CNMC

CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED

中色金矿有限公司

2022 年报
ANNUAL REPORT

首家在新加坡证券交易所凯利板的矿产、石油与天然气新条例下上市的黄金开采公司

First gold mining company listed on Catalist of the SGX-ST under the new MOG rules

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漫漫长夜　晨曦显露

终于， 撑渡过这世纪疫情来袭！

一. 神话传说与现实态势

近日，在网上看到一则既科幻又神话色彩的疫情预判：疫情终于被阳光扫除并驱散了！因为某日某时，当太阳、土星与地球百年一遇组成一线时，强烈的太阳光线秒杀了散漫在大气中的病菌，还大气层的清新！

上述描述，还附言说明在百年前类似事件，也曾在西班牙发生过?!是编造的神话故事，抑或是天地间、自然界一种神奇与尚未科学测知并证明的宇宙间自然规律演变造成的?总之，听闻是真或假，悬案存疑。但从东方某大国在今年初对疫情防控治理中，以180度的急转弯；从“清零”的闭关政策转成门户“大开放”——由国内至世界，再筑21世纪人类命运共同体的国际舞台一事，乃至今年首季的现实社会形势与疫情平缓消失的态势而言，相信，绝大多数人民会相信这“神话”！无他，因为散居于地球村的人类因疫情的肆虐，而在这漫长的三年里，心灵让这无形、无影、无踪的病毒囚禁在牢房里：禁足宅居，身心受尽折磨与打击而今重回自由行动，身心舒畅，心灵翱翔天地间！人类终于，撑过这世纪疫情来袭！

二. 地缘政治与争霸天下

宗教名言：“人人都是罪人，人人都有罪！”信乎，斯言！

因为“战争起源于人之思想，故务需于人之思想中筑起保卫和平之屏障。”

然而，地球极少数人统治了绝大多数的人民！更因这极少数的统治者在地球村制造了罪恶：战争，而连累了这绝大多数的无辜老百姓也“犯上”了“同罪”，并成了罪人！三年的天灾人祸，若说疫情是天灾的话，则地缘政治的博弈便是人祸！

何其不幸的善良老百姓，便是这次天灾人祸中，苦苦忍受渡过这漫长数年的天灾人祸的蹂躏！

何时何日，重见天日?

俄乌双方的战事一年以来，已经把昔日充满着辉煌华丽的故都，繁华都市瞬成废墟一片，满目疮痍，生灵涂炭，闹市成鬼域。数以千百万计的人民，在这炮火下，仓忙逃命离乡背景，前途茫然……。

国非国，家非家，念天地之怆茫，催人泪下……。

乌方的生产力与经济已惨遭空前的战火浩劫；尤其是农业与工业，更是掉入谷底深渊，因此，直接与间接地影响到全世界的粮食供应链。俄方的石油燃料供应，因美方的制裁，导致断供欧盟与北约，从而令致欧盟工业化生产成本飙升，更影响了人民生活，苦不堪言。

近月，东方大国在国际舞台上按联合国宪章提呈了一份俄乌和平建议方案，详列了十二条条款，充份地体现其自始至终都是站在“中立国”，不偏不倚地劝和促谈。

东方文明的“得道多助，失道寡助”，而“得人心者得天下”以及“民如水，水能载舟，亦能覆舟”的金科玉律内涵。希望领导人能明其理，行其道，临崖勒马，避免点燃了第三次世界核大战而灭绝地球上的人类！

三. 世纪疫情，突围困境

2020年初，疫情的到来引发了世界的震惊！

百年一遇的人类浩劫，自此便登上了东西方博弈与政经制度与体系的纠缠苦战时间段。

全球人类踏入了天灾人祸，肆虐蹂躏下的生存至暗时期。

中色金矿在这段经济建设过程中，因其核心主业是天然资源；金与其他金属的开发，故影响与打击面不大，但却因疫情来袭后，有关当局为了防止疫情蔓延而实施了数个阶段的管制令，致使公司在这期间必须停产，这导致公司自2011年上市九年以来，于2020年首次出现了赤字！同时，无法派股息，因而令致股民耽忧。

但，当全球人类无一倖免地深受疫情的传染与生息的打击之下，"倾巢之下焉有完卵"，实在无奈之举！苦撑过了2020年，满以为疫情会让时间带走，而让生产恢复正常，无奈疫情苦苦眷恋人间而捨不得离去，只好甘冒疫情入侵风险而在其夹缝中求存，在艰难的日子里挨渡，管理层同仁与矿区职工在这疫情风雨中同舟共济，高度地发挥战斗与拼搏精神，创造了生产奇蹟！2021年"反亏为盈"地争取薄利，并发出年终股息，以便慰藉股民们数年以来的追随与支持。

时间巨轮转入了2022年，相信疫情应该会缓和并消失，还全球人类重回昔日生息作业的日子。不幸，疫情仍然迷恋人间！甚至"变种加厉"地入侵攻击人类！幸亏疫苗的面世而为人类注入了"防疫抗体"，大幅度地减少染疫身亡。

2022年度对索谷矿区而言，可谓是"战役"最艰苦的一年！

紧跟着2021年在索谷北部开始构筑浮选厂当儿，2022年开始安装设备，组装安置全套生产綫系统与调试，在这火热的施工过程中，不料疫情入侵索谷矿区：从北到南的各个岗位职工似乎无一倖免地染疫而导致工作中断；从矿区各个环节的生产到浮选厂的安装等工程。因此，2022年度的生产力下降，因疫情而导致开支增加：生产减少，收入减少，但支出增加，因而造成了2022年度淨利比2021年来得少！但在这种极端困迫下，团队高度发挥同舟共济，拼博奋进地把浮选厂完成！并在2022年9月11日由丹州首席部长主持开幕仪式，宣佈正式投入生产！

2017年董事会通过在索谷北部发展与建设日处理约550吨矿石量的浮选厂，专项生产铅锌矿石的精矿粉，提高矿石的附加价值。计划中应会在2020年底或最迟2021年中完成建设并投产！不幸因疫情来袭而拖延了几年。而至2022年第三季度后期才正式投产！这算是不幸中的大幸，倘若不是早在2017年便议决了这项投产项目，而延至今日才决定的话，按目前的国际形势与设备价格、交货日期、运费人工、工程建设开支等等，相信投入加倍，完成时间也相对地延长！这将对公司的发展构成了系统性打击与阻碍！

时至今日，2023年，公司已分别在2月23日发配出第一批共30个集装箱的铅锌精矿粉，而在3月9日再配运出第二批另80个集装箱，二次配运出共110个集装箱，共约出口2500吨精矿粉至中国。让公司拔出内部巨资建设了几年的浮选厂有了回收款！

2023年是索谷矿区新的开始！中色金矿将迎来了新的景象，新的发展形势，乃至新增了索谷北部浮选厂的新矿业品种生产与资金回收渠道。

从今年开始，索谷矿区将出现南北齐飞的金锭与铅锌精矿粉的两座现代化与大型生产引擎，期盼能为公司创造利润！这改变了2022年度以前的单引擎的金锭生产作业！更重要的是根据索谷矿区的地质资料与储量数据，在没有任何不可预见的意外情况发生之下，金与铅锌的储量预计可供二厂持续生产好几年！

四. 开源节流，力攀高峰

疫境三年里，索谷矿区在逆境中奋进，稳扎根基，一步一个脚印地发展并建设了矿区。诸如在南部规划并建设了“测析与化验中心”，为环保，地质队，开采队，化验二厂的生产矿石品位数据提供了依据，同时，更为铅锌精矿粉的含量与元素品位作出了科学测析数据。南部矿区的M1，M2露采场全面开发为浮选厂提供接下来的矿石供应。

同时NF另一层露采也为全泥氰化炭浆厂的持续生产提供了高品位的矿石供应。北部的R斜坡道的建设，R竖井的构筑，将为今后生产提供了可持续生产的支撑。

从2023年开始，UMW设备有限公司的技术人员入驻索谷矿区专项为数十辆挖掘机（神手）维修并确保机械运作性能正常化，从而提高露采工程的效率与安全保障。

南北二厂的供电系统由丰成电能有限公司提供崭新的大型发电机，确保供电正常化以便提高生产力。上述这二项是索谷矿区生产运作正常化与速度功效的保证，因而是“节流”的关键。矿区内部近百辆运输卡车的安排与系统化的指挥与运作也作出了推动与矫正，以便全面提升工作效力。

南北二厂的职工，全面设定绩效与奖罚制度，以便提高积极性与生产力。

一旦上述各项全面纳入运作系统，相信，索谷矿区自2023年度后将会出现新气象、新风气、新效绩，乃至生产新数据与力创业绩新高，是为至盼！

东方，显露鱼白天际，晨曦还会远吗？

林祥雄教授
中色金矿有限公司 执行主席
2023年3月11日

After a Long Night There Came the Dawn

Finally, we made it, and the pandemic of the century is over!

I. Myths, legends and reality trends

Recently, I saw on the internet a sci-fi and mythical prediction on the pandemic that it was finally dispelled and swept away by the sunlight -- on a certain day and at a certain time, when the Sun, Saturn and the Earth meet once in a hundred years to form a line, the strong rays from the Sun killed the viruses in the atmosphere in seconds, and restored a fresh atmosphere!

The prediction also had a postscript explaining that a similar incident happened in Spain a hundred years ago?! Is it a myth, or an outcome of the evolution of the magical law of nature in the universe that has not yet been scientifically discovered and proven? Whether the postscript is true or false is up for debate. But judging by the fact that a major country in the east took an about-turn of its policy on the prevention and control of the pandemic at the beginning of this year, turning from strict "zero-Covid" lockdown to totally "relaxing" the control measures -- and relaunching a community of shared future for mankind in 21st century both at home and abroad along the way -- and the actual situation in the first quarter of this year with the gradual disappearance of the pandemic, a good number of people would probably believe this "myth", for the simple reason that the human race living in the global village has been ravaged by the pandemic in the long three years, and imprisoned by the invisible and virtually traceless virus. We have been house-bound, our bodies and minds have gone through sheer torture. With life gradually getting back to normal and the return of free movement, everyone feels more comfortable, and our souls can once again soar between heaven and earth! Mankind finally triumphed, and the pandemic of this century is over.

II. Geopolitics and the struggle for world hegemony

As the religious saying goes, "Everyone is a sinner, and everyone is guilty." How true it is!

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that efforts to safeguard peace must be constructed."

However, the world is ruled by a very small number of people. These people have committed crimes in the global village by starting wars, which have involved innocent people, who, as a result, also "committed" the "same crime". Over the three years of natural misfortunes and man-made disasters, if the pandemic is a natural misfortune, the geopolitical power play is a man-made disaster!

How unfortunate the kind-hearted ordinary folks are, who have to endure natural misfortune and man-made disaster during the ravages of these three years!

When and if they can see the daylight again?

The war of attrition between Russia and Ukraine has caused once magnificent capital and bustling cities to be reduced to ruins. With devastation everywhere, people have been displaced and downtowns have become ghost towns. Millions of people have left their hometowns and fled for their lives, and their future is uncertain....

The country is no longer the country it was, nor are the families who used to live there. Seeing the sorrow and destitution of the land makes one cry....

Ukraine's productivity and economy, especially agriculture and industry, have become an unprecedented catastrophe and have fallen off the cliff. This directly and indirectly affects the global food supply chain. Russia's oil and fuel supply to EU and NATO countries has been cut off due to sanctions. This has led to the soaring cost of industrial production in the EU, and has made people's lives miserable.

Recently, a major eastern country submitted a Russian-Ukrainian 12-point peace plan in accordance with the UN Charter, which fully demonstrates itself, as always, a "neutral country" in promoting peace impartially.

In oriental civilisation, there are some wise sayings such as "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little", "he who wins the hearts of the people will win the world" and "people are like water, which bears a boat but can also swallow it up". We hope that leaders can understand the reasoning therein, follow them through, "rein in the horse which is at the edge of a cliff", so as to avoid a nuclear third world war that will surely exterminate the human race on earth!

III. The pandemic of the century called for a breakthrough

At the beginning of 2020, the pandemic entered the world and shocked the world!

The once-in-a-century human catastrophe thus appeared at a time when the entanglement and geopolitical power struggle between different political and economic systems in the East and the West were at their fiercest.

Human race all over the world thus entered into the darkest period under the ravages of natural and man-made disasters.

The core business of CNMC Goldmine in the process of human economic development is natural resources. The making of gold and other metals has not been affected to a large extent, but production had to be suspended due to interruption caused by various lockdown measures to prevent and/or limit the spread of the virus when the pandemic first took hold, resulting in a deficit for the year 2020, the first time since the company was listed in 2011. At the same time, dividends were not paid, and the shareholders were concerned.

However, when all human beings in the world suffered badly from the infection rates and death toll of the pandemic, “there will be no unbroken egg as the nest is ruined”. We were really helpless! After struggling through 2020, we thought that the pandemic would disappear as time went by and production could return to normal. However, the pandemic was so attached to our world and just would not go away. During those days and nights, the management and the staff of the company at the mining area worked together throughout the pandemic, exerted their fighting spirit, and created a production miracle. In 2021, “loss was turned into profit” albeit a modest one, and year-end dividends were distributed to the relief of the shareholders, who have been loyal and supportive over the years.

As the wheel of time turned into 2022, people hoped that the pandemic would ease and disappear, and life would return to normal. Sadly, the pandemic was still obsessed with mankind, and even attacked human beings with “intensified mutations”. Thanks to the advent of vaccines, “antiviral antibodies” have been cultivated, which have dramatically reduced the number of deaths from infection.

For the Sokor Gold Field, 2022 can be described as the most difficult year of the “initiative”.

Shortly after the construction of the flotation plant began in the northern part of Sokor Field in 2021, installation of equipment, the assembly, placement and commissioning of a complete production line system also began in 2022. However, when the construction process began in earnest, the pandemic unfortunately struck the Sokor Gold Field: from the northern to the southern parts of the Field, employees at different positions were struck down with the virus, resulting in interruptions to various stages of production in the mining area to the installation of flotation plant and other engineering work. Thus, productivity in 2022 declined, while expenditure increased due to the effects of the pandemic: production decreased, revenue reduced, but expenditure increased, resulting in a lower net profit in 2022 compared to 2021. However, facing such extreme difficulties, the team soldiered on to complete the flotation plant. On September 11, 2022, the chief minister of Kelantan presided over the opening ceremony and announced the official launch of production.

In 2017, the board of directors approved the development and construction of a flotation plant, with a daily processing capacity of approximately 550 tons of ore in the northern part of Sokor Field, dedicated to the production of concentrate powder from lead-zinc ore to increase its added value. According to the plan, the construction should have been completed and put into production by the end of 2020 or by middle of 2021 at the latest. Unfortunately, due to the outbreak of the pandemic, it was delayed for a few years. Production did not officially start until the late third quarter of 2022. This misfortune might have been a blessing in disguise. Had the decision on the project not been taken as early as 2017 and delayed until today, costs could potentially have been doubled, based on current international market conditions and equipment prices, delivery dates, freight labour and engineering construction expenses. The completion time could also have been extended. This would have been a systematic blow and hindrance to the planned development of the company.

Today, in 2023, the company has since dispatched lead-zinc concentrate powder produced since 2022 in its first batch of 30 containers on 23rd February, with the second batch of 80 containers on 9th March. Thus far, a total of 110 containers have been shipped, making it about 2,500 tons of concentrate powder being exported to China. The large amounts of internal funds the company has been allocating to build the flotation plant for several years have started to see returns.

2023 is a new beginning for the Sokor Gold Field. CNMC Goldmine expects to usher in new prospects, new development, and production of new mineral varieties and capital recovery channels at the flotation plant in the northern part of Sokor.

Starting from this year, two modern large-scale production engines for gold ingots and lead-zinc concentrate powder will run simultaneously in both the northern and southern parts of the Sokor Gold Field, which will hopefully create profit for the company. This changes the single gold ingot production operation up to 2022. More importantly, according to the geological and resource data of the Sokor Gold Field, the resource of gold, lead and zinc can be used for continuous production by the two plants for several years, barring any unforeseen circumstances.

IV. Climbing high by increasing revenue and reducing expenditure

During the three years of the pandemic, the Sokor Gold Field has forged ahead against adversity, firmly established its foundation, and built the mining areas step by step. For instance, the "Measurement, Analysis and Testing Centre" was planned and built in the southern part of the Field which provides proof for the data gathered for purpose of environmental protection, for use by the geological and mining teams, as well as for testing the ore grade data from the two plants. At the same time, it provides scientific tests and analysis data for the contents and element grades of the lead-zinc concentrate powder. The M1 and M2 open pits in the southern part of the Field are fully developed to provide the flotation plant with ore supply.

At the same time, another layer of open mining at New Found also provides ore supply for production at the carbon-in-leach plant. The construction of the R ramp and the R shaft in the northern part of the Field will support future sustainable production.

Beginning in 2023, UMW Equipment Sdn. Bhd.'s technicians will be based in the Sokor Gold Field to service and maintain dozens of excavators and ensure normal operation and performance of the machinery, thereby securing the efficiency and safety of the open mining project. Hong Seng Power Sdn. Bhd. will be installing brand-new large generators to ensure that there will be no disruption to the power supplied to the north and south Plants in a bid to increase productivity. These steps taken aim to increase operation uptime and improve production at the Sokor Gold Field, and thus are key to "reducing expenditure". The arrangement of nearly 100 trucks in the mining area as well as the command and operation systems are also improved in order to comprehensively increase efficiency.

A comprehensive performance and reward-penalty policy has been set up for employees at the south and north Plants to drive motivation and raise productivity.

Once the above items are fully integrated into the operation system, barring any unforeseen circumstances, we believe that, after 2023, there could be a new prospect, new trend, new performance, and new production data at the Sokor Gold Field with new performance levels, which is eagerly anticipated.

As the whitish skyline is revealed in the east, can dawn be far behind?

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong
Founder and Executive Chairman
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
11 March 2023


FLOTATION PLANT


CMNM MINING GROUP SDN. BHD.
مجليس فراسمين

林祥雄教授（右三）

中色金矿创办人暨执行主席。负责集团的战略业务发展与规划，宏观策划并制定集团政策。同时，指挥并监督矿区日常工作，帷幄运筹集团业务并在扎稳中求拓展。2004年受马来西亚吉兰丹州政府礼聘为"中国-丹州国际贸易"首席顾问。数十年以来，他"艺经并轨，道行天下"，精神文明与物质文明双轨并列运作，博得了广泛认可与赞誉。

2013年出版五大册画集(一套)、6册文集与4册评论集。2017年出版另4册评论集与3册文集（文集9册、评论集9册）。

自1968年至1987年在新加坡、泰国曼谷举行过7次个人画展。自1990，1994，2013三度被中华人民共和国文化部邀请并支援在中国北京、上海、太原、西安、郑州等地筹开个人画展。作品广泛被博物馆、著名大专学府与机构收藏，诸如：中国美术馆、北京大学与中国艺术研究院等。他是"炎黄国际文化协会"的倡办者、创会会长。2004年，受中国艺术研究院聘为特约研究员。2011年，受北京语言大学聘为客座教授。2014年，受北京大学东方学研究院聘为研究教授；北京大学艺术学院礼聘为客座教授。2017年12月，中国艺术研究院艺术与人文高等研究院礼聘为高级研究员。

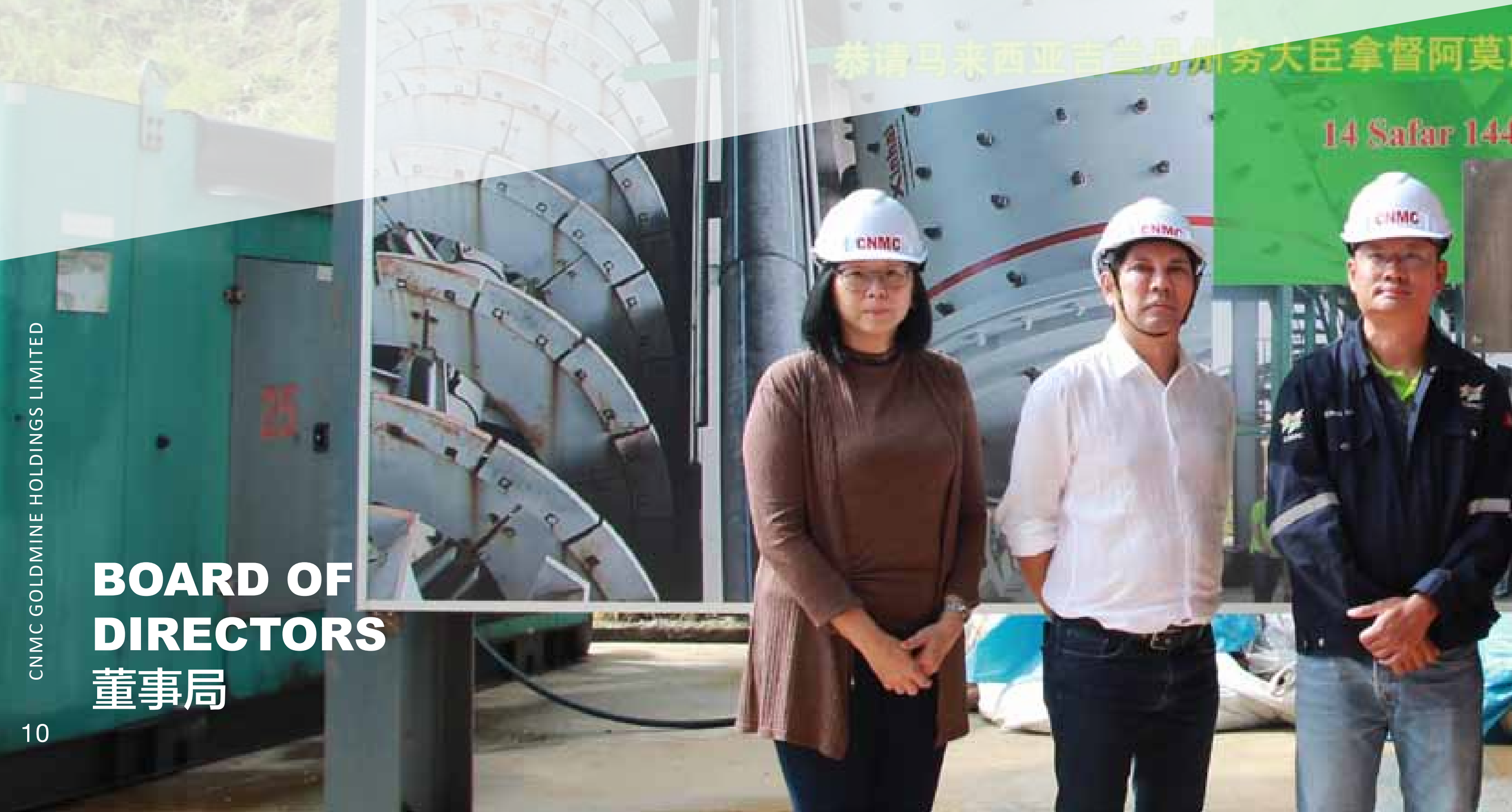
2013-2015年，他把从艺50年的部分作品策划了为期三年的世界巡展。2013年亚洲首展在北京中国美术馆举办。2015年5月，他受邀在比利时卡齐尔森林博物馆（该博物馆被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录）筹开了为期三个月的个人画展，该画展也被列为"2015·蒙斯欧洲文化之都"官方节目之一，作品展出后被广泛认可，饮誉欧洲。2016年，在联合国教科文巴黎总部筹开了为期三周的《艺术为了和平》大型东西方艺术对话画展。2017年3月初，林教授在法国参议院卢森堡宫与前波兰总统、诺贝尔和平奖获得者莱赫·瓦文萨展开一场"艺术为了和平"的历史性讨论。同时期，在马来西亚槟城成功组织策划了"'一带一路'与东南亚·首届槟城论坛"。2017年8月，在比利时列日市，配合联合国教科文组织、国际哲学与人文科学理事会举办了首届"世界人文大会"国际论坛，并发表了开幕致辞与主旨演讲。他是"艺术为了和平"、"文明对话"这两项全球性艺术活动的倡议者、推行者与实践者。

朱治光先生（右二）

中色金矿的执行副主席。朱先生负责公司的规划与策略方向、扩展计划以及企业监管。他曾参与包括新加坡、马来西亚、中国、香港、菲律宾、台湾以及澳大利亚在内，共200多个公司企业的上市。

林国扬先生（左三）

中色金矿的执行董事和总裁。林先生主要负责公司旗下矿产业务的运作，和贯彻执行策略规划和相关政策。林先生在矿产领域有超过20年的丰富经验。林先生曾任创新国际集团有限公司及其集团公司的营运总裁，主要从事矿山石材的勘探、开采、加工、生产和销售。林先生在大理石和花岗岩石矿的开采与营运领域以及国际市场营销具有丰富经验，曾为多个矿产项目提供顾问和项目管理服务。



关正德先生（右一）

中色金矿的首席独立董事及审计委员会主席。同时，关先生也是新加坡交易所主板上市的Karin Technology Holdings Limited与凯利板上市的Kori Holdings Limited的独立董事。关先生在会计、审计以及商务咨询领域有超过20年的经验。他曾任职于新加坡及马来西亚多家国际会计师事务所逾十年。之后，关先生便成立并经营自己的财务咨询公司。关先生拥有新加坡南洋理工大学的会计学学士学位，英国伦敦大学的法律荣誉学士学位和新加坡国立大学法学（公司及金融服务法）硕士学位。关先生是英国特许公认会计师公会会员、新加坡特许注册会计师以及新加坡董事协会会员,并持有新加坡律师资格。

陈宝财先生（左二）

中色金矿的独立董事、薪酬委员会与提名委员会的主席。陈先生是位执业律师，主要执业于企业融资、企业监管与合规领域。陈先生目前执业于Altum Law Corporation。陈先生于1994年考取新加坡律师资格。现任新加坡交易所主板上市的Nico Steel Holdings Limited与Vibropower Corporation Limited的独立非执行董事。2022年4月14日, 他被委任为 ecoWise Holdings Limited的独立非执行董事。陈先生拥有英国白金汉大学荣誉法律学士学位和London-Guildhall大学（现为London Metropolitan University）法律硕士学位。陈先生也是Gray's Inn的讼务律师。

顏秀蓮女士（左一）

中色金矿的独立董事。顏女士拥有超过30年的管理咨询经验， 现担任Philips Singapore Pte Ltd亚洲区区域变更经理。顏女士曾任职于多家跨国公司，包括Ericsson、IBM、Deloitte & Touche、Arthur Andersen、KPMG和3M。顏女士拥有多个学位，包括 University of South Australia的工商管理硕士；University of Kent的会计和电脑本科学位；英国和新加坡特许市场营销师协会的市场学研究生学位。顏女士是一位Novell 认证的商务策略师，并曾负责设计数个得奖网站。顏女士同时也是PMI认证的项目经理、PROSCI认证的变革管理专业人员与培训师，以及IAC认证的专业培训师。顏女士也是一位OCEG认证的GRC（企业治理、风险及合规管理）专业人员。

PROFESSOR LIN XIANG XIONG (third from right) is the founder and Executive Chairman of CNMC. He is responsible for formulating the Group's strategic plans and policies, directing and overseeing the daily activities of mining operations, seeking sustainable business development and expansion from time to time. In 2004, he was appointed as the chief advisor on Kelantan-China International Trade for the Kelantan State Government. For decades, he combines arts and economic endeavor in his strife with good ability to take on the world; and his effort at fusing into one the multifaceted spiritual and material civilizations has won him praises and universal acceptance.

In 2013, he published five volumes of his painting collections (one set), six volumes of essay collections and four volumes of Introduction of Lin's Art. In 2017, he published the other four volumes of the art reviews and three volumes of essay collections (consist of nine volumes of essay collections and nine volumes of arts review).

From 1968 to 1987, he held seven solo exhibitions in Singapore and Bangkok, Thailand. In 1990, 1994 and 2013, he was invited by the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China to hold solo arts exhibitions in Beijing, Shanghai, Taiyuan, Xi'an and Zhengzhou. His artworks are widely collected by museums, prestigious universities and tertiary institutions such as National Art Museum of China, Peking University and Chinese National Academy of Arts. He is the founder and President of the Global Chinese Arts and Culture Society. In 2004, he was appointed as a Distinguished Visiting Research Fellow by Chinese National Academy of Arts. In 2011, he was appointed as a visiting professor at Beijing Language and Culture University. In 2014, he was awarded as a Research Professor by Academy of Oriental Studies and as a Guest Professor by the School of Arts, Peking University. In 2017, he was appointed as the Senior Research Fellow by Institute for Advanced Studies in Arts and Humanities, Chinese National Academy of Arts.

From 2013 to 2015, a 3-year world tour exhibition of a selection of his artworks over the past 50 years was held in various cities. In 2013, his first exhibition was held in the National Art Museum of China, Beijing. In May 2015, he was invited to hold a three-month solo art exhibition in Bois du Cazier, Belgium (listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site). This exhibition was also listed as one of the official program of "Mons 2015, European Capital of Culture". With his first exhibition held in Europe, his artworks are widely recognized by the European public. In May 2016, a 3-week grand art exhibition of Professor Lin's works titled "Art for Peace", calling for dialogue on arts between the East and the West, was held in UNESCO headquarters, Paris. In March 2017, Professor Lin and Mr. Lech Walesa, the former President of Poland as well as the Nobel Laureate had a conversation on "Art for Peace" at the Senate, Luxembourg Palace, France. Meanwhile, "The First International Penang Forum - The Belt and Road Initiative and Southeast Asia" was organized by Prof Lin and was successfully held in Penang, Malaysia. In August 2017, Prof Lin gave the opening and keynote speech in the "World Humanities Conference" which was co-held by UNESCO and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH) at Liege, Belgium. Professor Lin is an advocate of the worldwide project "Art for Peace" and "Cultural Dialogue".

CHOO CHEE KONG (second from right) is the Executive Vice Chairman of CNMC. He is responsible for the formulation of the strategic direction and expansion plans as well as the corporate governance of the Group. As a former investment banker, he has been involved in the successful listing of more than 200 companies from countries including Singapore, Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Philippines, Taiwan and Australia.

LIM KUOH YANG (third from left) is the Executive Director and the Chief Executive Officer of CNMC. He is responsible for implementing the strategic plans and policies as well as managing the mining operations of the Group. He has over 20 years of experience in the mining industry. He was formerly the chief operation officer of Innovation World-Wide Group Pte Ltd (IWG) and its group of companies, which are principally engaged in the business of trading of building materials and mining, processing and marketing, distribution and sale of dimension stones. He has driven the successful exploration and operation of various marble and granite dimension stone mine, and provided consulting and project management services in association with sub-contracted mining projects.

KUAN CHENG TUCK (first from right) is the Lead Independent Director and the Chairman of the Audit Committee of CNMC. He is also the independent director of Karin Technology Holdings Limited (listed on Mainboard of the SGX-ST) and Kori Holdings Limited (listed on Catalist of the SGX-ST). He has more than 20 years of experience in the fields of accounting, auditing as well as business advisory . He had worked with various international accounting firms in Singapore and Malaysia for more than ten years prior to running and managing his own business and financial consulting firms. He holds a Bachelor of Accountancy degree from the Nanyang Technological University of Singapore, a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) degree from the University of London and a Master of Laws (Corporate and Financial Services Law) degree from the National University of Singapore. He is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, United Kingdom, a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and the Singapore Institute of Directors, and was also admitted to the Singapore Bar.

TAN POH CHYE ALLAN (second from left) is the Independent Director and Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and Chairman of Nominating Committee of CNMC. He is a lawyer and practises in the field of corporate finance, regulatory and compliance laws. He is currently practising under Altum Law Corporation. He was admitted to the Singapore Bar in 1994. He is also the lead independent and non-executive director of Nico Steel Holdings Limited, independent and non-executive director of Vibropower Corporation Limited, both companies are listed on Mainboard of the SGX-ST. On 14 April 2022, he was appointed lead independent and non-executive director of ecoWise Holdings Limited. He holds a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) degree from the University of Buckingham (United Kingdom) and a Master's degree in Law from the London-Guildhall University (now named as the London Metropolitan University). He is also a Barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn.

AVRIL GAN (first from left) is the Independent Director of CNMC. She has over three decades of successful global corporate and consulting experience. She is currently the Regional Change Manager for Asia at Philips Singapore Pte Ltd, and has worked with international organisations including Ericsson, IBM, Deloitte & Touche, Arthur Andersen, KPMG and 3M. She holds a Master in Business Administration from University of South Australia in International Business, a Bachelor degree in Accounting and Computing from University of Kent, Canterbury, and two post-graduate Diplomas in Marketing from the Chartered Institute of Marketing in the United Kingdom and Singapore. She is a Novell Internet Business Strategist and has designed several award-winning websites. She is a PMI Project Manager, a PROSCI Change Management Practitioner and Trainer, and an IAC Certified Masteries Coach. She is also an OCEG GRC (Governance, Risk and Compliance) Professional.

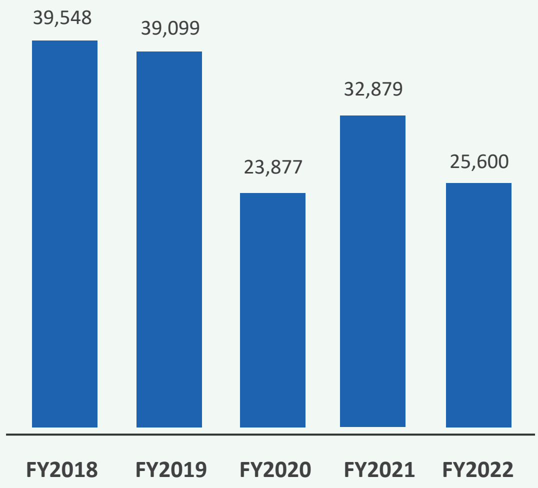
Financial Highlights 2022

Gold Resources vs Gold Production

(Ounces)

Revenue

(US$'000)

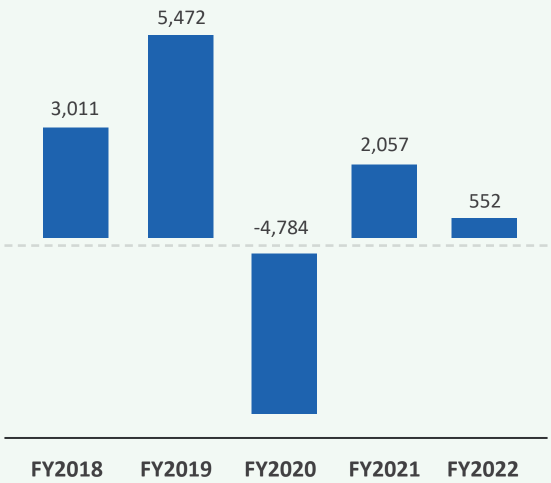


Selling Price vs All-in Costs of Fine Gold Sold

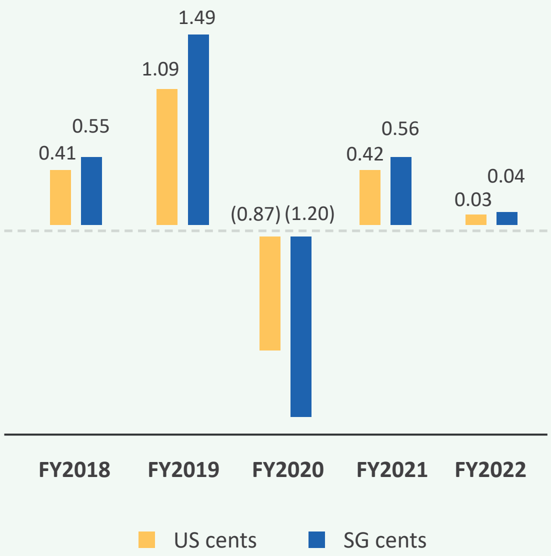
(US$/Ounce)

Profit After Taxation

(US$'000)

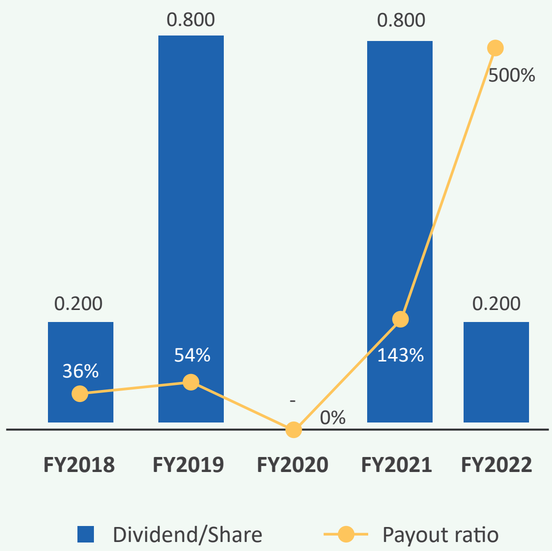


Earnings Per Share[1]



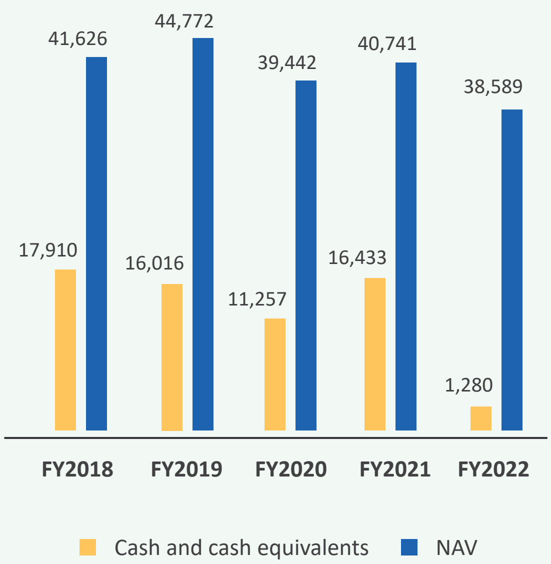
Dividend Per Share and Payout Ratio

(SG Cents)

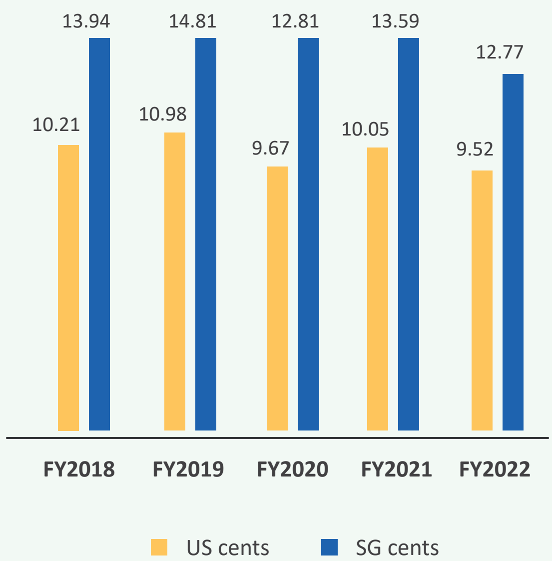


Net Assets Value and Cash and Cash Equivalents

(US$'000)



Net Assets Value Per Share[2]



1 *Based on an exchange rate of USD/SGD 1.3787, 1.3414, 1.3791, 1.3648 and 1.3457 for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020, 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 respectively.*

2 *Based on an exchange rate of USD/SGD 1.3414, 1.3523, 1.3243, 1.3490 and 1.3656 as at 31 December 2022, 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020, 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 respectively.*

Operations and Financial Review

Operations Review

The year 2022 was an exciting chapter for the Group with the completed construction of our flotation plant and the start of commercial production of lead and zinc concentrate providing an additional stream of income. The flotation plant, which can process about 550 tonnes of lead and zinc ore daily, was completed in June 2022 within schedule despite a 3-week shutdown of on-site operation activities during 1H2022 to curb the spread of Covid-19 and for the well-being of on-site staff. Commercial production at our flotation plant began in September 2022 with the first batch of lead concentrate exported to China in February 2023. This was followed by the second batch of lead and zinc concentrate being exported to China in March 2023, after securing the export permit for lead and zinc concentrate produced.

However, operations at our carbon-in-leach plant were not all smooth sailing in FY2022. Apart from having to halt on-site activities to curb the spread of COVID-19 during 1H2022, the Group had to stop operations at the carbon-in-leach plant during 2H2022 to carry out repair work on the ball mill grinder. These operation stoppages at the carbon-in-leach plant during FY2022, together with lower grade ore of gold extracted, resulting in a 22.7% decrease in gold production to 14,105.92 ounces as compared to FY2021.

In seeking to improve gold production, the Group continued to push forward with its expansion plans and proceeded with the construction of two additional underground gold mining facilities at Sokor. Once completed, the two new underground gold mining facilities will enable the rate of extraction for higher-grade gold ore. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, one of these facilities is expected to be completed in 2023, while the other facility should be ready by 2024.

On mining exploration activities, the Group completed a total of 65 drillholes with a total footage of 8,413.36 meters at Sokor in FY2022. After depletion for mining, resource extension through additional drilling, face sampling at underground mines, and the change in cut-off grade and reporting of lead-zinc deposit, as at 31 December 2022, the Mineral Resource registered an overall decrease of approximately 4% in terms of contained gold to 770, 000 ounces, a decrease of 13% in contained silver to 5,000,000 ounces, a decrease of 2% in contained lead to 132,110 tonnes, and a decrease of 1% in contained zinc to 141,850 tonnes. All these figures represent significant resources in the ground.

Growth Strategy

As the Group continues to push ahead to improve gold output and generate revenue from the sale of lead and zinc concentrate produced, we remain mindful of our commitment to sustainable development, protection of workers and the environment, and adding value to the communities in which we operate.

Climate change has led to increased temperatures at Sokor, which may in turn cause the engines of our excavators to overheat. In order to manage this potential risk, the Group has procured the services of its excavator supplier to service and maintain the Group's fleet of excavators on-site using genuine spare parts, in order to keep them in optimal working condition and minimize any excavator downtime.

We take our responsibility to manage the impact of our operations on the environment seriously. In FY2022, the Group took steps to minimise its impact on the environment by working with power generator suppliers to procure more energy efficient power generators for both our carbon-in-leach and flotation facility with the aim of reducing fuel consumption and lowering our carbon emission.

The Group will also continue to step up exploration efforts with the aim of replacing depleted resources and increasing gold, silver, lead and zinc resources and reserves at Sokor. It also intends to restart gold exploration activities at Kelgold and CNMC Pulai in 2023.

Financial Review

Revenue and Profitability

The Group's revenue for FY2022 decreased by 22.1% to US$25.60 million from US$32.88 million in FY2021. The decline was primarily due to a decrease in the production and sales volume of fine gold. Gold production was impacted by a month-long non-production period caused by repairs on the ball mill grinder of the carbon-in-leach production line during the second half of the financial year. Additionally, lower-grade gold ore was extracted during this period, exacerbating the decrease.

The Group's total expenses decreased by 20.23% to US$24.16 million in FY2022 from US$30.28 million in FY2021. This decrease was mainly due to lower expenses for key management remuneration, royalty and tribute, as well as a credit recorded for changes in inventories. However, the decrease was partially offset by the write-down of inventories, with lead and zinc concentrates being written down to their net realisable value of US$0.99 million. The Group determined the net realisable value of lead and zinc concentrates based on the best available information and circumstances, including expected market selling prices, estimated royalties and tributes, and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group began producing lead and zinc concentrates during FY2022, incurring higher costs during the machinery calibration period at the initial production phase.

The Group's profit after tax decreased by US$0.55 million in FY2022 from US$2.06 million in FY2021. In addition to the reasons stated above, this decline was also due to a higher effective tax rate of 65% in FY2022. The much higher effective tax rate was mainly due to certain items not being tax-deductible, the non-recognition of deferred tax assets (or income tax credits) in relation to losses incurred by some subsidiaries due to uncertainty about their future profitability, and the payment of Malaysian withholding taxes on management fees received by the Company's principal subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd.

In FY2022, the Group recorded earnings per share of 0.03 US cents, compared to 0.42 US cents in FY2021.

Financial Position

The Group's net assets decreased by US$2.15 million to US$38.59 million as of 31 December 2022, compared to US$40.74 million as of 31 December 2021. The decrease was mainly driven by a decline in cash and cash equivalents, although it was partially offset by an increase in inventories, exploration and evaluation assets, properties, plant, and equipment, as well as a decrease in total liabilities. As a result, the net asset value per share decreased to 9.52 US cents as of 31 December 2022 from 10.05 US cents as of 31 December 2021.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of US$1.28 million, a decrease from US$16.43 million as at the end of the previous year. The decrease was due to cash used in operating, investing and financing activities.

The Group had no bank borrowings as at 31 December 2022. Loans and borrowings disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position relate to a convertible bond issued by a subsidiary as well as lease liabilities.

Investor Relations

Diversification is the key to wealth preservation and creation, professional money managers often advocate. It is for this reason that we started planning a number of years ago to expand beyond mining just gold.

Our aspiration finally became reality in September 2022. That was when our brand-new flotation plant, located at our flagship Sokor gold field in Kelantan, started commercial production of lead and zinc concentrates.

Built at a cost of approximately RM20 million, this facility can process about 550 tonnes of lead and zinc ore daily and is the first of its kind in Kelantan. Not long after production commenced, we entered into a sales contract to export our lead and zinc concentrates to one of the largest lead and zinc producers in China.

We have since started scheduling to ship the concentrates to China. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, contributions to our financial performance from the sale of these base-metal concentrates should be more meaningful as FY2023 unfolds.

MITIGATING VOLATILITY IN GOLD SALES

Producing and selling lead and zinc concentrates gives us an additional stream of income and can help mitigate any volatility in earnings from gold sales. We encountered a notable drop in gold output in the second half of FY2022 due to several factors.

Our carbon-in-leach plant, which runs non-stop daily and is designed to process higher-grade gold ore, had to be shut down for repairs for about a month in the third quarter of FY2022. This was our first major structural repair work for the plant since it started operating in 2018.

With the benefit of hindsight and experience, we are constantly working towards becoming more adept at keeping the carbon-in-leach plant in good order following the aforesaid month-long production lull.

Besides the downtime at the carbon-in-leach plant, lower-grade gold ore was also a factor behind the decline in output in the second half of the FY2022. In seeking to access better quality ore, we are building two additional underground gold mining facilities at Sokor, our flagship mine. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, one of these facilities is expected to be completed later this year, while the other facility should be ready by next year.

INVESTOR ENGAGEMENT

Our message to the investment community all this while has not changed: we are fully committed to getting more gold out from the ground at Sokor. With Covid-19 restrictions now behind us, we are making plans and working with relevant authorities to resume gold exploration at our two other mines in Kelantan – Kelgold and Pulai, beginning with Kelgold.

We have kept the investment community updated on our development and progress through virtual briefings for shareholders, analysts, fund managers and private investors held right after the release of our half-year and full-year results for FY2022.

We also gave an online presentation to traders and dealers from Maybank Securities Singapore on 18 April 2022. A few days before that, on 14 April 2022, SGX featured us in the *Market Dialogues* column on its website *("CNMC Goldmine: Mining Expanding Opportunities")*. The feature was reproduced a few days later in both the print and online editions of *The Edge Singapore*.

Our regular engagement with the investment community was recognised by the Securities Investors Association (Singapore) ("**SIAS**") in October last year. We were named runner-up for SIAS' 2022 Most Transparent Company Award (Materials Category). The award was presented to our CEO by Mr Alvin Tan, Singapore's Minister of State for Trade & Industry, during the SIAS Investors' Choice Awards presentation ceremony on 7 October 2022.

We were selected for the award based on a set of criteria developed by SIAS and the NUS Business School's Centre for Governance and Sustainability, with assistance from Refinitiv, one of the world's largest providers of financial markets data and infrastructure.

GLOBAL GOLD DEMAND

Our strong interest in gold is rooted in the belief that this metal will continue to be much sought-after by investors, consumers and businesses worldwide. Global gold demand is expected to remain firm in 2023, even after rising 18% to an 11-year high of 4,741 tonnes last year, according to a report by the World Gold Council ("**WGC**")*.

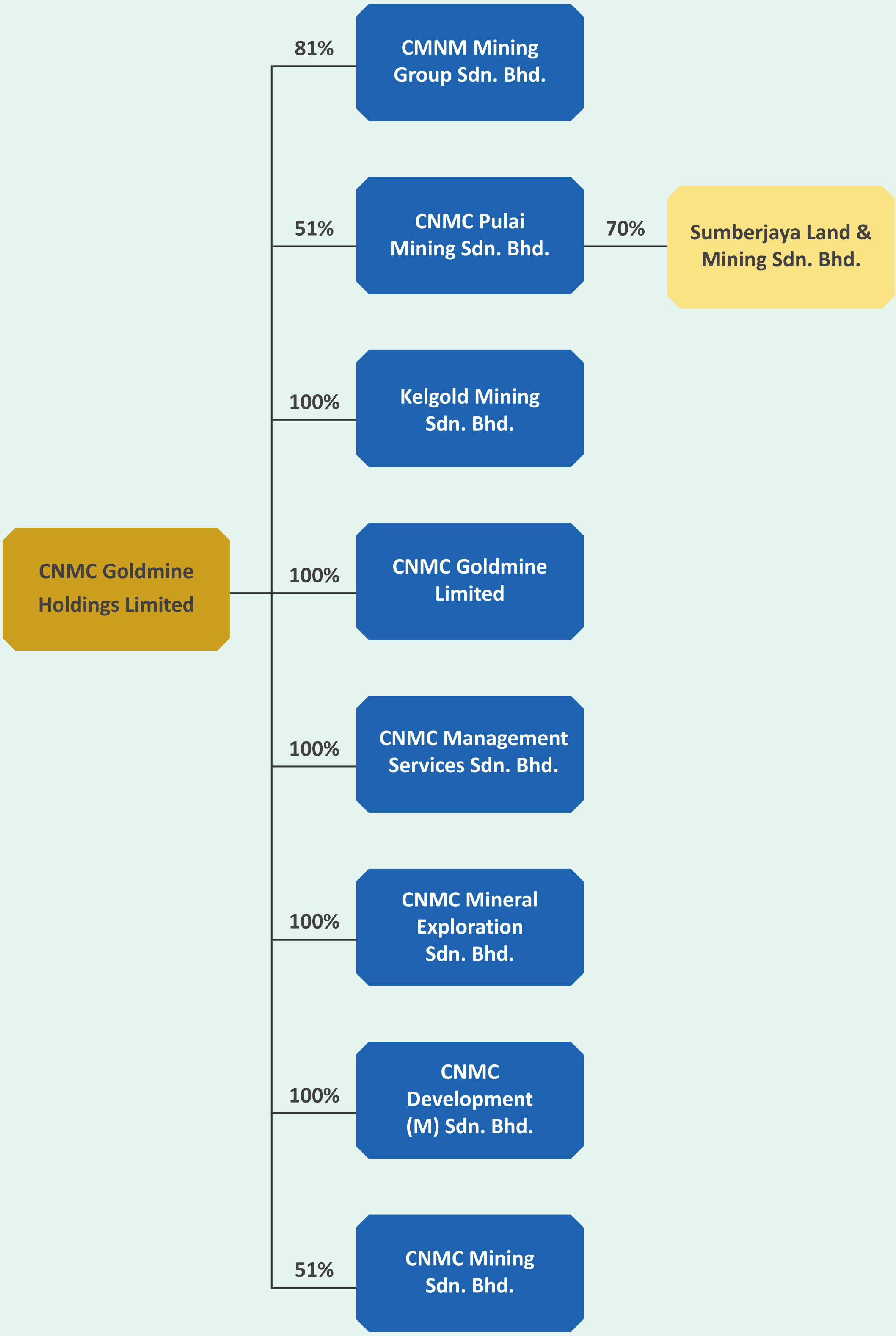
Among the biggest buyers of gold in 2022 were central banks, which collectively added 1,136 tonnes of the precious metal to their stockpiles last year. This works out to about US$70 billion in value and is by far the most amount of gold central banks have ever purchased in a given year, according to WGC in a report dated 31 January 2023.

In the same report, WGC said interest rate hikes to tame inflation will likely be less of a headwind for gold prices this year than in 2022, and that continued weakness in the US dollar and growing recession and geopolitical risks should help sustain investors' interest in gold.

CNMC CEO Chris Lim receiving an award on behalf of the Company at the SIAS Investors' Choice Awards on 7 October 2022.

* *https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2022/outlook*

Group Structure



The principal activities of the Company are those of an investment holding and management company. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye
Executive Chairman

Choo Chee Kong
Executive Vice Chairman

Lim Kuoh Yang
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Kuan Cheng Tuck
Lead Independent Director

Tan Poh Chye Allan
Independent Director

Gan Siew Lian
Independent Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Kuan Cheng Tuck *Chairman*
Tan Poh Chye Allan
Gan Siew Lian

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Tan Poh Chye Allan *Chairman*
Gan Siew Lian
Kuan Cheng Tuck

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Tan Poh Chye Allan *Chairman*
Kuan Cheng Tuck
Gan Siew Lian

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RIXEN UNDERGROUND
FLOTATION
RIXEN RAMP
SITC
SITC

CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

CONTENTS

Sustainability Statement by CEO

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (hereafter referred to as "CNMC" or the "Company" and collectively with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is pleased to present the Sustainability Report in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("FY2022").

Since establishment, we have remained committed to sustainable mining. As an established gold miner in Malaysia, we recognise that our success goes beyond our economic performance and is dependent on CNMC's commitment to sustainable development, protection of workers and the environment, and adding value to the communities in which CNMC operates. Sustainability has always been an integral part of the Group's business and has the full support from the management and the Board. The Group's sustainability strategy focuses on engaging multi-stakeholders proactively and implementing best practices in all areas. This includes stewarding our natural resources responsibly, uplifting local communities and creating a safe and nurturing workplace for all employees.

We recently updated our sustainability strategy to include 'Climate Change Resilience' as a new focus area. This demonstrates our commitment to playing our role to contribute to global climate action. We are making progress in our climate reporting journey and have presented our inaugural climate risks and opportunities consistent with the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures recommendations within this Report. To strengthen our long-term resilience, we will need to consider the effects of climate change on our business and integrate climate-related risks and opportunities in our overall strategy, objectives and targets.

As a responsible business, we work to protect the land and water and work closely with the government to ensure we have the right systems and structures in place as we expand our operations and production. We will also remain committed to diligent planning and management of water as a shared and precious resource. As we transit towards a post-COVID world, we will continue to recognise the right to safe and healthy conditions and ensure that the sites are designed to protect the safety and health of all workers. We will continue to protect the health and safety of all employees and local communities. Our people are our most important asset and we remain committed to fostering a more diverse and inclusive workplace where all people feel respected, connected, and are able to do their best work.

CNMC is focused on expansion and well-positioned to achieve growth responsibly. I invite you to read this report and learn how we put these principles into practice every day. We are grateful to the Board, who supports our leadership team, and to our people and local communities without whom this would not be possible.

Lim Kuoh Yang
Chief Executive Officer
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

About This Report

Reporting Principles and Statement of Use

This Report is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") 2021 Standards. This Report covers our performance from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The GRI standards were selected as it is a globally recognised sustainability reporting standard represents the global best practices for reporting on economic, environmental and social topics.

The following principles were applied to determine relevant topics that define the report content and ensure the quality of the information disclosed:

a. GRI principles for defining report content: Stakeholder Inclusiveness, Sustainability Context, Materiality and Completeness;
b. GRI principles for defining report quality: Accuracy, Balance, Clarity, Comparability, Reliability and Timeliness. For more information on GRI disclosures, please refer to the GRI Content Index.

To provide transparency of our climate-related risk exposures, this Report presents the Group's climate related financial information, which is in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") framework. The Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs") have also been incorporated into the Report to highlight the Group's contributions to sustainable development. This Report is compliant with Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") Listing Rules 711A and 711B.

The Board of Directors has reviewed and approved the reported information, including the material topics.

Reporting Scope
This report covers the Group's operations in Singapore and the Sokor Project in Kelantan, Malaysia. CNMC's exploration projects, namely Pulai (under CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd) and Kelgold (under Kelgold Mining Sdn Bhd), are excluded from the scope of this Report as they have yet to generate any significant economic, environmental or social impact. Information on these two projects is in the Annual Report 2022.

Restatements
There are two disclosures with restatements made in the Company's previous reporting periods, namely (1) Number of employees and (2) Percentage of Employees by Age Group. Please refer to section "Focus 4: Human Capital" for details.

Assurance
Internal controls and verification mechanisms have been established by management to ensure the accuracy and reliability of narratives and data. We have also considered the recommendations of an external Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") consultant for the selection of material topics as well as compliance with GRI Standards, SGX-ST Listing Rules and alignment to TCFD recommendations.

The Group has subjected our sustainability reporting process to internal review by our internal auditors, as required by SGX-ST Listing Rules 711B (3). The Board of Directors will continue to assess if external assurance is required for the subsequent sustainability reports.

Availability and & Feedback
This report supplements the Group's Annual Report 2022 and is available online at SGXNet and http://cnmc.listedcompany.com/ar.html.

We welcome feedback from our stakeholders regarding this report to assist us in improving our sustainability practices. Feedback and comments may be sent to ir@cnmc.com.hk

Organisational Profile

Our Value Chain

The Group engages in the continuous exploration and mining of gold or base metal ores, as well as the concurrent processing of mined ores to extract gold, silver, lead and zinc from CNMC's deposits at the Sokor Gold Project in Malaysia, and to produce gold doré bars, lead and zinc concentrate for sale.

The Sokor Gold Project has an area of approximately 10 km^2 in the Ulu Sokor area in Kelantan, Malaysia. In 2017, CNMC further acquired two mining properties in Kelantan with 51% interest in CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd and 100% interest in Kelgold Sdn Bhd. CNMC Pulai currently has the rights to explore and mine gold in approximately 7.2 km2 whereas Kelgold has the right to explore gold in an area of approximately 11 km^2.

Since establishment, CNMC has been conducting exploration works to collect geological information about our deposits, while engaging in gold, silver, lead and zinc production. These works encompass geochemistry, geophysics, exploration drilling, and laboratory assays followed by geology and metallurgical studies. Independent third party geology and mining experts then estimate the level of CNMC's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

CNMC also carried out early exploration activities at Kelgold, and CNMC Pulai concessions.

CNMC has two types of ore processing facilities to process the gold-containing and base metal containing ore extracted in the Sokor Gold Project, namely Carbon-in-Leach ("CIL") facility to produce gold doré bars and Flotation facility to produce lead and zinc concentrate.

CNMC subcontracts blasting and exploration drilling works while exploration, mining and processing activities are conducted in-house. The Group takes a proactive approach in managing the environmental impact along its supply chain. Our appointed environmental consultant audits our entire operations, including the operations of our subcontractors, to ensure that any significant negative environmental impacts are identified and managed.

In FY2022, with the official opening of our flotation plant at Ulu Sokor, the Group started to process ore containing lead and zinc. The plant has the capacity to handle about 550 tonnes of ore. The full-fledged commercial production and sale of lead and zinc concentrate is expected to expand the Group's portfolio of mining assets and provide additional streams of income to potentially drive its overall growth.

FY2022 ESG Performance Highlights

Governance and Ethics

- SIAS Investors' Choice Award 2022 – Most Transparent Company (Materials), Runner Up

Climate Change Resilience

- Disclose climate-related risks and opportunities aligned to TCFD recommendations from 2022

Environmental Responsibility

- Received a four-star rating by Jabatan Mineral Dan Geosains Malaysia recognition of the Group's sustainability practices at the Sokor gold mine in Kelantan in 2022
- Achieved zero incidents of environmental non-compliance

Human Capital

- Achieved zero significant workplace safety incidents
- Provided 633 hours of training to employees, doubled compared to 277 hours in FY2021.

Social and Community Engagement

- In Ulu Sokor, 91% of our contractors engaged are locally based
- 89% of the Group's senior management are local hires

Sustainability Strategy Overview

At CNMC, we are committed to mining gold in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The Group has embarked on our climate reporting journey by implementing the TCFD recommendations within this Report, and embedded climate-related risks and opportunities into our business and strategy. The following five focus areas guide our sustainability strategy:

SUSTAINABILITY AT CNMC

Focus 1: Governance and Ethics	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility	Focus 4: Human Capital	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement

Focus 1: Governance and Ethics
The Group implements robust corporate governance practices which guide our sustainable practices and takes into account the concerns of all stakeholders. The Group strives for strong economic performance to deliver economic return for our stakeholders and support our sustainable practices and initiatives.

Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
The Group has embarked on our climate reporting journey by implementing the TCFD Recommendations within this Report, and embedded climate-related risks and opportunities into our business and strategy.

Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility
To minimise the negative impacts on the surrounding environment and community, the Group has implemented energy saving initiatives as well as effective water and waste management. We also actively monitor the impacts of our gold and base metal mining activities to ensure effective management of issues identified.

Focus 4: Human Capital
The Group values the contributions of all employees. We empower our staff and workers by providing career development opportunities. We also strive to maintain diversity in the workforce and remain committed to providing equal opportunities for all regardless of age or gender. To ensure everyone's safety, we have implemented safety measures at all premises.

Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement
The Group believes in creating a positive impact on the communities and markets where we operate. This is achieved by creating opportunities for local businesses and local procurement. As a responsible corporate citizen, CNMC is also committed to doing its part to give back to the community.

Contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Group's business focus is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDG"). The attainment of the UN SDGs is a continuing global effort and forms part of the Group's long-term focus on sustainability. The Group's contributions to this global agenda are highlighted below.

Relevant UN SDGs	The Group's contribution	Read more in the following sections
Goal 4: Quality Education	Provide training programmes and performance appraisals to ensure equal development opportunities for all employees.	Focus 4: Human Capital
Goal 5: Gender Equality	Provide equal opportunities in employment, remuneration and career development irrespective of gender.	Focus 4: Human Capital
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Provide work opportunities and a conducive working environment to the community.	Focus 4: Human Capital
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Promote sustainable mining to preserve quality of life for the community.	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Reduce energy consumption whenever possible	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility
Goal 13: Climate Action	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in regions where we operate	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote good corporate governance and adhere to laws and regulations.	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics

Stakeholder Engagement

The Group believes that stakeholder engagement is key to building a sustainable business. Stakeholders are identified as groups that have an impact, or have the potential to be impacted by the Group's business. We maintain meaningful relationships with our stakeholders through open, transparent and responsive dialogue and communication.

The Group engages with all of its stakeholders through a variety of channels to keep them informed on the Group's business and operational developments and gather feedback. Apart from communicating important developments and updates about the Group, feedback from our stakeholders enhances our ability to identify opportunities, improve our services and advance our ESG goals.

The following table summarises our key stakeholders, engagement platforms, their key concerns and how the Group has responded to those concerns.

Stakeholders	Engagement Methods	Areas of Concern	Our Response	Section Reference
Customers	• Regular communication and agreements	• Gold process specifications • Base metal process specifications	• Ensure stringent gold extraction processes • Representatives from the government are present onsite to oversee the entire gold pouring process • State Government agencies monitor the flotation process and collect samples of lead and zinc concentrate produced for assay	• Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility
Governments and Regulators	• Annual Reports • Sustainability reporting • Reports from third party independent mining consultants • Whistleblowing platform	• Environmental and socioeconomic compliance • Business ethics • Anti-corruption • Whistleblowing channels	• Ensure informative corporate communication through SGX-ST announcements, annual reports and sustainability reports • Disclose climate-related risks and opportunities through implementation of TCFD recommendations • Maintain ongoing dialogues with government and regulatory bodies • Comply fully with relevant laws and regulations • Have a whistleblowing policy and channel which is communicated to all employees	• Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience • Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility
Shareholders	• Annual General Meeting • Investor dialogue • Annual Report • SGX-ST Corporate Announcements • Company website	• Economic performance • Shareholders' returns • Climate change resilience and environmental impact	• Provide informative and insightful corporate communication and reports	• Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience • Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility

Stakeholders	Engagement Methods	Areas of Concern	Our Response	Section Reference
Employees	• Performance appraisal system • Training and development programmes • Regular employee staff meetings • Employee bulletins	• Safe and positive workplace environment • Competitive remuneration • Learning and development opportunities • Fair performance appraisal system	• Enforce strict workplace health and safety standards • Provide fair staff remuneration and benefits • Embrace employee diversity in the workforce • Provide training opportunities and performance appraisals for staff development	• Focus 4: Human Capital
Suppliers	• Meetings • Enterprise Developments • Supplier assessment	• Supplier engagement • Local procurement	• Engage in meetings with local suppliers • Procure goods from local suppliers	• Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement
Community	• Engagement in community service and outreach programmes	• Community engagement services • Local employment	• Provide corporate donations • Provide work opportunities to the local community	• Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement

Materiality Assessment

The Group's materiality assessment is conducted by considering our internal and external stakeholder concerns based on information gathered from our stakeholder engagement. Boundaries refer to areas where the impact of the material topic occurs in the organisation.

The feedback received from all stakeholders helps the Group to determine the material topics and identify the focus areas of the report. The Group has accepted the advice of an external ESG consultant for the FY2022 materiality assessment, which has been reviewed and approved by Senior Management and the Board.

The following steps were taken to identify and present the relevant material topics in this Report:

Identification

Selection of potential material factors based on the risks and opportunities to the sector, business model, business strategy and key stakeholder concerns

Prioritisation

Material factors are prioritised based on their alignment with the concerns of internal and external stakeholders including whether they are aligned with key organisational values, policies, operational management systems, goals and targets.

Review

Review the relevance of previously identified material factors.

Validation

Validate selected material factors in the Sustainability Report with the Board

The table below lists the material topics, selected GRI standards disclosures and the boundary where the impact of the material topic occurs. Based on a review of material topics, we have made the following changes in FY2022:

- Added "Climate Change Resilience" as a new focus area as we embark on our climate reporting journey in line with TCFD recommendations.
- Added GRI Topic Standard "GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour 2016", "GRI 402: Labour/Management Relations 2016" and 'GRI 410: Security Practices 2016 due to the increasing spotlight on human rights and labour issues in the mining sector
- Removed GRI Topic Standard "GRI 418: Customer Privacy" due to decreasing relevance amongst CNMC's stakeholder groups.
- Removed GRI Topic Standard "GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016". Given that the remote location of the mining sites and transportation needs for all resources needed, limited suppliers are available for the Group's selection. Further, the few available suppliers may have not commenced on their ESG journey which allows CNMC to incorporate environmental related criteria into their supplier assessment.

This Report references the following GRI Standards in line with the identified material topics, grouped by Focus Areas as categorised within this Report:

Material Topics	GRI Topics Standards	Boundaries (where the impact occurs)
Focus 1: Governance and Ethics	GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	Group-wide
	GRI 207: Tax 2019	
Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience	GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	Group-wide
Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility	GRI 302: Energy 2016	Malaysian entities
	GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	
	GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	
	GRI 305: Emissions 2016	
	GRI 306: Waste 2020	
	GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	Malaysian entities
Focus 4: Human Capital	GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	Group-wide
	GRI 401: Employment 2016	
	GRI 402: Labour/Management Relations 2016	
	GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	
	GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	
	GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	Malaysian entities
	GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	
	GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	
	GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour 2016	
	GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	
Focus 5: Community Engagement	GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	Malaysian entities
	GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	
	GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	
	GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	Group-wide

Focus 1: Governance and Ethics

The Group prioritises strong corporate governance which has enabled us to navigate and manage key sustainability issues. We consider the interests of all relevant stakeholders when making business decisions.

Identified risks which can be applied to fulfil opportunities, if well managed:

- Non-compliance with corporate regulatory requirements and tax laws
- Non-existence of ESG governance
- Weak control environment which may result in unethical business practices, corruption or fraud, and not prevented and/or detected on a timely manner
- Enterprise risks not identified and well managed

Corporate Compliance

The laws and regulations that are applicable to the Group include the Code of Corporate Governance 2018, Listing Rules of the SGX-ST, the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") and the Securities and Futures Act, amongst others.

Review of new regulations and updates to existing regulations are regularly conducted by our employees, our secretarial firm and our auditors. Updates are disseminated to relevant staff and processes are in place to monitor the activities and associated performance on a regular basis.

Additionally, updates on relevant legal, accounting and regulatory developments are typically provided to Directors by email, or by way of briefings and presentations. The Company Secretary also circulates articles, reports and press releases issued by the SGX-ST and the ACRA which are relevant to the Directors.

In FY2022, Malaysia's Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Ministry of Human Resources) conducted a workplace inspection of the Group's Sokor site. CNMC's CIL plant (Parcel A) received a Grade "A" while the gold mining and processing plant (Parcel B) received a Grade "B".

There were no incidents of non-compliance with social and economic laws and regulations in FY2022.

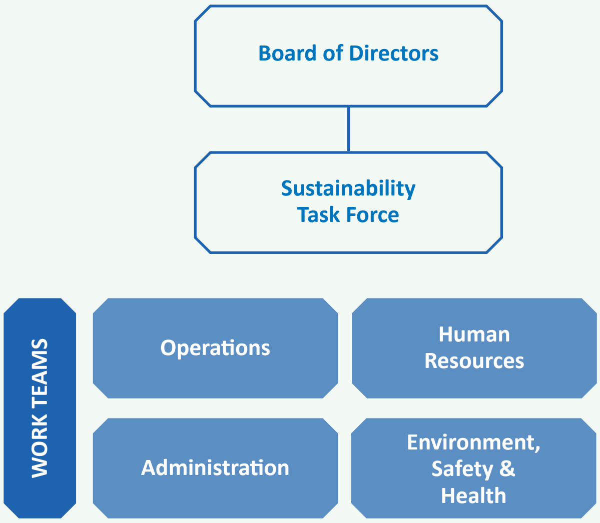
The Group strictly complies with local environmental laws and regulations where we operate. Managers are responsible for site-based performance and report directly to their General Managers. CNMC appointed KenEp Consultancy & Services Sdn. Bhd ("KenEp Consultancy"), a licensed third-party environmental consultant approved by the Department of Environment ("DOE") in Malaysia, as environmental advisors and consultants to regularly monitor CNMC's activities. This ensures the Group remains compliant with environmental regulations and is informed of any potential environmental risks or issues arising from its operations.

Notably, the DOE approved an updated supplementary Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") report prepared by CNMC in March 2016. An EMP which sets out the processes to ensure compliance with environmental regulations was subsequently approved by the DOE in June 2016. In 2020, KenEp Consultancy was appointed to update its EIA report in accordance with the Second Schedule Environmental Impact Assessment. The updated report was approved by the DOE in May 2021.

There were no reported incidents of non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations in FY2022.

ESG Governance and Statement of the Board

At CNMC, sustainability reporting is a priority and responsibility of the Board. The Group's Sustainability Task Force ("STF") is tasked with implementing and managing the Group's sustainability measures. The STF is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and comprises employees from the Operations, Procurement, Human Resources, Administration and Environment, Safety and Health departments.



The Board incorporates sustainability issues into the formulation of the Group's strategies. The Board approves the material environmental, social and economic factors identified by the STF, and ensures that the factors identified are well-managed and monitored by the STF. In 2022, all Board directors have attended sustainability training recognised by SGX.

Business Ethics, Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud

CNMC is committed to conducting its business in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations and the highest standards of business ethics, and to full and accurate disclosure in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

All of our operations have been assessed for risks related to corruption including fraud. CNMC operates under a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and takes a strong stance against fraudulent activities. The Group has implemented an Anti-Fraud Policy and a Whistleblowing Policy. The Group's anti-corruption policy has also been communicated to all employees, major suppliers and business partners. Any forms of fraudulent activities are escalated to the Whistleblowing Committee members. Contact details of the Whistleblowing Committee members are provided on the Company's website and notice boards. In FY2022, all board members, relevant employees and business partners in Ulu Sokor have been informed of the Group's anti-corruption policies and procedures.

There were no cases of fraudulent activities and instances of corruption involving any business partners and as such, there were no contracts that had to be terminated by CNMC or that could not be renewed. No public legal cases regarding corruption were brought against the Group or any of its employees during FY2022. In line with CNMC's zero tolerance policy, any confirmed incidents of corrupt practices will result in dismissal.

Whistleblowing Policy

The Group is committed to a high standard of compliance with corporate governance. In line with this commitment, we have developed a Whistleblowing Policy to provide an avenue for internal and external parties to raise concerns and offer reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals or victimisation for whistleblowing in good faith. There is no reportable whistleblowing incidents for FY2022. More details on our Whistleblowing Policy is available on the Group's website.

Risk Management

Risk assessments and management form part of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework. We have integrated the process for identifying, assessing and managing material risks into our organisation's overall risk management framework. Please refer to the Corporate Governance Report section in the Annual Report 2022 for more information on the Group's risk management practices.

Tax Compliance

The Group's strategy and approach to tax is to fully comply with relevant tax laws and regulations in all jurisdictions we operate in, which indirectly support the local governments and authorities in their economic, environmental and social development and objectives. The Group has zero tolerance for any intentional breach of tax laws and regulations.

In the event of significant tax-related risks, any major updates to the Group's tax strategy will be raised to the Board by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The CFO and CEO have been enforcing tax compliance within the Group.

The Board regularly reviews effectiveness of the Group's tax strategy and maintains a sound system of risk management and internal control. The Audit Committee assists the Board in maintaining a sound system of risk management and internal control and oversight over the Group's financial reporting.

Tax-related trainings are attended by relevant staff to keep abreast of key changes. The Group also engages qualified professional tax advisors in all jurisdictions to ensure compliance at the transaction levels as well as fulfilling required tax filings. Significant tax related risks are identified and notified to the Group before submission. Any instances of non-compliance are reported to the Audit Committee and resolved promptly.

Governance and Ethics Targets and Performance

Segment	FY2022 Targets	Status	FY2022 Performance Update
Group-wide	Zero incidents of non-compliance with SGX-ST listing rules or Code of Corporate Governance	Met	Zero incidents of non-compliance with SGX-ST listing rules or Code of Corporate Governance
	Zero whistleblowing reports concerning fraud or corruption	Met	Zero whistleblowing reports concerning fraud or corruption
	Zero reported human right, child and forced labour breaches	Met	Zero reported human right, child and forced labour breaches
	Zero complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Met	Zero complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data
	No reported incidents of significant tax related non-compliance	Met	Zero reported incidents of significant tax related non-compliance
	Zero incidents of environmental non-compliance[1]	Met	Zero incidents of environmental non-compliance

Status: Met Partially Met Not Met

Segment	FY2023 Targets
Group-wide	Zero incidents of non-compliance with SGX ST listing rules or Code of Corporate Governance
	Zero whistleblowing reports concerning fraud or corruption
	Zero reported human right, child and forced labour breaches
	No reported incidents of significant tax related non compliance
	Zero incidents of environmental non-compliance

1 This target was previously reported under section "Environmental Responsibility" in the sustainability report for FY2021.

Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience

The Group believes that climate change is one of the long-term key global risks that can potentially impact the Group's assets, revenue, operations, supply chain, stakeholder engagement, and investor communication. In addition to climate-related physical risks, regulatory transition risks can result in stricter emission standards and increased carbon tax, amongst others.

The Group is committed to futureproofing our business against climate change. Over the past year, we have seen the impact of climate change on our stakeholders. This has led us to incorporate climate-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy and decisions. To provide greater accountability and transparency in our sustainability reporting, we will be disclosing our inaugural climate-related report which highlights the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities.

Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Recommendations

Climate risks can result in tangible financial impact on our business operations. Beyond the impact of the Group's operations on the environment and society, we need to consider the impact of climate change on our business operations, assets and stakeholders such as our employees, audiences and shareholders. The Group will progressively enhance our climate-related disclosures and begin implementing the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") recommendations using a phased approach. In accordance with the recommendations of TCFD, we have evaluated the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, and proposed mitigating responses to mitigate against the impact of climate change on our operations.

The four core elements of the TCFD Recommendations provide an appropriate structure to identify, disclose and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. The following table summarises our considerations of each element in our disclosures.

● Completed ● Commenced, in progress

TCFD Recommended Disclosures	FY2022 Status	CNMC's Approach
Governance		
Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	● (Completed)	The Board is responsible for the governance of risk across the Group, while ensuring that the management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls. Climate risks and opportunities were discussed and identified by the senior management based on the TCFD framework. Management has also presented their strategies and mitigation for these risks and opportunities to the Board for review and approval. Board meetings to discuss the ESG agenda are convened at least once annually. We will continue to monitor the effectiveness of our governance structure for managing climate-related risks and opportunities and update the Board on the risk mitigation progress at least annually or whenever necessary.
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	● (Completed)	The management identifies the climate-related risks and opportunities and supports the Board on the implementation of the respective climate-related strategies. The management surfaces significant risk issues for discussion with the Board to keep them fully informed in a timely manner. Any critical decisions pertaining to climate-related risks and opportunities will be escalated to the Board immediately for review and approval.

TCFD Recommended Disclosures	FY2022 Status	CNMC's Approach
Strategy		
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term		Please refer to the section "Climate-Related Risks" and "Climate-Related Opportunities" below for more information.
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning		
Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario		In line with SGX's phased implementation approach for TCFD adoption, the Group will incorporate scenario analysis in our subsequent sustainability reports.
Risk Management		
Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks		Since 1 January 2022, the Groups conducts annual discussions on climate change risks and opportunities involving senior management across business units. This is facilitated by an independent ESG consultant to determine the key sustainability issues that are crucial to our stakeholders. The Group has identified the relevant climate-related risks and opportunities as outlined in the Climate Risks and Opportunities section below. Each identified risk is assessed based on: 1) the likelihood of occurrence; and 2) the severity of potential impacts arising from the risk.
Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks		The climate risk assessment process detailed above provides input for the Group to determine our risk management strategy. In addition to the likelihood and impact of the risk, we have also taken into consideration other relevant factors such as cost and time period involved.
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management		The Board and management team will undertake a periodic review of the identified climate-related risks and the risk management approach.
Metrics and Targets		
Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process		For information on our energy consumption and emissions performance, please refer to section "Energy and Emissions Management" under Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility. This is the Group's first year of disclosing our emissions, we shall continue to monitor our emissions before setting any quantitative emissions reduction targets. The Group is evaluating other metrics that may potentially warrant inclusion as targets to manage climate-related risks. In line with SGX's phased implementation approach for TCFD adoption, the Group shall evaluate the need to quantify and monitor Scope 3 emissions in the subsequent sustainability report.
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks		
Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets		

Climate-Related Risks

In line with our commitment to align with the TCFD recommendations, our identification and assessment of climate-related risks considers:

- Transition risks: include changes to policy and legal obligations, technological innovation, changing market demand for products, and changing stakeholder expectations.
- Physical risks: risks relating to the physical impacts of climate change (both acute and chronic). Acute physical risks refer to those that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods, while chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.

The table below presents our analysis of our most significant and relevant climate-related risks. The Group recognises that the list is not exhaustive, and we will continue to enhance our understanding and responses to these risks.

Time horizon applied in this table includes: (1) Short: Less than 5 years, (2) Medium: 5-10 years, (3) Long: More than 10 years
Likelihood applied in this table includes three levels, namely Certain, Likely, Possible

Transition Risks	Description	Risk Mitigation
Policy and Legal	**Introduction of carbon taxes and emissions regulations leading to increased operational costs** • The Malaysian government is currently evaluating the carbon pricing mechanism. The introduction of carbon tax may lead to higher electricity and fuel costs. • There could also be increased expectations or regulatory requirements on emissions reporting and environmental management. This may require additional human resources or technology investments.	• The Group may explore decarbonisation and energy efficiency improvements to reduce emissions. This could include considering opportunities for fuel switching. • The Group engaged generator supplier to provide and maintain more energy efficient power generators to reduce fuel consumption and lower emission.
	Time horizon: Medium, Long	
	Likelihood: Possible	
	Financial impact: Increased energy cost	
Reputation	**Limited access to third party financing due to industry reputation.** • The Group's corporate reputation among various stakeholders such as investors, government and society at large may impact its ability to access third party capital and how it is valued by shareholders.	• In June 2022, the Group's subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd, has been awarded a four-star rating by Jabatan Mineral Dan Geosains Malaysia in recognition of its sustainability practices at its Sokor. The Group shall continue to champion responsible mining practices and engage with relevant stakeholders relating to climate change and environmental issues. • The Group shall also continue to manage cash flow to mitigate the impacts of limited access to financing and capital due to reputational risk.
	Time horizon: Short, Medium, Long	
	Likelihood: Possible	
	Financial impact: Reduced access to capital and financing	

Physical Risks	Description	Risk Mitigation
Acute	**Increasing water stress and flash flooding resulting in operational disruptions.** • Increased water stress and droughts may lead to reduced water availability and quality. This could lead to increased water costs, operational disruptions and reputational damage related to water consumption. • Increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as rainfall may also adversely impact the Group's assets. This could affect the Group's business and cause disruptions to the Group's supply chain. • The resulting impact could include property damage, reduced productivity and higher insurance premiums. **Time horizon:** Short, Medium, Long **Likelihood:** Likely **Financial impact:** Potential impact on revenue due to decreased labour productivity.	• The Group will continue to harvest rainwater in storage tanks to cope during seasons of droughts and low water availability. • The Group will continue to adjust ore production rates to cope with any anticipated operational disruptions and will stockpile ores during seasons of flooding. • The Group shall explore some of the following adaptation response and mitigation measures: ◦ Explore implementation of flood resilient design measures ◦ Partner with relevant stakeholders to manage water as a shared resource
Chronic	**Increasing average temperatures may affect the vulnerability of the labour force and cause operational disruptions.** • Extreme temperature changes may affect employees' health. This could include increased thermal discomfort and the risks of heat-related illnesses. • Increased temperatures may also lead to decrease in available water as a result of increased evaporation of water sources which the Group may be dependent on. **Time horizon:** Short, Medium, Long **Likelihood:** Certain **Financial impact:** Potential impact on revenue due to decreased labour productivity.	• The Group will continue to provide in-house medical staff to provide necessary medical assistance to site workers. • The Group shall explore some of the following adaptation response and mitigation measures: ◦ Implement measures to adapt to impacts of heat stress such as working hours, physical shading, cooling infrastructure ◦ Review existing risk-identification processes to incorporate additional heat-related health risks

Climate-Related Opportunities

The Group is well-positioned to seize opportunities in the green economy as businesses shift towards adoption of low carbon technologies. The Group has several avenues to capture such opportunities outlined below:

Time horizon applied in this table includes: (1) Short: Less than 5 years, (2) Medium: 5-10 years, (3) Long: More than 10 years
Likelihood applied in this table includes three levels, namely Certain, Likely, Possible

Opportunities	Description	Management's Response
Resilience	**Decarbonise the gold supply chain through continuous adoption of energy efficient equipment and processes.** • The Group can decarbonise its gold supply chain and adopt energy efficient equipment and processes to increase resilience to fluctuations in fuel prices. **Time horizon:** Medium, Long **Likelihood:** Likely **Financial impact:** • Reduced operational costs through efficiency gains • Reduced exposure to future fossil fuel price increases • Reduced exposure to greenhouse gas emissions and thus less sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon	• The Group engaged a generator supplier to provide and maintain more energy efficient power generators to reduce fuel consumption and lower emissions. • The Group shall monitor the developments of low-carbon and energy efficient technologies for the mining sector and consider opportunities for adoption where feasible.
Resilience	**Diversify mining portfolio to include metals needed in low carbon and clean technologies.** • The Group can explore the diversification of its mining portfolio through acquisition and exploration of other metals needed in low carbon and clean technologies. For example, the Group can explore applying for concessions to explore mining for rare earth metals which is needed for clean tech products. **Time horizon:** Medium, Long **Likelihood:** Possible **Financial impact:** Increased revenue stream	• The Group shall explore opportunities to explore mining for rare earth and other metals where feasible.

Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility

Mines have a lasting impact on a community's air, water and land. As a mining company, CNMC takes our responsibility for managing the impact of our operations on the environment seriously. This covers every aspect of our activities, from acquisition and development of land and concessions, to operations, disposal of waste and rehabilitation.

CNMC aims to minimise its impact on the environment through:
- Effective environmental management across all aspects of its operations;
- Preventing, minimising, mitigating and remediating any adverse impacts of its operations on the environment; and
- Achieving continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Identified risks which can be applied to fulfil opportunities, if well managed:
- Energy and carbon emissions, water consumption and waste disposed are not tracked and measured
- Our operations may have disrupted the eco-systems

Energy and Emissions Management

As mining operations are energy intensive, the Group strives to operate sustainably by reducing our carbon footprint across our mining operations. We account for our Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol established by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

The energy CNMC uses for its operations is principally derived from fuel-fired electricity sources comprising diesel and gasoline. The fuel used by heavy vehicles on-site is predominantly diesel. In addition, emulsion, Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil ("ANFO"), is used as the explosive for onsite blasting, which is carried out by licensed sub-contractors.

Using the operational control approach, the Group's Scope 1 emissions account for the majority of our emissions. The sources include diesel consumption for vehicle use, emissions generated by our licensed sub-contractors during blasting and the combustion of non-renewable fuels for power generation.

At Sokor, energy is generated using diesel-fuelled power plants. The Group has implemented energy conservation and efficiency initiatives, including upgrading and adjusting equipment to increase energy efficiency. We also aim to improve our practices and operations to reduce energy consumption and wastage.

Our energy data and GHG emissions are disclosed in the table below.

Energy and Emissions Metrics	FY2022 (numbers are rounded up to the nearest whole number)		
	Group*	Gold Production	Lead & Zinc Concentrate Production[2]
Total energy use (TJ)[3]	**268**	**86**	**60**
Diesel consumption – mobile[4] (TJ)	122	0	0
Diesel consumption – stationary (TJ)	146	86	60
Gasoline consumption – mobile (TJ)	0.6	0	0
Energy intensity (kWh/oz gold produced)	**3,863**	**3,863**	**0**
Total ANFO consumption (tonnes)	**217**	**193**	**23**
Total GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)	**20,141**	**6,473**	**4,463**
Total Scope 1 emissions (tonnes CO_2e)[5]	**20,141**	**6,473**	**4,463**
Fuel combustion – stationary (tonnes CO_2e)	10,936	6,473	4,463
Fuel combustion – mobile (tonnes CO_2e)	9,206	0	0
Total Scope 2 emissions (tonnes CO_2e)[6]	-	-	-
GHG emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e/ oz gold produced)**	**6,474**	**6,474**	**N/A**

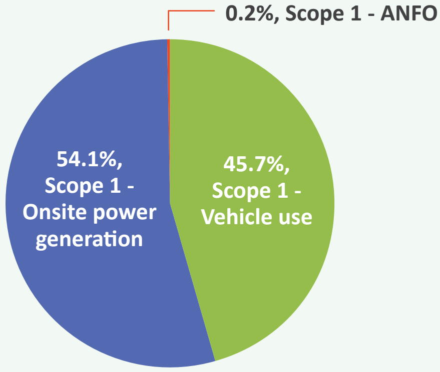
*Group-level data only includes energy data for mining operations in Ulu Sokor.
**GHG emissions intensity is calculated using Scope 1 emissions from gold production and vehicle use over total amount of gold produced.

2 The energy consumed in FY2022 for the lead and zinc concentrate production was for trial purposes.
3 This does not include electricity for corporate office use as the electricity usage is relatively insignificant.
4 Energy consumption for mobile refers to energy used for vehicle at mining site. Energy consumption – stationary refers to energy used for gold and lead & zinc concentrate processing.
5 Scope 1 emissions are calculated using emission factors from IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006, global warming potentials from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report (AR6) and emission factors from Energy and GHG Emissions Management Guidance 2014 by the Mining Association of Canada. Scope 1 emissions includes GHG gases CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.
6 Scope 2 emission refers to electricity consumed for corporate office use. Given that the energy consumed for corporate office is insignificant, scope 2 carbon emission is not calculated.

The total energy consumption at Sokor for FY2022 was estimated at 268TJ, 17.5% up from 228TJ in FY2021. The increase in energy consumption was mainly due to increased production and diversification of the Group's mining portfolio to include lead and zinc concentrate. Fuel usage of diesel and motor gasoline was approximately 7 megalitres and 17,434 litres respectively. This is an increase of 22.8% and an increase of 10.5% from prior year consumption of gasoline and diesel respectively. In addition to fuel, the licensed sub-contractors of CNMC used 217 tonnes of emulsion for blasting, which generated 41 tonnes of CO_2e.

Our energy intensity in FY2022 was 3,863kWh/oz of gold produced. This is higher than the energy intensity of 3,474kWh/oz of gold produced in FY2021 due to higher total energy consumed for mining and transportation of base metal ore for production at flotation and lower gold output.

GHG Emission by Source



Water Management

Water is critical for every aspect of the mine production cycle and as such, sound water management is essential to maintaining operations. CNMC endeavours to ensure the efficient, safe and sustainable use of water and the protection of water resources and ecosystems around its sites. To ensure that the Group meets its water usage, supply and resource protection objectives, Sokor has water management strategies in place and maintains whole of site water balance.

Sokor is located in a tropical climatic region with high seasonal rainfall. As such, water used at Sokor is mainly supplied by rainfall runoff captured in water collection ponds on site. River water is only used when necessary, and under normal circumstances the amount drawn is smaller than that formed in the collection ponds. In particular, Sokor stores water in water collection ponds on site to ensure sufficient capacity remains in the ponds to capture rainfall runoff from the mining and processing areas.

During operations at Sokor, rainfall run-off water captured in the ponds is used in the processing of gold ore. The water from the ponds is treated after it is used before being discharged, if necessary. Sokor also recycles and reuses water to reduce the need to discharge operational water, minimising the potential impact that water discharge has on local communities and ecosystems. As such, no water is discharged to the environment unless necessary and is performed under controlled conditions.

A comprehensive surface and groundwater monitoring programme is implemented at Sokor. A third-party independent environmental consultant is engaged to monitor the water quality in the local river systems upstream and downstream from Sokor. Water level measurements, water extraction and sampling are routinely recorded according to a monitoring schedule designed to meet DOE's regulatory requirements. Data collected are regularly assessed to identify any impacts of the operations on local water resources.

In FY2022, there were no incidents of non-compliance with discharge limits.

Water Metrics[7]	FY2022
Total water withdrawn (megaliters)∞	**20,900**
Surface water withdrawn – freshwater Ω (megaliters)	8,900
Surface water withdrawn – other water (megaliters)	12,000
Total water consumed (megaliters)∞	**20,900**
Surface water consumed – freshwater Ω (megaliters)	**8,900**
Surface water consumed – other water (megaliters)	**12,000**
Total water discharged (megaliters)	
Surface water consumed – freshwater (megaliters)	∞
Surface water consumed – other water (megaliters)	∞
Water consumption intensity (megaliters/oz gold produced)	**5.4**

∞ Total amount of water withdrawn is the same as total amount of water consumed for the production stage with negligible amounts of water discharged.
Ω Freshwater is defined as ≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids while other water is defined as >1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids.

7 Volume of water consumed in workers' dormitory and Singapore corporate office are assessed as insignificant. Reported water metrics only include mining operations in Ulu Sokor.

Biodiversity Management

The biodiversity concerns for CNMC's operations involve water, air, flora, weeds, fauna, land use and rehabilitation, all of which are considered from the early stages of project development right through to operations and eventual closure.

Sokor incorporates biodiversity considerations into its environmental impact assessments. CNMC aims to conserve biodiversity by obtaining knowledge of local ecosystems. Prior to project development and expansion projects, we conducted environmental baseline studies, assessed potential impacts on the surrounding ecosystem, and we established the Environment Management Plan ("EMP") and monitoring programmes to minimise our impact on biodiversity over the life of the mine.

Sokor has a relatively low impact on biodiversity as it is located within a secondary forested area and most of its operations are carried out on leased land. Where impacts are unavoidable, rehabilitation measures are, or will be, undertaken to return disturbed land to a stable, self-sustaining landform compatible with the surrounding environment. For example, land is cleared using manual methods such as bulldozing and stacking of trees. By doing so, it prevents air pollution and preserves soil structure. In addition, the Group does not use fire to clear any areas.

CNMC has set aside a rehabilitation fund to support progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas Sokor's site. This includes planting grass and deploying trucks to water the roads. In addition, CNMC contributes to related government agencies to assist them in efforts to conserve biodiversity.

Waste Management

The main waste generated by CNMC's mining and processing operations is mineral waste, which includes waste rock and tailings. Waste rock is the overburden material that must be removed to enable access to the ore. Tailings are generated from the processing of ore and comprise mineral residue, processed water and reagents.

In line with our commitment to preserve and protect the environment and keep our workers and communities safe, CNMC continuously reviews its waste management processes and identifies opportunities for improvement. All mineral waste remains on site. For example, Sokor uses overburden to backfill its mines and fills roads with non-hazardous tailings.

At Sokor, overburden are removed to access the ore and subsequently placed in an overburden dump.

The correct placement of waste rocks is important for cost and environmental considerations. A key consideration for the waste rock dumps is to establish a final stable landform that blends in with the surrounding landscape and is capable of supporting a self-sustaining ecosystem. Research has been conducted to determine the best location for the spent ore dump, taking haulage costs and environmental issues into consideration.

The design of the dumps and the placement of waste rocks also takes into consideration other factors such as the physical and geochemical properties of the waste rocks and any low-grade ore that may also be stockpiled. Geochemical studies have been undertaken on the waste rocks and mineralised waste at Sokor, with the findings being considered in the dump design and operating procedures for waste rock management. Risks associated with the spent ore dump have been identified and are included in the EMP.

Spent ore management continues to be a high priority for CNMC and there are measures to ensure that its spent ore facilities are appropriately designed, operated and managed according to acceptable standards. Qualified engineers have designed the spent ore facilities to ensure that spent ores are contained and that any potential environmental impact is minimised. Risks associated with the spent ore facilities have been identified and included in the EMP.

The total volume of overburden and spent ore produced during FY2022 and the previous period are shown below:

Waste Metrics[8]	FY2022
Total amount of mineral waste generated (tonnes)	**759,461**
Overburden (tonnes)	379,626
Spent ore (tonnes)	379,835
Total amount of general waste generated, hazardous (tonnes)	**41**
Spent lubricating oil (tonnes)	**20**
Spent hydraulic oil (tonnes)	**3**
Disposed containers (tonnes)	41
Used oil filters (tonnes)	1
Total amount of general waste generated, non-hazardous (tonnes)	**
Total general waste directed to disposal≠ (tonnes)	**41**

** The Group does not track amount of non-hazardous waste.
≠ All general waste generated was collected by a vendor for offsite disposal.

The total amount of mineral waste generated in FY2022 was 759,461 tonnes, down from 3,029,469 tonnes in FY2021 mainly due to the temporarily halt of heap leach production activities which resulted from the absence of oxidised ore in commercially viable quantities. We will continue to improve our waste management practices to further reduce the generation of mineral waste in our production.

CNMC aims to avoid and minimise environmental incidents that may arise from its operations. In doing so, all incidents are recorded and full investigations are undertaken to ascertain the cause. Actions are then taken to avoid a repeat of such incidents. There were no reported environmental incidents in FY2022.

Environmental Targets and Performance

Segment	FY2022 Targets	Status	FY2022 Performance Update
Malaysian entities	Reduce energy intensity (kWh per oz of gold) from 2021 levels		The Group's energy intensity of 3,863kWh/oz of gold produced in FY2022 was around 11%, which is higher than FY2021. It is due to higher total energy consumption as a result of mining and transportation of base metal ore for production at flotation plant and lower gold output.
	Implement further waste management initiatives to reduce generation of mineral waste		The Group plans to expand its underground mining by constructing two brand new underground mine facilities in attempt to reduce the amount of overburden mineral waste.
	Zero spills		Zero spills in FY2022.

Status: Met Partially Met Not Met

FY2023 Targets	
Malaysian entities	Explore more energy efficient equipment and less carbon intensive fuels
	Implement further waste management initiatives to reduce generation of mineral waste
	Zero spills

8 Reported waste metrics only includes mining operations in Ulu Sokor as waste generated in the Singapore corporate office is insignificant.

SR25/40

Focus 4: Human Capital

The Group values the development of our employees and we seek to protect their wellbeing by maintaining a safe and healthy work environment. We ensure diversity in the workplace and are committed to providing fair compensation and opportunities to all employees regardless of age or gender.

Identified risks which can be applied to fulfil opportunities, if well managed:
- Risk of major injuries, ill health and injury
- High employee turnover

Workplace Health and Safety

CNMC has adequate workplace safety policies which address the control environment, risk assessment, information and communication, control activities and monitoring of our core business processes. This covers all workers and sub-contractors across our mining operations. Our policies include the following measures:

Ensuring that our site disaster management procedures are regularly updated and emergency response teams are in place and well-trained

Fostering a safety culture within the workplace where employees take ownership of workplace safety

Ensuring that all health, safety and environment ("HSE") expectations are clearly communicated to all contractors and that their management systems are randomly and regularly audited

We seek to continuously improve our safety policies and procedures, as well as the implementation of our safety measures. We endeavour to foster a safety culture that inculcates the mind-set that injuries are preventable, and we provide regular safety education and training to achieve this. Relevant health and safety personnel are responsible for conducting on-site site inspections, monitoring, audits and safety risk assessments. To reduce the risk of accidents, the results of the risk assessment will be analysed to identify crucial aspects of the Group's operations that require improvement in safety processes.

The Group also receives feedback on work-related hazards and hazardous situations from ground staff who communicate such concerns to their site supervisors and managers. In addition, workers may consult with the manager in-charge to remove themselves from work situations that they believe could cause injury or ill-health. Workers may also report such matters through the HSE committee meeting and complaint box. The Group takes into account staff feedback and findings of our safety inspections to evaluate, review and improve our HSE policy. Our Whistleblowing Policy also provides a transparent and confidential process for workers to report any work situations that they believe endanger the health and safety of an individual, as well as to raise any concerns about the HSE processes.

CNMC is committed to ensuring Sokor undergoes regular health and safety audits. During FY2022, CNMC continued to review and strengthen key areas of its Occupational Health and Safety Policy. Mine personnel continued to receive training and further up-skilled and broadened their safety and health knowledge to ensure a safer work environment. The trainings include safe work practices, chemical handling and safe lorry operations. Employees are also kept informed about OHS matters through information notices on the staff notice board. There is also a formal join management-employee health and safety committee that discusses HSE issues during committee meetings.

CNMC places significant importance on employee health and wellness and collaborates with external health organisations, including the Ministry of Health Malaysia, to provide employee wellness screenings and counselling events on site. CNMC has conducted prevention of dengue and malaria programmes which aims to raise awareness among workers and maintain the housekeeping of workers' quarters and living area. This was carried out to prevent and mitigate significant negative occupational health and safety impacts such as dengue and malaria that is directly linked to CNMC's operations and work environment.

CNMC has two in-house occupational health and safety ("OHS") officers to provide OHS-related advice to the Group, as well as brief workers on OHS matters and workplace hazards. To facilitate workers' access to the in-house OHS officers, contact details are made available to all on the staff notice board.

At Sokor, regular medical examinations are conducted pre-employment and annually for employees exposed to chemicals. The examinations are undertaken to monitor the health and wellbeing of employees, contractors and service providers, particularly with regard to their physical ability to undertake the work on site.

Health insurance benefit is a condition of employment in Malaysia. At CMNC, the overall responsibility for the management of employee health and wellbeing rests with the HSE Manager, who coordinates related efforts, reviews new health programme initiatives and manages existing health programmes.

We understand that despite our best efforts, accidents do happen. As such, we have implemented Transport and Emergency Management Plans at Sokor with on-site Emergency Response Teams to address emergency procedures in case of incidents. The Group treats all workplace incidents with utmost importance and priority. To minimise workplace incidents, the Group will conduct incident review to determine the necessary corrective actions and improvements. The Group has also determined work-related hazards that pose a risk of high-consequence injury through the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control ("HIRARC") process. To eliminate these hazards, the Group has installed signage onsite and provided briefings to raise awareness among workers.

We are pleased to have achieved zero significant workplace safety incidents. There were 2 recordable work-related ill health in FY2022 that relate to mild hearing disorder. The impacted workers received prompt medical attention and were transferred to a quieter work area to limit the exposure to loud noise. We have provided follow-up trainings on the required safety practices to prevent reoccurrence of similar incidents.

The following table provides information on the Group's health and safety performance for FY2022.

Health and Safety Metrics	Group
	FY2022
Number of hours worked	966,520
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injury	0
Number of high-consequence work-related injury (excluding fatalities)	0
Number of recordable work-related injuries	0
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related ill health	0
Number of recordable work-related ill health	2

Employee Diversity
CNMC believes that diversity is essential to its business and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, ancestry, social origin, political or other opinion, or any other bias. CNMC does not tolerate any form of racial, sexual or workplace harassment and values diversity within its workforce, and thus holds a commitment to the value of equality and treating one another with respect.

CNMC is conscious of the importance of ensuring a gender balance in its workforce and providing employment opportunities locally and regionally whenever possible.

As at the end of FY2022, Sokor's workforce consisted of 375 permanent employees which include office staff and site workers. While the Group hires mostly permanent employees, there are workers who are employed as our subcontractors who are assigned to sites under the Group's control. However, they do not contribute to the Group's workforce. As at 31 December 2022, the total number of workers who are not employees was 113. These workers include dump truck contractors, blasting, drilling and excavator operators, as well as security personnel.

A breakdown of the workforce at Sokor for FY2022 is presented in the table below:

Employee Diversity	Unit	FY2022
Total employees, all on permanent basis	Number	375
Full-time	Number	374
Part-time[9]	Number	1
Workforce by gender		
Female	Number	40
Male	Number	335
Workforce by region		
Singapore[1]	Number	13
Ulu Sokor	Number	362
Workforce age diversity		
Senior Management (<30 years old)	%	0
Senior Management (30-50 years old)	%	50
Senior Management (>50 years old)	%	50
Middle Management (<30 years old)	%	19
Middle Management (30-50 years old)	%	56
Middle Management (>50 years old)	%	25
Other employees (<30 years old)	%	45
Other employees (30-50 years old)	%	38
Other employees (>50 years old)	%	17
Workforce gender diversity - female		
Senior Management	%	25
Middle Management	%	56
Other employees	%	8
Workforce gender diversity - male		
Senior Management	%	75
Middle Management	%	44
Other employees	%	92

9 The part-time female staff is based in Singapore.

There is a low percentage of females employed at the mine site, as achieving gender parity continues to be a major challenge for the mining industry, given that most mining projects (including Sokor) are geographically remote and centred on shift work. We endeavour to increase the female to male ratio in the workforce where applicable to improve our workforce diversity.

Notwithstanding the low percentage of females across our operations, the Group takes an active role in reviewing its operations and decisions, in order to promote diversity, eliminate gender bias, and support equal opportunity. These principles apply equally to recruitment, opportunities for advancement, and remuneration policies. Equality of remuneration is also an important factor in retaining qualified employees.

Restatement:
The reported total number of employees in FY2021 was 350 which should have been 347. In our calculation of employees in FY2021, we had inadvertently included three employees who received salaries in both Singapore and Malaysia.

This change affects the disclosure for percentage of employee by age group reported in FY2021 with details as follows:

Data	FY2021 Published	FY2021 Corrected
<30 years old	40.4%	38.0%
30-50 years old	42.4%	42.7%
>50 years old	17.2%	19.3%

CNMC's Board consists of six Directors, one of whom is a female. The table below provides a breakdown of our Board's diversity by age and gender.

Board Diversity	FY2022	
	Number	%
Independent board directors	3	50
<30 years old	0	0
30-50 years old	0	0
51-70 years old	6	100
Male	5	83
Female	1	17

Employee Benefits and Development

The Group endeavours to build a high-retention workplace that is conducive for our employees to learn and grow. We implement and adhere to best practices regarding employee engagement, including fair remuneration, employee benefits, training and development programs, performance and career development reviews. We comply with local labour regulations, and our employees are remunerated above minimum wage. The ratio of the entry level wage for our Sokor operations to the Malaysian minimum wage for FY2022 for both female and male staff is 1.

CNMC has a Diversity Policy that documents its commitment to workplace diversity and recognises the benefits arising from the recruitment, development and retention of a talented, diverse and motivated workforce. CNMC's Board is responsible for reviewing all matters contained within the Diversity Policy.

CNMC seeks to develop the skills and expertise of its employees on a continuous basis through active employee relations, communication and learning. Employees have access to a variety of training options including conferences, short training courses, seminars and professional studies, which help to boost their skills and position them in good stead to take up challenges in the challenging business environment we operate in.

During FY2022, our employees in Malaysia participated in over 576 hours of training, which was higher compared to 277 hours in FY2021. The table below provides information on our staff training hours by gender and employment category.

Staff Training Metrics	FY2022
Total number of training hours conducted for all employees	633
Average training hours per employee	1.7
Average hours of training by gender	
Total number of training hours conducted for male employees	450
Average training hours per male employee	1.3
Total number of training hours conducted for female employees	183
Average training hours per female employee	4.6
Average training hours by employee category	
Total number of training hours conducted for senior management employees	90
Average training hours per senior management employee	11.3
Total number of training hours conducted for middle management employees	95
Average training hours per middle management employee	5.9
Total number of training hours conducted other employees	448
Average training hours per other employee	1.3

Regular review of the skills of our current workforce against future business requirements allow CNMC to take steps to train employees in the skills required for advancement.

CNMC recognises that timely and effective performance evaluation empowers employees to give their best. As such, managers and their team members meet at least once a year to review their performance and clarify performance objectives. As of FY2022, 100% staff in Malaysia received annual performance and career development review[10].

We take responsibility for the well-being of our employees and provide them with adequate healthcare benefits. Our Singapore permanent employees are entitled to group personal accident and group hospitalisation and surgical insurance, and our employees in Malaysia are entitled to group personal accident and medical reimbursements. In FY2022, there were no employees eligible for parental leave and hence no employees took parental leave.

Staff turnover rate was 24% in FY2022, up from 11% in FY2021. Our new hire rate was 32% during FY2022, up from 23% in FY2021. The table bellows data on our employment metrics for FY2022.

10 The 13 Singapore employees have been given timely performance feedback and coaching on a regular basis, and hence a formal performance appraisal review was not processed

Employment Metrics	FY2022	
	Number	Rate
Total new employee hire β	**122**	**33%**
New employee hire by age group		
<30 years old	82	67%
Between 30 and 50 years old	32	26%
>50 years old	8	7%
New employee hire by gender		
Female	115	94%
Male	7	6%
Total employee turnover	**92**	**25%**
Employee turnover by age group		
<30 years old	49	53%
Between 30 and 50 years old	32	35%
>50 years old	10	11%
Employee turnover by gender		
Female	83	90%
Male	9	10%
Employee turnover by region		
Singapore	1	1%
Sokor	91	99%

β All new employees were hired for Ulu Sokor

Socially Responsible Employer
The Group endeavours to be a socially responsible employer. CNMC has transparent mechanisms for reporting labour grievances, and these policies are communicated to all workers through dedicated training and visual materials, such as notices available widely at work sites.

The Group understands that there could be changes at our Sokor site which could result in changes in our employee's working hours and condition. Therefore, we have ensured that our employees are informed of the change at least one month prior to implementing the change.

The Group employs third-party security personnel in our Sokor site to allow CNMC to operate in a safe and productive manner while contributing to the security of local communities. We recognise that training security personnel in human rights can help to ensure their appropriate conduct towards third parties, particularly regarding the use of force. In FY2022, 100% of CNMC's outsourced security personnel were trained in human rights and their application to security.

Human Capital Targets and Performance

Segment	FY2022 Targets	Status	FY2022 Performance Update
Group	Zero significant workplace safety incidents	Met	Zero significant workplace safety incidents
	Zero incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 safety measures	Met	Zero incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 safety measures
	Zero reported incidents of discrimination or use of child labour	Met	Zero reported incidents of discrimination or use of child labour

Status: Met Partially Met Not Met

FY2023 Targets	
Group	Zero significant workplace safety incidents
	Zero reported incidents of discrimination, use of child labour and forced or compulsory labour
	Zero legal action related to breaches of employment and labour regulations

Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement

The Group believes in creating a positive impact on the communities and markets where we operate. This is achieved by investing into local infrastructure and creating opportunities for local businesses as well as prioritising local employment. As a responsible corporate citizen, CNMC is also committed to doing our part and giving back to the community.

Identified risks which can be applied to fulfil opportunities, if well managed:
- Risk of not being socially conscious in the local community
- Risks of losing talent who prefer to work for employer which prioritise corporate responsibility

Procurement Practices

CNMC positively contributes to its communities by creating opportunities for local businesses to provide goods and/or services to its mines. We recognise local suppliers' rights to tender for contracts and are committed to building strong relationships with these local providers.

The supply chain for mining and processing operations, such as those run by CNMC, is extensive and includes both direct and indirect suppliers to the mines. There are numerous suppliers for Sokor including consultants, contractors and sub-contractors, distributors of many materials required for mining and processing, manufacturers of various goods, primary producers for food supplies, and transport companies for materials and personnel.

CNMC is in favour of engaging local contractors for the provision of goods and services, subject to the contractor's capacity to deliver to CNMC's specifications and on commercially acceptable terms and conditions. In FY2022, 91% of our contractors were local Malaysian businesses. At Sokor, local and international procurement practices are managed through a purchasing procedure with priority given to local providers.

Indirect Economic Impact

The Group's economic impact goes beyond the scope of our organisation to include infrastructure investment supported that benefits the surrounding communities. During 2022, the Group maintains approximately 17 km logging track leading to our Sokor site within the District of Tanah Merah, Kelantan. The Group share the access of the logging track with users from other companies with operations around the area.

Local Communities

As a responsible corporate citizen, CNMC is committed to doing our part and giving back to the community. Besides an annual RM1 million cash contribution to fund education studies, we have been actively involved in various community services. In FY2022, we also made around RM140,000 cash donations to support disaster relief and sponsoring various festivals.

Local Employment

The Group actively seeks to hire senior management locally for our Singapore office and Malaysia operations. This includes individuals either born or who have the legal right to reside indefinitely in the same geographic market as the operation. The Group has identified individuals who are responsible for the Group's core management function to be assigned as part of the senior management. As of FY2022, 89% of the Group's senior management are local hires.

TCFD Index

TCFD Disclosure	Section reference
Governance	
a. Board's oversight of climate related risks.	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
b. Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks.	
Strategy	
a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	
c. Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 degree or lower scenario.	The Group is taking a phased approach to TCFD adoption. The Group will incorporate scenario analysis and planning into our subsequent sustainability reports when more information and tools are available for greater accuracy and relevant analysis.
Risk Management	
a. Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
b. Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	
c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	
Metrics and Targets	
a. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience
b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility The Group is evaluating other metrics that may potentially warrant inclusion as targets to manage climate-related risks. In line with SGX's phased implementation approach for TCFD adoption, the Group shall evaluate the need to quantify and monitor Scope 3 emissions in the subsequent sustainability report. We shall also continue to monitor our emissions before setting any quantitative emissions reduction targets.
c. Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	

GRI Content Index

Statement of use	CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 in accordance with the GRI Standards.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standards(s)	Not applicable

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">GRI Standard</th><th rowspan="2">Disclosure</th><th rowspan="2">Section Reference</th><th colspan="3">Omission</th></tr>
<tr><th>Requirement(s) Omitted</th><th>Reason</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Metrics and Targets</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="13">GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021</td><td>2-1 Organisational details</td><td>Organisational Profile
• Our Value Chain</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="5">No omission is permitted for these disclosures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-2 Entities included in the organisation’s sustainability reporting</td><td>About This Report
• Reporting Scope</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point</td><td>About This Report
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<tr><td>2-4 Restatements of information</td><td>About This Report
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<tr><td>2-5 External assurance</td><td>About This Report
• Assurance</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships</td><td>Organisational Profile
• Our Value Chain</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-7 Employees</td><td>Focus 4: Human Capital
• Employee Diversity</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-8 Workers who are not employees</td><td>Focus 4: Human Capital
• Employee Diversity</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-9 Governance structure and composition</td><td>Focus 1: Governance and Ethics
• ESG Governance and Statement of the Board</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body</td><td>Refer to Corporate Governance Report</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-11 Chair of the highest governance body</td><td>Refer to Corporate Governance Report</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts</td><td>Refer to Corporate Governance Report</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts</td><td>Focus 1: Governance and Ethics
• ESG Governance and Statement of the Board</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • ESG Governance and Statement of the Board Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience			
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	Refer to Corporate Governance Report			
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Whistleblowing Policy			
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • ESG Governance and Statement of the Board			
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Refer to Corporate Governance Report			
	2-19 Remuneration policies	Refer to Corporate Governance Report			
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	Refer to Corporate Governance Report			
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	-	a, b, c	Confidentiality constraints	We will disclose this metric in FY2024.
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Sustainability Statement by CEO			
	2-23 Policy commitments	Focus 1 to 5			
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	Focus 1 to 5			
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	Focus 1 to 5			
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Whistleblowing Policy			
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Corporate Governance			
	2-28 Membership associations	CNMC is member of the following: • Singapore Business Federation • Singapore National Employers Federation			
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder Engagement			
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	-	a, b	Not applicable	We did not sign any collective bargaining agreements with employees.

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Material topics					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Materiality Assessment			
	3-2 List of material topics	Materiality Assessment			
Governance and Ethics					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics			
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Business Ethics, Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud			
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Business Ethics, Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud	d, e	Not applicable	While there is no formal anti-corruption training, the policies and procedures are communicated to relevant stakeholders.
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Business Ethics, Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud			
GRI 207: Tax 2019	207-1 Approach to tax	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Tax Compliance			
	207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Tax Compliance			
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics • Tax Compliance			
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting	-	a, b, c	Information unavailable	We have not started collating data for this reporting
Climate Change Resilience					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience			
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Refer to Annual Report page 89 to 90			
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Focus 2: Climate Change Resilience			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	-	a, b, c, d, e	Not applicable	Not applicable to the regions where we operate.
	201-4 Financial assistance received from government	Refer to Annual Report page 126			
Environmental Responsibility					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility			
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Energy and Emissions Management			
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organisation	-	a, b, c	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
	302-3 Energy intensity	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Energy and Emissions Management			
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	-	a, b, c, d	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	-	a, b, c	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Water Management			
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Water Management			
	303-3 Water withdrawal	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Water Management			
	303-4 Water discharge	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Water Management			
	303-5 Water consumption	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Water Management			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	-	a	Not applicable	Not applicable to CNMC's operations.
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Biodiversity Management			
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	-	a, b, c, d	Not applicable	Not applicable to CNMC's operations.
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	-	a	Not applicable	Not applicable to CNMC's operations.
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Energy and Emissions Management			
	305-2 Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	-	a, b, c, d, e, f, g	Not applicable	Our electricity use is insignificant.
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	-	a, b, c, d, e, f, g	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Energy and Emissions Management			
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	-	a, b, c, d, e	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	-	a, b, c, d	Not applicable	We do not produces or use ODS in its processes and products.
	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	-	a, b, c	Information unavailable	We have not started tracking this metric and shall start tracking in FY2023.
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Waste Management			
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Waste Management			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
	306-3 Waste generated	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Waste Management			
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	-	a, b, c, d, e	Information unavailable	Metric is currently not tracked, management may disclose in the subsequent years.
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Waste Management			
Human Capital					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Focus 4: Human Capital			
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
	401-3 Parental leave	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
GRI 402: Labor/ Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	Focus 4: Human Capital • Socially Responsible Employer			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-3 Occupational health services	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-9 Work-related injuries	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
	403-10 Work-related ill health	Focus 4: Human Capital • Workplace Health and Safety			
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Benefits and Development			
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Focus 4: Human Capital • Employee Diversity			
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	-	a, b	Not applicable	Different job functions, duties and level of responsibilities for both genders hence information is non-comparable between female and male.

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section Reference	Omission		
			Requirement(s) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Focus 4: Human Capital • Socially Responsible Employer			
GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	Focus 4: Human Capital • Socially Responsible Employer			
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour	Focus 4: Human Capital • Socially Responsible Employer			
GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Focus 4: Human Capital • Socially Responsible Employer			
Social and Community Engagement					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement			
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement • Local Employment			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement • Indirect Economic Impact			
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement • Procurement Practices			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement • Procurement Practices			
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility • Biodiversity Management Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement • Local Communities			
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	-	a	Not applicable	No negative impact identified.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (the "**Company**" and together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") is committed to ensuring that high standards of corporate governance are practiced within the Group. We believe that good corporate governance principles and practices help to promote corporate transparency, accountability and integrity, whilst at the same time, protect and enhance shareholders' interests.

The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist (the "**Catalist Rules**") requires all listed companies to describe in their Annual Reports, their corporate governance practices, with specific reference to the principles of the Code of Corporate Governance dated 6 August 2018 (and last amended on 11 January 2023) (the "**Code**").

The Company is pleased to report on its corporate governance practices and activities as required by the Code (this "**Report**"). However, this Report should be read as a whole as other sections of this Report may also have an impact on the specific disclosures.

Statement of Compliance

The Board confirms that for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("FY2022"), the Company has generally adhered to the principles and provisions as set out in the Code, save as otherwise explained below.

BOARD MATTERS

As at the date of this Report, the Board comprises the following members, all of whom have the appropriate core competencies, and diversity of experience needed to enable them to effectively contribute to the Group.

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye (Chairman and Executive Director)
Mr Choo Chee Kong (Vice Chairman and Executive Director)
Mr Lim Kuoh Yang (Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director)
Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck (Lead Independent Director)
Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan (Independent Director)
Ms Gan Siew Lian (Independent Director)

A description of the background and profile of each director is presented in the "Board of Directors" section on pages 10 to 13 of this Annual Report.

<u>The Board's Conduct of Affairs</u>

Principle 1: The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the company.

Primary function of the Board

The primary function of the Board is to provide effective leadership and direction to enhance the long-term value of the Group to its shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board oversees the business affairs of the Group and has the overall responsibility for reviewing its strategic plans and performance objectives, financial plans and annual budget, key operational initiatives, major funding and investment proposals, financial performance, and corporate governance practices.

In addition, the principal duties of the Board include the following:

(a) to ensure that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives and to monitor the performance of the Group's management (the "**Management**");

(b) to establish a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed, including safeguarding of shareholders' interests and the Group's assets; and

(c) to set the Company's values and standards, and ensuring that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met.

All Directors exercise due diligence and independent judgement. The Board has put in place a code of conduct and ethics, which sets an appropriate tone-from-the-top, desired organisational culture, and ensures proper accountability within the Group. Every Director is expected, in the course of carrying out his duties, to act in good faith to provide insights and objectively make decisions in the interest of the Company. Any director facing a conflict of interests will recuse himself from discussions and decisions involving the issue of conflict.

Delegation of authority by the Board

In recognition of the high standard of accountability to the Company's shareholders, the functions of the Board are carried out either directly by the Board or through the Board committees namely, the Audit Committee ("**AC**"), the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**"). Each of these committees has its own written terms of reference and is chaired by an independent director.

The Board committees report their activities regularly to the Board and minutes of the Board committees are also regularly provided to the Board. The Board accepts that while these Board committees have the authority to examine particular issues and report back to the Board with their decisions and recommendations, the ultimate responsibility on all matters lies with the Board.

Directors' attendance at Board and Board committee meetings in FY2022

The Board meets at least twice a year. Additional meetings are convened as and when required. In between Board meetings, other important matters will be tabled for the Board's approval by way of circulating resolutions in writing.

The Company's Constitution (the "**Constitution**") allows Directors to participate in a Board meeting via telephonic conference. The number of Board and Board committee meetings held in the current financial year and the attendance of Directors during these meetings are as follows:

	Board	Audit Committee	Nominating Committee	Remuneration Committee
No. of meetings held	2	2	1	1
		No. of meetings attended		
Directors				
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	2	–	–	–
Choo Chee Kong	2	–	–	–
Lim Kuoh Yang	2	–	–	–
Kuan Cheng Tuck	2	2	1	1
Tan Poh Chye Allan	2	2	1	1
Gan Siew Lian	2	2	1	1

Directors with multiple board representations will ensure that sufficient time and attention are given to the affairs of the Group. The NC also considers whether a Director had previously served on the board of a company with an adverse track record or with a history of irregularities or is or was under investigation by regulators. Where necessary, the NC will seek clarity on the Director's involvement therein and assess whether his resignation from the board of any such company casts any doubt on his qualification and ability to act as a Director of the Company.

The Company recognises that the flow of relevant, complete and accurate information on a timely basis is critical for the Board to discharge its duties effectively. The Management provides the Board with half yearly management accounts, as well as relevant background or explanatory information relating to the matters that would be discussed at the Board meetings, prior to the scheduled meetings. All directors are also furnished with updates on the financial position and any material developments of the Group as and when necessary.

The Board has separate and independent access to the Company Secretary and the Management at all times. The Board will have independent access to professional advice when required at the Company's expense, subject to the approval of the Executive Chairman.

Under the direction of the Executive Chairman and after consultation with the Management, the Company Secretary facilitates information flow within the Board and Board committees and between the Management and non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary attends all meetings of the Board and Board committees and ensures that all Board procedures are followed and applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The minutes of all Board and Board committee meetings are circulated to the Board. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the approval of the Board as a whole.

Matters which require Board approval

The approval of the Board is required for matters such as corporate restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, material acquisitions or disposals of assets, major corporate policies on key areas of operations, corporate actions such as share issuance, declaration of interim dividends and proposal of final dividends, and interested person transactions.

Induction and training of Directors

The Company will conduct orientation programmes for newly appointed Directors to ensure that they are familiar with the Group's structure, business and governance policies. All directors who have no prior experience as a director of a listed company will undergo training and/or briefing on the roles and responsibilities as director of a listed company as prescribed by the SGX-ST within one year from his date of appointment to the Board. Newly appointed Directors are given a formal letter explaining their duties and obligations as Directors of the Company. No new Director was appointed to the Board during FY2022.

At each Board meeting, the Directors will receive updates from the Management on the business and strategic developments of the Group, industry developments, analyst and media commentaries on matters related to the Company. The Directors may, at any time, visit the Group's mining sites in order to gain a better understanding of its business operations. Changes to regulations and accounting standards are monitored closely by the Management. During FY2022, the Directors were briefed by KPMG LLP on the developments in financial reporting standards and the changes that affect the Group.

The Company will arrange for appropriate training such as courses and seminars for the Directors as and when needed. The Company encourages the Directors to update themselves on new rules and regulations, as well as on any revisions, amendments or updates to laws or regulations and attend courses relating to the gold mining industry. The Company also informs Directors of and encourages them to attend relevant training programmes conducted by the SGX-ST, Singapore Business Federation, Singapore Institute of Directors and other business and financial institutions and consultants.

In FY2022, all the Directors attended the "Environmental, Social and Governance Essentials (Core)" course conducted by Singapore Institute of Directors. Other courses and seminars attended by the Directors include the "Workshops on Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures" course jointly conducted by Global Compact Network Singapore and the SGX-ST, and "The Board in Strategy Formulation" course conducted by Singapore Institute of Legal Education.

Board Composition and Guidance

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.

Independence

The Board consists of six Directors, of whom three are considered independent by the Board, namely Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Ms Gan Siew Lian.

Prof Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye is our Executive Chairman. The Company notes that Provision 2.2 of the Code requires that Independent Directors should make up a majority of the Board where the Chairman is not independent and that Provision 2.3 of the Code requires that non-Executive Directors make up a majority of the Board. However, the Board is of the opinion that there is a strong independent element on the Board and considering the Group's current size and operations, it is not necessary nor cost-effective to have Independent Directors or non-Executive Directors make up a majority of the Board. Accordingly, the Board is of the view that the Company complies with Principle 2 of the Code.

The independence of each Director is reviewed annually by the NC. Each Independent Director is required to complete a checklist annually to confirm his independence. The checklist is drawn up based on the guidelines provided in the Code and its accompanying Practice Guidance, as well as the circumstances provided for under Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules. The NC adopts the Code's definition of what constitutes an "independent" Director in its review. The NC takes into account, amongst other things, whether a Director has relationships with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers, and if so, whether such relationships could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the Director's independent business judgment in the best interests of the Company.

Prior to 11 January 2023, the Catalist Rules provided that a director who has served for an aggregate period of more than nine years was to be regarded as non-independent, unless the two-tier vote exception applied. With effect from 11 January 2023, the two-tier vote exception is no longer available and a director will not be independent if he has been a director for more than nine years. However, a director who crosses the nine-year mark may continue to be considered independent until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company. Such revised rule will take effect from the annual general meeting for the financial year ending on or after 31 December 2023. As all the three Independent Directors have exceeded the tenure limit, the Company has started taking steps to identify suitable replacements before the annual general meeting in 2024.

The NC and the Board determine annually whether a Director who has served on the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment, is independent, taking into account the need for progressive refreshing of the Board. The Board observes that the Independent Directors who have served on the Board for more than nine years have been exercising independent judgement in the best interests of the Company in the discharge of their duties and should continue to be deemed independent until the annual general meeting of the Company for the financial year ending 31 December 2023. The Board recognises the contribution of the Independent Directors who over time have developed deep insights into the Group's business and operations, and who are therefore able to provide invaluable contributions to the Board. It is also noted that each of them is able to exercise objective judgement on commercial and corporate governance matters independently. As such, the Board would propose to extend the term and retain the services of the Director rather than lose the benefit of his or her contribution. After due consideration and careful assessment, the NC and the Board are of the view that Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Ms Gan Siew Lian continue to be independent, notwithstanding that they have served on the Board for more than nine years. Nevertheless, the Company has started taking steps to identify suitable replacements for them before the annual general meeting of the Company in 2024.

Board size, composition and diversity

The Board has reviewed the present size of the Board and the Board committees and is satisfied that the current size facilitates effective decision-making and is appropriate for the nature and scope of the Group's operations. The composition of the Board and Board committees is reviewed annually by the NC to ensure that the Board and the Board committees have the appropriate mix of expertise and experience. The NC is of the view that the current Board and Board committees comprise high caliber individuals with expertise, knowledge, skills and experience in areas relating to finance, accounting, legal and business strategy which provide for the effective functioning of the Board. The NC is of the view that no individual or small group of individuals dominate the Board's decision-making.

The Company recognises that diversity in the composition of the Board will provide a broader range of insights and perspectives needed to attain strategic objectives and sustainable development. The Company is committed to ensuring that the Board comprises Directors who, as a group, provide an appropriate balance and mix of skills, industry and business experience, gender, age, ethnicity and culture, and other distinguishing qualities. A diverse Board will mitigate groupthink and ensure that the Company has the opportunity to benefit from all available talent.

Aside from skill diversity, the NC also reviewed other aspects of diversity such as gender and age and was satisfied that the Board and the Board committees comprise Directors who as a group provide an appropriate balance and mix of skills, knowledge and experience in the areas, including but not limited to corporate governance, legal, financial and risk management.

The Company has in place a Board Diversity Policy that sets out the framework and approach for the Board to set its qualitative and measurable quantitative objectives for achieving diversity, and to periodically assess the progress in achieving these objectives.

The Board understands pursuant to amendments made to 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules, all independent directors who have served for more than nine years will no longer be considered independent after the Annual General Meeting for the financial year ending on or after 31 December 2023. The following is the Company's plans and timelines, together with the progress, for achieving better diversity on its Board:

Targets	**Progress**
Replace all Independent Directors who have served for more than nine years by the Company's annual general meeting in 2024.	The Company has started taking steps to identify suitable Independent Director candidates to ensure smooth transition by the Company's annual general meeting in 2024.
Improve skills and experience diversity by appointing new Independent Directors with core competencies not present on the current Board by end of FY2023.	The Company will take this into consideration when identifying suitable candidates to replace the current Independent Directors.

Role of Independent Directors

The role of the three Independent Directors is particularly important in ensuring that all the strategies and objectives proposed by the Management are fully discussed and examined, and that they take into account the long-term interests of the shareholders and the Group's employees.

During FY2022, the Independent Directors had met without the presence of Management. Where necessary, the Independent Directors will communicate to discuss matters related to the Group, including the performance of the Management. Where appropriate, the Lead Independent Director provides feedback to the Executive Chairman after such meetings.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The roles of the Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") are separate to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability, and greater capacity of the Board for decision-making. Mr Lim Kuoh Yang, the CEO, is the son of Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye, the Executive Chairman.

The Group's Executive Chairman, Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye, is responsible for formulating the Group's strategic plans and policies. He also plays a key role in developing the business of the Group, maintaining strategic relations with the Group's business partners and providing the Group with strong leadership and vision. He also, with the assistance of the Company Secretary and in consultation with Management, sets the agenda for Board meetings and ensures that the said meetings are held as and when it is necessary and that the Directors are provided with complete, adequate and timely information. In addition, he provides guidance, advice and leadership to the Board and the Management.

The Group's CEO, Mr Lim Kuoh Yang, is responsible for implementing the strategic plans and policies as well as managing the operations of the Group. He is also responsible for reporting to the Board on all aspects of the Group's operations and performance, providing quality leadership and guidance to the employees of the Group and managing effective communication with the media, shareholders, regulators and the public. He also takes a leading role in the Company's drive to achieve and maintain a high standard of corporate governance.

The Company notes that Provision 3.3 of the Code requires the Board to have a lead independent director to provide leadership in situations where the Chairman is conflicted, and especially when the Chairman is not independent. As Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye is the Executive Chairman, and in view of the relationship between the Executive Chairman and the CEO, the Board has appointed Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck as the Lead Independent Director to ensure that a separate channel of communication is always available to shareholders in the event that contact through normal channels of the Executive Chairman, the CEO or the Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") have failed to resolve their concerns or where such channel of communication is considered inappropriate.

Board Membership

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

NC composition and key terms of reference

The Company has established the NC to make recommendations to the Board on all board appointments and re-appointments. The NC comprises Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan, Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Ms Gan Siew Lian, all of whom are considered independent. The chairman of the NC is Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan. The Lead Independent Director is a member of the NC.

The key terms of reference of the NC include:

(a) to make recommendations to the Board on all board appointments and re-appointments (including the appointment of alternate Directors, if any), and recommending to the Board re-nominations of existing Directors for re-election in accordance with the Company's Constitution, having regard to the Director's contribution and performance such as attendance record, preparedness, intensity of participation and candour at meetings, and taking into consideration the value of diversity on the Board, the composition and progressive renewal of the Board;

(b) to make recommendations, where necessary, to the Board on all relevant matters relating to the review of succession plans for the Directors, in particular, for the Executive Chairman and CEO and key management personnel;

(c) to ensure all Directors submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals and at least once every three years;

(d) to determine annually, and as and when circumstances require, whether a Director is independent, bearing in mind the guidelines of the Code;

(e) in respect of a Director who has multiple board representations on various companies, to decide whether or not such Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company, having regard to the competing time commitments that are faced when serving on multiple boards;

(f) to review training and professional development programs for the Board;

(g) to decide how the Board's performance is to be evaluated and propose an objective performance criteria, subject to the approval by the Board, which address how the Board has enhanced long term shareholders' value; and

(h) to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by the Executive Chairman and each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board.

Each member of the NC shall abstain from voting on any resolution and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the NC in respect of matters in which he is interested.

The NC determines annually, and as and when circumstances require, whether a director is independent, taking into consideration the disclosures by the Directors of any relationships with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial shareholders or its officers and the checklist completed by each Independent Director to confirm his or her independence. Such checklist is drawn up based on the guidelines provided in the Code and its accompanying Practice Guidance, as well as the circumstances provided for under Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules. Having made its review, the NC is of the view that Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Ms Gan Siew Lian have satisfied the criteria for independence.

Directors' time commitments and multiple directorships

The Board is satisfied that each Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company despite some of the Directors holding multiple board representations in other listed companies. As such, the Board does not propose to set the maximum number of listed company board representations which Directors may hold until such need arises. The NC will continue to review from time to time the board representations of each Director to ensure that the Directors continue to meet the demands of the Group and are able to discharge their duties adequately. Currently, the Company does not have alternate directors.

Process for selection and appointment of new directors

Where the need for a new Director arises, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new Director with particular skills or to replace a retiring Director, the NC will be responsible for nominating the new Director. The NC has put in place a formal process which increases the transparency in identifying and evaluating the nominees for directors. The NC leads the process and makes recommendations to the Board as follows:

(a) the NC will evaluate the candidates according to an objective criteria for the assessment which includes the candidate's prior experience as a director of a listed company, expertise to contribute to the Group and its businesses, taking into account the value of diversity on the Board, integrity, ability to commit time and effort to carry out duties and responsibilities effectively and decision-making skills;

(b) the NC may procure the assistance of independent third parties such as search consultants to source for potential candidates, if needed, and Directors are also encouraged to propose candidates based on their personal contacts to the Board for consideration;

(c) the NC will evaluate the skills, knowledge and experience of the Board and determine the role and the desirable competencies for a particular appointment and arrange to meet up with the short-listed candidates to ensure that the candidates are aware of the expectations and the level of commitment required; and

(d) the NC then makes recommendations to the Board for approval.

Process for re-appointment and re-election of directors

Article 117 of the Constitution provides that at each annual general meeting, one third of the Directors for the time being shall retire from office by rotation. Each Director shall retire at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. Under Article 122 of the Constitution, Directors appointed by the Board during the financial year, shall only hold office until the next annual general meeting, and thereafter be eligible for re-election at the Company's annual general meeting.

The NC has recommended to the Board that Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan be nominated for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting under Article 117 of the Constitution. In making the recommendation, the NC had considered the Directors' overall contribution and performance based on the assessment parameters.

Key information regarding Directors

Key information regarding the Directors, including their shareholdings in the Company, is set out on pages 10 to 13 and page 82 of this Annual Report.

Mr Choo Chee Kong, the Vice Chairman and Executive Director of the Company, holds an indirect interest of less than 3% in the issued share capital of CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd.. Save as aforesaid, none of the Directors hold shares in the subsidiaries of the Company.

The dates of initial appointment and last re-election of each Director, together with his or her directorships in other listed companies and other principal commitments, are set out below:-

Director	**Date of initial appointment**	**Date of last re-election**	**Current directorships in listed companies (other than the Company)**	**Past directorships in listed companies (preceding three years)**	**Other principal commitments**
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	20 September 2011	29 April 2022	None	None	None
Choo Chee Kong	20 September 2011	29 April 2022	None	None	CytoMed Therapeutics Limited (Chairman and Director)
Lim Kuoh Yang	11 August 2011	30 April 2021	None	None	None
Kuan Cheng Tuck	20 September 2011	26 June 2020	- Kori Holdings Limited - Karin Technology Holdings Limited	None	- KCT Consulting Pte. Ltd. (Director)
Tan Poh Chye Allan	20 September 2011	26 June 2020	- Nico Steel Holdings Limited - Vibropower Corporation Limited - Ecowise Holdings Limited	None	- Altum Law Corporation
Gan Siew Lian	1 July 2012	30 April 2021	None	None	- Philips Singapore Pte Ltd (Regional Change Manager for Asia)

Board Performance

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of the effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.

The Board's performance is linked to the overall performance of the Group. The Board ensures that the Company is in compliance with the applicable laws, and members of our Board are required to act in good faith, with due diligence and care, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

The NC is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the Board committees, and for assessing the contribution of the Chairman and each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board. The NC has established a review process and proposed objective performance criteria set out in assessment checklists which are approved by the Board. The NC assesses the Board's and the Board committee's effectiveness as a whole by completing a Board Assessment Checklist, which takes into consideration factors such as the Board's structure, conduct of meetings, risk management and internal control, the Board's relationship with the Management, as well as the Board committee's performance in relation to discharging their responsibilities. The NC also assesses the Board's performance based on a set of quantitative criteria and financial performance indicators as well as share price performance. The NC assesses the individual Directors' performance by completing an Individual Director Assessment Checklist, which takes into consideration factors such as commitment of time for meetings, level of participation and contribution at such meetings and the technical knowledge of the Directors. The performance criteria are not subject to changes from year to year. Nonetheless, where circumstances deem it necessary for any of the criteria to be changed, the Board will justify such changes.

Based on the aforementioned assessment conducted, the NC is of the view that, for FY2022, the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Board committees, as well as the contribution by the Chairman and each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board were satisfactory.

The Board and the NC have endeavoured to ensure that Directors appointed to the Board possess the background, experience, business knowledge, finance and management skills critical to the Group's business. They have also ensured that each Director, with his special contributions, brings to the Board an independent and objective perspective to enable balanced and well-considered decisions to be made.

No external facilitator was used in the evaluation process.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

Principle 6: The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

The RC makes recommendations to the Board on the framework of remuneration, and the specific remuneration packages for each Director as well as for the key management personnel.

The RC comprises Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan, Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Ms Gan Siew Lian, all of whom are considered independent. The Chairman of the RC is Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan.

The key terms of reference of the RC include:

(a) to recommend to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Directors and key management personnel, and to determine specific remuneration packages for each executive Director and any key management personnel. The RC shall cover all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to Director's fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits in kind. If necessary, the RC shall seek expert advice inside and/or outside the Company on the remuneration of all Directors and/or key management personnel;

(b) to review the reasonableness and fairness of the termination clauses in the Directors' or key management personnel's contracts of service, with a view to be fair and avoid rewarding poor performance as well as to review and recommend to the Board the terms of renewal of the service contracts, bearing in mind that they should not be excessively long or contain onerous removal clauses; and

(c) to administer any long-term incentive schemes including share schemes which may be implemented by the Company, and to consider whether any Director should be eligible for benefits under such long-term incentive schemes.

Each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolution and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the RC in respect of matters in which he or she is interested.

The total remuneration of the employees who are related to the Directors will be reviewed annually by the RC to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scopes and level of responsibilities. In the event that a member of the RC is related to the employee under review, he or she will abstain from such review.

The RC has access to appropriate external expert advice in relation to executive compensation, if necessary. In FY2022, no remuneration consultants were engaged.

Level and Mix of Remuneration

Principle 7: The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.

Remuneration of Executive Directors and key management personnel

The remuneration packages for the Executive Directors and key management personnel are structured to link rewards to corporate and individual performance. The performance related elements of remuneration form a significant portion of the total remuneration package in order to align the Executive Directors' and key management personnels' interests with those of the shareholders and promote the long-term success of the Company. The RC will also take into consideration the pay and employment conditions within the industry and comparable companies.

The remuneration for the Executive Directors and key management personnel comprises a basic salary component and a variable component which is a discretionary bonus that is based on the performance of the Group as a whole and their individual performances. There are no pre-determined performance conditions for the discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus for the Executive Directors and key management personnel will be recommended by the RC and is subject to approval by the Board, which is based on qualitative criteria (including leadership, people development, commitment, teamwork, current market and industry practices) and quantitative criteria (including production, profit after tax and relative financial performance of the Group to its industry peers).

The Company also ensures that the remuneration is appropriate to attract, retain and motivate the Directors to provide good stewardship of the Company and key management personnel to successfully manage the Company for the long term. No Director is involved in any discussion relating to his own remuneration, terms and conditions of service, and the review of his performance.

The Executive Directors have each entered into a service agreement with the Company, under which terms of their employment are stipulated. There are no excessively long or onerous removal clauses in these service agreements. The employment of each Executive Director shall be automatically renewed on a year-to-year basis on such terms and conditions as the parties may agree. Either party may terminate the service agreement by giving to the other party not less than six months' notice in writing, or in lieu of notice, payment of an amount equivalent to six months' salary based on the Executive Director's last drawn monthly salary. There is no profit-sharing provision in the service agreements of the three Executive Directors.

The RC is of the view that it is currently not necessary to use contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from the Executive Directors and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial statements, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company or the Group.

Remuneration of Independent Directors

The Independent Directors receive Directors' fees in accordance with their contributions, taking into account factors such as effort and time spent and their responsibilities. The Directors' fees are recommended by the RC and endorsed by the Board for approval by the shareholders of the Company at the annual general meeting. Except as disclosed in this Annual Report, the Independent Directors do not receive any remuneration from the Company.

Disclosure on Remuneration

Principle 8: The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

The Board's objective in setting the Group's remuneration policies is to provide maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high-quality forward-thinking Board and executive team. This is achieved by remunerating directors and executives fairly and appropriately based on the Group's strategy, financial and operating performance in order to align with shareholder wealth creation.

After reviewing the industry practice and analysing the advantages and disadvantages of disclosing the Directors' remuneration in dollar terms, the Company believes that such disclosure would be prejudicial to its business interest, given the highly competitive environment of the industry. After taking into account the aforesaid reasons for non-disclosure, the Board is of the view that the current disclosure of the remuneration presented herein in this Annual Report is sufficient to provide shareholders information on the Group's remuneration policies, as well as the level and mix of remuneration. Accordingly, the Board is of the view that the Company complies with Principle 8 of the Code.

The breakdown of the remuneration of the Directors and key management personnel for FY2022 is set out as below:

Remuneration of Directors for FY2022

Remuneration Band and Name of Director	Base/Fixed Salary	Director's Fees	Bonus	Total
Between S$750,000 and S$1,000,000 per annum				
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye[(1)]	100%	–	–	100%
Between S$250,000 and S$500,000 per annum				
Choo Chee Kong	100%	–	–	100%
Lim Kuoh Yang[(1)]	100%	–	–	100%
Below S$250,000 per annum				
Kuan Cheng Tuck	–	100%	–	100%
Tan Poh Chye Allan	–	100%	–	100%
Gan Siew Lian	–	100%	–	100%

(1) Mr Lim Kuoh Yang is the son of Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye, the Chairman and Executive Director.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Remuneration Band and Name of key management personnel	Base/Fixed Salary	Bonus	Total
Between S$250,000 and S$500,000 per annum			
Kan Wai Khen	91%	9%	100%
Below S$250,000 per annum			
Cheam Chee Chian	100%	–	100%
Lim Kwang Hui	100%	–	100%
Ang Kee Har	100%	–	100%

Given the size of the Group's operations, the Company had identified four key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO of the Company) as above. The annual aggregate remuneration paid and payable to the four key management personnel of the Group (who are not Directors or the CEO of the Company) in FY2022 was S$636,786.

There are no termination or retirement benefits or post-employment benefits that are granted to the Directors, the CEO and the key management personnel.

Remuneration of employees who are immediate family members of a Director or the CEO

Save as disclosed above, there were no employees who were substantial shareholders of the Company or who were the immediate family members of any Director, the CEO or a substantial shareholder of the Company and whose remuneration exceeded S$100,000 in FY2022.

The Company did not have in place any share incentive schemes for FY2022.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Risk Management and Internal Controls

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its shareholders.

Risk Management

The Group currently does not have a separate Risk Management Committee but the Management regularly reviews the Group's operational and business activities to identify areas of significant business risks as well as appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks. The Management reviews all the significant control policies and procedures and highlights all significant findings and matters to the Directors and the AC. The Board is ultimately responsible for the Group's risk management and determines the nature and extent of significant risks which the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and value creation.

The Company, together with the internal auditors, has formalised the Group's Risk Governance and Internal Control Framework Manual to facilitate the Board in identifying key operational, strategic, financial, compliance and information technology risks with reference to the Company's business goals, strategies and corporate philosophy. With the formalisation of the Group's Risk Governance and Internal Control Framework Manual, the Company's risk tolerance levels were established and adopted. The Board oversees the Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Group's risk management and internal control systems. The internal auditor has also evaluated the effectiveness of the internal controls implemented to manage the identified risks based on the results of the risk assessment process executed.

Internal Controls

The effectiveness of the internal control systems and procedures are monitored by the Management. The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but also recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities, as a system is designed to manage and mitigate rather than eliminate risks altogether. As such, the internal control framework can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, whether due to errors or fraud.

Apart from the above, the AC also commissions and reviews the findings of internal controls or any infringement of any Singapore laws, rules or regulations which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results and/or financial position. The Board reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls on an annual basis. In FY2022, Crowe Horwath First Trust Risk Advisory Pte Ltd was engaged to conduct reviews of the Group's material internal controls and to test if the controls were properly implemented.

The Board has received assurance from the CEO and the CFO (a) that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances; and (b) that the Group's risk management and internal control systems are adequate and effective to address the financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks in the context of the current scope of the Group's business operations.

Based on the assurance from the CEO and CFO referred to in the preceding paragraph, the framework of risk management and internal controls established and maintained by the Group, the review performed by the Management and the AC, the work performed by the internal auditors and the review undertaken by the external auditors as part of their statutory audit, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems were effective and adequate as at 31 December 2022.

Audit Committee

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee which discharges its duties objectively.

The AC comprises Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Ms Gan Siew Lian, all of whom are considered independent. The chairman of the AC is Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck. No former partner or director of the Company's existing audit firm or auditing corporation is a member of the AC. The members of the AC have sufficient accounting or financial management expertise, as interpreted by the Board in its business judgment, to discharge the AC's functions.

The AC assists the Board in discharging its responsibility in safeguarding the Company's assets, maintaining adequate accounting records, and developing and maintaining effective systems of internal controls with an overall objective to ensure that the Management has created and maintained an effective control environment in the Group. The AC will provide a channel of communication between the Board, the Management and the external and internal auditors of the Company on matters relating to audit.

The Directors recognise the importance of corporate governance and in offering high standards of accountability to the shareholders. The AC will meet at least half-yearly. The key terms of reference of the AC include:-

(a) reviewing the audit plans and scope of work of the external auditors and the internal auditors, including the results of the external and internal auditors' review and evaluation of the Group's system of internal controls, the management letters on the internal controls and the Management's response, and monitoring the implementation of the internal control recommendations made by the external and internal auditors;

(b) reviewing and reporting to the Board at least annually the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risk management systems, prior to the incorporation of such results in the Company's annual report;

(c) reviewing the interim financial results and annual consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report on the annual consolidated financial statements, and discussing any significant adjustments, major risk areas, changes in accounting policies and practices, significant financial reporting issues and judgements, compliance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) as well as compliance with the Catalist Rules and other statutory or regulatory requirements, concerns and issues arising from their audits including any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss in the absence of Management to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Group and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance, where necessary, before submission to the Board for approval;

(d) making recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders with regard to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors, and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;

(e) reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness, scope and results of the external and internal audit and the independence and objectivity of the external and internal auditors, and where the external auditor also provides a substantial volume of non-audit services to the Company, keeping the nature and extent of such services under review;

(f) reviewing the internal controls and procedures and ensuring co-ordination between the external auditors and the Management, the assistance given by the Management to the external auditors and discussing problems and concerns, if any, arising from the interim and final audits;

(g) reviewing and discussing with the external auditors any suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position;

(h) reviewing and approving interested person transactions and reviewing procedures thereof as well as potential conflicts of interest (if any);

(i) reviewing the policy and arrangements by which employees of the Group and any other persons may, in confidence, report to the Chairman of the AC, concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or other matters and ensuring that there are arrangements in place for such concerns to be safely raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken; and

(j) reviewing the assurance from the CEO and the CFO on the financial records and financial statements.

The AC has been given full authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and has full access to the cooperation of the Management. It also has full discretion to invite any Director or key management personnel to attend its meetings, and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

The AC members are briefed and updated by the external auditors on any changes or developments to the accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on financial statements during AC meetings.

Summary of the AC's activities

In FY2022, the AC met twice with the external auditors and once without the presence of Management. The AC also met once with the internal auditors and once without the presence of Management. These meetings enable the auditors to raise issues encountered in the course of their work directly to the AC.

In FY2022, the AC, amongst other things, carried out the following:

(a) reviewed the half-year and full year announcements, all material announcements and all related disclosures to shareholders before submission to the Board for approval;

(b) reviewed the audit plan and audit report from external auditors;

(c) reviewed the independence and objectivity of the external auditors through discussion with the external auditors as well as reviewing the non-audit fees awarded to them. The AC was satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. Details of the fees paid or payable to the external auditors are disclosed in the accompanying financial statements;

(d) reviewed the independence, effectiveness and adequacy of the internal audit function;

(e) recommended to the Board that KPMG LLP be nominated for re-appointment as the Company's auditors at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company;

(f) reviewed the reports and findings from the internal auditors in respect of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls; and

(g) reviewed the Group's interested person transactions to ensure that the transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms.

Whistle blowing policy

The Company has put in place a whistle blowing policy which sets out the procedures for a whistle blower to make a report to the Company on misconduct or wrongdoing relating to the Company and its officers. The policy encourages whistleblowers to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible irregularities to the Independent Directors, who are the members of the Whistle Blowing Committee. Such concerns include fraudulent acts, dishonesty, legal breaches and other serious improper conduct, unsafe work practices and any other conduct that may cause financial or non-financial loss to the Group or damage to the Group's reputation. It aims to provide an avenue for employees to raise concerns and offer reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals or victimisation and against detrimental or unfair treatment for whistle blowing in good faith.

Whenever a concern is raised under the policy by writing, telephonically or in person to the abovementioned whistle blowing committee member, the identity of the whistle blower and the report received shall be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be attended to immediately. The whistle blowing policy is posted on a notice board at the Company's premises. The email addresses of the Whistle Blowing Committee is stated in the whistle blowing policy which can be found on the Company's website www.cnmc.com.hk/whistleblowing_policy.html.

When making a report, the whistleblower should provide the following information as stated in the whistleblower report form:

- Name, NRIC and contact details;
- Parties involved, time and place of the alleged improprieties;
- Evidence leading to the improprieties, if any; and
- Any other details or documentation that would assist in the evaluation of the improprieties.

Some concerns may be resolved by agreed action without the need for investigation. If investigation is necessary, the whistle blowing committee member will direct an independent investigation to be conducted on the complaint received. All whistle blowers have a duty to cooperate with investigations.

The AC is responsible for oversight, monitoring and administration of the whistle blowing policy. Periodic reports will be submitted to the AC stating the number and the complaints received, results of the investigations, follow-up actions required and any unresolved complaints. There is no reportable whistleblowing incidents for FY2022.

Internal Audit

The AC selects and approves the appointment and remuneration of the internal auditors. In FY2022, the Company appointed Crowe Horwath First Trust Risk Advisory Pte Ltd as its internal auditors to conduct reviews on material internal controls and to test if the controls are properly implemented. The internal auditors report directly to the AC functionally and to the Executive Chairman administratively, and has full access to all the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel. The AC is satisfied that the internal auditors is staffed with suitably qualified and experienced personnel.

The AC decides on the timing of the commissioning of the internal audit function from time to time and reviews the audit plans of the internal auditors, ensures that adequate resources are directed to carry out those plans and reviews the results of the internal auditor's examination of the Company's system of internal controls. .

The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function on an annual basis and is satisfied that the internal audit function is independent, adequately resourced and has the appropriate standing within the Group in FY2022.

External Audit

The AC reviews the scope and results of the audit carried out by the Company's external auditors, as well as the independence and objectivity of the Company's external auditors annually. The aggregate amount of fees paid/payable to the external auditors of the Company, KPMG LLP ("**KPMG**"), for FY2022 was S$200,000 for audit services and S$6,000 for non-audit corporate tax compliance services rendered. Having considered the aforesaid breakdown of fees paid/payable to the Company's external auditors as well as the nature and extent of the non-audit services rendered, the AC is satisfied that such non-audit services will not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the Company's external auditors. The Company's external auditors have also confirmed their independence in this respect, and that they are registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority and approved under the Accountants Act 2004 of Singapore. The audit partner-in-charge assigned to the audit is a registered public accountant under the Accountants Act 2004 of Singapore.

After considering the adequacy of the resources and experience of the external auditors' firm and the audit partner-in-charge assigned to the audit, the firm's other audit engagements, the size and complexity of the Group, and the number and experience of supervisory and professional staff assigned to the particular audit as well as the standard and quality of work performed by KPMG for past financial years, the AC is satisfied with and has recommended to the Board the nomination and re-appointment of KPMG as the external auditors for the Company's audit obligations for the financial year ending 31 December 2023, at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

The Company has complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the Catalist Rules in relation to the appointment of auditing firms for the Group for FY2022.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

Shareholder Rights and Conduct of General Meetings

Principle 11: The company treats all shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

Shareholder Rights

The Company supports the Code's principle to encourage communication with and participation by shareholders. Shareholders are informed of general meetings through notices published in the newspapers, through reports or circulars sent to all shareholders and via SGXNet. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM to ensure a greater level of shareholder participation. The Constitution allows a shareholder of the Company to appoint up to two proxies to attend the AGM and vote in place of the shareholder, unless the shareholder is a relevant intermediary (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967). A relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint more than two proxies, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such shareholder.

The Company will not implement absentia voting methods such as voting via mail, e-mail or facsimilie until security, integrity and other pertinent issues are satisfactorily resolved.

All resolutions are put to vote by poll and shareholders are entitled to vote in accordance with established voting rules and procedures. An announcement of the detailed results is made after the conclusion of the AGM. The Board notes that there should be separate resolutions at general meetings on each substantially separate issue and supports the Code's principles as regards to the "bundling" of resolutions. In the event that there are resolutions which are interlinked, the Board will provide reasons and material implications.

All Directors attend the general meetings of shareholders, and the external auditor will also be present to assist in addressing queries from shareholders relating to the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report. All Directors and the external auditor were present at the last AGM held on 29 April 2022.

Minutes of general meetings, including relevant substantial comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meeting and responses from the Board or the Management, are available to shareholders upon their request. The Company will publish the minutes of the AGM to be held on 28 April 2023 on SGXNet and the Company's website at www.cnmc.com.hk within one month after the AGM.

Dividend Policy

To reward shareholders, the Company is proposing a final one-tier tax exempt dividend of S$0.002 per share for FY2022, to be approved by shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is as follows:

(a) in determining the Company's dividend pay-out ratio in respect of any particular financial year, the Board will take into account the Group's desire to maintain or potentially increase dividend levels in accordance with the Company's overall objective of maximising shareholder value over the longer term; and

(b) to the extent that any dividends are paid in the future, the form, frequency and amount of such dividends will depend on the Group's results of operations, future prospects, financial conditions, other cash requirements including projected capital expenditure, other investment plans, the terms of borrowing arrangements (if any), dividend yield of comparable companies listed in Singapore, general economic and business conditions in both Singapore and Malaysia as well as other factors deemed relevant by the Directors.

The Company aspires to pay dividends of up to 30% of its net profits for each financial year going forward, based on the recommendations of the Board and subject to the factors described above.

The Directors may recommend or propose final dividends which will be approved by shareholders by way of an ordinary resolution at the annual general meeting. The Directors may also declare and pay interim dividends without the approval of the shareholders.

Shareholders and investors should note that all the foregoing statements, including the statements in the dividend policy mentioned above, are merely statements of the Company's present intention and shall not constitute a legally binding statement in respect of any future dividends which may be subject to modification (including reduction or non-declaration thereof) in the Directors' sole and absolute discretion. No inference shall or can be made from any of the foregoing statements as to the Company's actual future profitability or ability to pay dividends in any of the periods discussed.

Engagement with Shareholders

Principle 12: The company communicates regularly with its shareholders and facilitates the participation of shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

Disclosure of information on a timely basis

The Board believes in transparency and strives towards timely dissemination of material information to the Company's shareholders and the public. It is the Company's policy to keep all shareholders informed of developments or changes that will have a material impact on the Company's share price, through announcements via SGXNet. Such announcements are communicated on an immediate basis, or as soon as possible where immediate disclosure is not practicable. Shareholders are provided with an update on the Group's performance, position and prospects through the Company's annual report.

All shareholders of the Company shall receive the annual report, circular, notice of annual general meeting and notice of extraordinary general meeting. In presenting the annual financial statements and financial results announcement to shareholders, it is the aim of the Board to provide the shareholders with a detailed analysis, explanation and assessment of the Group's financial position and prospects.

The Company discloses all material information on a timely basis to all shareholders. Where there is inadvertent disclosure made to a select group, the Company will endeavour to make the same disclosure publicly to all others promptly. The Company also disseminates information, including the financial reports and annual report, to shareholders and the public through its website www.cnmc.com.hk. Shareholders can register their email at the Company's website to receive announcements made by the Company on SGXNet, thereby keeping themselves updated on the Company's corporate development.

The Company has appointed an investor relations consultant who will work together with the Management to organise events which enable the Company to communicate with shareholders, analysts or investors. Such events will be disseminated to shareholders on our mailing list and announced on SGXNet.

Interaction with shareholders

Apart from the SGXNet announcements and its annual report, the Company updates shareholders on its corporate developments, attends to their queries as well as solicit and understand shareholders' views through its half-yearly investors' dialogue sessions.

Shareholders are given the opportunity to pose questions to the Board or the Management at the general meetings. The members of the AC, NC and RC will be present at the AGM to answer questions relating to matters overseen by the respective committees.

To enhance and encourage communication with shareholders and investors, the Company provides an email address for shareholders or analysts and the contact information of its investor relations consultants in its press releases. Shareholders and investors can send their enquiries through email or telephone.

The Company holds briefings with analysts and shareholder dialogues after the announcement of its half-year and full-year financial results. The Management team, which includes the Executive Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, also avail themselves to meet analysts and shareholders after the release of the Group's full-year results. Further, where necessary and appropriate, the Management would also meet analysts and fund managers who seek a better understanding of the Group's operations. The Management also conducts media interviews to give shareholders and members of the public deeper insights to the Group's business, as and when opportunities present themselves.

MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIPS

Engagement with Stakeholders

Principle 13: The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.

The Company undertakes an annual review in identifying its material stakeholders.

The Company has identified stakeholders as those who are impacted by the Group's business and operations as well as those who have a material impact on the Group's business and operations. Such stakeholders include employees, contractors and suppliers, government and regulators, community, shareholders and investors. The Company engages its stakeholders through various channels to ensure that the business interests of the Group are balanced against the needs and interests of its stakeholders.

Please refer to the Company's latest sustainability report in this Annual Report for the assessment process and how such relationships with stakeholders are managed.

The Company also maintains a corporate website at www.cnmc.com.hk to communicate and engage with stakeholders.

OTHER INFORMATION

Dealing with Securities

In line with Rule 1204(19) of the Catalist Rules, the Group has adopted an internal compliance code to guide and advise all Directors and executives of the Company with regard to dealing in the Company's securities.

The internal compliance code prohibits dealings in the Company's securities by the Company, all Directors and executives on short-term considerations or if they are in possession of unpublished price sensitive information of the Company. The "black-out" periods are one month prior to the announcement of the Company's half-year and full-year financial results and ending on the date of the announcement of the financial results.

The Company reminds all the Directors and executives to observe insider-trading rules and laws at the appropriate times.

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported in a timely manner to the AC, and that the transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

During FY2022, the Group did not enter into any interested person transactions of S$100,000 and more. The Group does not have a general mandate pursuant to Rule 920 of the Catalist Rules for interested person transactions.

Material Contracts

Save for the service agreements between the Executive Directors and the Company, there were no material contracts of the Company and its subsidiaries involving the interests of any Director or controlling shareholders that are either still subsisting at the end of FY2022 or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

Non-Sponsor Fees

For FY2022, there were no non-sponsor fees paid or payable to the Company's sponsor, PrimePartners Corporate Finance. Pte. Ltd.

FINANCIAL REPORT

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 88 to 141 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International); and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye
Choo Chee Kong
Lim Kuoh Yang
Kuan Cheng Tuck
Tan Poh Chye Allan
Gan Siew Lian

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 ("the Act"), particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company and in related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) are as follows:

	Holdings at beginning of the year		Holdings at end of the year	
Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	**Direct interest**	**Deemed interest**	**Direct interest**	**Deemed interest**
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited				
- ordinary shares				
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	1,629,900	106,987,500	2,923,800	106,987,500
Choo Chee Kong	205,000	45,162,500	205,000	45,162,500
Lim Kuoh Yang	20,000	108,617,400	20,000	109,911,300
CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd.				
- ordinary shares				
Choo Chee Kong	–	52,500	–	52,500

By virtue of Section 7 of the Act, Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye and Lim Kuoh Yang are deemed to have interests in the other subsidiaries of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited at the beginning and at the end of the financial year.

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or at the end of the financial year.

There were no changes in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2023.

Neither at the end of, nor at any time during the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company or its subsidiaries; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under options.

Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee during the year and at the date of this statement are:

- Kuan Cheng Tuck (Chairman)
- Tan Poh Chye Allan
- Gan Siew Lian

All the members of the Audit Committee are non-executive directors of the Company. As at the date of this statement, all members of the Audit Committee are independent of the Group and the Company's management.

The Audit Committee performs the functions specified in Section 201B of the Act, the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist (the "Catalist Rules") and the Code of Corporate Governance 2018.

The Audit Committee has held two meetings since the last directors' statement. In performing its functions, the Audit Committee met with the Company's external and internal auditors to discuss the scope of their work, the results of their examination and evaluation of the Company's internal accounting control system.

The Audit Committee also reviewed the following:

- assistance provided by the Company's officers to the internal and external auditors;

- half-yearly financial information and annual financial statements of the Group and the Company prior to their submission to the directors of the Company for adoption; and

- interested person transactions (as defined in Chapter 9 of the Catalist Rules).

The Audit Committee has full access to management and is given the resources required for it to discharge its functions. It has full authority and the discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings. The Audit Committee also recommends the appointment of the external auditors and reviews the level of audit and non-audit fees.

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and has recommended to the Board of Directors that the auditors, KPMG LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as auditors at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

In appointing our auditors for the Company and its subsidiaries, we have complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the Catalist Rules.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye
Director

Choo Chee Kong
Director

24 March 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Company
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ('the Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 88 to 141.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ("the Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Group</u>

Valuation of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets of US$6,532,362 (2021: US$5,976,005) (Note 4), mine properties of US$16,673,574 (2021: US$16,468,961) (Note 5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The key audit matter</td><td>How the matter was addressed in our audit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Management is required to assess whether there are facts and circumstances indicating that they should test the E&E assets and mine properties for impairment. This involves significant judgement in the review of impairment indicators.

Where impairment indicators exist, determination of recoverable amounts by management also involves the use of estimates and assumptions.</td><td>We reviewed the Group's assessment of whether there was any indication that the E&E assets and mine properties may be impaired.

For E&E assets, we checked the relevant licenses to determine whether the Group has the rights to conduct exploration activities. We also checked that the Group has the intention and financial ability to carry out exploration activities in the relevant exploration areas.

The Group has engaged external specialists to provide an estimate of the reserves and resources at Sokor. We assessed the objectivity and competency of the external specialists and considered whether the latest estimate provided in April 2022 was indicative of impairment.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Our findings</u>

The judgement applied by management in determining whether there was any indication of impairment on E&E assets and mine properties was appropriate. The external specialists report on the reserves and resources at Sokor, dated April 2022, and other industry specific-facts and circumstances did not indicate triggers of impairment.</td></tr>
</table>

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report except for the Chairman's statement, Financial highlights, Operations and financial review, Sustainability report, Qualified person's report and Additional information on statistics of shareholdings and Directors seeking re-election ('the Reports') which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

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

When we read the Reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with SSAs.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SFRS(I)s, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Lim Pang Yew, Victor.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
24 March 2023

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Group		Company	
		2022 US$	2021 US$	2022 US$	2021 US$
Assets					
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	6,532,362	5,976,005	–	–
Mine properties	5	16,673,574	16,468,961	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	6	14,218,364	13,227,388	515,475	105,351
Interests in subsidiaries	7	–	–	8,334,223	8,334,223
Deferred tax assets	8	984,362	1,206,970	–	–
Mine rehabilitation fund	9	717,545	661,534	–	–
Other investment	10	–	–	–	–
Non-current assets		39,126,207	37,540,858	8,849,698	8,439,574
Inventories	11	11,885,781	2,569,883	–	–
Current tax assets		166,764	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	12	1,298,919	1,413,280	11,832,473	14,303,041
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,280,121	16,433,078	43,748	143,905
Current assets		14,631,585	20,416,241	11,876,221	14,446,946
Total assets		53,757,792	57,957,099	20,725,919	22,886,520
Equity					
Share capital	14	18,032,233	18,032,233	18,032,233	18,032,233
Preference shares	14	2,800	2,800	–	–
Treasury shares	15	(357,172)	(357,172)	(357,172)	(357,172)
Reserves	16	3,389,326	3,223,650	(13,860)	(13,860)
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)		17,521,810	19,839,468	(3,916,504)	(2,204,844)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		38,588,997	40,740,979	13,744,697	15,456,357
Non-controlling interests	17	5,576,790	5,452,444	–	–
Total equity		44,165,787	46,193,423	13,744,697	15,456,357
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	18	1,098,361	72,323	268,416	4,451
Rehabilitation obligations	19	2,145,185	2,183,595	–	–
Non-current liabilities		3,243,546	2,255,918	268,416	4,451
Loans and borrowings	18	201,781	745,843	135,203	97,968
Trade and other payables	20	5,769,471	6,971,387	6,577,603	7,327,744
Dividends payable		358,197	1,064,902	–	–
Current tax liabilities		19,010	725,626	–	–
Current liabilities		6,348,459	9,507,758	6,712,806	7,425,712
Total liabilities		9,592,005	11,763,676	6,981,222	7,430,163
Total equity and liabilities		53,757,792	57,957,099	20,725,919	22,886,520

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US$	2021 US$
Revenue	21	25,599,906	32,879,433
Other income	22	107,127	450,059
Changes in inventories		8,459,979	(491,186)
Amortisation and depreciation	23	(5,063,830)	(4,827,030)
Employee benefits expenses		(4,510,819)	(4,162,358)
Key management remuneration		(1,776,076)	(2,752,668)
Marketing and publicity expenses		(323,911)	(283,284)
Office and administration expenses		(474,369)	(323,935)
Professional fees		(527,741)	(476,264)
Rental and other lease expenses		(1,550,870)	(1,620,562)
Royalty and tribute fee expenses		(3,441,979)	(4,464,889)
Site and factory expenses		(12,666,703)	(10,104,832)
Travelling and transportation expenses		(257,200)	(314,751)
Other expenses	24	(2,023,406)	(462,204)
Total expenses		(24,156,925)	(30,283,963)
Finance income	25	149,011	240,990
Finance costs	25	(121,498)	(177,856)
Net finance income		27,513	63,134
Profit before tax		1,577,621	3,108,663
Tax expenses	26	(1,025,487)	(1,051,807)
Profit for the year	27	552,134	2,056,856
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		117,582	1,715,258
Non-controlling interests	17	434,552	341,598
Profit for the year		552,134	2,056,856
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (cents)	28	0.03	0.42

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 US$	2021 US$
Profit for the year	552,134	2,056,856
Other comprehensive income		
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries	170,390	128,214
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	170,390	128,214
Total comprehensive income for the year	722,524	2,185,070
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	249,764	1,774,102
Non-controlling interests	472,760	410,968
Total comprehensive income for the year	722,524	2,185,070

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2022

Group	Note	Share capital US$	Treasury shares US$	Preference shares US$	Capital reserve US$	Translation reserve US$	Retained earnings US$	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$	Non-controlling interests US$	Total equity US$
At 1 January 2021		18,032,233	–	2,800	3,111,892	(29,698)	18,324,436	39,441,663	6,087,717	45,529,380
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	1,715,258	1,715,258	341,598	2,056,856
Other comprehensive income										
Exchange differences arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	58,844	–	58,844	69,370	128,214
Total other comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	58,844	–	58,844	69,370	128,214
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	–	58,844	1,715,258	1,774,102	410,968	2,185,070
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity										
Contributions by and distributions to owners										
Dividends declared and payable to non-controlling interests	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,018,653)	(1,018,653)
Preference shares dividends declared by subsidiary for year ended 31 December 2021	29	–	–	–	–	–	(117,614)	(117,614)	(27,588)	(145,202)
Purchase of treasury shares	15	–	(357,172)	–	–	–	–	(357,172)	–	(357,172)
Bonus issue of a subsidiary		–	–	–	82,612	–	(82,612)	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		–	(357,172)	–	82,612	–	(200,226)	(474,786)	(1,046,241)	(1,521,027)
Total transactions with owners		–	(357,172)	–	82,612	–	(200,226)	(474,786)	(1,046,241)	(1,521,027)
At 31 December 2021		18,032,233	(357,172)	2,800	3,194,504	29,146	19,839,468	40,740,979	5,452,444	46,193,423

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

Year ended 31 December 2022

Group	Note	Share capital US$	Treasury shares US$	Preference shares US$	Capital reserve US$	Translation reserve US$	Retained earnings US$	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$	Non-controlling interests US$	Total equity US$
At 1 January 2022		18,032,233	(357,172)	2,800	3,194,504	29,146	19,839,468	40,740,979	5,452,444	46,193,423
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	117,582	117,582	434,552	552,134
Other comprehensive income										
Exchange differences arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	132,182	–	132,182	38,208	170,390
Total other comprehensive income		–	–	–	–	132,182	–	132,182	38,208	170,390
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	–	132,182	117,582	249,764	472,760	722,524
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity										
Contributions by and distributions to owners										
Final and special dividends declared and paid for year ended 31 December 2021		–	–	–	–	–	(2,372,076)	(2,372,076)	–	(2,372,076)
Dividends declared and payable to non-controlling interests	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(341,454)	(341,454)
Preference shares dividends declared by subsidiary for year ended 31 December 2022	29	–	–	–	–	–	(29,670)	(29,670)	(6,960)	(36,630)
Bonus issue of a subsidiary		–	–	–	33,494	–	(33,494)	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		–	–	–	33,494	–	(2,435,240)	(2,401,746)	(348,414)	(2,750,160)
Total transactions with owners		–	–	–	33,494	–	(2,435,240)	(2,401,746)	(348,414)	(2,750,160)
At 31 December 2022		18,032,233	(357,172)	2,800	3,227,998	161,328	17,521,810	38,588,997	5,576,790	44,165,787

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 US$	2021 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		552,134	2,056,856
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of mine properties	23	843,684	938,112
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23	4,220,146	3,888,918
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		–	(63,803)
Interest expense	25	121,498	177,856
Interest income	25	(149,011)	(240,990)
Plant and equipment written off		466,395	–
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		639,668	585,527
Tax expenses		1,025,487	1,051,807
Impairment losses on exploration and evaluation assets	4	6,835	36,326
Inventories written down	11	992,215	–
Change in fair value of derivative financial instrument of a subsidiary		–	(27,357)
Gain on discounting of convertible loan issued by a subsidiary		(90,238)	–
		8,628,813	8,403,252
Changes in:			
- Inventories		(10,308,113)	(598,879)
- Trade and other receivables		198,758	1,958,257
- Rehabilitation obligations, and trade and other payables		(2,972,053)	(179,205)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(4,452,595)	9,583,425
Tax paid		(1,609,720)	(991,466)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(6,062,315)	8,591,959
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for exploration and evaluation assets, and mine properties		(1,166,326)	(1,101,892)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		–	63,803
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,149,669)	(1,872,001)
Interest received		102,218	240,990
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,213,777)	(2,669,100)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Company		(2,372,076)	–
Dividends paid to preference shares holder and non-controlling interests		(1,167,544)	–
Payment of lease liabilities		(150,330)	(165,949)
Interest paid		(40,744)	(100,255)
Share buyback		–	(357,172)
Net cash used in financing activities		(3,730,694)	(623,376)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(15,006,786)	5,299,483
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		16,433,078	11,256,819
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(146,171)	(123,224)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	1,280,121	16,433,078

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of US$5,703,537 (2021: US$2,487,365) of which US$457,743 (2021: US$222,750) were acquired by means of lease arrangements. As at 31 December 2022, a total consideration of US$1,096,125 (2021: US$392,614) was yet to be paid to third parties.

The Group also acquired exploration and evaluation assets and mine properties with an aggregate cost of US$1,765,063 (2021: US$2,011,799). As at 31 December 2022, a total consideration of US$598,737 (2021: US$909,907) was yet to be paid to third parties.

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

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2023.

1 Domicile and activities

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited is a company incorporated in Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 47 Scotts Road, #03-03 Goldbell Towers, Singapore 228233.

The financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities").

The principal activities of the Company are those of an investment holding and management company. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)").

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SFRS(I) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 4 – Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets
- Note 5 – Impairment and amortisation of mine properties

(i) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance team has overall responsibility for all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

2 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(i) Measurement of fair values (cont'd)

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of SFRS(I), including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- ***Level 1:*** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ***Level 2:*** inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- ***Level 3:*** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (with Level 3 being the lowest).

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 35 – Financial instruments

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

New standards and amendments

The Group has applied the following SFRS(I)s, amendments to and interpretations of SFRS(I) for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2022:

- Amendment to SFRS(I) 16: *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 3: *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16: *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37: *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020

The application of these amendments to standards and interpretations does not have material effect on the financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in note 2.5, which addresses changes in accounting policies.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group (see note ii). In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interests in the acquiree,

over the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, at the date of acquisition. The measurement basis taken is elected on a transaction-by-transaction basis. All other non-controlling interests are measured at acquisition-date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by SFRS(I)s.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity investments, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(v) Subsidiaries in the separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.2 Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, excluding goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to United States Dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to United States Dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("translation reserve") in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such monetary items are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the translation reserve in equity.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.3 Financial instruments

(i) *Recognition and initial measurement*

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. These financial liabilities comprised loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and dividends payable.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits.

(vi) Hybrid financial instruments

Hybrid financial instruments issued by the Group comprise a convertible loan denominated in Malaysian Ringgit that can be converted to ordinary shares in a subsidiary at the option of the holder, where the number of shares to be issued is variable.

The liability component of a hybrid financial instrument is recognised initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The derivative component is recognised initially at fair value through profit or loss separately; any attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a hybrid financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. derivative component is remeasured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised immediately to profit or loss.

(vii) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(vii) Share capital (cont'd)

Preference share capital

Non-redeemable preference shares are classified as equity, because they bear discretionary dividends, do not contain any obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets and do not require settlement in a variable number of the Group's equity instruments. Discretionary dividends thereon are recognised as equity distributions on approval by the Group's shareholders.

Repurchase, disposal and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the reserve for own share account. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in non-distributable capital reserve.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment, and mine properties

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment and mine properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Upon completion of mine construction, the assets are transferred into property, plant and equipment or mine properties.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of the equipment.

When a mine construction project moves into production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, and mine properties have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment and mine properties.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment and mine properties (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.4 Property, plant and equipment, and mine properties (cont'd)

(ii) Subsequent costs (cont'd)

Subsequent costs of mine properties refer to cost incurred for the renewal of the mining lease and the exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred in relation to the producing mines.

(iii) Amortisation/Depreciation

Accumulated mine development costs are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable reserves and resources of the mine concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied. The unit of account for run-of-mine costs are recoverable ounces of gold. The unit-of-production rate for the amortisation of mine development costs takes into account expenditure incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

Mining rights are amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the assigned term of the rights, from the date the rights is available for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- mining rights 4 to 17 years
- producing mines Based on the rate of depletion of reserves and resources

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

For property, plant and equipment, depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. No depreciation is provided on construction work in progress.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the property, plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- buildings 5 to 8 years
- plant and equipment 3 to 8 years
- fixtures and fittings 3 years
- motor vehicles 3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5 Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

(i) Pre-mining rights costs

Costs incurred prior to obtaining mining rights are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.5 Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditure (cont'd)

(ii) Exploration and evaluation costs

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged to profit or loss as incurred, unless the Group conclude that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realised. These costs include materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

In evaluating if expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are utilised. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

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

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

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

Prior to capitalising exploration drilling and related costs, management will determine that the following conditions have been met that will contribute to future cash flows:

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

If after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Once reserves are established and development is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to "Mines under construction". No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.6 Leases

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

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The right-of use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including other equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.7 Inventories

Finished goods consists of lead and zinc concentrates whereas work in progress consists of gold, lead and zinc concentrates contained in the ore on leaching yards/ponds/factory and in circuit material within processing operation.

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted and is available for further processing. If there is significant uncertainty as to when the stockpiled ore will be processed, it is expensed as incurred. When the future processing of this ore can be predicted with confidence, it is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. If the ore will not be processed within 12 months after the reporting date, it is included within non-current assets. Quantities are assessed primarily through surveys and assays.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.7 Inventories (cont'd)

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and conditions.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stocks. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

3.8 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised costs.

Loss allowances of the Group are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Simplified approach

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Group applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Impairment (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of these assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Impairment (cont'd)

(ii) Non-financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.9 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.10 Rehabilitation obligations

The Group records the costs of legal obligations required to restore operating locations. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognised, the accrued costs are capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development/construction of the mine.

Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur.

3.11 Revenue

Goods and services sold

Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation ("PO") by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods or services. The individual standalone selling price of a good or service that has not previously been sold on a stand-alone basis, or has a highly variable selling price, is determined based on the residual portion of the transaction price after allocating the transaction price to goods and/or services with observable stand-alone selling prices. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the POs if it relates specifically to those POs.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. The transaction price may be fixed or variable and is adjusted for time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Consideration payable to a customer is deducted from the transaction price if the Group does not receive a separate identifiable benefit from the customer. When consideration is variable, the estimated amount is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue may be recognised at a point in time or over time following the timing of satisfaction of the PO.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.12 Government grants

An unconditional government grant is recognised in profit or loss as 'other income' when the grant becomes receivable.

Other government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. These grants are then recognised in profit or loss as 'other income' on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as 'other income' on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised, unless the conditions for receiving the grant are met after the related expenses have been recognised. In this case, the grant is recognised when it becomes receivable.

3.13 Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income; and
- interest expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3.14 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under SFRS(I) 1-37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivables is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.14 Tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

3.15 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible loan and share options granted to employees.

3.16 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's executive directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Group's executive directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses and tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire property, plant and equipment, mine properties, and exploration and evaluation assets.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.17 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are not yet effective for the annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, other than the amendments mentioned in the note 2.5, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements.

The following new SFRS(I)s, interpretations and amendments to SFRS(I)s are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *SFRS(I) 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to SFRS(I) 17 Insurance Contracts*
- *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) Practice Statement 2)*
- *Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-8)*
- *Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12 Income Taxes*
- *Initial Application of SFRS(I) 17 and SFRS(I) 9 – Comparative Information (Amendments to SFRS(I) 17)*
- *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1)*
- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to SFRS(I) 16)*
- *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1)*

4 Exploration and evaluation assets

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
At 1 January	5,976,005	5,528,741
Expenditure incurred during the year	716,766	571,703
Allowance for impairment	(6,835)	(36,326)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(153,574)	(88,113)
At 31 December	6,532,362	5,976,005

4 Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The Group has substantial investments in exploration and evaluation assets for its mining operations in Malaysia whereby the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine the technical feasibility and commercial viability or facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when any of the following facts and circumstances exist:

- The term of exploration license in the specific area of interest has expired during the reporting period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area are not budgeted nor planned;
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the decision was made to discontinue such activities in the specified area; or
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Where a potential impairment is indicated, an assessment is performed for each CGU which is no larger than the area of interest. The Group performs impairment testing in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for impairment (note 3.8(ii)).

The movement in the allowance for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets during the year was as follows:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
At 1 January	3,871,829	3,835,503
Impairment loss recognised	6,835	36,326
At 31 December	3,878,664	3,871,829

The impairment losses were recognised for certain exploration and evaluation assets in light of the uncertainties pertaining to the renewal of the expired licenses of a subsidiary, CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Pulai"). Given the uncertainties, such exploration and evaluation assets, are not expected to be recoverable and are fully impaired.

5 Mine properties

	Mining rights US$	Producing mines US$	Total US$
Group			
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	6,936,490	20,224,855	27,161,345
Additions	232,410	1,207,686	1,440,096
At 31 December 2021	7,168,900	21,432,541	28,601,441
Additions	137,578	910,719	1,048,297
At 31 December 2022	7,306,478	22,343,260	29,649,738
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	2,179,206	9,015,162	11,194,368
Amortisation charge for the year	378,302	559,810	938,112
At 31 December 2021	2,557,508	9,574,972	12,132,480
Amortisation charge for the year	389,117	454,567	843,684
At 31 December 2022	2,946,625	10,029,539	12,976,164
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2021	4,757,284	11,209,693	15,966,977
At 31 December 2021	4,611,392	11,857,569	16,468,961
At 31 December 2022	4,359,853	12,313,721	16,673,574

The carrying amount of the mining rights represents the gold, lead and zinc exploration and mining rights for the Sokor gold field project located in the District of Tanah Merah, Kelantan, Malaysia up to 31 December 2034.

Impairment of mine properties

The Group has substantial investments in mine properties for its mining operations in Malaysia. With the official opening of flotation plant for base metals on 11 September 2022, management has identified the Group's mine properties for the Sokor project by two production methods: (i) Carbon-in-Leach ("CIL") and (ii) Flotation ("FTT") as two different CGUs.

Impairment loss is recognised when events and circumstances indicate that the Group's mine properties may be impaired and the carrying amounts of mine properties exceed their recoverable amounts. No impairment is recorded in current financial year.

Amortisation

The carrying amount of the mining rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of the mining rights. For mine development costs recorded under "Producing mines", the carrying amount is amortised based on units-of-production basis over the economically recoverable reserves and resources of the mine concerned.

Management reviews and revises the estimates of the recoverable reserves and resources of the mine and, remaining useful life and residual values of mine properties at the end of each financial year. Any changes in estimates of the recoverable reserve of the mine and, the useful life and residual values of the mine properties would impact the amortisation charges and consequently affect the Group's results.

6 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Buildings US$	Plant and equipment US$	Fixtures and fittings US$	Motor vehicles US$	Construction work in progress US$	Right-of-use assets US$	Total US$
Cost							
At 1 January 2021	16,446,420	13,885,100	265,747	2,084,461	3,263,765	250,248	36,195,741
Additions	4,169	2,366	–	13,691	2,244,389	222,750	2,487,365
Disposals/Written off	–	–	–	(8,385)	(18,135)	(250,696)	(277,216)
Reclassification	1,101,863	282,087	–	–	(1,383,950)	–	–
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(213)	(5,348)	(209)	(4,128)	–	(432)	(10,330)
At 31 December 2021	17,552,239	14,164,205	265,538	2,085,639	4,106,069	221,870	38,395,560
At 1 January 2022	17,552,239	14,164,205	265,538	2,085,639	4,106,069	221,870	38,395,560
Additions	25,662	527,161	122,441	194,076	4,434,026	400,171	5,703,537
Disposals/Written off	(1,176,461)	–	–	(16,763)	(61,024)	–	(1,254,248)
Reclassification	2,498,919	3,053,865	–	–	(5,552,784)	–	–
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(327)	(5,523)	(3,027)	(6,354)	(87)	–	(15,318)
At 31 December 2022	18,900,032	17,739,708	384,952	2,256,598	2,926,200	622,041	42,829,531
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2021	8,465,340	10,645,312	265,747	1,926,907	–	237,129	21,540,435
Depreciation charge for the year	2,763,343	892,541	1,758	129,193	–	110,012	3,896,847
Disposals/Written off	–	–	–	(8,385)	–	(250,696)	(259,081)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(136)	(3,400)	(1,967)	(4,131)	–	(395)	(10,029)
At 31 December 2021	11,228,547	11,534,453	265,538	2,043,584	–	96,050	25,168,172
At 1 January 2022	11,228,547	11,534,453	265,538	2,043,584	–	96,050	25,168,172
Depreciation charge for the year	3,104,822	950,243	5,102	66,196	–	119,543	4,245,906
Disposals/Written off	(771,090)	–	–	(16,763)	–	–	(787,853)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(260)	(5,417)	(3,027)	(6,354)	–	–	(15,058)
At 31 December 2022	13,562,019	12,479,279	267,613	2,086,663	–	215,593	28,611,167
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2021	7,981,080	3,239,788	–	157,554	3,263,765	13,119	14,655,306
At 31 December 2021	6,323,692	2,629,752	–	42,055	4,106,069	125,820	13,227,388
At 31 December 2022	5,338,013	5,260,429	117,339	169,935	2,926,200	406,448	14,218,364

6 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The depreciation for the year is analysed as follows:

	Note	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Depreciation for the year		4,245,906	3,896,847
Depreciation included in construction work in progress, and exploration and evaluation assets		(25,760)	(7,929)
Depreciation charged to profit or loss	23	4,220,146	3,888,918

Company	Plant and equipment US$	Fixtures and fittings US$	Motor vehicles US$	Right-of-use assets US$	Total US$
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	37,172	173,667	173,712	212,169	596,720
Additions	2,367	–	–	192,899	195,266
Disposals/Written off	–	–	–	(202,040)	(202,040)
At 31 December 2021	39,539	173,667	173,712	203,028	589,946
Additions	4,873	122,442	–	400,171	527,486
At 31 December 2022	44,412	296,109	173,712	603,199	1,117,432
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	33,123	173,225	164,060	204,404	574,812
Depreciation charge for the year	3,255	442	9,652	98,474	111,823
Disposals/Written off	–	–	–	(202,040)	(202,040)
At 31 December 2021	36,378	173,667	173,712	100,838	484,595
Depreciation charge for the year	2,668	5,102	–	109,592	117,362
At 31 December 2022	39,046	178,769	173,712	210,430	601,957
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2021	4,049	442	9,652	7,765	21,908
At 31 December 2021	3,161	–	–	102,190	105,351
At 31 December 2022	5,366	117,340	–	392,769	515,475

As at 31 December 2022, property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Company includes right-of-use assets of US$406,448 and US$392,769 (2021: US$125,820 and US$102,190) respectively related to leased offices and office equipment.

7 Interests in subsidiaries

	Company 2022 US$	Company 2021 US$
Equity investments at cost	12,238,979	12,238,979
Allowance for impairment	(3,904,756)	(3,904,756)
	8,334,223	8,334,223

There is no movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of interests in subsidiaries during the year.

The following are the Company's subsidiaries:

Company name	Principal activities	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Effective equity held by the Group 2022 %	Effective equity held by the Group 2021 %
Held by the Company				
[1] CNMC Goldmine Limited ("CNMC HK")	Investment holding company	Hong Kong SAR	100	100
[2] CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd. ("CMNM Mining")	Exploration and mining of gold deposits and base metals	Malaysia	81	81
[2] CNMC Development (M) Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Development")	Investment holding company Currently dormant	Malaysia	100	100
[2] CNMC Management Services Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as MCS Tin Holdings Sdn. Bhd.) ("CNMC MS")	Non-mining related service provider	Malaysia	100	100
[2] CNMC Mineral Exploration Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC ME")	Mineral exploration and drilling service provider	Malaysia	100	100
[2] CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Pulai")	Exploration and mining of gold deposits	Malaysia	51	51
[2] Kelgold Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("Kelgold")	Exploration and mining of gold deposits	Malaysia	100	100
[2] CNMC Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Mining")	Underground mining service provider	Malaysia	51	51
Held by CNMC Pulai				
[2] Sumberjaya Land & Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("SLM")	Exploration and mining of iron ore deposits	Malaysia	36	36

[1] Audited by Allen Kong & Co. (Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong SAR).

[2] Audited by another member firm of KPMG International Limited.

8 Deferred tax assets

Recognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	Group	
	2022	2021
	US$	US$
Property, plant and equipment and mine properties	830,213	1,057,850
Rehabilitation obligations	99,517	108,942
Others	54,632	40,178
	984,362	1,206,970

Movement in temporary differences during the year

	At 1 January 2021	Recognised in profit or loss (note 26)	At 31 December 2021	Recognised in profit or loss (note 26)	At 31 December 2022
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group					
Property, plant and equipment and mine properties	613,247	444,603	1,057,850	(227,637)	830,213
Rehabilitation obligations	90,348	18,594	108,942	(9,425)	99,517
Others	–	40,178	40,178	14,454	54,632
Deferred tax assets	703,595	503,375	1,206,970	(222,608)	984,362

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets of certain subsidiaries have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom.

	Group	
	2022	2021
	US$	US$
Unutilised tax losses	4,586,636	4,692,594
Unabsorbed capital allowances	268,043	282,921
	4,854,679	4,975,515

The unutilised tax losses is subject to Malaysian Income Tax Act of which the tax losses can be carried forward up to 7 years. This is effective from the year of assessment 2018. Unabsorbed capital allowances do not expire under current tax legislation. The tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances are subject to agreement by the tax authorities and compliance with tax regulations in the respective countries in which the entities of the Group operate.

9 Mine rehabilitation fund

This relates to monies contributed to a Mine Rehabilitation Fund (administered by the relevant government authority) for approved rehabilitation activities pursuant to the Kelantan Mineral Enactment 2001, Malaysia. Upon completion of such rehabilitation activities, any unused sum in the Fund will be refundable to the Group.

10 Other investment

	Company	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
Non-current investment		
Debt investment at amortised cost	25,625	–
Allowance for impairment	(25,625)	–
	–	–

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of other investment during the year was as follows:

	Company	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
At 1 January	–	–
Impairment loss recognised	25,625	–
At 31 December	25,625	–

The Company's exposure to credit risks is disclosed in note 35.

11 Inventories

	Group	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
Work in progress/Stockpile	6,160,498	1,647,133
Finished goods	4,334,697	–
Consumables	1,390,586	922,750
	11,885,781	2,569,883

In 2022, work in progress, stockpile and consumables recognised as an expense in profit or loss amounted to US$12,617,342 (2021: US$19,720,974).

In addition, inventories have been reduced by US$992,215 (2021: US$nil) as a result of the write-down to net realisable value. The write-down is included in "Other expenses" (note 24).

During the financial year, the Group reviewed and refined its cost allocation basis for recognising the work-in-progress inventory relating to gold production in view of the Group's change in its operational focus on the carbon-in-leach plant for gold production and the flotation plant for base metal production. The effect of the change on inventories as of 31 December 2022, included in 'Changes in inventories' was increase of capitalised amount amounting to US$383,297. The amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed as it is impracticable to estimate work-in-progress inventory for the future periods.

12 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$	2021 US$	2022 US$	2021 US$
Trade receivables	697,839	174,459	–	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries				
- trade	–	–	5,824,017	9,643,488
- non-trade	–	–	5,911,988	4,612,726
Other receivables	443,755	1,107,217	20,241	6,287
Deposits	135,440	108,265	54,342	17,201
	1,277,034	1,389,941	11,810,588	14,279,702
Prepayments	21,885	23,339	21,885	23,339
	1,298,919	1,413,280	11,832,473	14,303,041

The outstanding trade receivables are not past due as at 31 December 2022. Based on historical trend, the Group believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of outstanding trade receivables not past due.

The non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured and repayable on demand. The weighted-average interest rate is 2.87% (2021: 3.56%) per annum.

The Group and the Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in note 35.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$	2021 US$	2022 US$	2021 US$
Cash at banks and in hand	1,048,581	3,000,772	43,748	143,905
Fixed deposits	231,540	13,432,306	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1,280,121	16,433,078	43,748	143,905

Fixed deposits have stated interest rates of 2.45% to 3.40% (2021: 2.10%) per annum.

14 Share capital

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Issued and fully-paid ordinary shares with no par value:		
At 1 January and 31 December	407,693,000	407,693,000

Ordinary shares

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

All issued shares are fully paid, with no par value.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of share capital, reserves and non-controlling interests of the Group.

The Board closely monitors the cash flow forecasts and working capital requirements of the Group to ensure that there are sufficient financial resources available to meet the needs of the business. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the financial years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022.

The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Non-redeemable preference shares

Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement dated 20 January 2017, a subsidiary of the Company, CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd. ("CMNM Mining"), issued 15,000 preference shares to the Kelantan State Economic Development Corporation ("KSEDC"), a non-controlling shareholder, for an aggregate subscription price of approximately US$2,800 as part of a list of conditions for its mining lease extension up to 31 December 2034 (the "Preference Shares Issuance"). The preference shares are classified as equity as they are non-redeemable and dividend payments are discretionary.

15 Treasury shares

	Group and Company			
	2022		2021	
	No. of shares	US$	No. of shares	US$
At 1 January	2,403,900	357,172	–	–
Purchase of treasury shares	–	–	2,403,900	357,172
At 31 December	2,403,900	357,172	2,403,900	357,172

Treasury shares related to ordinary shares of the Company that is held by the Company.

No treasury shares were reissued pursuant to any performance share plans during the year.

16 Reserves

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Capital reserve	3,227,998	3,194,504	(13,860)	(13,860)
Translation reserve	161,328	29,146	–	–
	3,389,326	3,223,650	(13,860)	(13,860)

Capital reserve

Pursuant to the share swap agreement dated 14 October 2011, the Company had acquired the entire issued share capital of CNMC Goldmine Limited ("CNMC HK") comprising 14,004,524 ordinary shares in the capital of CNMC HK, for an aggregate consideration of approximately US$7,856,177 (the "Restructuring Exercise").

The purchase consideration of US$7,856,177 was arrived at after taking into consideration the net asset value of CNMC HK as at 14 October 2011. This was fully satisfied by the allotment of 374,999,999 new shares in the capital of the Company on 14 October 2011.

Upon completion of the Restructuring Exercise, the Company became the immediate and ultimate holding company of CNMC HK and its subsidiaries.

The capital reserve as presented in the Group's consolidated financial statements represents the difference between the cost of acquisition for the Restructuring Exercise and the amount of paid up capital of CNMC HK at the date of acquisition, and the difference between the fair value of the preference shares for the Preference Shares Issuance as described in note 14 and the aggregate subscription price of preference shares at the date of issuance, and the deficit which resulted from the re-issuance of treasury shares under the Performance Share Plan.

The capital reserve as presented in the Company's financial statements represents the deficit which resulted from the re-issuance of treasury shares under the Performance Share Plan.

During the financial year, included in the capital reserve of US$33,494 (2021: US$82,612) is arising from issuance of bonus shares by its subsidiary, CNMC Mining Sdn Bhd.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from the functional currency of the Company.

17 Non-controlling interests

The following subsidiary has material non-controlling interests ("NCI").

Company name	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Operating segment	Ownership interests held by NCI	
			2022	2021
			%	%
CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Gold mining	19	19

17 Non-controlling interests (cont'd)

The following summarises the financial information of CMNM Mining, based on its financial statements prepared in accordance with SFRS(I), modified for differences arising from adoption of new accounting standards.

	CMNM Mining US$	Other individually immaterial subsidiaries US$	Intra-group elimination US$	Total US$
Group				
31 December 2022				
Revenue	25,599,906			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	695,287			
Attributable to NCI:				
- Profit for the year	132,104	302,448	–	434,552
- Other comprehensive income for the year	–	38,208	–	38,208
- Total comprehensive income for the year	132,104	340,656	–	472,760
Non-current assets	35,014,823			
Current assets	14,957,847			
Non-current liabilities	(2,187,690)			
Current liabilities	(14,136,591)			
Net assets	33,648,389			
Net assets attributable to NCI	6,559,323	(982,533)	–	5,576,790
Cash flows generated from operating activities	484,512			
Cash flows used in investing activities	(5,471,350)			
Cash flows used in financing activities (dividends to NCI: US$1,046,071)	(4,934,281)			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,921,119)			
31 December 2021				
Revenue	32,879,433			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	2,214,542			
Attributable to NCI:				
- Profit for the year	420,763	(79,165)	–	341,598
- Other comprehensive income for the year	–	69,370	–	69,370
- Total comprehensive income for the year	420,763	(9,795)	–	410,968
Non-current assets	33,756,268			
Current assets	15,850,989			
Non-current liabilities	(2,251,467)			
Current liabilities	(13,256,058)			
Net assets	34,099,732			
Net assets attributable to NCI	6,645,078	(1,192,634)	–	5,452,444
Cash flows generated from operating activities	4,626,135			
Cash flows used in investing activities	(2,919,812)			
Cash flows used in financing activities (dividends to NCI: US$ Nil)	(68,711)			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,637,612			

18 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	310,921	72,323	268,416	4,451
Convertible loan	787,440	–	–	–
	1,098,361	72,323	268,416	4,451
Current				
Lease liabilities	201,781	153,439	135,203	97,968
Convertible loan	–	592,404	–	–
	201,781	745,843	135,203	97,968
Total loans and borrowings	1,300,142	818,166	403,619	102,419

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans and borrowings were as follows:

	Currency	Nominal interest rate %	Year of maturity	Face value US$	Carrying amount US$
Group					
At 31 December 2022					
Lease liabilities	Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”)	2.1% to 3.1%	2023 to 2025	113,242	109,083
Lease liabilities	Singapore Dollars (“SGD”)	3% to 11.0%	2024 to 2025	422,252	403,619
Convertible loan	Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”)	0%	2025	787,440	787,440
				1,322,934	1,300,142
At 31 December 2021					
Lease liabilities	Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”)	2.3% to 3.1%	2023 to 2024	129,437	123,343
Lease liabilities	Singapore Dollars (“SGD”)	3% to 11.0%	2022 to 2024	104,979	102,419
Convertible loan	Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”)	5.0%	2022	592,404	592,404
				826,820	818,166
Company					
At 31 December 2022					
Lease liabilities	Singapore Dollars (“SGD”)	3% to 11.0%	2024 to 2025	422,252	403,619
At 31 December 2021					
Lease liabilities	Singapore Dollars (“SGD”)	3% to 11.0%	2022 to 2024	104,979	102,419

18 Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Convertible loan

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Carrying amount of liability at 1 January	592,404	612,678
Capitalisation of interest payable	311,315	–
Gain on discounting	(90,238)	–
Unwinding of interest	4,833	–
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(30,874)	(20,274)
Carrying amount of liability at 31 December	787,440	592,404

On 3 November 2022, the Group, through its subsidiary CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Pulai"), entered into a new convertible loan agreement ("New CLA") with the Company and a third party. The aggregate facility amount is RM12,400,000, of which the Company and the third party are entitled to RM8,556,000 and RM3,844,000 respectively, and not interest-bearing.

The New CLA is pursuant to a convertible loan agreement entered by the same parties on 24 February 2017 ("Previous CLA") that had matured on 23 February 2022.

The new principal amount of RM3,844,000 (US$872,526) is the aggregate of the previous outstanding principal amount and a portion of the accrued and unpaid interest pursuant to the previous CLA. The principal amount of RM8,249,966 (US$1,872,609) extended to the Company is the novation of the nominal amounts owing by CNMC Pulai to the Company and its fellow subsidiaries, net of impairment loss and is being eliminated at the Group consolidated financial statements.

The main terms of the convertible loan are as follows:

(a) The aggregate principal amount is RM12,400,000 of which CNMC Pulai can further draw down RM306,034 of the convertible loan to be issued by the Company before 2 November 2025 (the "Maturity Date").

(b) The aggregate principal amount issued is convertible into ordinary shares of CNMC Pulai at the option of the lenders at a conversion price of 50% of independent valuation of the ordinary shares performed by an approved accounting firm, subject to a minimum valuation of RM130,000,000 and a maximum valuation of RM200,000,000 on the Maturity Date.

The embedded derivative representing the conversion option of the convertible loan is not recognised because its fair value is determined as nil on 3 November 2022(initial measurement) and as at 31 December 2022.

18 Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Liabilities				
	Lease liabilities US$	Convertible loan US$	Dividends payable US$	Trade payables US$	Total US$
Group					
Balance at 1 January 2021	177,223	612,678	3,718	976,015	1,769,634
Changes from financing cash flows					
Payment of lease liabilities	(165,949)	–	–	–	(165,949)
Interest paid	(11,723)	(88,532)	–	–	(100,255)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(177,672)	(88,532)	–	–	(266,204)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(8,262)	(20,274)	15,379	–	(13,157)
Other changes					
Liability-related					
Dividend payable	–	–	1,045,805	–	1,045,805
New lease	222,750	–	–	–	222,750
Interest expense	11,723	88,532	–	–	100,255
Change in working capital	–	–	–	(257,019)	(257,019)
Total liability-related other changes	234,473	88,532	1,045,805	(257,019)	1,111,791
Balance at 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022	225,762	592,404	1,064,902	718,996	2,602,064
Changes from financing cash flows					
Payment of lease liabilities	(150,330)	–	–	–	(150,330)
Interest paid	(8,209)	(20,147)	–	(12,388)	(40,744)
Dividend paid to preference shares holder and non-controlling interests	–	–	(1,167,544)	–	(1,167,544)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(158,539)	(20,147)	(1,167,544)	(12,388)	(1,358,618)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(12,353)	(30,874)	(7,545)	–	(50,772)
Gain on discounting	–	(90,238)	–	–	(90,238)
Other changes					
Liability-related					
Dividend payable	–	–	468,384	–	468,384
New lease	457,743	–	–	–	457,743
New convertible loan	–	311,315	–	–	311,315
Interest expense	8,209	24,980	–	12,388	45,577
Other adjustments	(8,120)	–	–	–	(8,120)
Change in working capital	–	–	–	489,534	489,534
Total liability-related other changes	457,832	336,295	468,384	501,922	1,764,433
Balance at 31 December 2022	512,702	787,440	358,197	1,208,530	2,866,869

19 Rehabilitation obligations

	Group	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
Rehabilitation obligations	2,145,185	2,183,595

The rehabilitation obligations represent the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site and was created based on the Group's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future gold prices, which are inherently uncertain.

20 Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$	2021 US$	2022 US$	2021 US$
Trade payables	1,208,530	718,996	15,052	28,881
Other payables	1,214	1,626	–	–
Amounts due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	–	–	6,383,331	6,347,620
Amounts due to contractors	1,024,121	1,213,050	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	3,463,135	3,899,831	179,220	203,703
Remuneration and fees payable to key management	72,471	1,137,884	–	747,540
	5,769,471	6,971,387	6,577,603	7,327,744

The non-trade amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The Group and the Company's exposure to liquidity and market risks related to trade and other payables are disclosed in note 34.

21 Revenue

	Group	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
Revenue from contracts with customers	25,599,906	32,879,433

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms and the related revenue recognition policies:

Nature of goods or services	Revenue is principally relates to sales of gold dorè bars to a customer.
When revenue is recognised	Revenue is recognised when goods are passed to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
Significant payment terms	Payments of the determined gold bars value will be made by the customer progressively. The final payment will be made after the value is determined by the internationally independent assay company approved by both parties, within five business days from the issuance of an assay report.

22 Other income

	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Grant income	6,858	360,587
Gain on disposal on property, plant and equipment	–	63,803
Gain on discounting of convertible loan issued by a subsidiary	90,238	–
Others	10,031	25,669
	107,127	450,059

23 Amortisation and depreciation

	Note	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Amortisation of mine properties	5	843,684	938,112
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	4,220,146	3,888,918
		5,063,830	4,827,030

24 Other expenses

	Note	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Net foreign exchange loss		557,961	424,461
Plant and equipment written off		466,395	–
Others		–	1,417
Inventories written down	10	992,215	–
Impairment losses on exploration and evaluation assets	4	6,835	36,326
		2,023,406	462,204

25 Finance income and costs

	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Finance income		
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	102,218	240,990
Waiver of interest expenses on convertible loan	46,793	–
	149,011	240,990
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	(8,209)	(11,723)
Interest expenses on convertible loan	(20,147)	(88,532)
Interest expenses on unwinding of discount on rehabilitation obligations	(75,921)	(77,601)
Interest expenses on unwinding of discount on convertible loan	(4,833)	–
Other interest expenses	(12,388)	–
	(121,498)	(177,856)
Net finance income recognised in profit or loss	27,513	63,134

26 Tax expense

	Note	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Current tax expense			
Current year		876,228	1,545,632
Adjustment for prior years		(73,349)	9,550
		802,879	1,555,182
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(144,852)	(488,216)
Adjustment for prior years		367,460	(15,159)
	8	222,608	(503,375)
Total tax expense		1,025,487	1,051,807

The Group's operations are mainly in Malaysia. The tax expense on the profit differs from the amount that would arise using Malaysian income tax rates is explained below:

	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit for the year	552,134	2,056,856
Total tax expense	1,025,487	1,051,807
Profit excluding tax	1,577,621	3,108,663
Tax using Malaysian tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%)	378,629	746,079
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	30,546	18,319
Tax exempt income	(81,444)	(5,937)
Non-deductible expenses	268,863	222,605
Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior years:		
- current tax expense	(73,349)	9,550
- deferred tax expense	367,460	(15,159)
Withholding tax	115,770	135,080
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(29,001)	(50,569)
Others	48,013	(8,161)
	1,025,487	1,051,807

As at 31 December 2022, the net current tax asset and deferred tax assets are US$147,754 (2021: net current tax liabilities of US$725,626) and US$984,362 (2021: US$1,206,970) respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2022

27 Profit for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit for the year:

	Group	
	2022 US$	2021 US$
Audit fees paid/payable to:		
- auditors of the Company	91,410	84,092
- other auditors	57,823	54,751
Non-audit fees paid/payable to:		
- auditors of the Company	–	605
- other auditors	26,187	29,650
Employee benefits expense		
Contributions to defined contribution plans	365,791	432,563

28 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2022 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of US$117,582 (2021: US$1,715,258) and a weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 405,289,100 (2021: 407,096,019).

The Group's weighted-average number of ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2022 No. of shares	2021 No. of shares
Issued number of ordinary shares	407,693,000	407,693,000
Effect of own shares held	(2,403,900)	(596,981)
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares during the year	405,289,100	407,096,019

Diluted earnings per share

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

29 Dividends

The following exempt (one-tier) dividends were declared, and paid and payable by the Group and Company:

For the year ended 31 December	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	US$	US$
Paid by the Company to owners of the Company		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
- Final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: S$0.00200 (equivalent to US$0.001463) (2020: S$Nil (equivalent to US$Nil)) per ordinary share	593,019	–
- Special dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: S$0.00600 (equivalent to US$0.004390) (2020: S$Nil (equivalent to US$Nil)) per ordinary share	1,779,057	–
	2,372,076	–

For the year ended 31 December	Group	
	2022	2021
	US$	US$
Payable by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
- Interim dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022: RM12.40 (equivalent to US$2.7529) (2021: RM 43.00 (equivalent to US$10.1523)) per ordinary share	341,454	1,018,653
Dividends on preference shares:		
- Preference dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022: RM11.00 (equivalent to US$2.4420) (2021: RM41.00 (equivalent to US$9.6801)) per preference share	6,960	27,588
	348,414	1,046,241

After the reporting date, the following exempt (one-tier) dividends were proposed by the directors. These exempt (one-tier) dividends have not been provided for.

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	US$	US$
Payable by the Company to owners of the Company		
- Final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022: S$0.00200 (equivalent to US$0.001491) (2021: S$0.00200 (equivalent to US$0.001479)) per ordinary share	604,286	599,407
- Special dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022: S$Nil (equivalent to US$Nil) (2021: S$ S$0.00600 (equivalent to US$0.004437)) per ordinary share	–	1,798,221
	604,286	2,397,628

30 Operating segments

Business segments

The Group has one reportable segment as described below. For the reportable segment, the Group's executive directors review internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations in the Group's reportable segment:

Mining: Exploration, development, mining and marketing of gold and lead and zinc concentrates.

Other operations include investment holding company and provision of corporate services.

Information regarding the results of the reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's executive directors. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items mainly comprise tax assets and liabilities and corporate revenue, assets, expenses and liabilities.

Information about reportable segments

	Mining US$	Other operations US$	Inter-segment eliminations US$	Total US$
Group				
31 December 2022				
Revenue from external customers	25,599,906	–	–	25,599,906
Dividend income	–	1,212,564	(1,212,564)	–
Interest income	71,728	169,440	(138,950)	102,218
Management fee	1,001,183	2,684,132	(3,685,315)	–
Interest expense	(221,331)	(3,116)	149,742	(74,705)
Amortisation and depreciation	(5,230,941)	(117,361)	284,472	(5,063,830)
Plant and equipment written off	(466,395)	–	–	(466,395)
Inventories written down	(992,215)	–	–	(992,215)
Reportable segment profit before tax	1,828,309	897,627	(1,148,315)	1,577,621
Reportable segment assets	53,361,440	31,852,026	(32,440,036)	52,773,430
Capital expenditure*	7,034,708	527,485	(93,593)	7,468,600
Reportable segment liabilities	(23,487,454)	(12,562,083)	26,457,532	(9,592,005)
31 December 2021				
Revenue from external customers	32,879,433	–	–	32,879,433
Dividend income	–	3,951,252	(3,951,252)	–
Interest income	152,451	220,769	(132,230)	240,990
Management fee	1,318,031	3,134,649	(4,452,680)	–
Interest expense	(304,803)	(5,283)	132,230	(177,856)
Amortisation and depreciation	(4,908,543)	(111,822)	193,335	(4,827,030)
Reportable segment profit before tax	3,290,916	3,691,848	(3,874,101)	3,108,663
Reportable segment assets	53,243,442	35,263,875	(31,757,188)	56,750,129
Capital expenditure*	4,486,309	195,264	(182,409)	4,499,164
Reportable segment liabilities	(23,120,245)	(14,353,175)	25,709,744	(11,763,676)

* Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, mine properties and, exploration and evaluation assets.

30 Operating segments (cont'd)

Reconciliation of reportable segment assets and liabilities

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	52,773,430	56,750,129
Unallocated assets	984,362	1,206,970
Consolidated total assets	53,757,792	57,957,099
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	(9,592,005)	(11,763,676)
Unallocated liabilities	–	–
Consolidated total liabilities	(9,592,005)	(11,763,676)

Geographical segments

The operations of the Group are principally located in Malaysia.

Major customer

There is one (2021: one) major customer which accounts for 99.5% (2021: 100%) of the Group's revenue.

31 Leases

The Group leases offices and office equipment. The leases typically run for a period of two to five years, with no option to renew the lease after that date. For certain leases, the Group is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

The Group leases motor vehicles and other equipment with no fixed contract terms. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low value items. The Group has elected not to recognise of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

31 Leases (cont'd)

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased offices and office equipment are presented as property, plant and equipment (see note 6).

	Offices US$	Office equipment US$	Total US$
Group			
2022			
Balance at 1 January	120,081	5,739	125,820
Additions to right-of-use assets	400,171	–	400,171
Depreciation charge for the year	(117,517)	(2,026)	(119,543)
Balance at 31 December	402,735	3,713	406,448
2021			
Balance at 1 January	5,354	7,765	13,119
Additions to right-of-use assets	222,750	–	222,750
Depreciation charge for the year	(107,986)	(2,026)	(110,012)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(37)	–	(37)
Balance at 31 December	120,081	5,739	125,820
Company			
2022			
Balance at 1 January	96,451	5,739	102,190
Additions to right-of-use assets	400,171	–	400,171
Depreciation charge for the year	(107,566)	(2,026)	(109,592)
Balance at 31 December	389,056	3,713	392,769
2021			
Balance at 1 January	–	7,765	7,765
Additions to right-of-use assets	192,899	–	192,899
Depreciation charge for the year	(96,448)	(2,026)	(98,474)
Balance at 31 December	96,451	5,739	102,190

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Leases under SFRS(I) 16		
Interest on lease liabilities	8,209	11,723
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,550,870	1,620,562

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	Group 2022 US$	Group 2021 US$
Total cash outflow for leases	1,709,409	1,798,234

32 Commitments

Capital commitments

At the reporting date, the Group entered into contracts for:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Property, plant and equipment	135,211	270,169
Exploration and evaluation assets, and mine properties	1,400,400	1,251,000

33 Contingent liability

In November 2020, the Kelantan State Government had, during the second renewal of Mining Lease of feldspar, requested CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Pulai") for an alleged outstanding royalty payment amounting to US$675,014 (equivalent to RM2,817,255) in relation to the period from December 2015 to September 2020 (the "claim"). As at the reporting date, there is no development on the claim, the outcome of which are not presently determinable. CNMC Pulai has also reviewed its relevant documents and consulted its legal counsel and concluded that due to the nature of the claim, the potential outcome and obligation is uncertain. No provisions have been recorded in this regard.

34 Related parties

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The amounts stated below for key management compensation are for all the executive directors and other key management personnel.

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	Group	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Short-term employee benefits	1,581,081	2,508,488
Post-employment benefits	48,797	102,840
Directors' fees	146,198	141,340
	1,776,076	2,752,668

Included in key management personnel compensation is remuneration of certain directors of the Company amounting to US$1,279,561 (2021: US$2,015,101). Director's remuneration includes salaries, bonuses, fees and other emoluments.

35 Financial instruments

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit which is an external service provider. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

As the Group does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

The trade receivables of the Group arise from 1 debtor (2021: 1 debtor) that represents 100% (2021: 100%) of trade receivables.

A summary of the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Not credit-impaired US$	**Credit-impaired US$**	**Not credit-impaired US$**	**Credit-impaired US$**
Group				
Customer with four or more years' trading history with the Group	697,839	–	174,459	–
Total gross carrying amount	697,839	–	174,459	–
Loss allowance	–	–	–	–
	697,839	–	174,459	–

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Trade receivables (cont'd)

A summary of the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows (cont'd):

	2022		2021	
	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$
Company				
Subsidiaries	5,824,017	–	9,643,488	–
Total gross carrying amount	5,824,017	–	9,643,488	–
Loss allowance	–	–	–	–
	5,824,017	–	9,643,488	–

Expected credit loss assessment for the individual customer

The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivable from its individual customer, which comprise of a single balance.

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off and are based on actual credit loss experience over the past three years, adjusted by the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables for customer as at 31 December:

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount US$	Impairment loss allowance US$	Credit impaired
Group				
2022				
Current (not past due)	0%	697,839	–	No
2021				
Current (not past due)	0%	174,459	–	No
Company				
2022				
Current (not past due)	0%	1,467,779	–	No
1 – 30 days past due	0%	169,304	–	No
31 – 60 days past due	0%	235,128	–	No
61 – 90 days past due	0%	10,054	–	No
More than 90 days past due	0%	3,941,752	–	No
		5,824,017	–	
2021				
Current (not past due)	0%	4,675,538	–	No
1 – 30 days past due	0%	333,494	–	No
31 – 60 days past due	0%	161,761	–	No
61 – 90 days past due	0%	105,691	–	No
More than 90 days past due	0%	4,367,004	–	No
		9,643,488	–	

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with banks which are regulated.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of the allowance on cash and cash equivalents is negligible.

Debt investment

The Company held debt investment in its subsidiary for project funding and working capital requirements.

Impairment on debt investment has been measured on the lifetime expected credit loss basis. The Company uses an approach based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors (including but not limited to audit financial statements and management accounts) that are indicative of the risk of default.

The Company measured the expected credit losses on debt investment based on the amount recoverable from the net assets owned by the subsidiary. The determination of the level of expected credit losses requires the use of significant judgement and estimate.

The movement in the impairment loss in respect of debt investment had been disclosed in note 10.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

	Carrying amount US$	Contractual cash flows US$	Within 1 year US$	Within 1 to 5 years US$	More than 5 years US$
Group					
2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Convertible loan	787,440	(872,526)	–	(872,526)	–
Lease liabilities	512,702	(535,494)	(215,460)	(320,034)	–
Trade and other payables*	4,514,922	(4,514,922)	(4,514,922)	–	–
Dividends payable	358,197	(358,197)	(358,197)	–	–
	6,173,261	(6,281,139)	(5,088,579)	(1,192,560)	–

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Exposure to liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Carrying amount US$	Contractual cash flows US$	Within 1 year US$	Within 1 to 5 years US$	More than 5 years US$
Group					
2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Convertible loan	592,404	(592,404)	(592,404)	–	–
Lease liabilities	225,762	(234,416)	(159,659)	(74,757)	–
Trade and other payables*	4,550,596	(4,550,596)	(4,550,596)	–	–
Dividends payable	1,064,902	(1,064,902)	(1,064,902)	–	–
	6,433,664	(6,442,318)	(6,367,561)	(74,757)	–

	Carrying amount US$	Contractual cash flows US$	Within 1 year US$	Within 1 to 5 years US$	More than 5 years US$
Company					
2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	403,619	(422,252)	(145,769)	(276,483)	–
Trade and other payables*	6,531,589	(6,531,589)	(6,531,589)	–	–
	6,935,208	(6,953,841)	(6,677,358)	(276,483)	–
2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	102,419	(104,979)	(100,099)	(4,880)	–
Trade and other payables*	6,505,908	(6,505,908)	(6,505,908)	–	–
	6,608,327	(6,610,887)	(6,606,007)	(4,880)	–

* Excluded provision for payroll-related costs of US$937,846 (2021: US$2,219,158), and withholding tax of US$316,703 (2021: US$201,633) for the Group and provision for payroll-related costs of US$46,014 (2021: US$821,836) for the Company.

Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate and foreign exchange rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

The Group does not have any of its borrowings in variable rate instruments. Accordingly, the exposure to interest rate risk is minimum and no sensitivity analysis is performed.

Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the changes in market prices of gold, lead and zinc, and the outlook of these minerals. The Group does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risk in respect of its operations.

Gold, lead and zinc prices historically fluctuate widely and are affected by, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, level of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities and certain other factors related to gold, lead and zinc.

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Currency risk

The Group's revenue is denominated in United States Dollars ("USD"). However, the Group's main operations are in Malaysia and Singapore where the operating expenses are primarily incurred in USD, Singapore Dollars ("SGD") and Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR"). The results of the Group's operations are subject to currency transaction risk and currency translation risk. The operating results and financial position of the Group are reported in USD in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The fluctuation of the abovementioned currencies in relation to the USD will consequently have an impact on the profitability of the Group and may also affect the value of the Group's assets and the amount of equity attributable to owners of the Company.

The Group has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at the respective reporting dates.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	SGD US$	MYR US$
Group		
2022		
Loans and receivables	74,583	1,153,828
Cash and cash equivalents	68,925	1,185,930
Loans and borrowings	(403,619)	(896,523)
Trade and other payables	(209,001)	(4,289,030)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	(469,112)	(2,845,795)
Less: Net financial liabilities/(assets) denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	(1,286,145)
Net currency exposure	(469,112)	(4,131,940)
Sensitivity analysis	46,911	413,194
2021		
Loans and receivables	23,488	929,245
Cash and cash equivalents	173,683	16,231,033
Loans and borrowings	(102,419)	(715,747)
Trade and other payables	(989,754)	(4,685,847)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	(895,002)	11,758,684
Less: Net financial liabilities/(assets) denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	(3,482,303)
Net currency exposure	(895,002)	8,276,381
Sensitivity analysis	89,500	(827,638)

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Exposure to currency risk (cont'd)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts (cont'd):

	SGD US$	MYR US$
Company		
2022		
Loans and receivables	2,749,295	3,847,378
Cash and cash equivalents	36,317	–
Loans and borrowings	(403,619)	–
Trade and other payables	(5,481,974)	(674,019)
Net financial assets	(3,099,981)	3,173,359
Less: Net financial assets denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	–
Net currency exposure	(3,099,981)	3,173,359
Sensitivity analysis	309,998	(317,336)
2021		
Loans and receivables	1,242,295	6,693,892
Cash and cash equivalents	136,474	–
Loans and borrowings	(102,419)	–
Trade and other payables	(6,223,711)	(682,423)
Net financial assets	(4,947,361)	6,011,469
Less: Net financial assets denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	–
Net currency exposure	(4,947,361)	6,011,469
Sensitivity analysis	494,736	(601,147)

A 10% strengthening of USD against the SGD and MYR at the respective reporting dates would increase/(decrease) profit or loss before tax and increase/(decrease) retained earnings by the amounts shown above. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 10% weakening of USD against the SGD and MYR would have had the equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments of the Group.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and dividends payable) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group								
2022								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	12	1,277,034	–	1,277,034				
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,280,121	–	1,280,121				
		2,557,155	–	2,557,155				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Convertible loan	18	–	(787,440)	(787,440)				
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(4,514,922)	(4,514,922)				
Dividends payable		–	(358,197)	(358,197)				
		–	(5,660,559)	(5,660,559)				
2021								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	12	1,389,941	–	1,389,941				
Cash and cash equivalents	13	16,433,078	–	16,433,078				
		17,823,019	–	17,823,019				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Convertible loan	18	–	(592,404)	(592,404)				
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(4,550,596)	(4,550,596)				
Dividends payable		–	(1,064,902)	(1,064,902)				
		–	(6,207,902)	(6,207,902)				

35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Accounting classifications and fair values (cont'd)

		Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost US$	Financial liabilities at amortised cost US$	Total US$	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total US$
Company								
2022								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Other investment	10	–	–	–				
Trade and other receivables*	12	11,810,588	–	11,810,588				
Cash and cash equivalents	13	43,748	–	43,748				
		11,854,336	–	11,854,336				
Financial liability not measured at fair value								
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(6,531,589)	(6,531,589)				
		–	(6,531,589)	(6,531,589)				
2021								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	12	14,279,702	–	14,279,702				
Cash and cash equivalents	13	143,905	–	143,905				
		14,423,607	–	14,423,607				
Financial liability not measured at fair value								
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(6,505,908)	(6,505,908)				
		–	(6,505,908)	(6,505,908)				

* Excluded prepaid expenses of US$21,885 (2021: US$23,339) and US$21,885 (2021: US$23,339) for the Group and the Company respectively.

^ Excluded provision for payroll-related costs of US$937,846 (2021: US$2,219,158), and withholding tax of US$316,703 (2021: US$201,633) for the Group and provision for payroll- related costs of US$46,014 (2021: US$821,836) for the Company.

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2022

DA207212

SUMMARY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSONS' REPORT

This report has been prepared by Datamine Australia Pty Ltd ('Snowden Optiro') for use by CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, pursuant to an agreement between Snowden Optiro and CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited only and not for any other purpose.

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OFFICE LOCATIONS

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MOSCOW
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BELO HORIZONTE
DENVER
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SUDBURY
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Snowden Optiro is a business unit of the Datamine Software group.

SUMMARY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSONS' REPORT

12 April 2023

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Singapore 049318

Dear Sirs,

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2022

At the request of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (CNMC or the Group), Optiro Pty Ltd (operating as Snowden Optiro) has prepared a Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report (**"Summary IQPR"**) on the Sokor, Kelgold and CNMC Pulai Projects located in Malaysia. The Summary IQPR has been prepared by Snowden Optiro in accordance with the Singapore Stock Exchange's (SGX) "Additional Listing Requirements for Mineral, Oil and Gas Companies" and Practice Note 4C of the Listing Manual (Section B: Rules of Catalist) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**Catalist Rules**"). The Mineral Resources at the Sokor Project (Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found, Ketubong and Sg Amang deposits) and at the Pulai Feldspar Project, and the Ore Reserves at the Sokor Project (Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Found and Ketubong deposits) have been classified and reported using the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2012 (the "**JORC Code, 2012**").

Snowden Optiro has prepared this document in support of CNMC's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. Snowden Optiro is an independent consulting and advisory organisation which provides a range of services related to the minerals industry including, in this case, independent Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation services, but also corporate advisory, mining engineering, mine design, scheduling, audit, due diligence and risk assessment assistance. The principal office of Snowden Optiro is at 140, St Georges Terrace, Western Australia, and Snowden Optiro's staff work on a variety of projects in a range of commodities worldwide.

The Summary IQPR has been provided to the Directors of CNMC and its Sponsor in relation to reporting of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for the Sokor Project, the Mineral Resource and exploration results for the CNMC Pulai Project and the exploration results for the Kelgold Project as of 31 December 2022 for incorporation into CNMC's Annual Report for the Year 2022, as required under Rule 1204(23) and for the purposes of the announcement as required under 704(35) (the "**Announcement**") of the Catalist Rules respectively; as such, it should not be used or relied upon for any other purpose.

Neither the whole nor any part of this Summary IQPR or any reference thereto may be included in, or with, or attached to any document or used for any purpose without Snowden Optiro's written consent as to the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Ms Justine Tracey and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Ms Tracey, Managing Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, fulfil the requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code (2012) and accept responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code (2012) categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this Summary IQPR.

The Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled by Mr Stephen O'Grady, Associate Consultant at Snowden Optiro and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady fulfils the requirement of a Competent Person, as defined in the JORC Code 2012, and accepts responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code 2012 categorisations of the Ore Reserve estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which they appear in this Summary IQPR.

Snowden Optiro has relied on the data, reports and information provided by CNMC; Snowden Optiro has nevertheless made such enquiries and exercised its judgement as it deems necessary and has found no reason to doubt the reliability of the data, reports and information which have been provided by CNMC.

Yours faithfully

Snowden Optiro

Ian Glacken	Justine Tracey
FAusIMM (CP), FAIG, CEng	*BSc (Hons), MSc, MAusIMM (CP)*
Executive Consultant	**Managing Consultant**

SUMMARY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSONS' REPORT

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Appendices

1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (CNMC), Snowden Optiro has prepared a Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report (IQPR) on the Sokor, Kelgold and CNMC Pulai Projects, located in Malaysia. Snowden Optiro has prepared this document in support of CNMC's Annual Report for the year 2022 and the Announcement. The Summary IQPR has been prepared by Snowden Optiro in accordance with the Singapore Stock Exchange's (SGX) "Additional Listing Requirements for Mineral, Oil and Gas Companies". The objectives of this Summary IQPR are to report on the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves defined within the projects and comment on the changes to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves since 31 December 2022.

2 SOKOR PROJECT UPDATE

The Sokor Project, located in Kelantan State in northern Peninsular Malaysia, is currently owned 81% by CNMC, through its subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd (CMNM). CMNM holds the rights to mine and produce gold, silver, lead and zinc from an area of approximately 10 km^2 in the Ulu Sokor area in Kelantan.

Snowden Optiro most recently visited the Sokor Project in July 2022 to carry out an operational review of the grade control (production) estimation at the Sokor Project and to undertake an audit of the on-site laboratory. During the visit the Mineral Resource input data was reviewed to satisfy the Qualified Person compliance.

CNMC provided Snowden Optiro with the drillhole logging, assay and survey data for the exploration drilling undertaken at Manson's Lode deposit, New Found deposit, Rixen deposit, Sg Amang deposit and underground sampling data from Ketubong and updated topographical data and production data for mining undertaken at New Found, Manson's Lode, New Found and Rixen during 2022.

Snowden Optiro has been assisting CNMC with collation of the drillhole data, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates since 2012. Ore has been mined by CNMC at Manson's Lode and New Discovery since 2011, at Rixen from 2012, at New Found from 2016, and at Ketubong since 2017. During 2022, open pit mining was undertaken at Rixen, Manson and New Found, and underground mining was undertaken at Ketubong. Open pit mining at Rixen was suspended in July 2022 and underground mining by shaft and ramp (decline) commenced in 2022, with ore yet to be exposed.

Snowden Optiro has updated the Mineral Resource models at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Sg Amang using the additional data from 2022 drilling. The underground Mineral Resource at Ketubong has been updated using additional face sampling data collected during 2022. Updated topographical surfaces were supplied to deplete Manson's Lode, New Found and Sg Amang. No topographical survey was obtained from the Rixen pit as the pit was flooded, so manual depletion shapes were created and used to deplete the Rixen model for 2022. Additional drilling is required at the Tiger deposit before initial Mineral Resources can be estimated.

Snowden Optiro has updated the open pit Ore Reserve estimates at New Found, Manson's Lode and the underground Ore Reserve at Ketubong and has estimated the underground Ore Reserve at Rixen. The gold Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been depleted for all mining to 31 December 2022. Trial production of the base metal mineralisation to produce a lead and zinc concentrate from the flotation plant commenced in June 2022. Open pit mining at Rixen was halted temporarily during first quarter of 2022 and CNMC has prepared a design for underground mining within the southern area of Rixen. Open pit mining at New Discovery was completed in June 2020 and CNMC is investigating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore. Ore Reserves have not been reported for New Discovery.

3 MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE TABULATION

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Sokor Project and the CNMC Pulai Project and the Ore Reserve estimate for the Sokor Project have been prepared and classified in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia, December 2012 ("the JORC Code, 2012").

3.1 Sokor Project

CNMC has defined five deposits in the southern part of the Sokor Project area (Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found, Ketubong and Tiger) and a sixth deposit (Rixen), approximately 3 km to the north of Ketubong. Base metal and silver mineralisation are also present at Manson's Lode and at Sg Amang, to the east of Rixen.

Gold analyses at all deposits were by 30 g fire assay, with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, having a detection limit of 0.01 g/t gold. Samples from 16 of the 2013 drillholes were assayed using a 50 g fire assay charge. Prior to 2012, sample analysis was undertaken at the ALS Group Laboratory in Perth, Australia (ALS); samples from the 2012 to 2015 drilling programmes were analysed by SGS (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Laboratory (SGS). The samples from the 2015 to 2022 (gold) drilling programmes, the open pit grade control samples and the underground face samples were analysed at the CNMC on-site laboratory.

Samples from Manson's Lode and Sg Amang were routinely analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Prior to 2012, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were analysed by ALS by four-acid digest and ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICPAES). The samples from the 2012 to 2022 drilling programmes were analysed by SGS (and umpire samples analysed by ALS) by four-acid digest, followed by AAS.

For quality control and quality assurance, standard samples (of certified reference material) and blanks were included for analysis at the on-site, SGS and ALS laboratories, and duplicate samples were sent to SGS and to ALS (both NATA-accredited laboratories).

Mining at Rixen during 2022 extracted 223 kt of ore for the production of 767 ounces of gold via heap leach extraction, prior to mining at Rixen being suspended in July 2022. Mining at New Found and Ketubong during 2022 extracted 114 kt of ore for the production of 12,958 ounces of gold via carbon-in-leach (CIL) extraction. During June 2022 the flotation plant commenced trial production with the production of 57 kt of concentrate with 555 tonnes of contained lead and 757 tonnes of contained zinc. At Rixen underground mining by shaft and ramp (decline) commenced in 2022, with ore yet to be exposed. Open pit mining at New Discovery was completed in June 2020 and CNMC is investigating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore. Ore Reserves have not been reported for New Discovery.

The Mineral Resource estimate, as of 31 December 2022, for the Sokor Project is reported in Table 1 below. This has been depleted for mining at Rixen, New Found, Manson's Lode and Ketubong to 31 December 2022. As of 31 December 2022, the total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project is 14,180 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 770,000 ounces of contained gold.

The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2021, was 14,990 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 800,000 ounces of contained gold. After depletion for mining at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and face sampling at Ketubong, and the change in cut-off grade and reporting of Manson's Lode to lead-zinc, the December 2022 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 4% in terms of contained gold.

In 2022 the Manson's Lode Mineral Resource was reported as lead-zinc mineralisation which also contains silver and gold. Additional lead, zinc and silver resources were defined at Sg Amang in 2022 and these have been included in the global Mineral Resource reported in Table 1. As of 31 December 2021, this was 4,840 kt with an average grade of 37 g/t silver, 2.8% lead and 3.0% zinc. With depletion and the additional drilling at Manson's Lode, and the change in reporting and cut-off grade at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang, the total Mineral Resource for the silver, lead and zinc mineralisation, as of 31 December 2022, is 4,950 kt with an average grade of 31 g/t silver, 2.7% lead and 2.9% zinc. This represents a decrease of 13% in contained silver, a decrease of 2% in contained lead, and a decrease of 1% in contained zinc. The Mineral Resource figures discussed above are inclusive of material which has subsequently been modified to produce Ore Reserves.

Table 1 Sokor Project – Mineral Resource statement as of 31 December 2022 (inclusive of Ore Reserves)

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Measured	Gold	0.19	1.5	10	0.15	1.5	10	-68%
Indicated	Gold	8.18	1.6	430	6.63	1.6	350	5%
Inferred	Gold	5.81	1.8	340	4.70	1.8	270	-9%
Total	**Gold**	**14.18**	**1.7**	**770**	**11.49**	**1.7**	**630**	**-4%**
Measured	Silver	0.31	70	700	0.25	70	560	4%
Indicated	Silver	0.67	57	1,240	0.54	57	1,000	-1%
Inferred	Silver	3.97	24	3,070	3.22	24	2,490	-19%
Total	**Silver**	**4.95**	**31**	**5,000**	**4.01**	**31**	**4,050**	**-13%**
Measured	Lead	0.31	1.9	5,880	0.25	1.9	4,760	-0.5%
Indicated	Lead	0.67	2.9	19,340	0.54	2.9	15,670	-3%
Inferred	Lead	3.97	2.7	106,890	3.22	2.7	86,580	-2%
Total	**Lead**	**4.95**	**2.7**	**132,110**	**4.01**	**2.7**	**107,010**	**-2%**
Measured	Zinc	0.31	1.8	5,670	0.25	1.8	4,590	-1%
Indicated	Zinc	0.67	2.3	15,520	0.54	2.3	12,570	-3%
Inferred	Zinc	3.97	3.0	120,660	3.22	3.0	97,730	-1%
Total	**Zinc**	**4.95**	**2.9**	**141,850**	**4.01**	**2.9**	**114,900**	**-1%**

- *Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves and are reported as per the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
- *The Sokor Project is currently owned 81% by CNMC, through its subsidiary, CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd.*
- *Totals may display rounding inconsistencies.*
- *The cut-off grade for Mineral Resources is 0.5 g/t gold for the transitional and fresh rock at New Discovery and New Found, 1.0 g/t gold within the vicinity of the planned underground workings at Ketubong and Rixen, 0.17 g/t gold for the oxide material at New Discovery and New Found, and 0.17 g/t gold for material at Rixen planned to be extracted by open pit mining.*
- *The cut-off grade for Mineral Resources at Manson's Lode is 1.5% Pb+Zn, and gold and silver Mineral Resources have been reported, external to the lead-zinc mineralisation and above a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold. Lead, zinc and silver Mineral Resources have been reported for Sg Amang above a cut-off of 1.5% Pb+Zn.*
- *The various cut-off grades applied reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options.*

The combined Ore Reserve estimate for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong and New Found deposits has been calculated and is shown in Table 2, accompanied by the additional Mineral Resources tabulation for Rixen, Manson's Lode, Ketubong and New Found deposits (reported exclusive of and additional to Ore Reserves) and for New Discovery and Sg Amang (where Ore Reserves have not been defined).

The Ore Reserves reported for December 2022 are lower than December 2021 largely due to mining depletion at Ketubong underground, Manson, Rixen and New Found open pits during the year.

Table 2 Combined Sokor Project gold Ore Reserves (Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) and Mineral Resources (at Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) that are additional to Ore Reserves at (Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) as of 31 December 2022

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal (Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t, Ag g/t, Pb%, Zn%)	Contained metal Au koz, Ag koz, Pb t, Zn t)	Change from previous update (%)
Ore Reserves								
Proved	Gold	77	2.6	6	62	2.6	5	-65
Probable	Gold	2,428	1.7	132	1,966	1.7	107	0
Total	**Gold**	**2,504**	**1.7**	**138**	**2,029**	**1.7**	**112**	**-8**
Proved	Silver	166	75.2	401	134	75.2	325	100
Probable	Silver	191	26.7	164	154	26.7	133	100
Total	**Silver**	**356**	**49.3**	**565**	**289**	**49.3**	**457**	**100**
Proved	Lead	166	2.6	4,337	134	2.6	3,513	100
Probable	Lead	191	1.9	3,680	154	1.9	2,981	100
Total	**Lead**	**356**	**2.3**	**8,017**	**289**	**2.3**	**6,494**	**100**
Proved	Zinc	166	2.2	3,715	134	2.2	3,009	100
Probable	Zinc	191	3.3	6,355	154	3.3	5,148	100
Total	**Zinc**	**356**	**2.8**	**10,070**	**289**	**2.8**	**8,157**	**100**
Additional Mineral Resources								
Measured	Gold	153	1.8	9	124	1.8	7	-7
Indicated	Gold	2,951	1.4	132	2,390	1.4	107	-61
Inferred	Gold	5,308	1.9	321	4,299	1.9	260	-21
Total	**Gold**	**8,413**	**1.7**	**462**	**6,814**	**1.7**	**374**	**-39**
Measured	Silver	212	89.4	609	171	89.4	493	100
Indicated	Silver	627	59.4	1,197	508	59.4	970	100
Inferred	Silver	3,508	19.4	2,186	2,841	19.4	1,771	100
Total	**Silver**	**4,346**	**28.6**	**3,992**	**3,520**	**28.6**	**3,233**	**100**
Measured	Lead	212	2.6	5,000	171	2.6	4,000	100
Indicated	Lead	627	2.5	15,000	508	2.5	12,000	100
Inferred	Lead	3,508	3.0	103,000	2,841	3.0	84,000	100
Total	**Lead**	**4,346**	**2.9**	**124,000**	**3,520**	**2.9**	**101,000**	**100**
Measured	Zinc	212	2.5	5,000	171	2.5	4,000	100
Indicated	Zinc	627	3.1	19,000	508	3.1	16,000	100
Inferred	Zinc	3,508	2.8	99,000	2,841	2.8	80,000	100
Total	**Zinc**	**4,346**	**2.8**	**124,000**	**3,520**	**2.8**	**100,000**	**100**

Notes:

- *Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves reported as per the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
- *Totals may display rounding inconsistencies.*
- *Cut-off grade for Ore Reserve is 0.9 g/t gold for ore going to the CIL plant (oxide, transitional and fresh rock from Manson's Lode and New Found), 1.5 g/t gold for fresh ore underground at Rixen and 1.0 g/t for Ketubong underground) going to the CIL plant. Cut-off grade applied for at Rixen is 0.20 g/t for material sent to the Heap Leach pad. Cut-off grade applied to Manson's Lode is 1.5% Pb+Zn for ore being sent to concentrator.*
- *Cut-off grade for Mineral Resource is 0.17 g/t gold for oxide and transition material at Rixen, 0.17 g/t gold for oxide and 0.5 g/t gold for transitional and fresh material at New Discovery and outside the optimised pit at New Found, 0.5 g/t gold for CIL material and 1.5% Pb+Zn outside the optimised pit at Manson's Lode and 0.5 g/t gold for Inferred transitional and fresh material inside the optimised pit at New Found, and 1.0 g/t gold for underground fresh at Ketubong and Rixen South.*
- *Gold price used for cut-off calculation is US$1,800/oz for all deposits.*

- *Zinc price used is US$1.40/lb, lead price used is US$1.00 and silver price used is US$22/oz.*
- *No Inferred material has been included in the Ore Reserve.*
- *Dilution of 5% and ore loss of 5% have been applied with zero grade attributed to dilution for Open Pit Ore Reserves. Dilution of 20% and 40% ore loss has been applied with zero grade attributed to dilution for Underground Ore Reserves.*

3.2 Kelgold Project

The Kelgold Project comprises an 100%-owned right to explore for gold, iron ore and other minerals over an area of approximately 11 km^2. The concession is located in the state of Kelantan, Malaysia, approximately 30 km northwest of the Sokor mine.

Assessment of the Kelgold Project by CNMC is at an early stage. No material exploration work was completed during the year at the Kelgold Project. CNMC considers that its Kelgold acquisition has significant potential based on the geological information available and offers a strategic synergy with the Group's existing Sokor Project due to its proximity.

3.3 CNMC Pulai

CNMC holds a 51% interest in CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd (formerly known as Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd) ("**CNMC Pulai"**) which owns mining tenements with a combined licence area of 7.2 km^2. The project area is approximately 100 km south of the Sokor mine and 20 km to the southwest of the city of Gua Musang in the state of Kelantan, Malaysia.

No material exploration work was completed during the year at the CNMC Pulai Project.

Snowden Optiro has previously reported an Inferred Mineral Resource for the CNMC Pulai Project of 23.7 Mt with an average grade of 6.8% Na_2O and 2.8% K_2O. This estimate is not included in this report, as CNMC has advised of the uncertainties over the renewal of its feldspar mining license and the commercial and economic viability of feldspar mining following their reassessment of the same, especially having regard to the prevailing rates of royalties payable to the authorities on the sale of such minerals, the estimated amount of labour costs and additional capital expenditure, and the geographical demand for such minerals.

3.4 Competent Persons

The Mineral Resource estimates were prepared by Ms Justine Tracey and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Ms Tracey, Managing Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, fulfil the requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code (2012) and accept responsibility for the Qualified Persons' Report and the JORC Code categorisation of the Mineral Resource estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Snowden Optiro has relied on the data, reports and information provided by CNMC; Snowden Optiro has nevertheless made such enquiries and has exercised its judgement as it deems necessary and has found no reason to doubt the reliability of the data, reports and information which have been provided by CNMC.

Ms Justine Tracey [BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Geostatistics), MAusIMM (CP)] is a geologist with over 25 years of mine production and exploration experience. She has extensive experience in project development and Mineral Resource estimation, which includes open pit and underground deposits at grade control, exploration and project feasibility levels for both gold, silver and copper. Prior to commencing consulting as a Principal Geologist with Snowden Optiro in 2020, Ms Tracey worked as Mine Geology Manager for a gold mine in Northern Territory, Australia. Ms Tracey has acted as a Qualified Person for gold, silver, copper, and lithium.

Mr Ian Glacken [BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Mining Geology), MSc (Geostatistics), Grad. Dip (Comp), FAusIMM (CP), FAIG, CEng, MIMMM, DIC] has over 40 years of worldwide experience in the mining industry. He is a geologist with postgraduate qualifications in geostatistics, mining geology and computing. Mr Glacken has over 25 years' experience in consulting, including a decade as Group General Manager of a major consulting organisation. He has worked on mineral projects and given over 300 training courses to thousands of attendees on every continent apart from Antarctica. Mr Glacken's skills are in resource evaluation and due diligence reviews, public reporting, training and mentoring, quantitative risk assessment, strategic advice, geostatistics, reconciliation, project management, statutory and Competent Persons' reporting and mining geology studies.

The Ore Reserve estimate has been compiled by Mr Stephen O'Grady, Associate Consultant at Snowden Optiro and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady fulfils the definition and requirements of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code and accepts responsibility for the Qualified Persons' report and the JORC Code categorisation of the Ore Reserve estimate as tabulated in the form and context in which it appears in this Summary IQPR.

Mr O'Grady [BEng (Mining), MAusIMM] is a mining engineer with over 35 years' experience in both open pit and underground operations in Australia, Africa, and Asia. He has experience in various commodities, including gold, copper, nickel, tin and lead-zinc, and his skills are in operational management, due diligence, Ore Reserves, feasibility studies, mine planning, and financial analysis.

Snowden Optiro is an independent consulting and advisory organisation which provides a range of services related to the minerals industry including, in this case, independent geological Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation services, but also corporate advisory, mining engineering, mine design, scheduling, audit, due diligence and risk assessment assistance. The principal office of Snowden Optiro is at 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, and Snowden Optiro's staff work on a variety of projects in a range of commodities worldwide.

This report has been prepared independently and to meet the requirements of the SGX minerals, oil and gas guidelines and in accordance with the JORC Code. The authors do not hold any interest in CNMC, its associated parties, or in any of the mineral properties which are the subject of this report. Fees for the preparation of this Summary IQPR are being charged at Snowden Optiro's standard rates, whilst expenses are reimbursed at cost. Payment of fees and expenses is in no way contingent upon the conclusions drawn in this Summary IQPR.

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5 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
Ag	silver
Au	gold
CIL	carbon-in-leach
CNMC	CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
CNMC Pulai	CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd
Cu	copper
g/t	grams per tonne
IQPR	Independent Qualified Persons' Report
K_2O	potassium oxide
km	kilometres
km^2	square kilometres
koz	thousands of ounces
kt	thousands of tonnes
m	metres
Mt	million tonnes
Na_2O	sodium oxide
oz	troy ounces
Pb	lead
SGX	Singapore Stock Exchange
t	tonnes
Zn	zinc

Appendix A

Sokor Project – JORC Code (2012 Edition) Table 1 Reporting

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• All resource drilling by CNMC is by diamond drill rigs. • Drill cores were photographed and logged by geologists. Core identified as having potential for mineralisation was marked up for sampling. • Half-core samples were selected for analysis and quarter-core samples were used for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) checks. • The average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.15 m. • Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Ketubong. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 2.0 m, with an average sample length of 0.9 m. • Grade control data was included for the 2020 and 2021 resource updates for Rixen. The blastholes were drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals were from 3.3 to 10 m with an average sample length of 3.9 m. No grade control data was included for the 2022 resource update. • All sample preparation and analyses were undertaken at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Triple tube diamond core drilling – fully drilled with diamond bit without RC pre-collar. • Core diameter varies from 122 mm, 96 mm to 76 mm with depth.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core sample recovery is recorded in logging sheet and recovery results are assessed by geologists. • Statistical analysis indicates there is no relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond drillholes were logged by geologists. • Logging data recorded includes interval from and to, colour, major mineral composition, texture and structure, mineralisation and lithology types. • All core was photographed. • All samples that were identified as having potential mineralisation were assayed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core samples were logged and intervals for analysis were marked-up by CNMC geologists. • Core samples were cut into half and collected by experienced CNMC personnel. • At Ketubong the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.11 m (range 0.1 m to 3.7 m). At Rixen the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.51 m (range 0.77 m to 2.23 m). At New Found the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.08 m (range 0.01 m to 66.6 m). At Manson's Lode the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.16 m (range 0.1 m to 10 m). At Sg Amang the average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 0.92 m (range 0.9 m to 2.66 m). • Quarter core samples were used for quality assurance and quality control analysis. • Face samples were collected from the underground workings at Ketubong. These rock chip samples were taken over intervals of 0.1 m to 2.0 m, with an average sample length of 0.9 m. • Grade control data was included for the 2020 and 2021 resource update for Rixen. The blastholes were drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals were from 3.3 to 10 m, with an average sample length of 3.9 m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All 2022 samples were assayed at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory. • CNMC's quality control procedures for 2022 included the submission of blind duplicate samples and standards with samples and submission of duplicate samples to independent laboratories SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd laboratory, Malaysia and an umpire laboratory (ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth, Australia). • Blank samples were included with the 2022 samples. Of the 82 blank standards analysed, four were above the threshold of 0.2g/t gold. • Eleven separate certified standards (G314-10, G315-2, G916-1, G912-2, G307-1, G905-7, G314-3, G913-10, GBM914-13, GBM915-13 GBM311-11) from Geostats Pty Ltd were submitted to CNMC's on-site laboratory. In total, 309 standard samples were submitted with the diamond drillhole samples used to update the Mineral Resources. Of the 309 samples, only five samples were outside the acceptable limits for gold and base metals. four of the five samples of GBM311-11 returned silver and copper values that are below acceptable limits. CNMC is intending to check these. • Analysis of the QAQC data indicates acceptable levels of precision. A positive bias has been noted in one standard (G314-10) and a negative bias has been noted in four standards (G15-2, G307-1, G314-3, GBM311-11- Ag and Cu). CNMC is following this up with the Laboratory. Rates of insertion for standard samples during 2022 exceed industry standard rates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• A twin hole was drilled at New Discovery during 2013, and another validation hole was drilled at Manson's Lode in late 2017. These confirmed the main mineralised intersection within the upper part of the orebody. • Data validation included checking for out-of-range assay data and overlapping or missing intervals. • Below detection values were set to half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drillhole collar locations (easting, northing and elevation) are surveyed by geologists after hole completion using CHCNAV X91 GNSS receivers of ±10 cm accuracy or GARMIN GPSMap 64s, accurate to within ±7 m. • The grid system used is Malaysian National Grid (MNG). • A detailed topographical surface has been defined over a 7 km2 area that covers the six Sokor deposits. Contours are at 5 m intervals and points along the contour lines are generally at intervals of around 10 m. This data was used to generate a digital terrain model (DTM) for the resource estimate. • Detailed aerial pit surveys of Rixen, Manson' Lode, New Discovery and New Found were conducted in early 2019 by CNMC using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and processed by Land Surveys, an Australian based company. • The topographic surfaces were updated by CNMC at the end of 2022 and start of 2023. A drone (UAV) was used to obtain an aerial image which was then calibrated using survey data obtained using a CHCNAV X91GNSS. • A topographic surface of the Rixen pit was unable to be obtained at the end of 2022 due to pit flooding. Manual depletion solids for the mined areas in 2022 were built and used to deplete the Resource. • Drillhole collars were checked against the DTM and discrepancies discussed with CNMC. The majority of these are related to drill pad construction and earthworks at Manson's Lode. Updated survey data was obtained for the area of earthworks and this was blended with the DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• A total of 809 diamond drillholes for 93,232 m have been drilled at the Sokor Project for Mineral Resource definition. • Drillhole spacing and drill section spacing averages 20–50 m depending on location, access and ground conditions. • Data obtained is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • Samples are not composited for sample analysis. Downhole compositing to 1.5 m intervals was applied for Mineral Resource estimation at Manson's Lode and Rixen, to 1.2 m intervals was applied for Mineral Resource estimation at New Discovery and New Found and to 1.0 m intervals at Sg Amang.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure and classification applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill sections are oriented perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. • Vertical and inclined holes have been drilled, depending on the orientation of the lithology and mineralisation. • The orientation of drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment of the deposit with respect to interpreted structures and controls on mineralisation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All sample preparation and assaying were completed at the Sokor on-site laboratory. • Security procedures are in place including inspection of vehicles and personnel entering and leaving the mine site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Snowden Optiro visited the Sokor project during December 2011, June 2015, January and April 2018, October 2019 and July 2022. Review of the sampling techniques did not reveal any material issues.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Ulu Sokor area is covered by numerous exploration, mining and general purpose tenements which support the ongoing gold ore mining operation. • Mining Lease ML 10/2016 is held by CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd; a subsidiary of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Ltd. The expiry date of this lease is 31/12/2034 and a new lease can be applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Ulu Sokor area has a long history of gold prospecting and small scale alluvial and hard rock mining since 1900s, by Duff Development Company Ltd, Eastern Mining and Metals Company, Asia Mining Sdn Bhd, and TRA Mining (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. • BDA (Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Ltd) has provided an independent assessment of technical aspects on this project.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Ulu Sokor is located in the Central Belt of Peninsular Malaysia. Gold mineralisation is located towards the middle of the Central Belt and is associated with the intersection of two major north-south trending structures with northeast to northwest trending secondary structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold mineralisation at Ulu Sokor is both lithologically and structurally controlled. It is generally hosted in acid to intermediate tuffaceous rocks and in carbonate-rich rocks. High-grade gold mineralisation is typically associated with intense shearing and brecciation, veining and pervasive alteration. • Three gold deposits have been defined within the southern area (New Discovery, New Found and Ketubong) and a fourth deposit (Rixen) is located within the northern area of the tenement. • One lead-zinc-silver and gold deposit has been defined within the southern area (Manson's Lode). Gold at Manson's Lode is strongly associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. • Base metal mineralisation (lead and zinc) has also been defined at Sg Amang, about 1.2 km to the east of Rixen.
Drillhole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: – easting and northing of the drillhole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – downhole length and interception depth – hole length.	• See Appendix B.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable – drilling was designed for resource definition.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future resource definition drilling is planned to further extend known mineralised zones at New Found, Manson's Lode, Tiger and Sg Amang, and to explore for additional mineralised zones within the Sokor project area.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Data entry by site geologist, checked by geological supervisor and additional checking and validation by resource geologist. • Data validation included checking for out-of-range assay data and overlapping or missing intervals.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Site visits were undertaken during December 2011, June 2015, January and April 2018, October 2019 and July 2022 by Optiro and Snowden Optiro. • During the site visits geological logging, sampling techniques and procedures were reviewed.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The level of confidence in the interpretations of the mineralised horizons is reflected by the Mineral Resource classification. • In general, infill drilling has confirmed the mineralisation interpretations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Geological interpretation has been defined by diamond drilling. Gold mineralisation interpretation at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Discovery and New Found was based on a nominal 0.15 g/t Au cut-off grade. The interpretation was completed along drill sections, typically at spacings of 20 m and 50 m and the interpretations were triangulated to form 3D solids of the mineralisation domains. • At Ketubong (where underground mining has commenced), the interpretation was based on a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. The interpreted mineralisation included results from drillholes and underground face samples. • Base metal mineralisation was interpreted at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang based on a nominal 2% Pb+Zn cut-off grade. • All available geological data has been used to interpret the mineralisation and to differentiate between mineralisation within eluvial/alluvial, backfill and bedrock. • A base of oxidation surface and a top of fresh surface have been interpreted for each deposit area.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• At Manson's Lode, the mineralisation strikes northeast-southwest and has a relatively flat orientation. It is 750 m along strike and 300 m across strike and extends from surface to a depth of 160 m. • At New Discovery and New Found the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 25° to the east. It has a combined strike length of 540 m and is up to 640 m across strike. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of up to 280 m. • At Ketubong, the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 50° to the east. It is 550 m along strike by 350 m down dip. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of approximately 270 m. Mineralisation is open down dip. • At Rixen, the mineralisation strikes north-south and dips approximately 20° to the east. It is 2,150 m along strike and is up to 700 m across strike. Mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of approximately 400 m. • The Sg Amang deposit was drilled in 2013, 2019 and in 2022 to a depth of 250 m from surface and generally remains open down dip and at depth. The mineralisation has been interpreted as seven lodes that have a combined strike length of 230 m and an across strike extent of 300 m. The mineralisation dips to the northwest at around 50°.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains and oxidation surfaces. • Data within the interpreted mineralisation at Manson's Lode and Rixen was composited to 1.5 m downhole intervals, at New Discovery and New Found data were composited to 1.2 m downhole intervals at New Discovery and New Found, and to 1.0 m intervals at Sg Amang.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Mineral Resources were updated for Rixen, Ketubong, New Found, Sg Amang and Manson's Lode. • The influence of extreme sample distribution outliers was reduced by top cutting. The top cut levels were determined using a combination of top cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficients of variation). • Directional variograms were modelled using a normal score transformation. Mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses. • Mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have an along strike range of 40–105 m, and a down-dip range of 25–170 m. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis was undertaken to optimise the block size, search distances and sample numbers. • Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 10 m(E) x 10 m(N) on 2 m benches at Manson's Lode, New Discovery and New Found, 10 m(E) x 20 m(N) on 2 m benches at Rixen and 10 m(E) x 10m (N) on 1 m benches at. Sg Amang. • A seam model was developed at Ketubong with parent blocks of 10 m(E) x 10 m(N) and a variable bench height. Grade estimation used accumulation (gold grade x length). • Block grade estimation was carried out using ordinary kriging at the parent block scale. Three estimation passes were used for all domains; the first search was based upon the variogram ranges for each domain in the three principal directions; the second search was typically two times the first search in all directions, and the third search was four or five times the initial search, with reduced sample numbers required for estimation. • The estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the de-clustered drillhole data and by easting, northing and elevation slices. • Comprehensive production records and reconciliation data have not been collected at the Sokor Project. • The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2021, was 14,990 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 800,000 ounces of contained gold.. After depletion for mining at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode, Rixen, New Found and face sampling at Ketubong, and the change in cut-off grade and reporting of Manson's Lode to lead-zinc, the December 2022 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 4% in terms of contained gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional lead, zinc and silver resources have been defined at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang. With depletion and the additional drilling at Manson's Lode, and the change in reporting and cut-off grade at Manson' Lode and Sg Amang, the total Mineral Resource for the silver, lead and zinc mineralisation, as of 31 December 2022, is 4,950 kt with an average grade of 31 g/t silver, 2.7% lead and 2.9% zinc. This represents a decrease of 13% in contained silver, a decrease of 2% in contained lead, and a decrease of 1% in contained zinc.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Mineral Resources planned for extraction by underground methods at Ketubong and Rixen have been reported above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade at Manson's Lode (in addition to the lead-zinc Mineral Resources) and for the transitional and fresh material at New Found and New Discovery, and above a 0.17 g/t Au cut-off grade for open pit mining at Rixen and for oxide material at New Found and New Discovery, to reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options. • Base metal Mineral Resources at Manson's Lode and at Sg Amang have been reported above a 1.5% Pb+Zn cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Planned extraction at New Found, Manson's Lode, Sg Amang and the northern and western area of Rixen is by open pit mining. Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied for the Mineral Resource estimate. • Extraction at Ketubong and planned extraction within the southern area of Rixen is by underground mining. • Open pit mining has been completed at New Discovery and CNMC is evaluating alternative mining methods to extract the remnant ore.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• No metallurgical assumptions have been built into the Mineral Resource models.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• CNMC has identified the key potential environmental impacts arising from the project's operations and their associated mitigation measures are being implemented.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Representative sections of core of around 0.2 m were selected and weighted in water and air. • Bulk density values for each deposit and material type were calculated using measurements from 585 sections of diamond drill core (including 114 measurements obtained during 2022) and of alluvial/eluvial and backfill material from 41 test pits. • A least squares regression formula was developed and was used to determine the density from the lead and zinc contents for domains with high lead and zinc contents at Manson's Lode and Sg Amang. • Average bulk density values for the eluvial/alluvial and backfill material were determined from measurements of material from 41 test pits.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity using the drilling density, geological model, modelled grade continuity and conditional bias measures (kriging efficiency). • Measured Mineral Resources have been defined at Manson's Lode generally in areas of 20 m x 20 m drill spacing. • Indicated Mineral Resources have been defined generally in areas of 40 m x 40 m drill spacing and where infill drilling has confirmed the mineralisation interpretation. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined generally in areas of 80 m x 80 m drill spacing and where the confidence in the block estimate (as measured by the kriging efficiency) and geological continuity is low.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The estimation parameters and Mineral Resource models were peer reviewed by Snowden Optiro staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The assigned classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate. • The confidence levels are believed to be appropriate for quarterly production volumes.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• The Mineral Resource estimate used for the Rixen, Manson's Lode, New Found , Ketubong and Sg Amang deposits are classified as a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement and were completed by Ms Justine Tracey of Snowden Optiro on behalf of CNMC. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and, as required by the SGX, are also reported exclusive of (additional to) the Ore Reserves as stated in this report.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	• A site visit was undertaken by Snowden Optiro (Mr Andrew Law) in May 2012 and June 2015 and a follow-up site visit was undertaken by Snowden Optiro (Mr Michael Leak) in January 2018 to examine the changes in mining and processing practices since 2015 and in October 2019 (Mr Stephen O'Grady) to inspect and review underground development and mining practices.
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves on the basis of the existing operational status of the deposits and historical records. • As the mine is currently operating, no additional studies have been completed to support this Ore Reserve estimate. The mine has current, optimised mine plans in place, and material modifying factors have been derived on the basis of the current operational data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades have been calculated based on forecast mined gold grades, recovery and dilution parameters, mining and processing costs and forecast commodity pricing.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). • The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. • The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. • The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). • The mining dilution factors used. • The mining recovery factors used. • Any minimum mining widths used. • The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. • The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	• The methods and assumptions used in converting Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves are based on operating parameters from the mines. The mines have appropriate current designs developed from the recently re-done optimisation processes. • The open pit mining methods selected for the CNMC mines have been selected to best address the operational requirements of the deposit characteristics and have been in effect since the commencement of mining operations in 2010. • Snowden Optiro observed the underground mining practices at Ketubong during the 2019 site visit. These are appropriate for ore extraction at Ketubong and for ore extraction from the fresh material within the southern area of Rixen. • Assumptions made regarding geotechnical constraints have been developed based on operating knowledge of the existing mines. • The assumptions made for pit optimisation have been based on known operating conditions from the existing mines. • Appropriate mining dilution and recovery factors representative of open cut and underground mining has been used. • No minimum mining widths have been applied. • Inferred Mineral Resources have not been included in any Ore Reserve figures reported. • As an operating mine, all infrastructure requirements are already in place for the chosen mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• Carbon-in-leach is currently being used at the Sokor Project. These methods have been selected based on the prevailing ore characteristics. • This leaching method is well-tested and does not represent an untried processing strategy. • Metallurgical test work has been carried out on samples from across the project area to confirm the appropriateness of the leaching processing methodologies. No metallurgical domaining has been applied within specific mine areas. Recovery factors have been applied on a mine by mine basis. • No assumptions or allowances have been made for deleterious elements. • There are no specifications applied to the mine production.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• CNMC has identified the key potential environmental impacts arising from the project's operations and their associated mitigation measures are being implemented.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• The Sokor Project is currently in operation and all required infrastructure is in place.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	• Costs associated with the construction of the underground mining at Rixen are estimated by CNMC to be in the order of RM30 to RM35 million. • Operating cost data has been provided by CNMC. The operating fleet is a mix of owner and contracted equipment. • No allowances have been made for deleterious elements. • Metal pricing has been provided by CNMC based on current market forecasts and existing sales agreements. • All costs have been provided in US dollars with no conversions used. • Transport charges have been provided by CNMC. • Treatment and refining charges have been based on site data provided by CNMC. • A gold royalty of 10% of gross revenue is payable to the Kelantan State Government and an additional tribute payment of 4% of gross revenue is payable to the Kelantan State Economic Development Corporation. CNMC holds an 81% share in the production from the project.
Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co- products.	• As an operating project, all revenue factors have been derived from operating data. • Commodity pricing assumptions have been provided by CNMC based on gold price forecasts and existing sales arrangements.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	• Bullion produced is currently sold on the spot market to local licensed buyers. There are currently no prevailing supply or demand constraints in the local gold industry. No constraints are anticipated over the production period for the project. • The local gold market is not considered to present any competitor risk given the relatively low volume of bullion to be produced by the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• The forecast gold price used in preparation of this statement is considered to be an appropriate sales baseline for the production period applied.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• No detailed economic analysis has been completed by Snowden Optiro as the project is already in operation and demonstrate economic viability. • No assumptions or inputs have been applied in a net present value (NPV) analysis.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• There are no existing impediments to the Sokor Project licence (ML 10/2016) to operate for the project.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Prefeasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • There are no material legal agreements or marketing arrangements in place for the project at this time. • Government agreements include: Mining right ML 10/2016.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• Mineral Resources were converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines (i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable). No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • No Measured Mineral Resources have been converted to Probable Ore Reserves.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• The Ore Reserve has been calculated by independent consultants Snowden Optiro and an internal peer review undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• Relative accuracy and confidence calculations have not been conducted for the Ore Reserve. • Current and past production data has been used throughout the Ore Reserve estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

Appendix B

Sokor Project – significant intersections from 2022 drilling

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
Manson's Lode													
ZKM117-3	4959	13652	146	189.5	80	140	10.16	13.41	3.25	0.23	0.00	0.49	0.05
							120.06	122.2	2.14	0.96	18.61	0.07	0.09
							135.05	136.22	1.17	3.59	125.07	0.40	0.01
							160.56	163.54	2.98	0.38	15.11	0.09	0.03
							167.06	173.95	6.89	0.53	45.91	0.33	0.12
							154.16	155.8	1.64	2.37	42.31	0.13	0.05
							175.31	176.97	1.66	0.39	27.93	0.13	0.18
							187.88	188.61	0.73	0.47	19.33	0.02	0.02
ZKM117-4	4921	13696	172	252.2	70	140	37.04	38.17	1.13	0.41	47.72	2.30	2.93
							42.94	45.23	2.29	0.71	59.72	0.40	0.35
							48.96	50	1.04	0.00	20.03	0.42	4.10
							206.03	207.22	1.19	0.76	0.00	0.03	0.04
							221.42	222.5	1.08	0.43	0.00	0.31	0.78
							225.45	229.08	3.63	1.87	189.38	13.59	8.51
							241.69	248.65	6.96	1.75	22.09	0.04	0.03
ZKM118-7	4971	13699	150	150.9	80	140	44.16	51.26	7.1	0.24	34.43	1.22	1.58
							95.8	97.76	1.96	0.22	35.14	2.38	2.34
New Found													
ZKNF1-6	3870	13306	101	61.0	65	200	1.75	2.83	1.08	0.16	-	-	-
							4.44	6.7	2.26	0.81	-	-	-
							14.8	15.86	1.06	0.20	-	-	-
							16.83	17.91	1.08	0.23	-	-	-
							23.99	25.15	1.16	0.50	-	-	-
ZKNF1-7	3892	13345	120	101.0	65	200	1.99	3.11	1.12	0.20	-	-	-
							42.82	43.84	1.02	0.24	-	-	-
							53.01	54.06	1.05	0.41	-	-	-
							75.44	81.96	6.52	1.09	-	-	-
							8.5	10.54	2.04	0.18	-	-	-
ZKNF3-5	3938	13245	122	150.2	56	20	60.73	61.73	1	0.30	-	-	-
							93.63	94.76	1.13	1.27	-	-	-
							106.49	107.56	1.07	0.26	-	-	-
							120.58	124.02	3.44	2.76	-	-	-
							126.23	128.83	2.6	0.43	-	-	-
							128.83	129.83	1	0.16	-	-	-
							131.78	132.79	1.01	0.95	-	-	-
							139.08	141.23	2.15	2.79	-	-	-
ZKNF3-6	3946	13273	107	110.9	72	20	0	13.84	13.84	3.00	-	-	-
							16.43	17.52	1.09	0.48	-	-	-
							26.5	29.13	2.63	0.52	-	-	-
							36	37.9	1.9	0.62	-	-	-
							30.84	32.88	2.04	0.28	-	-	-
							86.4	88.56	2.16	0.30	-	-	-
							90.23	91.7	1.47	0.92	-	-	-
							99.32	103.18	3.86	0.54	-	-	-
ZKNF3-7	3946	13272	107	101.0	86	20	4.17	12.33	8.16	1.99	13.61	0.00	0.00
							16.62	17.63	1.01	16.31	-	-	-
							68.53	70.65	2.12	0.23	-	-	-

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
							99.1	100.95	1.85	3.07	-	-	-
ZKNF4-8	3983	13249	118	96.2	70	20	4	7.4	3.4	0.58	8.70	0.00	0.00
							64.75	66.44	1.69	0.34	-	-	-
							92.2	95.18	2.98	0.61	-	-	-
ZKNF4-9	3984	13252	118	74.9	58	20	3.59	4.65	1.06	0.27	15.06	-	-
							29.64	56.49	26.85	1.67	1.95	-	-
							61.02	62.98	1.96	0.18	-	-	-
							63.6	64.58	0.98	0.57	-	-	-
							70.62	71.62	1	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-1	4053	13267	120	60.2	52	20	0	2.28	2.28	1.57	17.98	-	-
							17.62	30.13	12.51	1.10	4.13	-	-
ZKNF5+-2	4043	13244	122	85.7	58	20	16.7	18.38	1.68	0.85	25.40	-	-
							44.17	45.23	1.06	0.34	-	-	-
							47.6	59.42	11.82	6.91	6.86	-	-
							61.6	63.58	1.98	0.20	-	-	-
							65.44	68.23	2.79	0.55	-	-	-
							69.23	70.23	1	0.21	-	-	-
							73.21	74.24	1.03	0.23	-	-	-
							75.24	76.24	1	0.16	-	-	-
							77.08	78.88	1.8	0.28	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-3	4043	13244	122	102.2	74	20	0.78	5.56	4.78	0.42	7.42	0.32	0.31
							19.63	20.93	1.3	0.18	-	-	-
							79.94	82.45	2.51	0.34	-	-	-
ZKNF5+-4	4051	13263	121	80.9	58	20	19.84	21.43	1.59	3.59	59.17	-	-
							27.79	29	1.21	1.27	-	-	-
							32.83	37.24	4.41	0.31	9.52	-	-
							41.4	55.6	14.2	17.88	29.61	-	-
ZKNF5-5	4034	13270	118	106.8	60	20	9.64	10.19	0.55	0.77	775.85	45.15	42.34
							10.19	12.12	1.93	3.82	58.93	-	-
							15.92	24.17	8.25	0.85	16.58	-	-
							26.15	28.07	1.92	0.31	17.85	-	-
							37.58	46.16	8.58	10.98	23.65	-	-
							101.83	102.83	1	0.45	-	-	-
ZKNF5-6	4027	13252	121	99.2	62	20	0	6.74	6.74	2.58	75.15	-	-
							29.38	30.66	1.28	3.73	87.94	-	-
							37.15	42.31	5.16	1.61	0.00	-	-
							44.26	53.73	9.47	1.68	1.44	-	-
							56.68	57.68	1	0.16	-	-	-
							58.68	59.68	1	0.33	-	-	-
							70.23	73.06	2.83	1.50	-	-	-
ZKNF5-7	4026	13252	121	150.3	80	20	2.84	5.55	2.71	1.16	54.43	-	-
							5.77	8.18	2.41	0.51	19.73	-	-
							44.29	47.28	2.99	7.90	-	-	-
							71.83	73.06	1.23	0.41	-	-	-
							74.13	77.31	3.18	0.27	-	-	-
							81.29	85	3.71	0.21	-	-	-
							99.33	100.33	1	0.18	-	-	-
							106.28	110.55	4.27	0.46	-	-	-
ZKNF5-8	4012	13218	148	200.5	72	20	98.63	99.68	1.05	0.23	-	-	-

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
							104.8	110.58	5.78	4.68	-	-	-
							172.61	173.7	1.09	0.16	-	-	-
ZKNF6+-1	4097	13268	121	81.0	60	20	28.72	31.8	3.08	2.07	16.80	-	-
							33.8	35.77	1.97	0.18	-	-	-
							58.29	63.46	5.17	1.32	93.75	-	-
ZKNF6+-2	4089	13250	122	100.7	60	20	5.2	7.33	2.13	2.81	270.06	0.79	0.72
							51.62	65.5	13.88	11.79	8.71	-	-
							69.23	81.85	12.62	0.23	-	-	-
ZKNF6+-3	4083	13237	123	132.2	60	20	3.49	5.1	1.61	0.27	20.77	1.51	0.39
							84.86	85.92	1.06	0.24	-	-	-
							95.65	96.67	1.02	0.35	-	-	-
ZKNF6-6	4067	13250	122	90.2	60	20	42.07	49.58	7.51	1.00	-	-	-
							51.2	62.71	11.51	1.22	-	-	-
							70.56	72.16	1.6	0.23	-	-	-
							73.16	76.2	3.04	0.32	-	-	-
							80.7	82.08	1.38	0.90	-	-	-
ZKNF6-7	4061	13234	122	130.8	60	20	83.7	92.05	8.35	1.56	-	-	-
ZKNF6-8	4085	13302	120	70.9	85	200	46.63	48.43	1.8	17.02	-	-	-
ZKNF6-9	4067	13250	122	100.8	68	20	49.98	50.98	1	1.73	-	-	-
							52.62	58.87	6.25	21.16	28.09	-	-
							62.69	63.7	1.01	0.36	-	-	-
							64.8	69.58	4.78	0.57	-	-	-
							70.9	72.9	2	0.21	-	-	-
							73.9	74.9	1	0.51	-	-	-
							75.9	84.52	8.62	0.23	-	-	-
							85.67	86.64	0.97	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-1	4127	13250	143	121.0	60	20	10.83	12.83	2	1.34	-	-	-
							26.23	27.23	1	1.20	-	-	-
							29.23	30.23	1	0.34	-	-	-
							42.23	46.82	4.59	2.15	23.90	-	-
							54.4	55.15	0.75	3.25	-	-	-
							62.97	65.1	2.13	0.99	-	-	-
							71.23	82.94	11.71	1.34	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-2	4135	13271	143	70.6	60	20	15.01	16.02	1.01	0.20	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-3	4118	13231	143	150.3	60	20	118.23	120.15	1.92	0.19	-	-	-
							130.7	132.51	1.81	0.25	-	-	-
ZKNF7+-4	4138	13274	143	121.0	90	0	33.76	38.38	4.62	1.26	84.25	1.83	0.90
ZKNF7-1	4137	13275	143	101.0	78	276	27.73	33.23	5.5	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.01
							35.23	36.8	1.57	0.41	8.88	0.71	0.25
							70.97	72.36	1.39	0.23	-	-	-
							80.4	85.63	5.23	13.83	8.67	-	-
ZKNF8-2	4127	13251	143	121.0	68	55	38.36	41.95	3.59	0.51	25.27	0.88	0.71
ZKNF8-3	4161	13311	145	100.8	60	168	21.03	25.45	4.42	12.26	2.70	-	-
							26.46	27.69	1.23	0.19	-	-	-
							43.92	45.8	1.88	0.98	-	-	-
ZKNF8-4	4172	13329	147	120.3	60	187	34.9	36.39	1.49	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.35
							37.3	39.01	1.71	1.43	16.90	-	-
							83.23	88.72	5.49	0.73	32.50	-	-
							89.72	90.72	1	0.25	-	-	-

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
							106.26	108.14	1.88	3.10	60.41	-	-
ZKNF8-5	4160	13356	154	183.5	62	175	119.38	122.6	3.22	7.07	14.14	-	-
							128.37	128.76	0.39	0.20	-	-	-
							129.23	131.23	2	0.23	-	-	-
							132.09	133.14	1.05	0.24	-	-	-
							138.13	139.13	1	0.31	-	-	-
							140.23	141.23	1	0.18	-	-	-
							143.3	145.5	2.2	0.40	-	-	-
							148.58	149.8	1.22	0.32	-	-	-
							155.53	156.69	1.16	0.17	-	-	-
ZKNF9-1	4205	13301	137	120.2	75	175	14.43	22.08	7.65	1.42	15.90	-	-
							39.73	41.12	1.39	0.39	-	-	-
							81.23	84.23	3	0.27	-	-	-
							86.89	87.11	0.22	3.56	128.29	-	-
							88.61	93.88	5.27	3.82	8.45	-	-
							100.89	103.98	3.09	1.30	-	-	-
ZKNF9-2	4206	13265	139	99.3	90	0	21.03	26.82	5.79	1.08	6.24	-	-
							28.45	33	4.55	1.78	304.21	10.78	3.77
ZKNF9-3	4195	13361	147	162.1	59	175	105.66	107.13	1.47	0.92	7.89	-	-
							136.11	138.12	2.01	0.28	-	-	-
							139.17	141.17	2	0.36	-	-	-
							142.2	143.23	1.03	0.22	-	-	-
							145.19	146.34	1.15	0.20	-	-	-
							147.98	151.64	3.66	1.37	5.74	-	-
							154.53	155.85	1.32	0.28	-	-	-
ZKNF9-4	4204	13322	136	134.9	75	175	41.82	43.1	1.28	0.22	-	-	-
							93.9	99.93	6.03	0.47	-	-	-
							103.97	113.2	9.23	0.76	-	-	-
							115.37	119.11	3.74	0.36	4.99	-	-
							121.15	132.94	11.79	1.82	-	-	-
Rixen													
ZKR121-7	3870	16718	83	106.9	90	0	5.92	12.9	6.98	0.36	0.00	-	-
							29.18	31.6	2.42	0.29	0.00	-	-
							35.57	37.76	2.19	1.42	55.46	-	-
							48.97	52.81	3.84	0.81	0.00	-	-
							59.27	60.33	1.06	2.48	12.52	-	-
							63.69	64.69	1	0.44	28.22	-	-
ZKR125-4	3844	16672	86	112.3	80	270	30.36	31.53	1.17	0.25	38.05	-	-
							36.63	62.93	26.3	0.97	9.43	-	-
							69.56	75.61	6.05	0.29	-	-	-
							104.03	107.38	3.35	0.88	-	-	-
ZKR129-9	3897	16624	79	122.9	90	0	0	9.46	9.46	0.18	-	-	-
							12.04	13.97	1.93	0.29	-	-	-
							62.88	64.49	1.61	0.38	-	-	-
							66.03	67.32	1.29	0.32	-	-	-
ZKR133-4	3849	16574	92	130.3	80	270	38.94	40.11	1.17	0.19	-	-	-
							46.98	48.21	1.23	3.03	-	-	-
							55.23	56.3	1.07	0.52	-	-	-

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Hole length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
							70.33	73.38	3.05	0.62	23.69	-	-
							75.38	78.18	2.8	1.40	21.00	-	-
							89.73	91.03	1.3	0.47	-	-	-
							97.73	99.53	1.8	0.29	-	-	-
							109.6	110.6	1	0.77	-	-	-
ZKR133-5	3935	16573	79	130.1	78	270	2	7.1	5.1	3.15	-	-	-
							37.31	47.92	10.61	1.54	56.77	-	-
							52.89	61.54	8.65	2.04	89.19	-	-
							78.1	79.41	1.31	0.63	-	-	-
							124.83	125.83	1	0.21	-	-	-
							128.03	129.1	1.07	0.24	-	-	-
Sg Amang													
ZKSA20+1-1	4966	17595	70	213.7	90	0	79.05	80.18	1.13	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKSA20-1	4966	17615	70	219.2	90	0	151.5	152.62	1.12	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKSA22-4	4968	17573	70	264.5	90	0	59.78	63.55	3.77	0.33	232.04	6.60	20.55
							71.62	74.87	3.25	0.37	136.21	4.67	10.26
							78.08	80.61	2.53	0.17	169.73	4.03	3.67
							166.58	167.95	1.37	3.65	424.66	22.60	22.55
							167.95	176.33	8.38	3.78	30.19	0.58	1.80
							193.07	194.14	1.07	0.70	0.00	0.72	1.18
							197.91	207.46	9.55	2.72	353.87	13.75	21.51
ZKSA22-5	5007	17573	79	223.4	90	0	114.31	115.64	1.33	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.01
ZKSA22-7	4923	17576	72	240.6	81	90	78.28	79.51	1.23	0.00	322.07	7.01	6.36
							207.59	209.49	1.9	0.97	2927.44	96.20	17.02
							218.16	220.19	2.03	3.78	41.63	0.36	11.41
ZKSA22-8	4923	17575	72	230.6	85	90	69.65	70.85	1.2	0.40	0.00	0.31	0.04
							112.69	114.17	1.48	0.55	72.08	0.45	1.69
ZKSAS0-1	5048	17830	77	121.9	90	0	1.57	8.06	6.49	0.19	23.48	6.80	0.27
ZKSAS0-2	5036	17792	77	153.3	90	0	13.45	19.96	6.51	0.52	126.71	0.84	0.30
							25.46	26.51	1.05	1.62	180.48	0.14	0.08
							36.27	41.8	5.53	1.89	77.01	1.30	0.69
							44.11	47.42	3.31	1.01	26.49	0.56	0.32
							34.27	35.14	0.87	1.05	76.08	0.91	0.50
ZKSAS1-1	5022	17816	76	135.3	90	0	47.53	48.88	1.35	0.26	1337.03	23.48	45.77
							52.31	57.5	5.19	0.05	533.85	7.88	42.84
ZKSAS2-1	5060	17805	78	136.9	90	0	32.98	35.09	2.11	0.47	17.28	0.18	0.98
							121.6	123.5	1.9	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKSAX10-3	5079	17948	85	74.7	90	0	27.72	29.72	2	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.13
							36.33	38.33	2	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.08
ZKSAX2-5	5004	17920	76	111.3	90	0	83.03	85.19	2.16	0.81	146.69	3.06	17.97
ZKSAX4-1	5028	17913	76	53.6	90	0	32.42	33.45	1.03	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.02
							45.68	46.88	1.2	0.53	433.44	9.72	29.96
ZKSAX8-1	5073	17926	77	75.3	90	0	32.23	39.16	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
							41.21	42.24	1.03	0.23	0.00	0.07	1.83
							45.33	45.88	0.55	0.25	102.63	0.70	34.52

Note: significant intersections are reported for down-hole intersections of ≥1 m with ≥0.15 g/t Au and/or ≥2% Pb+Zn.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 17 March 2023

Issued and paid-up capital	:	$23,335,633
Number of shares	:	407,693,000
Number of voting shares	:	405,289,100
Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

The Company holds 2,403,900 treasury shares, constituting 0.6% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares). The Company does not have any subsidiary holdings.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS BY SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	% OF SHAREHOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHAREHOLDINGS
1 - 99	2	0.08	14	0.00
100 - 1,000	76	2.92	43,828	0.01
1,001 - 10,000	810	31.11	5,972,374	1.48
10,001 - 1,000,000	1,681	64.55	128,403,733	31.68
1,000,001 and above	35	1.34	270,869,151	66.83
Total	**2,604**	**100.00**	**405,289,100**	**100.00**

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders

	DIRECT INTEREST		DEEMED INTEREST	
NAME OF SHAREHOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	%	NO. OF SHARES	%
Innovation (China) Limited(1)	106,987,500	26.40	–	–
Messiah Limited(2)	45,162,500	11.14	–	–
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong(1)	2,923,800	0.72	106,987,500	26.40
Choo Chee Kong(2)	205,000	0.05	45,162,500	11.14
Lim Kuoh Yang(1)	20,000	0.005	109,911,300	27.12
Tan Swee Ngin(1)	–	–	106,987,500	26.40
Lim Sok Cheng Julie(2)	–	–	45,162,500	11.14

Note:

(1) Innovation (China) Limited is a private investment holding company incorporated in Hong Kong whose shareholders are Professor Lin Xiang Xiong (65%) and his wife, Tan Swee Ngin (35%). Lim Kuoh Yang is the son of Professor Lin Xiang Xiong and Tan Swee Ngin. As such, Professor Lin Xiang Xiong and Tan Swee Ngin are deemed interested in all the shares held by Innovation (China) Limited by virtue of their respective interests in Innovation (China) Limited and Lim Kuoh Yang is deemed interested in all the shares deemed to be held by Professor Lin Xiang Xiong and Tan Swee Ngin under Section 7 of the Companies Act.

(2) Messiah Limited is a private investment holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands whose shareholders are Choo Chee Kong (51%) and his wife, Lim Sok Cheng Julie (49%). As such, Choo Chee Kong and Lim Sok Cheng Julie are deemed to be interested in all the shares held by Messiah Limited under Section 7 of the Companies Act. The shares of Messiah Limited are registered in the name of Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 17 March 2023

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

	NAME OF SHAREHOLDER	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHAREHOLDINGS
1	INNOVATION (CHINA) LIMITED	106,987,500	26.40
2	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	45,895,100	11.32
3	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	18,145,103	4.48
4	MAYBANK SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	11,254,200	2.78
5	CHUA TEO LENG	10,608,100	2.62
6	LIM PENG LIANG DAVID LLEWELLYN	9,575,300	2.36
7	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	8,312,100	2.05
8	IFAST FINANCIAL PTE LTD	4,970,700	1.23
9	XU DEHAN	4,606,925	1.14
10	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	4,386,900	1.08
11	OCBC NOMINEES SINGAPORE PRIVATE LIMITED	3,030,900	0.75
12	LIN XIANG XIONG @ LIN YE	2,923,800	0.72
13	VICTOR NG SIAK KEONG	2,733,400	0.67
14	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	2,623,700	0.65
15	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	2,398,923	0.59
16	CHNG BENG HUA	2,300,000	0.57
17	YEO HUNG HEE BENJAMIN	2,250,000	0.56
18	KERK CHONG KIAT	2,200,000	0.54
19	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	2,137,900	0.53
20	NG BOON GUAT	2,029,200	0.50
	TOTAL	**249,369,751**	**61.54**

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING HELD BY THE PUBLIC

Based on the information provided to the Company as at 17 March 2023, approximately 61.44% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company are held by the public. Accordingly, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the SGX-ST has been complied with.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan are the Directors seeking re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company to be convened and held on 28 April 2023.

The following additional information relating to the aforesaid Directors is to be read in conjunction with their respective profiles in "Board of Directors" section and "Key information regarding Directors" on pages 10 to 13 and page 70.

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	**Kuan Cheng Tuck**	**Tan Poh Chye Allan**
Date of Initial Appointment	20 September 2011	20 September 2011
Date of last re-appointment (if applicable)	26 June 2020	26 June 2020
Age	51	58
Country of principal residence	Singapore	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, board diversity considerations, and the search and nomination process)	The re-election of Mr Kuan as an independent director of the Company was recommended by the Nominating Committee and accepted by the Board, having regard to his performance, knowledge, skills and experiences, and overall contributions since his last re-appointment as well as the size, composition and diversity skillsets of the Board. The Board consider Mr Kuan to be independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Catalist Rules.	The re-election of Mr Tan as an independent director of the Company was recommended by the Nominating Committee and accepted by the Board, having regard to his performance, knowledge, skills and experiences, and overall contributions since his last re-appointment as well as the size, composition and diversity skillsets of the Board. The Board consider Mr Tan to be independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Catalist Rules.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Non-executive	Non-executive
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	• Lead Independent Director • Chairman of Audit Committee • Member of the Nominating Committee • Member of the Remuneration Committee	• Independent Director • Chairman of Remuneration Committee • Chairman of the Nominating Committee • Member of the Audit Committee
Professional qualifications	• Bachelor of Accountancy Nanyang Technological University of Singapore. • Bachelor of Laws (Honours), University of London, UK. • Master of Laws (Corporate and Financial Services Law), National University of Singapore. • Fellow Member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountant, UK. • Member of Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. • Advocate and Solicitor, Singapore. • Member of Singapore Institute of Directors	• Bachelor of Laws (Honours), University of Buckingham, UK. • Master's of Arts in International and Comparative Business Law, London Guildhall University (now known as the London Metropolitan University), UK. • Barrister-at-law, Society of Gray's Inn, UK. • Advocate and Solicitor, Singapore.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Kuan Cheng Tuck	Tan Poh Chye Allan
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Director of KCT Consulting Pte Ltd	• Colin Ng and Partners LLP, Partner (From April 2006 to October 2013) • Stephenson Harwood (Singapore) Alliance, Partner (From October 2013 to August 2018) • Allan Tan Law Practice, Sole Proprietor (April 2019 to March 2020) • Altum Law Corporation, Director (April 2020 to Present)
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	Nil	Nil
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	Nil	Nil
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7H) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	Yes
Other Principal Commitments* **Including Directorships#** * "Principal Commitments" has the same meaning as defined in the Code - *"principal commitments" includes all commitments which involve significant time commitment such as full-time occupation, consultancy work, committee work, non-listed company board representations and directorships and involvement in non-profit organisations.* # These fields are not applicable for announcements of appointments pursuant to Listing Rule 704(8)		
Past (for the last 5 years)	• Green Build Technology Limited • CW Group Holdings Limited	• Affinity Energy and Health Limited • Novita Healthcare Limited • Knowledge Economy.Com Pte Ltd • Tell Business Pte Ltd • JLU Global Ltd. • Prima Ops Pte. Ltd. • XYEC Holdings Co., Ltd. • Allan Tan Law Practice
Present	• Kori Holdings Limited • Karin Technology Holdings Limited • KCT Consulting Pte. Ltd. • Kreston Consulting Pte. Ltd. • Konifer Realty Sdn. Bhd. • Tahua Realty Sdn. Bhd.	• Nico Steel Holdings Limited • Vibropower Corporation Limited • Ecowise Holdings Limited • Altum Law Corporation • Wealthy Genius Private Limited (dormant) • Resort Marketing Corp Pte. Ltd. (dormant)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Kuan Cheng Tuck	Tan Poh Chye Allan
(a) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any bankruptcy law of any jurisdiction was filed against him or against a partnership of which he was a partner at the time when he was a partner or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a partner?	No	No
(b) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any law of any jurisdiction was filed against an entity (not being a partnership) of which he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive, at the time when he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity, for the winding up or dissolution of that entity or, where that entity is the trustee of a business trust, that business trust, on the ground of insolvency?	Mr Kuan was an independent non-executive director ("**INED**") of CW Group Holdings Limited ("**CWG**") (a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands and formerly listed on the HKEx) from 14 March 2012 to 9 November 2018. CWG was placed in provisional liquidation in or around August 2018.	Yes. Mr Tan was appointed nominee director of Prima Ops Pte, Ltd. ("**Prima**"), a private company, in March 2018 when it was first incorporated. Prima was a start-up company whose business was in the teaching of the English and Chinese languages via an app on mobile and hand-held devices (the "business"). Mr Tan was appointed nominee director of Prima as part of the legal services he provided to the controlling shareholder of Prima when said controlling shareholder acquired the business from the vendor in order to satisfy the resident director requirement under the Companies Act. Mr Tan was not involved the management of the business. Mr Tan resigned in February of 2019 after Prima reconstituted its board. Prima was put into liquidation by its directors in February of 2020 on grounds of inability to carry on business due to insolvency.
(c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	No
(d) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving fraud or dishonesty which is punishable with imprisonment, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such purpose?	No	No
(e) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such breach?	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Kuan Cheng Tuck	Tan Poh Chye Allan
(f) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, judgment has been entered against him in any civil proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part, or he has been the subject of any civil proceedings (including any pending civil proceedings of which he is aware) involving an allegation of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part?	No	No
(g) Whether he has ever been convicted in Singapore or elsewhere of any offence in connection with the formation or management of any entity or business trust?	No	No
(h) Whether he has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or an equivalent person of any entity (including the trustee of a business trust), or from taking part directly or indirectly in the management of any entity or business trust?	No	No
(i) Whether he has ever been the subject of any order, judgment or ruling of any court, tribunal or governmental body, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from engaging in any type of business practice or activity?	No	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Kuan Cheng Tuck	Tan Poh Chye Allan
(j) Whether he has ever, to his knowledge, been concerned with the management or conduct, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the affairs of:-		
(i) any corporation which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing corporations in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No
(ii) any entity (not being a corporation) which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing such entities in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No
(iii) any business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing business trusts in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No
(iv) any entity or business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere	No	No
in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?		
(k) Whether he has been the subject of any current or past investigation or disciplinary proceedings, or has been reprimanded or issued any warning, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other regulatory authority, exchange, professional body or government agency, whether in Singapore or elsewhere?	No	No

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "**Company**") will be held at The Singapore Island Country Club, Ballroom 3, Level 3, 180 Island Club Road, Singapore 578774 on Friday, 28 April 2023 at 3.00 p.m. to transact the business set out below.

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

Resolution 1

1. To receive and adopt the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, together with the Directors' Statement and Independent Auditors' Report.

Resolution 2

2. To declare a final one-tier tax exempt dividend of S$0.0020 per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Resolution 3

3. To re-elect Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck who is retiring by rotation pursuant to Article 117 of the Company's Constitution (the "**Constitution**") and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election as a director of the Company ("**Director**").

   *Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck will, upon re-election as a Director, remain as the chairman of the Audit Committee and will be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Listing Manual (Section B: Rules of Catalist) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**")(the "**Catalist Rules**").*

   [see Explanatory Note (i)]

Resolution 4

4. To re-elect Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan who is retiring by rotation pursuant to Article 117 of the Constitution and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election as a Director.

   Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan will, upon re-election as a Director, remain as a member of the Audit Committee and will be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Catalist Rules.

   [see Explanatory Note (i)]

Resolution 5

5. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of up to S$205,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2023, to be paid quarterly in arrears [FY2022: S$205,000].

Resolution 6

6. To re-appoint KPMG LLP as the Company's Independent Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

7. To transact any other ordinary business that may be properly transacted at an annual general meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

Resolution 7

8. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:-

   "Authority to allot and issue shares

   That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act 1967 and the Listing Manual (Section B: Rules of Catalist) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**")(the "**Catalist Rules**"), authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to:-

   (A) (i) allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or

(ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "**Instruments**") that might or would require Shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into Shares,

at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

(B) (notwithstanding that this authority may have ceased to be in force) issue Shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while this authority was in force,

provided that:-

(1) the aggregate number of Shares to be issued pursuant to this authority (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this authority) does not exceed 100% of the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below) ("**Issued Shares**"), of which the aggregate number of Shares to be issued other than on a *pro-rata* basis to the existing shareholders of the Company (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this authority) does not exceed 50% of the total number of Issued Shares;

(2) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the percentage of Issued Shares shall be based on the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company at the time this authority is given, after adjusting for:-

(i) new Shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which were issued and outstanding or subsisting at the time this authority is given, provided the options or awards were granted in compliance with Part VIII of Chapter 8 of the Catalist Rules; and

(ii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or sub-division of Shares;

(3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Directors shall comply with the provisions of the Catalist Rules for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being of the Company; and

(4) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting) this authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company or the date by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier."

[see Explanatory Note (ii)]

Resolution 8

9. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:-

"Share purchase mandate

That:

(a) for the purposes of Sections 76C and 76E of the Companies Act 1967 (the "**Companies Act**"), the exercise by the directors of the Company of all the powers of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire ordinary shares ("**Shares**") in the issued share capital of the Company not exceeding in aggregate the Prescribed Limit (as hereafter defined), at such price or prices as may be determined by the directors of the Company from time to time up to the Maximum Price (as hereafter defined), whether by way of:

(i) market purchases (each a "**Market Purchase**") on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**") transacted through one or more duly licensed stockbrokers appointed by the Company for the purpose; and/or

(ii) off-market purchases (each an "**Off-Market Purchase**") effected otherwise than on the SGX-ST in accordance with any equal access scheme as may be determined or formulated by the directors of the Company as they consider fit, such scheme satisfying all the conditions prescribed by the Companies Act, and otherwise in accordance with all other laws, regulations and rules of the SGX-ST as may for the time being be applicable, be and is hereby authorised and approved generally and unconditionally (the "**Share Purchase Mandate**");

(b) the authority conferred on the directors of the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate may be exercised by the directors of the Company at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the passing of this Resolution and expiring on the earliest of:

(i) the date on which the next annual general meeting of the Company is held or required by law to be held;

(ii) the date on which the purchase or acquisition of Shares have been carried out to the full extent of the Share Purchase Mandate; or

(iii) the date on which the authority contained in the Share Purchase Mandate is varied or revoked by an ordinary resolution of shareholders of the Company in general meeting;

(c) in this Resolution:

"**Prescribed Limit**" means the number of Shares representing 10% of the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) of the Company as at the date of the passing of this Resolution, unless the Company has reduced its share capital in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, at any time during the Relevant Period (as hereafter defined), in which event the total number of issued Shares of the Company shall be taken to be the total number of issued Shares as altered (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings);

"**Relevant Period**" means the period commencing from the date of the passing of this Resolution and expiring on the date on which the next annual general meeting of the Company is held or is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier; and

"**Maximum Price**" in relation to a Share to be purchased, means an amount (excluding brokerage, stamp duties, commissions, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) not exceeding:

(i) in the case of a Market Purchase : 105% of the Average Closing Price; and

(ii) in the case of an Off-Market Purchase : 120% of the Average Closing Price,

where:

"**Average Closing Price**" means the average of the closing market prices of a Share over the last five Market Days, on which transactions in the Shares were recorded, immediately preceding the day of the Market Purchase by the Company or, as the case may be, the day of the making of the offer pursuant to the Off-Market Purchase, and deemed to be adjusted for any corporate action that occurs during such five-Market Day period and the day on which the Market Purchase is made or, as the case may be, the day of the making of the offer pursuant to the Off-Market Purchase;

"**day of the making of the offer**" means the day on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase or acquisition of Shares from shareholders of the Company stating the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price calculated on the foregoing basis) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the Off-Market Purchase; and

"**Market Day**" means a day on which the SGX-ST is open for trading in securities; and

(d) the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing such documents as may be required) as they may consider expedient or necessary to give effect to the transactions contemplated by this Resolution."

[see Explanatory Note (iii)]

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

WEE MAE ANN
Company Secretary
Singapore
13 April 2023

Explanatory Notes:

(i) Detailed information on the Directors who are proposed to be re-elected can be found under the sections entitled "Board of Directors" and "Additional Information on Directors Seeking Re-election" in the Company's Annual Report 2022.

(ii) Under the Catalist Rules, a share issue mandate approved by shareholders as an ordinary resolution will enable directors of an issuer to issue new shares and convertible securities of an aggregate number of up to 100% of the total number of issued shares of the issuer (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) as at the time of passing of the resolution approving the share issue mandate, of which the aggregate number of new shares and convertibles securities issued other than on a *pro-rata* basis to existing shareholders must be not more than 50% of the total number of issued shares of the issuer (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings).

Ordinary Resolution 7, if passed, will empower the Directors from the date of the above AGM until the date of the next annual general meeting, to allot and issue Shares and/or Instruments. The aggregate number of Shares (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted) which the Directors may allot and issue under this Resolution, shall not exceed 100% of the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings). For issues of Shares and convertible securities other than on a *pro-rata* basis to all shareholders, the aggregate number of Shares and convertible securities to be issued shall not exceed 50% of the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings). This authority will, unless previously revoked or varied at a general meeting, expire at the next annual general meeting of the Company or the date by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier. However, notwithstanding the cessation of this authority, the Directors are empowered to issue Shares pursuant to any convertible securities issued under this authority.

(iv) Ordinary Resolution 8, if passed, will renew the mandate to permit the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its issued ordinary shares on the terms and subject to the conditions of the Resolution. Further details are set out in the Company's circular in relation to the proposed renewal of share purchase mandate, which is enclosed with the Company's Annual Report 2022.

NOTES:-

1. Members of the Company are invited to attend the AGM in person. There will be no option for members to participate by electronic means. Printed copies of the Company's Annual Report 2022 (including the Notice of AGM and Proxy Form) will not be sent to members. The Company's Annual Report 2022 (including the Notice of AGM and Proxy Form) will be published on the SGX website at www.sgx.com and on the Company's website at http://www.cnmc.com.hk/investor_relations.html.

2. Unless otherwise permitted under the Companies Act 1967 of Singapore (the "**Companies Act**"), a member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the AGM may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. A member who is a relevant intermediary (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act) may appoint more than two proxies, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member.

4. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholding to be represented by each proxy in the Proxy Form.

5. If the member is a corporation, the Proxy Form must be executed under its common seal or signed by its duly authorised officer or attorney.

6. The duly completed and executed Proxy Form must be submitted:

   (a) by post to the registered office of the Company at 47 Scotts Road, #03-03 Goldbell Towers, Singapore 228233; or

   (b) by electronic mail to e_agm@cnmc.com.hk,

   in either case, to be received not less than 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, failing which the Proxy Form will be treated as invalid.

7. In addition to asking questions during the AGM proceedings, members can also submit questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM in the following manner:

   (a) by post to the registered office of the Company at 47 Scotts Road, #03-03 Goldbell Towers, Singapore 228233; or

   (b) by electronic mail to e_agm@cnmc.com.hk,

   in either case, so that they are received no later than **9.00 a.m. on 21 April 2023**.

   When the questions are submitted, the member's full name, identification/registration number and manner in which shares are held must be included for verification purposes, failing which the submission will be treated as invalid. The Company will address substantial and relevant questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM at least 48 hours before the closing date and time for the lodgement of proxy forms for the AGM. The Company will publish the response to the questions on SGXNet and the Company's website. After the cut-off time for submission of questions, if there are substantial and relevant questions received, the Board may address them at the AGM.

8. Investors who hold shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("**SRS**") and who wish to vote, should approach their respective SRS Operators to submit their votes at least seven working days before the date of the AGM.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), and (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

*This notice has been reviewed by the Company's sponsor, PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd. (the "**Sponsor**"). It has not been examined or aproved by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**Exchange**") and the Exchange assumes no responsibility for the contents of this notice, including the correctness of any of the statements or opinions made or reports contained in this notice.*

The Sponsor has also not drawn on any specific technical expertise in its review of this notice.

The contact person for the Sponsor is Ms Lim Hui Ling, 16 Collyer Quay, #10-00 Collyer Quay Centre, Singapore 049318, sponsorship@ppcf.com.sg.

CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Company Registration No. 201119104K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING PROXY FORM

IMPORTANT
For investors who hold shares of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme, this Proxy Form is not valid for use by such investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them. Such investors should contact their respective SRS Operators if they have any queries regarding their appointment as proxies. Such investors who wish to vote should approach their respective SRS Operators to submit their votes at least seven working days before the date of the AGM.

I/We ________________________ (Name) ____________________ (NRIC/Passport/Registration Number)

of ____ (Address)

being a member/members of CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "**Company**") hereby appoint:

Name	Address	NRIC / Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	Address	NRIC / Passport Number	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)

or failing the person or both of the persons above, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf, at the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company to be held at The Singapore Island Country Club, Ballroom 3, Level 3, 180 Island Club Road, Singapore 578774 on Friday, 28 April 2023 at 3.00 p.m., and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the resolutions to be proposed at the AGM or to abstain from voting, as indicated hereunder. If no specific directions as to voting is given, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her/their discretion, as he/she/they will on any other matter arising at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof, except that where the Chairman of the Meeting is appointed as proxy and no specific directions as to voting is given in respect of a resolution, the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy for that resolution will be treated as invalid.

No.	Resolution relating to:-	For	Against	Abstain
1.	Adoption of the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 ("**FY2022**"), together with the Directors' Statement and Independent Auditors' Report			
2.	Payment of final dividend of S$0.0020 per ordinary share for FY2022			
3.	Re-election of Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck as a Director			
4.	Re-election of Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan as a Director			
5.	Payment of Directors' fees of up to S$205,000 for financial year ending 31 December 2023			
6.	Re-appointment of KPMG LLP as Independent Auditors of the Company			
7.	Authority to allot and issue shares			
8.	Proposed renewal of share purchase mandate			

(Please indicate with a cross [X] in the space provided whether you wish your vote to be cast for or against or to abstain in respect of the resolution as set out in the Notice of the AGM. Alternatively, if you wish to exercise your votes for and/or against the resolution and/or to abstain, please indicate the number of shares in the respective spaces provided.)

Dated this ______ day of ______________ 2023

Total number of shares held:	

____
Signature(s) of Member(s) or Common Seal

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF

Notes: -

1. Please insert the total number of shares held by you. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act 2001), you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares registered in your name in the Register of Members of the Company, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of shares. If no number is inserted, this proxy form shall be deemed to relate to all the shares held by you.

2. Unless otherwise permitted under the Companies Act 1967 of Singapore (the "**Companies Act**"), a member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. A member who is a relevant intermediary (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act) may appoint more than two proxies, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member.

4. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in this proxy form.

5. This proxy form must be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where this proxy form is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney.

6. Where this proxy form is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with this proxy form, failing which this proxy form shall be treated as invalid.

7. This proxy form duly completed and executed must be submitted:

   (a) by post to the registered office of the Company at 47 Scotts Road, #03-03 Goldbell Towers, Singapore 228233; or

   (b) by electronic mail to e_agm@cnmc.com.hk,

   in either case, to be received not less than 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, failing which this proxy form will be treated as invalid.

8. Completion and return of this proxy form by a member will not prevent him/her from attending, speaking and voting at the AGM if he/she so wishes. The appointment of the proxy(ies) for the AGM will be deemed to be revoked if the member attends the AGM in person and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the relevant proxy form to the AGM.

9. The Company shall be entitled to reject a proxy form which is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the proxy form. In addition, in the case of shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject a proxy form if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

10. By submitting this proxy form, a member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 13 April 2023.

www.cnmc.com.hk
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