Heilongjiang Longxing.

As at 30 June 2015, interest rates of the borrowings above ranged from 1.5% to 7.86% (31 December 2014: 1.45% to 7.21%).

*Maturity analysis of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	1,260,918,405	1,327,611,097
Over 1 year to within 2 years	2,101,378,300	2,913,298,418
Over 2 years to within 5 years	4,452,554,527	3,955,042,279
Over 5 years	1,797,698,065	1,471,135,849
	9,612,549,297	9,667,087,643

34. BONDS PAYABLE

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Bonds payable	2,926,118,798	2,923,716,925
Medium-term notes	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
	7,926,118,798	7,923,716,925
Bonds payable due within 1 year	(1,705,466,961)	—
	6,220,651,837	7,923,716,925

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

34. BONDS PAYABLE *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, the balance of bonds payable is as follows:

Currency	Face value	Issue date	Term of the bond	Issue value of the bond	At 1 January 2015	Issued in the current year	Accrued interest for current year	Amortisation of discounts	Interest paid for the year	At 30 June 2015
US\$	200,000,000	24 July 2011	5 years	200,000,000	199,450,942	—	4,250,000	179,015	(4,250,000)	199,629,957
RMB	2,500,000,000	23 October 2013	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	—	71,250,000	—	—	2,500,000,000
RMB	2,500,000,000	5 September 2014	5 years	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	—	68,750,000	—	—	2,500,000,000

As at 30 June 2015, the balance of bonds payable due within one year is as follows:

Currency	Face value	Issue date	Term of the bond	Issue value of the bond	At 1 January 2015	Issued in the current year	Accrued interest for current year	Amortisation of discounts	Interest paid for the year	At 30 June 2015
US\$	280,000,000	30 June 2011	5 years	280,000,000	278,461,743	—	5,950,000	501,055	(5,950,000)	278,962,798

Zijin International Finance Company Limited ("International Finance"), a subsidiary of the Company, issued credit enhanced bonds with a face value of US\$280,000,000 on 30 June 2011, carrying an annual interest rate of 4.25% and maturing on 30 June 2016. The issuing price was 99.276% of the face value. Payments of principal and interest in respect of the bonds are backed by an irrevocable standby letter of credit (the "Standby Letter of Credit") issued by the Bank of China Limited, Paris Branch (the "LC Bank"). Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually.

On 24 July 2011, the second batch of credit-enhanced bonds with a face value of US\$200,000,000 (the "Further Bonds") was issued by International Finance and was consolidated and formed a single series with the bonds issued on 30 June 2011 (the "Original Bonds"). The issue price of the Further Bonds was based on 99.852% of the face value, plus accrued interest in respect of the period from (excluding) 30 June 2011 to 24 July 2011. Other than the issue price, the terms of the Further Bonds are the same with those of the Original Bonds. Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Further Bonds are backed by the Standby Letter of Credit issued by the LC Bank, of which the maximum amount of guarantee was raised to US\$600,000,000.

In 2013, the Company registered the maximum credit limit of medium-term notes of RMB6,000,000,000 and RMB4,000,000,000 in the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors. In 2014, the Company cancelled credit limit of RMB1,700,000,000. On 23 October 2013 and 5 September 2014, the Company issued medium-term notes with face value of RMB2,500,000,000 respectively, of RMB5,000,000,000 in the aggregate, maturity of five years, and coupon rate of 5.7% and 5.5% respectively. Interest on the bonds is payable annually.

As at 30 June 2015, there was no bonds payable that was due but unpaid (31 December 2014: Nil).

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

35. LONG-TERM PAYABLES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Payables for acquisition of mining rights	20,370,456	21,095,456
Entrusted investment	222,937,792	234,206,740
Deposit for restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines	82,827,054	82,827,054
Others	105,382,924	95,734,836
Subtotal	431,518,226	433,864,086
Including: Long-term payables due within one year	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
	411,518,226	413,864,086

*Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	20,000,000	20,000,000
Over 1 year to within 2 years	203,541,393	171,951,063
Over 2 years to within 5 years	22,400,000	54,731,828
Over 5 years	185,576,833	187,181,195
	431,518,226	433,864,086

36. PROVISION

30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines	177,486,513	—	(33,535,093)	143,951,420

Norton Gold Fields, a subsidiary of the Group, recognised a provision for environmental rehabilitation and restoration of mines based on the estimation of the useful life of mines, timing of closing pit and the cost of environmental rehabilitation and restoration expected to be incurred at the time of closing pit.

37. DEFERRED INCOME

As at 30 June 2015, the Group's deferred income was government grants relating to the assets or income. The components and movements are as follows:

30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Government grants	538,727,221	2,094,752	(33,825,105)	506,996,868

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

37. DEFERRED INCOME *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, the movements of liabilities related to government grants are as follows:

	Recognised as				At 30 June 2015	Related to assets or income
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	non-operating income for the year	Other movements		
Expenditures for science projects	3,745,128	30,000	(650,000)	—	3,125,128	Assets
Environmental protection construction projects	64,615,770	2,064,752	(1,960,883)	—	64,719,639	Assets
Refund of land compensation	111,977,857	—	(1,491,486)	—	110,486,371	Assets
Comprehensive utilisation of mineral resources	351,987,347	—	(24,469,874)	—	327,517,473	Assets
Others	6,401,119	—	(5,252,862)	—	1,148,257	Assets
	538,727,221	2,094,752	(33,825,105)	—	506,996,868	

38. SHARE CAPITAL

The nominal value of each share of the Company is RMB0.1. The types and structures of the shares are as follows:

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015		Movements	At 30 June 2015	
	Number of shares	Proportion	Others	Number of shares	Proportion
1. Non-restricted tradable shares					
Domestic shares	15,803,803,650	73.26%	—	15,803,803,650	73.36%
Foreign-owned shares listed overseas	5,769,010,000	26.74%	(29,570,000)	5,739,440,000	26.64%
Total non-restricted tradable shares	21,572,813,650	100.00%	(29,570,000)	21,543,243,650	100.00%
2. Total shares	21,572,813,650	100.00%	(29,570,000)	21,543,243,650	100.00%

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

38. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

In the first half of 2015, details about repurchasing of H Shares are as follows:

Date of repurchase	Number of shares repurchased	Total consideration paid (HK\$)	Highest price paid per share (HK\$)	Lowest price paid per share (HK\$)
9 June 2015	3,592,000	10,657,530	2.98	2.95
10 June 2015	6,200,000	18,081,077	2.95	2.82
17 June 2015	6,500,000	17,544,064	2.72	2.64
18 June 2015	3,172,000	8,601,409	2.72	2.69
19 June 2015	3,000,000	8,062,211	2.70	2.66
22 June 2015	296,000	784,667	2.65	2.64
23 June 2015	150,000	403,837	2.69	2.68
26 June 2015	290,000	794,347	2.76	2.72
29 June 2015	2,370,000	6,143,975	2.63	2.51
30 June 2015	4,000,000	10,415,790	2.65	2.52
	29,570,000	81,488,907		

39. CAPITAL RESERVE

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Share premium	7,330,994,361	20,525,016	(121,604,822)	7,229,914,555
<i>Including: Premium on acquisition of non-controlling interests</i>	<i>(1,438,051,980)</i>	<i>20,525,016</i>	<i>(60,246,222)</i>	<i>(1,477,773,186)</i>
<i>Fair value change arising from step acquisition of subsidiaries in business combinations not involving enterprises under common control</i>	<i>37,406,271</i>	—	—	<i>37,406,271</i>
<i>Share premium arising from capital injection by non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries</i>	<i>72,700,130</i>	—	—	<i>72,700,130</i>
<i>Capital reserve transferred to issued capital</i>	<i>(727,065,455)</i>	—	—	<i>(727,065,455)</i>
<i>H Share repurchase (Note 1)</i>	<i>(315,547,039)</i>	—	<i>(61,358,600)</i>	<i>(376,905,639)</i>
Others	(1,042,372)	—	—	(1,042,372)
	7,329,951,989	20,525,016	(121,604,822)	7,228,872,183

Note 1: The capital reserve decreased by RMB61,358,600 in the first half of 2015 (2014: RMB172,397,153) due to the repurchases of H Shares.

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

40. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Movements			At 30 June 2015
		Amount before tax	Income tax expenses	Amount after tax	
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	(66,022,699)	(98,624,639)	—	(98,624,639)	(164,647,338)
Exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	(381,318,792)	(21,209,508)	—	(21,209,508)	(402,528,300)
	(447,341,491)	(119,834,147)	—	(119,834,147)	(567,175,638)

41. SPECIAL RESERVE

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Production maintenance fund	—	8,672,319	(8,672,319)	—
Work safety fund	108,445,194	350,352,056	(306,994,998)	151,802,252
	108,445,194	359,024,375	(315,667,317)	151,802,252

42. SURPLUS RESERVE

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015
Statutory reserve	1,319,401,104	—	—	1,319,401,104

Pursuant to the regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance, provision of statutory reserve can be ceased if the aggregate balance of the statutory reserve achieves 50% of the Company's registered capital. In the current year, the balance of the statutory reserve has achieved 50% of the Company's registered capital. Therefore, the provision for statutory reserve was ceased. The Company can provide a discretionary reserve after the statutory reserve is made. Discretionary reserve can be used to offset accumulated losses for previous years or be transferred to issue capital upon approval.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

43. RETAINED EARNINGS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Closing balance of the preceding year and opening balance of the current year	17,591,716,635	16,978,322,418
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,341,155,185	2,345,062,669
Less: Appropriation for the statutory reserve	—	—
Proposed final dividend in cash for ordinary shares	1,725,825,092	1,731,668,452
Retained earnings as at the end of the period	17,207,046,728	17,591,716,635

At the 2014 annual general meeting of the Company held on 11 May 2015, cash dividend distribution of RMB0.08 per share was approved. The total amount of cash dividend amounted to RMB1,725,825,092.

44. OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING COSTS

Analysis of operating income is as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015		For the six months ended 30 June 2014	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	38,612,060,731	34,905,301,193	23,773,393,839	19,969,017,598
Other operations	220,378,806	109,900,504	212,660,053	132,917,722
	38,832,439,537	35,015,201,697	23,986,053,892	20,101,935,320

During the first half of 2015, 99.35% of the operating income arises from the sales of commodities (the first half of 2014: 99.48%). As such, the management of the Group considers that it is unnecessary to disclose the operating income and costs based on the nature of income.

45. TAXES AND SURCHARGES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Business tax	24,599,961	26,912,958
City construction and maintenance tax	25,184,824	24,199,535
Resource tax	331,398,606	292,830,248
Education surcharges	28,451,059	27,531,400
Others	5,591,617	5,714,017
	415,226,067	377,188,158

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

46. SELLING EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Salaries and welfares	29,948,882	26,134,284
Transportation and unloading expenses	301,520,433	230,667,769
Storage expenses	1,389,329	1,027,331
Packing expenses	3,791,382	3,449,733
Insurance expenses	1,956,873	1,432,775
Charge of commission sales	7,654,328	6,746,162
Advertising expenses	6,401,203	5,027,327
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	10,427,907	11,668,302
Material consumptions	2,622,386	2,665,083
Others	25,804,107	21,034,215
	391,516,830	309,852,981

47. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Research and development expenses	92,521,010	22,052,433
Salaries and welfares	477,797,090	468,035,469
Office expenses	11,231,855	16,753,556
Travelling and meeting expenses	19,145,369	20,893,312
Stipulated fees	123,080,524	149,040,162
Taxes	61,152,342	52,283,496
Depreciation expenses	188,031,553	107,808,163
Amortisation of intangible assets	40,141,690	31,662,265
Amortisation of deferred expenses	29,930,381	40,062,792
Audit fees	7,738,775	11,442,752
Repair and maintenance costs	3,877,155	4,596,619
Professional consulting expenses	20,075,874	23,761,170
Exploration expenses	7,469,282	20,266,623
Others	89,731,047	137,944,588
	1,171,923,947	1,106,603,400

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

48. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Interest expenses:	669,923,519	568,237,911
<i>Including: Bank loans</i>	467,409,759	429,810,757
<i>Bonds payable</i>	202,513,760	138,427,154
Less: Interest income	(64,716,495)	(91,918,738)
Capitalised interest expenses	(255,884,897)	(247,689,617)
Exchange losses/(gains)	34,777,258	(31,586,625)
Bank charges	50,457,506	52,283,346
	434,556,891	249,326,277

Capitalised interest expenses are included in construction in progress and inventories. During the first half of 2015, no interest income arose from impaired financial assets (six months ended 30 June 2014: Nil).

49. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ASSETS

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Bad debt provision for trade and other receivables	(8,050,579)	63,086,015
Provisions for decline in value of inventories	36,100,536	(58,697,249)
Impairment on fixed assets	21,776,073	17,552,400
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	740,039	25,785,964
Impairment on other non-current assets	31,596,641	—
	82,162,710	47,727,130

50. GAINS/(LOSSES) ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)	301,392,302	934,245,198
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 2)	36,293,997	(1,238,165,107)
	337,686,299	(303,919,909)

Note 1: In the first half of 2015, gains or losses on changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included: net gains on changes in fair value arising from stocks and funds of RMB14,328,167 (same period of 2014: net gains of RMB10,091,483); net gains on changes in fair value of gold futures of RMB4,613,863 (same period of 2014: gains on changes in fair value of gold futures of RMB924,153,715), which arose from gold futures contracts entered into by the Group in accordance with the repayment terms of gold leasing business for the purpose of hedging price fluctuation risks arising from gold leasing business; net gains on changes in fair value of other futures hedging instruments of RMB282,450,272 (the same period of 2014: the amount was recognised under financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

50. GAINS/(LOSSES) ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

Note 2: In the first half of 2015, gains or losses on changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss included net losses on changes in fair value arising from the gold leasing business of RMB62,371,597 (same period of 2014: net losses of RMB1,093,761,653); net gains on changes in fair value of gold futures of RMB102,202,683 (same period of 2014: the amount was recognised under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss), which arose from gold futures contracts entered into by the Group in accordance with the repayment terms of gold leasing business for the purpose of hedging price fluctuation risks arising from gold leasing business, and net losses on changes in fair value of other financial liabilities of RMB3,537,089 (same period of 2014: net losses of RMB144,403,454).

51. INVESTMENT INCOME

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Income on long-term equity investments under the equity method	(162,033,012)	112,166,463
Losses on disposal of subsidiaries	(1,771,335)	(8,667,697)
Gains/(Losses) on available-for-sale investments	79,589,045	4,903,742
<i>Including: Gains on disposal of available-for-sale investments measured at cost</i>	40,860,200	20,670,000
<i>Gains/(Losses) on disposal of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value</i>	38,728,845	(15,766,258)
Gains on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	331,524,862	249,113,675
Others	6,153,797	55,094,265
	253,463,357	412,610,448

52. NON-OPERATING INCOME

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	4,685,955	3,308,435
<i>Including: Gains on disposal of fixed assets</i>	4,585,955	3,308,435
<i>Gains on disposal of intangible assets</i>	100,000	—
Penalty income	3,444,929	4,616,899
Government grants	76,915,612	37,567,662
Others	17,107,764	26,561,815
	102,154,260	72,054,811

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

52. NON-OPERATING INCOME *(continued)*

Analysis of government grants through current profit or loss is as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Government grants related to assets:		
Expenditures for science projects	650,000	35,000
Environmental protection construction projects	1,960,883	10,015,515
Refund for land compensation	1,491,486	276,354
Comprehensive utilisation of mineral resources	24,469,874	4,591,707
Others	5,252,862	9,754,192
	33,825,105	24,672,768
Government grants related to income:		
Special government rewards	7,465,570	2,236,378
VAT subsidies	330,414	9,382,960
Tax refunds	5,984,079	—
Others	29,310,444	1,275,556
	43,090,507	12,894,894
	76,915,612	37,567,662

53. NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Donations	86,252,634	69,699,817
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	15,594,414	35,711,137
<i>Including: Losses on disposal of fixed assets and other non-current assets</i>	15,594,414	<i>35,711,137</i>
Penalties	2,402,534	3,030,068
Others	4,219,279	15,904,996
	108,468,861	124,346,018

54. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Current tax expenses	450,621,866	508,398,659
Deferred tax expenses	46,051,146	(21,926,549)
	496,673,012	486,472,110

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

54. INCOME TAX EXPENSES *(continued)*

Reconciliation of income tax expenses to profit before tax is as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Profit before tax	1,906,686,450	1,849,819,958
Income tax calculated at the applicable tax rate (Note 1)	476,671,612	462,454,990
Effect on different tax rates of certain subsidiaries	(99,783,169)	(80,320,765)
Overprovision in prior years	(53,990,446)	(11,262,908)
Income not subject to tax	(136,263,352)	(39,098,421)
Non-deductible investment loss	162,033,012	—
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and unrecognised temporary differences and deductible tax losses	148,005,355	204,428,694
Others	—	(49,729,480)
Income tax expenses calculated at the Group's effective tax rate	496,673,012	486,472,110

Note 1: Provision for the PRC enterprise income tax expenses has been made at applicable tax rates based on the estimated taxable profits. Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere have been calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the countries/jurisdictions in which the enterprise operates.

55. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit for the current period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The number of newly issued ordinary shares is ascertained as from the date the consideration is due (generally the issue date of shares) according to the provisions in the issuing agreement. There were no potential dilutive ordinary shares for the Company.

Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Earnings		
Consolidated net profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,341,155,185	1,109,401,895
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	21,570,802,850	21,650,478,601
Earnings per share	0.062	0.051

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

56. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Significant cash flows of the Group are as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities	597,372,435	1,045,120,902
Including: Interest income	64,716,495	29,727,117
Government grants	45,185,259	34,492,540
Cash received from security deposits	487,470,681	725,403,162
Others	—	255,498,084
Other cash payments relating to operating activities	575,701,601	627,176,308
Including: Selling expenses	48,487,764	43,876,995
Administrative expenses	119,664,246	129,560,811
Donations	25,159,573	83,234,095
Cash paid for security deposits	382,390,018	—
Others	—	370,504,407
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities	253,881,157	—
Including: Cash received from time deposits	45,544,170	—
Others	208,336,987	—
Other cash payments relating to investing activities	1,403,280,365	1,284,972,189
Including: Cash paid for time deposits with maturity for more than three months	1,375,227,877	200,232,796
Settled borrowings from third parties	15,605,795	800,708,422
Others	12,446,693	284,030,971
Other cash receipts relating to financing activities	36,847,378	1,251,344
Including: Release of pledged bank deposits	—	1,000,000
Others	36,847,378	251,344
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	153,804,091	372,479,769
Including: Pledged cash for loans	—	210,184,982
H Shares repurchase	64,315,600	71,689,692
Bank charges	34,493,468	48,149,799
Others	54,995,023	42,455,296

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

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

57. FOREIGN CURRENCY MONETARY ITEMS

	30 June 2015		
	Amount in original currency	Exchange rate	RMB
Cash and cash equivalents			
HK\$	555,724,080	0.78861	438,249,567
US\$	127,627,287	6.1136	780,262,183
C\$	35,259	4.9232	173,586
A\$	13,982,247	4.6993	65,706,773
RUB	123,554,045	0.110723579	13,680,346
EUR	680,555	6.8699	4,675,348
Others	N/A	N/A	476,990
Trade receivables			
A\$	8,001,401	4.6993	37,600,985
US\$	3,766,977	6.1136	23,029,789
Other non-current assets			
US\$	78,420,709	6.1136	479,432,844
Short-term borrowings			
US\$	566,702,702	6.1136	3,464,593,636
Trade payables			
US\$	10,010,372	6.1136	61,199,413
A\$	11,749,223	4.6993	55,213,125
Current portion of non-current liabilities			
US\$ – bonds payable	278,962,798	6.1136	1,705,466,961
US\$ – long-term borrowings	140,641,096	6.1136	859,823,405
Long-term borrowings			
EUR	83,913,897	6.8699	576,480,083
US\$	830,559,807	6.1136	5,077,710,436
A\$	144,750,258	4.6993	680,224,889
Bonds payable			
US\$	199,629,957	6.1136	1,220,651,837

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VI. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES

Name of company being acquired	Date of transfer	Consideration of acquisition	Proportion of equity acquired (%)	Shares acquisition method	Acquisition date	Acquisition basis	Revenue accumulated from the acquisition date to the end of the period	Net loss accumulated from the acquisition date to the end of the period
Fanshi County Yilian Gold Mine Co., Ltd. ("Yilian Gold Mine")	1 January 2015	88,740,000	98.60	Acquisition	1 January 2015	Equity transfer formalities completed	—	(7,424,636)

Consideration for the combination and premium of consideration for the combination allocated to the current profit or loss

Yilian Gold Mine	
Consideration for the combination - Cash	88,740,000
Less: Share of fair value of the identifiable net assets	88,740,000
Share of fair value of the identifiable net assets less the consideration for the combination	—

The fair value and net book value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Yilian Gold Mine on acquisition date are as follows:

	1 January 2015 Fair value	1 January 2015 Net book value
Cash and cash equivalents	1,313,991	1,313,991
Prepayments	1,632,699	1,632,699
Inventories	1,539,574	1,539,574
Other current assets	413,462	413,463
Fixed assets	48,453,603	48,453,602
Construction in progress	4,518,486	4,518,486
Intangible assets	38,702,611	13,407,000
Long-term deferred assets	257,585	257,585
Current liabilities	(6,832,011)	(6,832,011)
Net assets	90,000,000	64,704,389
Non-controlling interests	1,260,000	905,861
Net assets acquired	88,740,000	63,798,528

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VI. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

2. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

Company Name	Place of registration	Principal activities	Proportion of equity attributable to the Group	Proportion of voting rights attributable to the Group	Reasons for deconsolidation
Longyan City Taixin Resources Development Company Limited	Longyan, Fujian	Geological exploration	51.00%	51.00%	De-registration
Guizhou Zhenfeng Zijin Mining Company Limited	Qianxinan Prefecture, Guizhou	Mining	47.04%	47.04%	De-registration

Company name	Consideration of disposal	Proportion of equity disposed (%)	Equity disposal method	Date of losing control	Basis of losing control	Difference between consideration of disposal and share of net assets attributable to the Group on the consolidation level
Longyan City Taixin Resources Development Company Limited	—	51.00%	De-registration	28 February 2015	Formalities completed	15,902
Guizhou Zhenfeng Zijin Mining Company Limited	—	47.04%	De-registration	31 March 2015	Formalities completed	(1,787,237)

The financial information of the aforesaid disposed subsidiaries on disposal dates is as follows:

	Longyan City Taixin Resources Development Company Limited	Guizhou Zhenfeng Zijin Mining Company Limited	Total
Current assets	3,609,330	10,254	3,619,584
Non-current assets	3,123,665	5,184,324	8,307,989
Current liabilities	12,820	2,906,915	2,919,735
Non-current liabilities	—	—	—
	6,720,175	2,287,663	9,007,838
Equity attributable to the Group	1,820,175	1,787,237	3,607,412
Non-controlling interests	4,900,000	500,426	5,400,426
Fair value of the residual equity	—	—	—
Gains/(losses) on disposal	15,902	(1,787,237)	(1,771,335)
Consideration of disposal	1,836,077	—	1,836,077

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VI. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION *(continued)*

2. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES *(continued)*

The operating results of the disposed subsidiaries from 1 January 2015 to the date of disposal is as follows:

	Longyan City Taixin Resources Development Company Limited	Guizhou Zhenfeng Zijin Mining Company Limited	Total
Operating income	—	—	—
Operating costs	—	—	—
Net profit/(loss)	—	(99)	(99)

3. NEWLY ESTABLISHED SUBSIDIARIES

On 28 February 2015, Sharp Hero Developments Limited (“Sharp Hero”) was established in British Virgin Islands with a registered capital of US\$1. Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company contributed US\$1 for 100% equity interest in Sharp Hero. As at 30 June 2015, the registered capital and paid-up capital of Sharp Hero was US\$1. Gold Mountains (H.K.) held 100% equity interest in Sharp Hero. Sharp Hero was included in the scope of consolidation.

On 31 May 2015, Zhuoxin Investments Limited (“Zhuoxin Investments”) was established in British Virgin Islands with a registered capital of US\$1. Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company contributed US\$1 for 100% equity interest in Zhuoxin Investments. As at 30 June 2015, the registered capital and paid-up capital of Zhuoxin Investments was US\$1. Gold Mountains (H.K.) held 100% equity interest in Zhuoxin Investments. Zhuoxin Investments was included in the scope of consolidation.

On 15 June 2015, Zijin Mining Group Capital Investment Co., Ltd. (“Capital Investment Company”) was established in Xiamen City, Fujian Province with a registered capital of RMB1 billion. The initial paid-up capital is RMB50 million and the amount was in place on 14 July 2015. The Company held 100% equity interest in Capital Investment Company. As at 30 June 2015, Capital Investment Company was included in the scope of consolidation.

4. ASSETS/LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD-FOR-SALE

Pursuant to the share transfer agreement entered into between the Group and Huihaoda Gold Ltd. on 15 January 2015, the Group will transfer 55% equity interest in Golden China Nei Men Gold Exploration Corporation with a consideration of RMB270,000,000. Pursuant to the share transfer agreement entered into between the Group and Huixinda International Investment Co., Ltd. on 15 January 2015, the Group will transfer 5% equity interest in Inner Mongolia Jinzhong Mining Co., Ltd. with a consideration of RMB28,000,000. The transfer procedures of the abovementioned transactions will be completed by the end of 2015 pursuant to the terms of the transfer agreements. For further details, please refer to Note V.8 and 31.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

1. INVESTMENTS IN THE SUBSIDIARIES

Status of the Company's major subsidiaries is as follows:

(1) Major subsidiaries acquired by establishment or investment

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital RMB	Proportion of ownership interest	
					Directly	Indirectly
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and Investment	HK\$ 1,000,000,000	100%	—
Bayannaer Zijin	Bayannaer City, Inner Mongolia	Bayannaer City, Inner Mongolia	Refining, mining, milling and processing of zinc and other non-ferrous metals, ferrous metals and energy mineral resources, sales of mineral products	375,000,000	67.20%	—
Hunchun Zijin	Hunchun City, Jilin Province	Hunchun City, Jilin Province	Mining, refining and processing of gold, copper, other non-ferrous metals and non-metal mineral products; sales of mineral products; exploration information on mining resources and technical support	200,000,000	96.63%	3.37%
Xinyi Zijin	Xinyi City, Guangdong Province	Xinyi City, Guangdong Province	Refining, processing and sales of tin and gold; mining resources technical support	200,000,000	100%	—
Qinghai West	Maqin County, Guoluo Prefecture, Qinghai Province	Maqin County, Guoluo Prefecture, Qinghai Province	Exploration and mining of copper, zinc and cobalt ores, technical and consulting service	120,000,000	100%	—
Zijin Real Estate	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Real estate development and operation; lease of construction machinery and equipment	500,000,000	60%	40%
International Finance	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Bond issuance	HK\$1	—	100%
Zijin Mining Group Finance Company Limited ("Finance Company")	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Financing consultancy to member units; credit certification and related advisory; agency services; assist member units to settle payments; approved insurance agent services; guarantee provision to member units; entrusted loans and investment among member units; bill acceptance and discounting among member units; internal account settlement and relevant solutions for settlement and clearing among member units; acceptance of deposits from member units; application for loans and financial leasing; intercompany borrowings; underwriting corporate bond; equity investment in financial institutions; investment in securities (excluding stocks traded in the secondary market) and businesses approved by China Banking Regulatory Commission in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations and other regulations, as stated in the approval documents.	531,557,000	95%	—

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

1. INVESTMENTS IN THE SUBSIDIARIES *(continued)*

Status of the Company's major subsidiaries is as follows: *(continued)*

(2) Major subsidiaries acquired by business combination not under common control

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital RMB	Proportion of ownership interest	
					Directly	Indirectly
Xinjiang Ashele	Aletai City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Aletai City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Development and exploration of geological resources; production, processing and sales of mineral products; technological services of geological mining; motor transportation; environmental protection, development of tourism and hotel investment	250,000,000	51%	—
Norton Gold Fields	Australia	Australia	Production of gold; geological resource exploration and related information and technical services	A\$176,651,533	—	100%
Zijin Copper	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Refinery and sales of copper cathodes, gold, silver and crude selenium, production and sales of industrial vitriol and copper sulphate	1,818,300,000	100%	—
Luoyang Zijin Yinhui Gold Refinery Company Limited ("Luoyang Yinhui")	Luoyang City, Henan Province	Luoyang City, Henan Province	Refinery, testing and examination of gold and silver; purchase of gold ore; gold transaction agency; sales of mineral products and mining pit design and research	150,000,000	70%	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

1. INVESTMENTS IN THE SUBSIDIARIES *(continued)*

Details of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are set out below:

30 June 2015

	Percentage of equity interest held by non-controlling interests	Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests as at the period end
Xinjiang Ashele	49.00%	122,109,490	—	960,549,336
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan	49.00%	10,373,544	—	623,551,542
Guizhou Zijin Mining Company Limited ("Guizhou Zijin")	44.00%	14,318,846	(22,000,000)	347,598,774
Bayannaoer Zijin	32.80%	5,492,183	—	301,533,590
Xinjiang Jinbao	44.00%	35,371,788	(220,000,000)	256,101,907
Yunnan Huaxi	47.00%	1,069,811	(46,900,000)	217,322,110
Jinhao Iron	61.48%	(73,622,632)	—	20,236,136
Wenshan Malipo Zijin Tungsten Company Limited ("Wenshan Malipo Zijin")	24.08%	(1,688,587)	—	219,849,270
Huanmin Mining	49.00%	(555,623)	—	243,297,692
Chongli Zijin Mining Company Limited ("Chongli Zijin")	40.00%	5,640,411	(42,015,822)	150,618,246
Longnan Zijin Mining Company Limited ("Longnan Zijin")	15.78%	18,345,312	—	177,291,904
Malipo Jinwei Mining Company Limited ("Malipo Jinwei")	61.28%	(15,183,279)	—	116,019,447
Altynken Limited Liability Company ("Altynken")	40.00%	—	—	144,993,263
Heilongjiang Longxing	30.00%	(12,932,121)	—	98,320,768
Others	N/A	(39,880,890)	(27,311,921)	1,182,568,314
Total		68,858,253	(358,227,743)	5,059,852,299

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (continued)

1. INVESTMENTS IN THE SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Details of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are set out below: (continued)

The major financial information of the above-mentioned subsidiaries is stated below. These amounts are before elimination.

	30 June 2015									
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Operating income	Net profit/(loss)	Total comprehensive income/(loss)	Cash flows from operating activities
Xinjiang Astele	794,053,172	2,017,649,862	2,811,703,034	344,890,236	511,445,000	856,335,236	677,256,457	249,203,042	249,203,042	371,544,621
Heilongjiang Duobaoshan	354,592,106	2,500,821,480	2,855,413,586	1,046,105,721	504,372,000	1,550,477,721	497,484,093	21,170,498	21,170,498	126,341,472
Guizhou Zijin	643,680,363	1,333,437,354	1,977,117,717	772,556,720	400,000,000	1,172,556,720	702,861,235	30,760,042	30,760,042	(5,014,508)
Bayancaoer Zijin	748,472,173	2,562,351,471	3,310,823,644	1,246,698,664	1,205,815,231	2,452,513,895	1,661,701,767	16,744,460	16,744,460	318,349,996
Xinjiang Jimbao	792,584,690	543,333,201	1,335,917,891	764,846,617	4,480,000	769,326,617	254,071,259	(10,901,640)	(10,901,640)	222,531,685
Yunnan Huaxi	148,324,515	176,363,136	324,687,651	370,122	—	370,122	3,600	2,276,194	2,276,194	(1,627,852)
Jinshao Iron	433,883,477	2,058,225,027	2,492,108,504	1,309,831,915	851,342,090	2,161,174,005	505,184,490	(119,751,514)	(119,751,514)	10,112,693
Weishan Malipo Zijin	306,835,282	1,552,611,208	1,859,446,490	621,065,495	—	621,065,495	164,079,308	(7,012,579)	(7,012,579)	78,467,970
Huannan Wuming	40,774,637	447,180,301	487,954,938	37,427,115	126,869,416	164,296,531	—	(1,133,924)	(1,133,924)	(377,707)
Chongji Zijin	63,680,827	636,224,852	699,905,679	272,556,249	64,019	272,620,268	189,931,745	22,038,970	22,038,970	35,425,417
Longnan Zijin	225,346,442	736,916,494	962,262,936	394,226,009	68,672,082	462,898,091	348,594,281	165,059,009	165,059,009	182,946,925
Malipo Jinwei	70,208,016	238,994,038	309,202,054	150,169,659	—	150,169,659	33,560,799	(24,776,693)	(24,776,693)	16,564,657
Altyken	47,490,311	1,647,115,623	1,694,605,934	1,751,873,186	3,068,715	1,754,941,901	—	—	2,797,551	—
Heilongjiang Longxing	1,162,022,574	751,167,667	1,913,190,241	733,126,190	802,289,000	1,535,415,190	—	(43,107,069)	(43,107,069)	(27,480,541)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

30 June 2015

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital RMB	Proportion of ownership interest	Accounting treatment	
					Directly	Indirectly	
Joint ventures							
Shandong Guoda (Note 1)	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Zhaoyuan City, Shandong Province	Production of gold, silver, copper cathode and vitriol, sales of self-produced products	173,430,000	—	30.05%	Equity method
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Operation and management of real estate development, property management, business information consulting services, marketing and technology consulting	250,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Gold Eagle Mining (Note 2)	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Trading and investment	HK\$10,000	—	45%	Equity method
Southwest Zijin Gold	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Zhenfeng County, Guizhou Province	Research and development of manufacturing technology, design and processing, wholesale, retail, acquisitions, repurchases, consulting services of precious metals and jewelry products	100,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Guizhou Funeng Zijin	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Anshun City, Guizhou Province	Power and electricity investment	200,000,000	—	50%	Equity method
Gold Mountains Sprott (Note 3)	Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	Fund management	US\$50,000	—	60%	Equity method
Fujian Longhu Fishery (Note 4)	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Cayman Islands	Fund raising and investment	US\$50,000	—	82.89%	Equity method
Zijin Cufu (Note 5)	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Ecological aquaculture, fishing, aquatic products processing, recreational fishing, tourism, tourism real estate development	21,500,000	—	51.16%	Equity method
		Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Processing and sales of jewelry and ornaments	20,000,000	—	51%	Equity method
Associates							
Ting River Hydropower	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power	69,000,000	—	49%	Equity method
Wuping Zijin Hydropower	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Wuping County, Fujian Province	Hydroelectric power and investment in hydropower industry	60,000,000	—	48%	Equity method
Qinghai Copper	Xining City, Qinghai Province	Xining City, Qinghai Province	Refinery of copper	800,000,000	—	30%	Equity method
Haixia Technology	Yong'an City, Fujian Province	Yong'an City, Fujian Province	Production of dynamite for civilian use	400,954,454	—	16.062%	Equity method
Shanghai Xinyuan	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Pipe water supply	300,000,000	—	38%	Equity method
Hunchun Jindi	Hunchun City, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Hunchun City, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Analysis and testing of mineral geology exploration, technology development consultation and transfer, sales of mineral products	100,000,000	—	40%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES *(continued)*

30 June 2015 *(continued)*

Company name	Principal place of business	Place of registration	Principal activities	Registered capital RMB	Proportion of ownership interest	Accounting treatment	
					Directly	Indirectly	
Associates <i>(continued)</i>							
Yanbian Credit Security	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture Buejin County, Xinjiang	Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture Buejin County, Xinjiang	Provision of loan guarantees for SMEs and individuals	200,000,000	—	25%	Equity method
Kanas Travel	Longyan Makeng	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Catering and travel services	107,000,000	—	25.23%	Equity method
Songpan Zijin	Songpan County, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Longyan City, Fujian Province	Iron and molybdenum mining	700,000,000	41.5%	—	Equity method
Wancheng Commercial	Wulatehouqi, Bayanmaoer City, Inner Mongolia	Songpan County, Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture	Sales of industrial production data, equipment and instruments, development, manufacture and sales of general machinery	80,000,000	34%	—	Equity method
Tibet Yulong	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Wulatehouqi, Bayanmaoer City, Inner Mongolia	Mining, processing and sales of zinc, lead, vitriol, copper and iron ores	73,440,000	10%	37.5%	Equity method
Xinjiang Tianlong	Fukang City, Xinjiang, Xinjiang	Changdu County, Changdu Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region	Mining of copper mineral and geological studies	625,000,000	22%	—	Equity method
Wuxin Copper	Fukang City, Xinjiang, Xinjiang	Fukang City, Xinjiang, Xinjiang	Limestone mining, cement production, intensive processing and refining of non-ferrous metals	868,935,192	—	17.16%	Equity method
Luoyang Huayin	Luoyang City, Henan Province	Fukang City, Xinjiang, Xinjiang	Sales, processing and refinery of copper, gold, silver and other non-ferrous metals	830,000,000	—	34%	Equity method
Xiamen Modern Terminal	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Xinjiang	Providing guarantee for financing, bill discounted acceptance and performance	10,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
Wengfu Zijin	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Luoyang City, Henan Province	Dock construction, operation of dock and other port facilities; cargo loading and storage operation (under permission in license)	355,580,000	—	25%	Equity method
Zijin Tongguan	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Shanghai County, Fujian Province	Production of monoammonium phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, gypsum block, and cement additive (under development)	782,000,000	—	38.87%	Equity method
Kuitun Yutong	Longyan Zijin AVIC	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Investment holding of mining companies, wholesale and retail of mineral products and refinery copper	1,350,000,000	45%	—	Equity method
Longyan Zijin AVIC	Fujian Province	Xiamen City, Fujian Province	Logistics and transportation service	5,000,000	—	20%	Equity method
NKWE	South Africa	Kuitun City, Xinjiang	Development, operation and management of real estate, property management, car park service	20,408,163	—	49%	Equity method
		Bermuda	Mining	A\$77,488,679	—	26.35%	Equity method

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES *(continued)*

- Note 1: Pursuant to the articles of association of Shandong Guoda, the board of directors consists of five directors, including two appointed by the Group and three appointed by Shandong Zhaojin Group Zhaoyuan Gold Refinery Company Limited. The operating decisions of Shandong Guoda are effective only when approved by over two thirds of the directors. Therefore, the management considers that the Group has joint control over Shandong Guoda, and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 2: Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement related to Gold Eagle Mining, Gold Eagle Mining's board of directors consists of five directors, including two appointed by the Group and three appointed by Jinchuan Group. The operating decisions of Gold Eagle Mining are effective only when they are approved by two-thirds of the directors. Therefore, the management considers that the Group has joint control over Gold Eagle Mining, and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 3: On 19 March 2013, the Group and Sprott entered into a Co-operation Agreement for Establishment and Management of Sprott-Zijin Mining Fund. Pursuant to the co-operation agreement, Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Co., Ltd. ("Jinyu (H.K.)"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, jointly established Gold Mountains Sprott with Sprott Asia L.P. ("Sprott Asia"), an enterprise under Sprott, on 13 June 2013. Jinyu (H.K.) and Sprott Asia hold 60% and 40% equity interest in Gold Mountains Sprott respectively. On the same day, Sprott Fund was established. The management has determined that although the Group holds 60% equity interest in Gold Mountains Sprott, the co-operation agreement stipulated that the board of directors of Gold Mountains Sprott should be managed pursuant to the operation plan and budget jointly approved by the Group and Sprott, and joint approval by the Group and Sprott is also required for making any change or decision beyond the operation plan and budget. Therefore, the management considered that it cannot unilaterally control the operation and decision-making of Gold Mountains Sprott and joint agreement is required. Gold Mountains Sprott is under the joint control of the Group and Sprott and hence the Group accounts for it as a joint venture. In addition, based on the co-operation agreement and the fund articles, the management has determined that the Group and Sprott have joint decision-making powers over Sprott Fund and jointly enjoy the economic benefits from the fund, and either party can only exercise its power to affect the economic benefits under unanimous consents. Therefore, the Group accounts for Sprott Fund as a joint venture.
- Note 4: On 20 November 2013, Yongding Zijin Longhu Ecological Industry Development Company Limited ("Zijin Longhu"), a subsidiary of the Company, jointly established Fujian Longhu Fishery Ecological Development Company Limited ("Longhu Fishery") with Fujian Haixia Hakka Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd. Zijin Longhu invested RMB11,000,000 and owned 51% equity interest in Longhu Fishery. Pursuant to the articles of association of Longhu Fishery, the board of directors consists of three directors, including two appointed by the Group and one appointed by Fujian Haixia Hakka Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd. The operating decisions of Longhu Fishery are effective only when they are approved by over two-thirds of the directors (excluding two thirds). Therefore, the management considers that the Group has joint control over Longhu Fishery, and accounts for it as a joint venture.
- Note 5: In the first half of 2015, Zijin Mining Group Southern Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and Fujian JincuiFu Jewelry Development Co., Ltd. ("JincuiFu") entered into a co-operation agreement and jointly established Zijin Cuifu Jewelry Development Co., Ltd. ("Zijin Cuifu"). The board of directors of Zijin Cuifu consists of three directors appointed by the Group and two directors appointed by JincuiFu. The operation of Zijin Cuifu is outsourced to the general manager delegated by JincuiFu. Pursuant to the articles of association, the operating decisions of Zijin Cuifu are effective only when they are approved by over two-thirds of the directors. Therefore, the management considers that the Group has joint control over Zijin Cuifu, and accounts for it as a joint venture.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES *(continued)*

The significant joint ventures of the Group include Shandong Guoda, Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang and Gold Eagle Mining, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant joint ventures is as follows, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

30 June 2015

	Shandong Guoda	Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang	Gold Eagle Mining
Current assets	792,402,550	1,702,173,268	706,418,946
<i>Including: Cash and cash equivalents</i>	154,679,789	489,701,361	663,544,411
Non-current assets	458,992,684	959,867	2,990,669,645
Total assets	1,251,395,234	1,703,133,135	3,697,088,591
Current liabilities	644,646,877	1,498,763,243	1,116,879,353
Non-current liabilities	7,365,452	—	44,473,847
Total liabilities	652,012,329	1,498,763,243	1,161,353,200
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	599,382,905	204,369,892	2,535,735,391
Share of net assets	180,114,563	102,184,946	1,141,080,926
Adjustments	—	—	—
Impairment provision	12,350,855	—	—
Goodwill	—	—	—
Elimination of unrealised profit	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—
Book value of equity investments	167,763,708	102,184,946	1,141,080,926
Operating income	464,422,614	2,100,000	—
Financial expenses			
<i>Including: Interest income</i>	4,599,729	—	16,967,681
<i>Including: Interest expenses</i>	—	2,949,017	3,838,628
Income tax expenses	1,424,977	(2,354,098)	—
Net profit/(loss)	(13,992,156)	(3,572,502)	(22,852,678)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(13,992,156)	(3,572,502)	(22,852,678)
Dividends received	8,452,912	—	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VII. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ENTITIES *(continued)*

2. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES *(continued)*

The significant associates of the Group include Longyan Makeng, Tibet Yulong, Zijin Tongguan, Haixia Technology, Xiamen Modern Terminal, Wuxin Copper, Xinjiang Tianlong and Wengfu Zijin, which are accounted for using the equity method.

The financial information of the above significant associates is as follows, which was adjusted to book value per consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Group's accounting policies:

30 June 2015

	Longyan Makeng	Tibet Yulong	Zijin Tongguan	Haixia Technology	Xiamen Modern Terminal	Wuxin Copper	Xinjiang Tianlong	Wengfu Zijin
Current assets	608,845,892	233,983,713	16,606,146	652,080,000	55,728,570	1,720,336,558	912,455,381	428,407,973
Non-current assets	3,044,686,736	4,010,255,074	1,675,828,942	1,488,437,988	1,007,003,645	2,285,117,450	3,236,593,633	2,178,463,295
Total assets	3,653,532,628	4,244,238,787	1,692,435,088	2,140,517,988	1,062,732,215	4,005,454,008	4,149,049,014	2,606,871,268
Current liabilities	1,705,106,756	1,043,277,367	372,136,358	556,220,000	31,968,154	2,370,179,420	1,344,382,804	915,738,998
Non-current liabilities	993,400,000	2,647,458,539	24,936,651	57,630,000	518,595,241	1,260,002,914	581,336,600	924,542,219
Total liabilities	2,698,506,756	3,690,735,906	397,073,009	613,850,000	550,563,395	3,630,182,334	1,925,719,404	1,840,281,217
Non-controlling interests	—	—	235,871,792	183,529,039	—	—	—	—
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	955,025,872	553,502,881	1,059,490,287	1,343,138,949	512,168,820	375,271,674	2,223,329,610	766,590,051
Share of net assets	396,335,737	121,770,634	476,770,629	215,734,978	128,042,205	127,592,369	381,523,361	297,973,553
Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment provision	—	—	162,757,584	—	—	—	—	—
Goodwill	331,615,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Book value of equity investments	727,951,100	121,770,634	314,013,045	215,734,978	128,042,205	127,592,369	381,523,361	297,973,553
Operating income	206,928,088	5,395,733	—	572,640,000	72,484,219	940,795,260	833,354,593	893,297,825
Net profit/(loss)	(36,613,251)	1,084,709	(11,113,073)	43,669,998	13,500,000	(256,531,650)	(75,708,339)	(15,787,798)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(36,613,251)	1,084,709	(11,113,073)	43,669,998	13,500,000	(256,531,650)	(75,708,339)	(15,787,798)
Dividends received	20,741,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table illustrates the aggregate financial information of the Group's joint ventures and associates that are not individually material:

	30 June 2015
Joint ventures	
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in joint ventures	711,345,234
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest	
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures	(20,338,530)
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	—
Share of total comprehensive income/(losses) of joint ventures	(20,338,530)
Associates	
Aggregate book value of the Group's investments in associates	869,807,712
Items below were calculated by the proportion of equity interest	
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates	(11,166,126)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(1,217,356)
Share of total comprehensive income/(losses) of associates	(12,383,482)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VIII. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of each category of financial instruments as at the balance sheet date are as follows:

30 June 2015

Financial assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale investments	Total
	Designated as such upon initial recognition	Fair value change			
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	5,072,479,153	—	5,072,479,153
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	310,823,698	259,673,130	—	—	570,496,828
Bills receivable	—	—	297,401,602	—	297,401,602
Trade receivables	—	—	1,665,038,519	—	1,665,038,519
Other receivables	—	—	1,239,368,746	—	1,239,368,746
Other current assets	—	—	435,170,809	—	435,170,809
Available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	908,101,619	908,101,619
Other non-current assets	—	—	1,081,776,980	—	1,081,776,980
	310,823,698	259,673,130	9,791,235,809	908,101,619	11,269,834,256

Financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Other financial liabilities	Total
	Designated as such upon initial recognition	Fair value change		
Short-term borrowings	—	—	4,997,740,500	4,997,740,500
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9,064,899,411	72,436,341	—	9,137,335,752
Bills payable	—	—	354,715,828	354,715,828
Trade payables	—	—	4,247,063,643	4,247,063,643
Dividends payable	—	—	1,749,763,259	1,749,763,259
Other payables	—	—	2,426,238,324	2,426,238,324
Current portion of non-current liabilities	—	—	2,986,385,366	2,986,385,366
Long-term borrowings	—	—	8,351,630,892	8,351,630,892
Bonds payable	—	—	6,220,651,837	6,220,651,837
Long-term payables	—	—	328,691,172	328,691,172
	9,064,899,411	72,436,341	31,662,880,821	40,800,216,573

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VIII. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. RISK OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, includes cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale investments, borrowings, trade payables and bonds payable, etc. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to support the Group's operations.

The Group's principal derivative financial instruments mainly include forward contracts with the purpose of market risk management. The management will manage the market risk of the derivative financial instruments in accordance with the variance between actual metal prices in the active market and estimated target prices, etc.

The Group's principal risks of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Policies of the risk management of the Group are summarised below.

(1) Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the Group's exposure to bad debt is not significant. For offshore transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, the Group provides no credit terms except that specific approvals are provided by the head of credit control.

The credit risk of the Group's financial assets, which comprises cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale investments, loans and receivables and certain derivative financial instruments, arises from default of the counterparties, with a maximum exposure equals to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group is also exposed to credit risk for providing financial guarantees.

Since the Group only trades with recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. Concentrations of credit risk are managed through customers/counterparties, by geographical region and by industry sector. There are no significant concentration of credit risk within the Group as the customer bases of the Group's trade receivables are widely dispersed in different sectors and industries. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its trade receivable balances.

As at 30 June 2015, trade receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to a large number of diversified customers who have no recent history of default.

(2) Liquidity risk

The Group uses a circulated liquidity management planning tool to manage the liquidity risk. The maturity of the financial instruments and expected cash flows generated from operation are taken into account in the planning tool.

The Group aims to maintain the balance between continuity and flexibility in funding by obtaining debentures, bank borrowings and other loans. As at 30 June 2015, approximately 63.7% of the Group's borrowings would mature within 12 months (31 December 2014: 58%).

VIII. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

2. RISK OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

(3) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk exposures arise primarily from its debts bearing floating interest rates.

The Group maintains an appropriate fixed-rate and floating-rate debt portfolio to manage the interest costs. As at 30 June 2015, except the bonds issued by the Group and gold leasing, most of the bank borrowings were floating-rate debt.

In the first half of 2015, the Group avoided partial interest rate risk through its foreign currency swap business.

Currency risk

There are limited hedging instruments available in the PRC that can be used to reduce the currency risk arising from transactions between RMB and other currencies. In the first half of 2015, the Group avoided partial interest rate risk through its foreign currency forward business.

Equity instruments price risk

Equity instruments price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities change as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the values of individual securities. The Group was exposed to equity price risk arising from individual equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note V.2) and available-for-sale investments (Note V.10) as at 30 June 2015. The Group's listed investments were listed on the stock exchanges in Shanghai, Toronto, New York, London, Hong Kong, and Australia, etc., and were measured at quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

Commodity price risk

The Group's exposure to commodity price risk principally relates to the market price fluctuation in major metals, such as gold, copper, zinc and silver. The price fluctuation of those products can affect the Group's operating results.

The Group entered into forward contracts for the future sales of gold, copper, zinc and silver. The holding positions of these forward contracts are approved by the Board. All forward commodity contracts can only be carried out under the approval of the Board and executed by the Company's forward exchange team which is composed of top management of the Company. The price range of the forward commodity contracts is closely monitored by the forward exchange team.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

VIII. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS *(continued)*

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard its operation ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business development and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, etc. The Group is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the six months ended 30 June 2015 and year ended 31 December 2014.

The Group monitors capital by using debt to asset ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total assets. The Group's policy is to maintain the debt to asset ratio under 60%. The debt to asset ratios as at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Total assets	77,757,424,726	75,159,587,648
Total liabilities	45,203,301,433	41,490,665,303
Debt to asset ratio	58.13%	55.20%

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

IX. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE

1. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

30 June 2015

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Continuing measured at fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instrument investments	222,790,943	—	—	222,790,943
Derivative financial assets	347,705,885	—	—	347,705,885
Others	—	—	—	—
Available-for-sale investments				
Listed available-for-sale equity instruments	908,101,619	—	—	908,101,619
Total assets continuing measured at fair value	1,478,598,447	—	—	1,478,598,447
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Gold leasing business	8,723,788,680	—	—	8,723,788,680
Derivative financial liabilities	413,547,072	—	—	413,547,072
Total liabilities measured at fair value	9,137,335,752	—	—	9,137,335,752

In the first half of 2015, there were no transfers of financial assets and liabilities with fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfer into or out of Level 3.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

IX. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

2. ESTIMATION OF FAIR VALUE

The net book values of the Group's financial instruments were approximate to their fair values.

The management has assessed the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, bills receivable, trade receivables, other receivables, other current assets, bills payable, trade payables, dividends payable, other payables and current portion of non-current liabilities, which were approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short term maturities.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged or debts could be settled respectively, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

Fair values of other non-current assets, short-term and long-term borrowings, long-term payables and bonds payable have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using market profitability rates currently available for other financial instruments with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. As at 30 June 2015, the Group's own non-performance risk for short-term and long-term borrowings was assessed to be insignificant. The fair values of listed equity investments are measured at quoted market prices. The fair values of unlisted available-for-sale debt instruments have been estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation model based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or interest rates. The valuation requires the management of the Group to make estimates about the expected future cash flows including expected future dividends and proceeds on disposal of the shares. The management of the Group believes that the estimated fair values resulting from the valuation technique are reasonable, and that they were the most appropriate values as at the end of the reporting period.

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

1. THE LARGEST SHAREHOLDER OF THE COMPANY

Name of the entity	Type of the entity	Place of registration	Legal representative	Nature of business	Registered capital	Proportion of the Company's ownership	Proportion of the Company's voting powers	Organisation code
Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Company Limited ("Minxi Xinghang")	State-owned	No. 110 Zhenxing Road, Linjiang Town, Shanghang County, Longyan City, Fujian Province	Mr. Liu Shimin	Investment in Fujian	RMB368 million	26.33%	26.33%	70511151X

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is also Minxi Xinghang State-owned Assets Investment Co., Ltd.

2. SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

Principal subsidiaries of the Company are disclosed in Note VII.1.

3. JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

Information about joint ventures and associates is disclosed in Note VII.2.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

4. OTHER RELATED PARTIES OF THE COMPANY

Name of entity	Relationship between the related party and the Company
Western Mining Company Limited Zinc Branch ("Western Mining")	A non-controlling shareholder of Bayannaoer Zijin
Sichuan Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration ("Sichuan Geology")	A non-controlling shareholder of Sichuan Ganzi Zijin Mining Company Limited ("Ganzi Zijin")
Jilin The Sixth Geological Survey	A non-controlling shareholder of Tumen Shuguang Mining Company Limited
Heilongjiang Longxing International Resources Development Group Company Limited	A non-controlling shareholder of Heilongjiang Longxing
Hongyang Mining	A non-controlling shareholder of Guizhou Zijin

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) Sales of products and rendering of services to related parties

	Nature of transaction	For the six months ended 30 June 2015		For the six months ended 30 June 2014	
		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Shandong Guoda (Note 1)	Sales of gold and copper ore	26,560,682	0.07	64,673,669	0.12
Wengfu Zijin (Note 1)	Sales of vitriol/provision of design service	70,950,918	0.18	32,436,095	0.14
Wuxin Copper (Note 1)	Sales of copper concentrates	157,670,003	0.41	45,249,311	0.19
Longhu Fishery (Note 1)	Sales of fish and rental	453,809	0.00	—	—
Makeng Mining (Note 1)	Sales of products	170,003	0.00	85,694	—
		255,805,415	0.66	142,444,769	0.45

(B) Purchase of products and receipt of services from related parties

	Nature of transaction	For the six months ended 30 June 2015		For the six months ended 30 June 2014	
		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Wancheng Commercial (Note 1)	Purchase of raw materials	50,454,259	0.14	69,512,988	0.35
Haixia Technology (Note 1)	Purchase of raw materials	11,792,954	0.03	13,783,833	0.07
Sichuan Geology (Note 1)	Exploration service	363,600	0.00	143,760	0.00
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang (Note 1)	Construction service	102,744,585	0.29	93,076,490	0.46
Southwest Zijin Gold (Note 1)	Purchase of low purity gold	531,513,885	1.52	700,917,059	3.49
		696,869,283	1.98	877,434,130	4.37

Note 1: Transactions, such as sales and purchase of raw materials, receipt of services and sales of products against shareholders of the Company, associates, joint ventures, non-controlling shareholders of subsidiaries and companies controlled by non-controlling shareholders were made at market prices and settled under similar conditions offered to third parties.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

(C) Related party guarantees

(a) *The Group's guarantees for bank loans of related parties*

30 June 2015

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Guaranteed amount	Inception date of guarantee	Expiration date of guarantee	Whether execution of guarantee has been completed
The Company	Wengfu Zijin	333,200,000	28 April 2011	27 April 2021	No
Northwest Company	Xinjiang Tianlong	74,000,000	1 August 2014	4 November 2015	No
		407,200,000			

(b) *Related party's guarantees for bank loans of the Group*

30 June 2015

Guarantor	Guaranteed party	Guaranteed amount	Inception date of guarantee	Expiration date of guarantee	Whether execution of guarantee has been completed
Longxing International	Heilongjiang Longxing	US\$19,500,000	29 December 2011	29 December 2020	No

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

(D) Borrowings to related parties

30 June 2015

Borrowers	Amount of borrowings	Inception date	Expiration date	Annual interest rate
Ting River Hydropower	100,000	23 October 2013	22 October 2016	6.46%
Ting River Hydropower	7,500,000	1 November 2013	31 October 2016	6.46%
Ting River Hydropower	10,000,000	8 November 2013	7 November 2016	6.46%
Ting River Hydropower	9,500,000	16 January 2014	15 January 2017	6.30%
Zijin Tongguan	9,000,000	13 April 2012	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	109,350,000	20 June 2012	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	9,000,000	14 January 2013	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	13,500,000	31 October 2013	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	5,400,000	31 July 2014	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	4,500,000	21 January 2015	31 December 2015	—
Zijin Tongguan	6,300,000	29 May 2015	28 May 2016	—
Gold Eagle Mining	138,778,920	11 July 2012	30 June 2018	LIBOR+2.60%
Gold Eagle Mining	316,658,250	16 May 2014	15 May 2017	LIBOR+2.60%
Longyan Zijin AVIC	27,440,000	12 September 2014	11 September 2016	10.00%
Longyan Zijin AVIC	39,200,000	27 June 2014	26 June 2016	10.00%
Longyan Zijin AVIC	490,000,000	20 March 2014	19 March 2016	10.00%
Longyan Zijin AVIC	4,900,000	21 October 2014	20 October 2016	10.00%
Longyan Zijin AVIC	4,900,000	17 December 2014	16 December 2016	10.00%
	1,206,027,170			

(E) Compensation of key management and Directors' remuneration

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Directors' remuneration	7,822,493	7,812,732
Compensation of key management	4,980,846	5,284,782
	12,803,339	13,097,514

6. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/TO RELATED PARTIES

Trade receivables	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Wengfu Zijin	10,721,461	2,310,929
Makeng Mining	172,544	—
Longhu Fishery	453,809	—
Shandong Guoda	—	3,165,844
	11,347,814	5,476,773

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

6. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/TO RELATED PARTIES *(continued)*

Trade payables	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Haixia Technology	9,342,800	2,904,264
Wancheng Commercial	7,092,360	25,431,592
Southwest Zijin Gold	500,000	3,926,474
	16,935,160	32,262,330
Other receivables	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Chongli Finance Bureau State-owned Assets Management Center	—	500,000
Sichuan Geology	2,000,000	2,000,000
Ting River Hydropower	45,202	5,968
Jilin The Sixth Geological Survey	4,000,000	4,000,000
Wuxin Copper	256,049	—
Qinghai Copper	301,411	—
Wengfu Zijin	714,970	—
Xinjiang Tianlong	6,000,000	6,122,667
Zijin Tongguan	165,944,610	157,444,785
	179,262,242	170,073,420
Other payables	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Sichuan Geology	491,959	751,588
Hongyang Mining	157,734,490	19,627,468
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang	210,734,949	—
Longyan Zijin AVIC	98,129,725	23,000,000
Chongli Finance Bureau State-owned Assets Management Center	17,000,000	—
Zijin Tongguan	10,384,514	—
	494,475,637	43,379,056
Prepayments	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Haixia Technology	230,663	2,753
Tibet Yulong	1,853	1,853
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang	11,982,786	69,147,271
Jilin The Fifth Geological Survey	119,228	—
	12,334,530	69,151,877
Advances from customers	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Shandong Guoda	5,917,289	2,627,474
Wuxin Copper	1,477,324	—
	7,394,613	2,627,474

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

X. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

6. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/TO RELATED PARTIES *(continued)*

Other non-current assets	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Gold Eagle Mining	479,432,844	472,851,341
Ting River Hydropower	271,000,000	27,100,000
Tibet Yulong	132,000,000	132,000,000
Qinghai Copper	192,000,000	192,000,000
Xiamen Zijin Zhonghang	566,440,000	713,440,000
	1,640,872,844	1,537,391,341

Related party balances in receivables and payables were interest-free, unsecured and had no fixed terms of repayment.

XI. CONTINGENCIES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Contingencies arising from guarantees provided to external parties		
Wengfu Zijin (Note 2)	333,200,000	350,400,000
Xinjiang Tianlong (Note 3)	74,000,000	80,000,000
Mortgage guarantee of small property owners (Note 4)	480,295,300	5,710,856
Subtotal	887,495,300	436,110,856
Contingencies arising from pending litigation (Note 1)	68,190,631	68,190,631
Total	955,685,931	504,301,487

Note 1: On 31 July 2014, the Company received a petition letter to increase the litigation amount by Xinyi Qianfeng Hydropower Station from the Xinyi People's Court. Xinyi Qianfeng Hydropower Station increased the amount of compensation claimed in the lawsuit from the original RMB19.96 million to RMB31.3226 million, which was increased by RMB11.3626 million. On 8 August 2014, the Company received a petition letter to increase and amend the litigation amount by Xinyi Shihuadi Hydropower Station from the Xinyi People's Court. Xinyi Shihuadi Hydropower Station increased the amount of compensation claimed in the lawsuit from the original RMB13 million to RMB20.0136 million, which was increased by RMB7.0136 million. As at the issuing date of this report, amount involved in the pending litigations reached RMB68,190,631. Currently, the related litigations are still in progress. According to the opinions of the legal advisors, the Group is still in the process of estimating the compensation amount due to the complexity of the legal cases. Therefore, the compensation amount to be borne by the Group cannot be estimated.

Note 2: As at 30 June 2015, the Company granted to Wengfu Zijin, an associate of the Company, joint guarantees in respect of bank loans at a cap of RMB450,000,000 (31 December 2014: RMB450,000,000). As at 30 June 2015, Wengfu Zijin has utilised the guarantee facility of RMB333,200,000 (31 December 2014: RMB350,400,000).

Note 3: As at 30 June 2015, Northwest Company, a subsidiary of the Company, granted to Xinjiang Tianlong, an associate of the Company, joint guarantees in respect of bank loans at a cap of RMB90,000,000 (31 December 2014: RMB90,000,000). As at 30 June 2015, Xinjiang Tianlong has utilised the guarantee facility of RMB74,000,000 (31 December 2014: RMB80,000,000).

Note 4: As at 30 June 2015, Zijin Real Estate, a subsidiary of the Company, granted a small property owners mortgage pledge to the buyers in respect of their mortgages amounting to RMB480,295,300 (31 December 2014: RMB5,710,856).

Based on the Group's evaluation on the credit rating and repayment ability of the recipients of the guarantees, the management of the Group considered that the probability that recipients of the guarantees could not repay the liabilities and settle the obligations was remote, and it was unnecessary to accrue the related contingent liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XII. COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Capital commitments		
Contracted, but not provided (Note 1)	1,514,839,146	1,407,137,181
Authorised, but not contracted for	202,414,515	190,585,455
	1,717,253,661	1,597,722,636

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Investment commitments		
Contracted, but not provided (Note 2, 3 and 4)	4,483,700,000	296,000,000
Authorised, but not contracted for (Note 5)	347,670,000	—
	4,831,370,000	296,000,000

Note 1: As at 30 June 2015, the capital commitment related to the acquisition and construction of property, plant, machinery and equipment, and mining assets was RMB1,507,370,742 (end of 2014: RMB1,406,297,181).

Note 2: The execution and investment committee of the Board agreed that Jin Jiang Mining Company Limited, as the investor, acquires 305,833,120 ordinary shares in NKWE Platinum Limited which are held by Genorah with a cash consideration of A\$0.1 per share. The total consideration would be approximately A\$30.58 million (equivalent to approximately RMB145,600,000).

Note 3: The execution and investment committee of the Board agreed that Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited invests US\$298 million (equivalent to approximately RMB1,820,780,000) to acquire 50% equity interest in and 50% shareholders' loans of Barrick (Niugini) Limited.

Note 4: The execution and investment committee of the Board agreed that Gold Mountains (H.K.) International Mining Company Limited invests US\$412 million (equivalent to approximately RMB2,517,320,000) to acquire 49.5% equity interest in and 49.5% shareholders' loans of Kamo Holding Limited.

Note 5: The execution and investment committee of the Board agreed that Jinyu (H.K.) delegates or designates Norton as the investor to make a cash offer of A\$0.1 per share to acquire 100% of the issued shares in Phoenix Gold Limited of Australia (including the 8.49% shares already held by Norton). The total consideration would be A\$43,000,000.

XIII. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Nil

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1. LEASING

As lessor

As at the balance sheet date, irrevocable operating lease contracts entered into by the Group are as follows:

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	22,294,373	16,262,065
Over 1 year but within 2 years (Including 2 years)	19,600,215	14,079,510
Over 2 years but within 3 years (Including 3 years)	17,016,915	15,005,383
Over 3 years but within 5 years (Including 5 years)	27,870,345	23,602,643
Over 5 years	100,538,212	16,004,414
	187,320,060	84,954,015

As lessee

Significant operating lease: pursuant to the operating lease agreements entered into with lessors, the minimum lease payments under irrevocable operating leases are fall due as follows:

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Within 1 year (Including 1 year)	19,191,283	1,418,178
Over 1 year but within 2 years (Including 2 years)	9,564,450	2,842,356
Over 2 years but within 3 years (Including 3 years)	2,898,938	562,356
	31,654,671	4,822,890

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

30 June 2015

Item	At 1 January 2015	Profit/(losses) arising from changes in fair value for the period	Changes in fair value recognised in equity	Provision for impairment losses for the period	At 30 June 2015
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivative financial assets)	251,605,877	14,328,167	—	—	222,790,943
Derivative financial assets	60,641,750	252,379,966	—	—	347,705,885
Available-for-sale investments	86,038,950	—	(98,454,192)	740,039	908,101,619
	398,286,577	266,708,133	(98,454,192)	740,039	1,478,598,447
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding derivative financial liabilities)	8,085,325,834	(52,690,638)	—	—	8,723,788,680
Derivative financial liabilities	512,212,666	80,384,262	—	—	413,547,072
	8,597,538,500	27,693,624	—	—	9,137,335,752

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit, which is a measure of adjusted profit before tax. The adjusted profit before tax is measured consistently with the Group's operating profit before tax except that interest income, finance costs, dividend income, share of profits of joint ventures and associates, fair value gains/(losses) from the Group's financial instruments as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from this measurement. This indicator is consistent with the Group's total operating profit.

Segment assets exclude cash and cash equivalents, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude derivative financial instruments, bank and other borrowings, loans from ultimate controlling entities and other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Intersegment sales and transfers are made with reference to the selling prices used for sales made to third parties at the fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(continued)*

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

Items	Gold bullion	Processed gold	Gold concentrates	Copper cathodes	Refinery copper	Copper concentrates	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
1. Operating income including sales to external customers	1,564,045,427	24,804,955,581	2,229,611,575	599,572,429	4,870,221,278	2,009,514,057	1,458,401,438	1,523,537,395	3,376,542,866	(3,603,962,509)	38,832,493,537	
Intersegment sales	1,562,220,227	23,721,154,924	2,065,919,657	415,603,356	4,104,674,218	2,009,046,868	1,415,977,254	1,204,843,492	2,332,999,541	—	38,832,493,537	
2. Segment profit	1,825,200	1,083,800,657	163,691,918	183,969,073	765,547,060	467,189	42,424,184	318,693,903	1,043,543,325	(3,603,962,509)	—	
	393,675,643	31,945,521	403,171,273	80,699,795	55,705,648	688,366,137	380,201,456	7,645,172	147,070,526	—	2,188,481,171	
3. Segment assets	33,581,309,204	8,729,799,219	9,218,296,252	5,667,127,800	6,098,406,201	14,900,330,669	14,229,820,237	2,880,131,733	45,228,604,136	(72,152,356,705)	68,381,468,746	
Unallocated assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,375,955,980
Total assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,757,424,726
4. Segment liabilities	17,582,613,362	5,217,252,648	4,815,777,952	2,902,703,030	4,878,461,627	6,876,157,946	9,866,481,361	2,156,130,588	36,698,390,607	(68,980,421,759)	22,013,547,362	
Unallocated liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,189,754,071
Total liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,203,301,433
5. Supplemental information												
(1) Depreciation and amortisation	120,665,045	83,378,034	404,617,535	66,366,443	97,767,237	199,832,205	213,278,834	96,233,071	239,760,829	—	—	1,521,999,233
(2) Capital expenditure	829,196,940	215,558,088	227,620,162	139,933,944	150,583,163	367,922,183	351,365,795	71,116,835	1,116,794,460	—	—	3,470,091,570

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (continued)

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

For the six months ended 30 June 2014

Items	Gold bullion	Processed gold	Gold concentrates	Copper cathodes	Refinery copper	Copper concentrates	Copper concentrates	Other concentrates	Zinc bullion	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
1. Operating income	2,065,933,518	11,303,827,582	1,725,874,847	355,746,876	4,614,752,276	2,100,248,709	1,542,610,456	1,542,610,456	1,235,784,652	2,598,789,108	(3,557,514,132)	23,986,053,892
Including: Sales to external customers	1,903,946,712	10,148,565,430	1,565,679,879	254,040,805	4,282,277,541	1,986,309,204	1,410,204,374	1,410,204,374	1,152,662,321	1,282,367,626	—	23,986,053,892
Intersegment sales	161,986,806	1,155,262,152	160,194,968	101,706,071	332,474,735	113,939,505	132,406,082	132,406,082	83,122,331	1,316,421,482	(3,557,514,132)	—
2. Segment profit	548,832,684	13,526,590	328,847,392	85,226,517	(78,805,802)	906,926,977	515,578,498	515,578,498	(55,094,865)	54,007,279	—	2,319,045,270
3. Segment assets	7,640,174,081	2,383,725,893	8,851,402,783	1,424,445,350	8,744,228,294	7,133,043,225	10,339,445,918	10,339,445,918	3,466,744,374	11,701,913,798	—	61,685,823,716
Unallocated assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,308,182,271
Total assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,994,005,987
4. Segment liabilities	4,963,723,522	1,164,731,626	4,099,709,234	1,309,962,397	2,961,627,609	2,866,703,425	6,841,154,020	6,841,154,020	2,680,859,352	7,833,783,966	—	34,722,255,151
Unallocated liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,412,808,933
Total liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,135,064,084
5. Supplemental information												
(1) Depreciation and amortisation	226,932,304	34,120,763	143,521,165	70,805,576	147,236,647	191,314,411	160,833,435	160,833,435	86,606,952	211,533,830	—	1,272,905,083
(2) Capital expenditure	416,034,184	6,651,983	2,125,762,181	54,673,540	116,951,354	242,426,926	542,305,975	542,305,975	87,771,530	466,305,413	—	4,058,883,086

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XIV. OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *(continued)*

3. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION *(continued)*

The following table presents the reconciliations of reportable profit before tax to the Group's consolidated amounts:

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015 RMB	For the six months ended 30 June 2014 RMB
Segmental profits	2,188,481,171	2,319,045,270
Interest and dividend income	96,640,131	112,588,738
Head office and corporate expenses	(151,402,665)	(18,301,234)
Financial expenses	(402,685,474)	(371,759,370)
Share of profits of joint ventures and associates	(162,033,012)	112,166,463
Gains/(losses) on changes in fair value of financial instruments	337,686,299	(303,919,909)
Profit before tax	1,906,686,450	1,849,819,958

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are interest-free with a credit period of one to six months in general.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year	1,101,766,934	515,446,841
Over 1 year but within 2 years	77,466,539	309,455,235
Over 2 years but within 3 years	227,418	228,337
Over 3 years	157,755	—
Less: Bad debt provision	1,179,618,646 142,120	825,130,413 142,120
	1,179,476,526	824,988,293

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

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015
			Reversal	Write-off	
30 June 2015	142,120	—	—	—	142,120

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

1. TRADE RECEIVABLES *(continued)*

	30 June 2015				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Individually significant and for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	1,165,090,754	98.77	—	—	1,165,090,754
Individually not significant but for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	14,527,892	1.23	142,120	0.98	14,385,772
	1,179,618,646	100.00	142,120	0.01	1,179,476,526

In the first half of 2015, no provision was made for bad debt (2014: RMB53,607). There was neither reversal nor write-off of bad debt (2014: Nil).

In the first half of 2015, there was no write-off of trade receivables of prior years to bad debt provision (2014: Nil).

As at 30 June 2015, top five entities with the largest balances of trade receivables are as follows:

Name of entity	Amount	Proportion of trade receivables (%)	Ageing	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zijin Copper Company Limited	1,070,761,946	90.77	Within 1 year/ Over 1 year but within 2 years	—
Fujian Jinyi Copper Co., Ltd.	81,957,642	6.95	Within 1 year	—
Fuyun Jinshan Mining Co., Ltd.	12,371,167	1.05	Within 1 year	—
Fujian Zijin Copper Company Limited	2,573,936	0.22	Within 1 year	—
Sanming City Hengdeshun Industry and Trading Company Limited	2,013,274	0.17	Within 1 year	—
	1,169,677,965	99.16		—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

2. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Ageing analysis of the other receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year	1,657,433,004	2,306,066,959
Over 1 year but within 2 years	1,765,242,874	620,196,382
Over 2 years but within 3 years	585,225,456	1,732,213,988
Over 3 years	4,117,312,644	2,876,853,087
	8,125,213,978	7,535,330,416
Less: Bad debt provision	145,436,209	147,350,792
	7,979,777,769	7,387,979,624

Movements in bad debt provision of other receivables are as follows:

	At		At		At
	1 January		30 June		
	2015	Additions	Reductions		
			Reversal	Write-off	
30 June 2015	147,350,792	403,569	(1,871,337)	(446,815)	145,436,209

	30 June 2015				Net book value
	Carrying amount		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)	
Individually significant and for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	7,979,995,170	98.21	140,992,416	1.77	7,839,002,754
Individually not significant but for which bad debt provision has been assessed individually	145,218,808	1.79	4,443,793	3.06	140,775,015
	8,125,213,978	100.00	145,436,209	1.79	7,979,777,769

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

2. OTHER RECEIVABLES *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, other receivables which were individually significant and for which bad debt provision had been assessed individually were as follows:

	Carrying amount	Bad debt provision	Proportion (%)	Reason for providing bad debt provision
Zijin Tongguan	157,270,848	140,992,416	89.65	Project for which the borrowing is used does not have any progress

Nature of other receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Security and deposits	6,718,298	10,316,564
Advanced material costs	27,566,635	22,973,979
Deferred expenses	16,698,013	43,883,838
Receivables for settlement of futures	144,933,576	162,070,984
Staff advances	3,620,697	3,624,641
Due from subsidiaries	7,533,850,489	7,052,386,699
Due from associates and joint ventures	160,438,165	149,533,633
Due from governments	24,346,063	24,346,063
Others	207,042,042	66,194,015
	8,125,213,978	7,535,330,416
Less: Bad debt provision	145,436,209	147,350,792
	7,979,777,769	7,387,979,624

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

2. OTHER RECEIVABLES *(continued)*

As at 30 June 2015, top five entities with the largest balances of other receivables are as follows:

	Nature	Amount	Ageing	Proportion of other receivables (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	Due from subsidiaries	1,231,917,788	Within 1 year, over 1 year but within 2 years, over 2 years but within 3 years and over 3 years	15.17	—
Southern Investment	Due from subsidiaries	1,100,146,810	Within 1 year, over 1 year but within 2 years, over 2 years but within 3 years and over 3 years	13.55	—
Zijin Real Estate	Due from subsidiaries	940,850,013	Within 1 year, over 1 year but within 2 years, over 2 years but within 3 years and over 3 years	11.59	—
Northwest Company	Due from subsidiaries	658,843,502	Within 1 year, over 1 year but within 2 years and over 3 years	8.11	—
Heilongjiang Zijin Longxing	Due from subsidiaries	643,607,439	Within 1 year, over 1 year but within 2 years, over 2 years but within 3 years and over 3 years	7.93	—
		4,575,365,552		56.35	—

3. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

	Carrying amount	30 June 2015 Impairment provision	Net book value
Available-for-sale equity instruments measured at cost	184,750,000	—	184,750,000
	184,750,000	—	184,750,000

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

3. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Available-for-sale investments measured at cost are as follows:

30 June 2015

	Carrying amount				Impairment provision			Cash dividends received for the year	
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	At 30 June 2015	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015
Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank	89,900,000	—	—	89,900,000	—	—	—	—	10.00
Nanjing China Net	25,000,000	—	—	25,000,000	—	—	—	—	8.62
Liwu Copper	19,850,000	—	—	19,850,000	—	—	—	—	5.77
Xingcheng Guarantee	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—	—	—	—	20.00
	184,750,000	—	—	184,750,000	—	—	—	—	19,600,000

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	30 June 2015		
	Book value	Impairment	Net book value
Investment in subsidiaries	11,595,938,142	(286,919,351)	11,309,018,791
Investment in associates	1,404,850,719	(162,757,584)	1,242,093,135
	13,000,788,861	(449,676,935)	12,551,111,926

* The subsidiaries and associates held by the Company were unlisted as at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014.

(i) Investment in subsidiaries

	1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	30 June 2015	Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015
Longsheng County Dexin Mining Company Limited	53,550,000	—	—	53,550,000	—
Guizhou Zijin	30,600,000	—	—	30,600,000	—
Xiamen Zijin	402,061,613	—	(5,000,000)	397,061,613	—
Xinjiang Ashele	139,335,849	—	—	139,335,849	—
Hunchun Zijin	185,437,500	—	—	185,437,500	—
Tongling Zijin Mining Company Limited	25,500,000	—	—	25,500,000	—
Ganzi Zijin	24,000,000	—	—	24,000,000	—
Zijin Mining Group Southern Investment Company Limited	588,989,827	5,000,000	—	593,989,827	—
Qinghai West	936,000,000	—	—	936,000,000	—
Northwest Company	324,535,956	—	—	324,535,956	—
Bayannaer Zijin	329,844,784	—	—	329,844,784	—
Gold Mountains (H.K.)	802,313,038	—	—	802,313,038	—
Zijin International Mining Company Limited	188,579,656	—	—	188,579,656	—
Yunnan Huaxi	86,830,000	—	—	86,830,000	—
Henan Jinda Mining Company Limited	129,880,000	—	—	129,880,000	—
Luoyang Yinhui	105,000,000	—	—	105,000,000	—
Xinyi Zijin	243,900,000	—	—	243,900,000	(243,900,000)
Fujian Zijin Hotel Management Company Limited	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000	—
Fujian Zijin Metallurgy Testing Technology Company Limited	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	—
Chongli Zijin	142,500,000	—	—	142,500,000	—
Shanxi Zijin	127,284,118	—	—	127,284,118	—
Zijin Mining Group Southwest Company Limited	1,184,821,221	—	—	1,184,821,221	—
Xiamen Zijin Mining and Metallurgy Technology Company Limited	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

(i) Investment in subsidiaries *(continued)*

	1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	30 June 2015	Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015
Wuping Zijin Mining Company Limited	19,465,037	—	—	19,465,037	—
Zijin Real Estate	300,000,000	—	—	300,000,000	—
Longnan Zijin	370,505,723	—	—	370,505,723	(43,019,351)
Huanmin Mining	306,000,000	—	—	306,000,000	—
Inner Mongolia Zijin Mining Company Limited	100,000,000	—	—	100,000,000	—
Northeast Asia Zijin	672,896,373	—	—	672,896,373	—
Finance Company	475,000,000	—	—	475,000,000	—
Zijin Copper	2,120,647,343	—	—	2,120,647,343	—
Xinjiang Jinneng Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000,000	—	—	50,000,000	—
Zijin Xiangyu (Longyan) Logistics Company Limited	13,000,000	—	—	13,000,000	—
Zijin Xiamen Marketing	20,000,000	—	—	20,000,000	—
Jinyi Copper	144,924,016	—	—	144,924,016	—
Ankang Zijin Mining Company Limited	86,036,088	—	—	86,036,088	—
Gansu Mining Development	30,000,000	—	—	30,000,000	—
Luoyang Kunyu Mining Company Limited	700,000,000	—	—	700,000,000	—
Xiamen Boshang Zijin E-Commerce Company Limited	25,500,000	—	—	25,500,000	—
Shenzhen Zijin Global Metals Exchange Company Limited	46,000,000	—	—	46,000,000	—
	11,595,938,142	5,000,000	(5,000,000)	11,595,938,142	(286,919,351)

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

4. LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

(ii) Investments in associates

30 June 2015

Investee	Movements during the year										Provision for impairment losses at 30 June 2015	
	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Reductions	Gains/(losses) under equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	dividends declared by investee	Cash	Provision for impairment losses	Others		At 30 June 2015
Longyan Makeng	763,887,299	—	—	(15,194,499)	—	—	(20,741,700)	—	—	—	727,951,100	—
Tibet Yulong	121,531,998	—	—	238,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	121,770,634	—
Songgan Zijin	39,249,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,249,785	—
Zijin Tongguan	319,013,928	—	—	(5,000,883)	—	—	—	—	—	—	314,013,045	(162,757,584)
Wancheng Commercial	39,371,463	—	—	237,108	—	—	(500,000)	—	—	—	39,108,571	—
	1,283,054,473	—	—	(19,719,638)	—	—	(21,241,700)	—	—	—	1,242,093,135	(162,757,584)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. FIXED ASSETS

30 June 2015

	Buildings	Mining assets	Power generating and transmission equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures and others	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2015	560,837,147	3,230,437,138	47,306,602	782,918,494	82,893,360	90,920,875	4,795,313,616
Purchase additions	79,293	37,893,009	187,251	21,487,260	2,957,542	2,364,831	64,969,186
Transferred from construction in progress	54,992,079	34,771,259	—	2,902,287	—	348,427	93,014,052
Disposals or write-off	(905,525)	(31,492,264)	(57,200)	(9,102,094)	(606,813)	(2,811,764)	(44,975,660)
At 30 June 2015	615,002,994	3,271,609,142	47,436,653	798,205,947	85,244,089	90,822,369	4,908,321,194
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2015	117,974,690	1,089,625,150	24,096,327	419,368,233	46,595,861	53,820,842	1,751,481,103
Depreciation for the period	17,401,872	129,812,256	920,704	36,619,491	5,661,125	4,657,901	195,073,349
Disposals or write-off	(422,022)	(1,260,816)	(27,943)	(7,034,178)	(409,977)	(2,664,249)	(11,819,185)
At 30 June 2015	134,954,540	1,218,176,590	24,989,088	448,953,546	51,847,009	55,814,494	1,934,735,267
Impairment							
At 1 January 2015	—	—	13,157	2,367,386	—	967	2,381,510
Impairment for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	(3,188)	—	—	(3,188)
At 30 June 2015	—	—	13,157	2,364,198	—	967	2,378,322
Net book value							
At 30 June 2015	480,048,454	2,053,432,552	22,434,408	346,888,203	33,397,080	35,006,908	2,971,207,605
At 1 January 2015	442,862,457	2,140,811,988	23,197,118	361,182,875	36,297,499	37,099,066	3,041,451,003

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

5. FIXED ASSETS *(continued)*

Fixed assets that are fully depreciated but still in use are as follows:

	30 June 2015		31 December 2014	
	Cost	Net book value	Cost	Net book value
Buildings	9,440,188	2,275	1,742,116	—
Mining assets	507,519,412	922,512	489,127,252	609,735
Power generating and transmission equipment	11,338,435	339,703	11,494,152	340,775
Plant, machinery and equipment	168,882,802	4,733,945	157,896,052	4,547,535
Motor vehicles	16,761,889	463,618	14,844,870	422,450
Furniture and fixtures and others	21,320,940	630,619	28,377,275	622,763
	735,263,666	7,092,672	703,481,717	6,543,258

Fixed assets that are temporarily idle are as follows:

30 June 2015

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net book value
Buildings	687,880	684,865	—	3,015
Mining assets	337,558	207,496	—	130,062
Power generating and transmission equipment	3,963,406	3,844,766	—	118,640
Plant, machinery and equipment	10,814,727	2,892,763	527,450	7,394,514
Motor vehicles	42,601	41,323	—	1,278
Furniture and fixtures and others	732,352	710,323	—	22,029
	16,578,524	8,381,536	527,450	7,669,538

There were no fixed assets of the Company that was leased or leased out under finance leases.

Fixed assets of which certificates of title have not been obtained as at 30 June 2015 are as follows:

Item	Net book value	Reasons why certificates of title have not been obtained
Buildings	90,718,671	In the process of application

6. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

30 June 2015

Cost	Impairment	Net book value
850,490,489	—	850,490,489

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

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(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

6. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS *(continued)*

30 June 2015

	Budget	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Transferred to fixed assets	Other reductions	At 30 June 2015	Contribution in budget	Progress of construction	Balance of capitalised borrowing cost as at 30 June 2015	Including: capitalised interest for the year	Interest rate of capitalisation (%)	Source of funds
Zijinshan Gold and Copper Mine joint open pit mining project	910,412,921	541,143,421	261,835,240	(93,014,052)	—	709,964,609	85%	65%	—	—	N/A	Equity Fund
Zijin headquarters infrastructure project	160,694,734	124,847,688	14,122,430	—	—	138,970,118	126%	98%	—	—	N/A	Equity Fund
Others	1,600,000	1,065,500	490,262	—	—	1,555,762	N/A	N/A	—	—	N/A	Equity Fund
	1,072,707,655	667,056,609	276,447,932	(93,014,052)	—	850,490,489			—	—		
Impairment		—				—						
		667,056,609				850,490,489						

For the period ended 30 June 2015, there were no borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation of the Company (2014: Nil).

As at 30 June 2015, there was no impairment of construction in progress of the Company (31 December 2014: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

30 June 2015

	Exploration and mining rights	Land use rights	Membership of Shanghai Gold Exchange and others	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2015 and 30 June 2015	399,845,503	84,730,001	2,264,204	486,839,708
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2015	183,643,084	12,931,299	1,190,388	197,764,771
Amortisation for the period	3,234,958	796,386	85,609	4,116,953
Disposals or write-off	—	—	—	—
At 30 June 2015	186,878,042	13,727,685	1,275,997	201,881,724
Impairment				
At 1 January 2015 and 30 June 2015	—	—	—	—
Net book value				
At 30 June 2015	212,967,461	71,002,316	988,207	284,957,984
At 1 January 2015	216,202,419	71,798,702	1,073,816	289,074,937

8. LONG-TERM DEFERRED ASSETS

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015	Additions	Amortisation	Other reductions	At 30 June 2015
Land compensation costs (Note 1)	41,128,083	—	5,668,167	—	35,459,916
Others (Note 2)	122,879,872	24,684,104	11,977,838	—	135,586,138
	164,007,955	24,684,104	17,646,005	—	171,046,054

Note 1: The land compensation costs relate to the compensation for the occupation of forest lands at mining sites. The amortisation period ranges from 5 to 50 years.

Note 2: Other long-term deferred assets mainly included forest compensation expenditure of RMB57,865,617 (31 December 2014: RMB56,806,430). The amortisation period is 10 years.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Exploration and development costs	121,902,819	112,200,108
Prepaid investment costs, prepayment for exploration and mining rights and others (Note 1)	9,877,031,453	9,717,388,560
	9,998,934,272	9,829,588,668

Note 1: The Company's balance of prepaid investment costs, prepayment for exploration and mining rights and others mainly comprised of prepayment for land use rights of RMB6,152,500 (31 December 2014: RMB6,152,500); prepaid investment costs of RMB478,000,000 (31 December 2014: RMB478,000,000) and long-term receivables of RMB8,475,165,079 (31 December 2014: RMB8,315,522,187).

10. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

30 June 2015

	At 1 January 2015 carrying amount	Additions	Reductions		At 30 June 2015 carrying amount
			Reversal	Write-off	
Bad debt provision	147,492,912	991,498	(1,873,837)	(446,815)	146,163,758
<i>Including: Trade receivables</i>	142,120	—	—	—	142,120
<i>Other receivables</i>	147,350,792	403,569	(1,871,337)	(446,815)	145,436,209
<i>Prepayments</i>	—	587,929	(2,500)	—	585,429
Inventory provision	1,974,727	576,129	(1,320)	(141,840)	2,407,696
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment of long-term equity investments	449,676,935	—	—	—	449,676,935
Impairment of fixed assets	2,381,510	—	—	(3,188)	2,378,322
Impairment of other non-current assets	45,000,000	—	—	—	45,000,000
	646,526,084	1,567,627	(1,875,157)	(591,843)	645,626,711

11. TRADE PAYABLES

*An ageing analysis of the trade payables, based on the invoice dates, is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year	501,903,142	521,153,169
Over 1 year but within 2 years	13,861,174	26,488,051
Over 2 years but within 3 years	8,131,184	2,010,340
Over 3 years	7,566,664	6,228,051
	531,462,164	555,879,611

Trade payables are interest-free and are normally settled within three months. As at 30 June 2015, there was no significant balance of trade payables aged more than one year (31 December 2014: Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

(English translation is for reference. If there is any discrepancy, Chinese version will prevail.)

XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

12. LONG-TERM PAYABLES

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Entrusted investment	234,206,740	234,206,740
Deposit for restoration and improvement of ecological environment in mines	68,320,794	68,320,794
Subtotal	302,527,534	302,527,534
Including: Long-term payables due within one year	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
	292,527,534	292,527,534

Maturity analysis of long-term payables is as follows:

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Within 1 year or repayable on demand	10,000,000	10,000,000
Over 1 year but within 2 years	156,600,000	153,000,000
Over 2 years but within 5 years	38,175,626	52,461,740
Over 5 years	97,751,908	87,065,794
	302,527,534	302,527,534

13. OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING COSTS

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015		For the six months ended 30 June 2014	
	Operating income	Operating costs	Operating income	Operating costs
Principal operations	9,391,319,808	8,514,924,471	3,569,258,788	2,627,394,887
Other operations	114,835,963	84,240,661	130,929,830	109,729,470
	9,506,155,771	8,599,165,132	3,700,188,618	2,737,124,357

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

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XV. NOTES TO THE MAJOR ITEMS IN THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

14. INVESTMENT INCOME

	For the six months ended 30 June 2015	For the six months ended 30 June 2014
Income on long-term equity investments under the cost method and income on disposals of available-for-sale investments at cost	159,843,733	399,790,117
(Losses)/Gains on long-term equity investments under the equity method	(19,719,638)	34,007,153
Gains on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note1)	156,604,970	117,250,512
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of available-for-sale investments	17,400,000	(13,903,660)
Others	9,001	54,337,974
	314,138,066	591,482,096

Note 1: Investment income resulting from disposal of held-for-trading financial assets included gains of RMB180,606,547 on settlement of futures contracts (first half of 2014: gains of RMB115,224,580).

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF NON-RECURRING PROFIT OR LOSS

Item	30 June 2015
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,341,155,185
Add/(Less): Non-recurring profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	
Net losses on disposals of non-current assets	10,908,459
Government grants recognised in the statement of profit or loss	(76,915,612)
Gains/(Losses) on changes in fair value arising from financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net investment gains on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments except for the effective portion of normal transactions qualified for hedge accounting, gold leasing business and forward contracts (Note 1)	(30,039,239)
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	740,039
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the aforesaid items (Note 2)	72,321,754
	1,318,170,586
Impact on income tax	5,413,864
	1,323,584,450
Impact on the non-controlling interests (after tax)	(1,718,027)
	1,321,866,423

The non-recurring profit or loss of the Group was recognised under the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) Announcement [2008] No.43, Explanatory Announcement No.1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Making Public Offering of Securities – Non-recurrent Profit or Loss. The futures contract transactions of the Group are related to the ordinary operating activities, of which the objects are the mineral products or similar metal products of the Group, which is aimed at reducing the risk of significant profitability fluctuation from ordinary operations in accordance with the price fluctuation. The transactions of futures contracts are frequent and the Group has continued and will continue to engage in such futures contracts in the foreseeable future. For the above-mentioned reasons, the profit or loss on futures contracts are not classified as non-recurring profit or loss.

Notes to significant non-recurring profit or loss:

Note 1: Including the gains on changes in fair value of trading stocks, funds and bonds amounted to RMB14,328,167 and gains on disposal of stocks amounted to RMB15,711,072.

Note 2: Including donations of RMB86,252,634.

Notes to Financial Statements *(continued)*

For the period ended 30 June 2015

RMB

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

II. RETURN ON NET ASSETS AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

Item		Weighted average return on net assets (%)		Basic earnings per share (EPS) [#]
		Fully diluted	Weighted average	
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,341,155,185	4.88	4.73	0.062
Net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	1,321,866,423	4.81	4.66	0.061

For the six months ended 30 June 2014

Item		Weighted average return on net assets (%)		Basic earnings per share (EPS) [#]
		Fully diluted	Weighted average	
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	1,109,401,895	4.10	3.98	0.051
Net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	1,178,598,884	4.35	4.23	0.054

Net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Net assets as at 30 June attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	27,494,270,994	27,065,680,769
Weighted average net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	28,353,296,232	27,862,512,846

The above-mentioned return on net assets and earnings per share were calculated according to the Announcement of CSRC: Information Disclosure and Presentation Rules for Companies Making Public Offering of Securities No.9 Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings Per Share (revised in 2010).

[#] There were no potential dilutive ordinary shares for the 6 months ended 30 June 2015 (year ended 31 December 2014: Nil).



紫金礦業集團股份有限公司
ZIJIN MINING GROUP COMPANY LIMITED*