CNMC

CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED

中色金矿有限公司

ANNUAL REPORT 年报 2021

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

This annual report has been reviewed by the Company's sponsor, PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd. (the "Sponsor"). It has not been examined or approved by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "Exchange") and the Exchange assumes no responsibility for the contents of this document, including the correctness of any of the statements or opinions made or reports contained in this document.

The Sponsor has also not drawn on any specific technical expertise in its review of this annual report.

The contact person for the Sponsor is Ms Lim Hui Ling, 16 Collyer Quay, #10-00 Income at Raffles, Singapore 049318, sponsorship@ppcf.com.sg.

CONTENTS






政經博弈，唯金得益

（一）

21世纪，可谓是人类不幸的世纪！

当今超级强国带领其北约与欧盟的西方列强阵营，为了其国家与个人利益与权力，无所不尽其极地栽赃、嫁祸，制造颜色革命，颠覆政权！ 同时，师出无名地到处挑起战争，造成生灵涂炭，令致弱小国家国破家亡，难民离乡背井徒迁而导致安静的社会失序，深埋下社会动乱地雷。

工业化的激烈竞争与毫无控制地扩展，催生了环境与空气污染，进而影响了天地万物失调与生态失衡。深钜影响到气候变化、变暖的拉尼娜现象，并导致了山林火灾与引爆了洪涝水灾，为人类社会增添许多苦难。

近三年的新冠疫情，全球肆虐，无一国度与族群幸免，导致数百万人民感染身亡，而染疫者更是数以亿计，造成劳动力与生产力缺供，使之生产链中断而缺供，经济萧条萎缩，造成全球经济负增长。

而今，地缘政治与西方列强又旧技重施地导演了另一台“兄弟阋墙”的俄乌战争，企图坐收渔人之利。

刹那枪林弹雨，火光迸溅，烽火连天地推毁西方另一文明古都与数百万难民逃生。

西方列强霸主为了达到彻底消灭劲敌，设局恣意挑拨战争之余，更以无硝烟的经济制裁策略，全方位制裁与封锁对方的天然资源与物资的进出口，意图令其窒息而亡国！

但，这种“杀敌一千，自毁八百”的饮鸩止渴的做法，却导致北约、欧盟诸国陷入经济困境，同时也催生了另一波石油、天然气高涨而导致制造业、物流业等成本倍增从而波及万物猛涨，徒增了全球人民的生活费，令人叫苦连天。

冠病疫情蹂躏人间近三年以来，全球人类正面临生存的严峻考验，而今又遭受到俄乌拉开了战场与资源、物资、经济的海啸般的全方面制裁的打击！

21世纪的全球经济一体化早已形成，故全世界任何国度与地域的经济发展与互补都息息相关，一旦断链，则势将影响彼此，而深受直接影响遭殃的仍然是老百姓！

21世纪的人类，是否历经这苦难的疫情肆虐，以及连绵不息的战火洗礼与折腾后，便可看到希望的阳光？浩劫后能否换来生活的晨曦？我想，能予回复的只有政治寡头与政客们！或许，等待时间与历史！

有关上述的论点是本人详阅目前国际形势的演变有感而发。也许，有些股东会认同，但也不排除具有相异的看法。

政经博弈，唯金得益！

庆幸中色金矿的产品是金砖；而这贵金属是数千年以来让人类普遍接受，同时具有信心与对生存的保障！

唯因它是硬货币且永恒价值的象征！

（二）

一场突起而来的新冠肺炎疫情自2019年降临人间，迅速传播至全球，肆虐人间，封城、隔离、防疫、抗疫到战疫。人类社会刹那间上演了一出史诗般的社会真人秀，暴露出不同政治与经济制度与体系的真面目！

当年，全球经济陷入低谷与负增长，唯独东方大国一枝独秀地在这冰天雪地寒梅独放。这证明了不同政经制度与体系在这铺天盖地瘟疫来袭时的对应能力与策略，乃至人类社会应变及奋不顾身地战疫精神，以及以人为本的崇高人文主义核心价值的高度体现！

中色金矿的核心产业是生产金锭。自2020年初开始，集团的业务受到新冠疫情的影响。在2020至2021期间因疫情防控而导致停产数月，复工后又花了近一个季度的时间进行厂房维修和调试。因此，导致中色金矿自2011年上市九年以来首次负增长！

2021年，疫情余波未了，几度毒株变种后，感染性更强、更高、更快，从而全球传播。同样地为了防疫与抗疫，故矿区又几度被令停工。

尽管2021年停产的时间比2020年长，但因有了去年停产预防的经验，故预先部署并做好防范措施，因而今年反亏为赢，虽是略有盈余，但却说明了抗疫防范的有效策略与韧性！因此，董事会提议分发每股新元0.8分的总股息，其中包含新元0.2分的末期股息和新元0.6分的特别股息。此股息分发提案将于2022年4月29日召开的股东大会上进行投票。此提案若通过，代表公司创下了股息支付率的新纪录达到143%，远高于财务报表中制定的股息分发政策提到30%。

中色金矿在2011年挂牌上市，迄今恰好是十周年，也认为这十年的发展建设与生产梳理并做个阶段性小结。

（一）（2012-2021）十年期间的金元素资源量与盈亏的资产表

财务年度	黄金资源量(盎士)	纯金产量(盎士)	销售(美元'万)	税后盈利(美元'万)	资产 ²(美元'万)	现金及现金等价物(美元'万)
2012	410,000	4,615	1,676 万	101 万	1,142 万	269 万
2021	800,000	18,256	3,288 万	206 万	3,567 万	1,643 万
附注:	1. 从 2012 到 2021 十年内产出金锭共 207,725 盎士 (约 6.5 吨) 2. 资产包括不动产、厂房和设备、矿区资产以及勘探和评估资产的账面净值					

（二）（2013-2021）九年期间银、铅、锌资源量的突飞猛进！

财务年度	银 (Ag) 千盎士	铅 (Pb) 吨	锌 (Zn) 吨
2013	1,230	9,720	9,880
2021	5,730	135,290	143,510
增加幅度	366%	1,292%	1,353%

综合上述二则制表，说明了第一个十年里，中色金矿管理层订下的按部就班一步一脚印的稳健并谨慎的发展策略，扎下了今后的发展基础，从整体规划策略到积蓄的现金流。

（三）

中色金矿第一个十年已完成其历史使命，并为集团奠下牢固的发展基础。接下来另一个十年，倘若没有瘟疫与其他天灾人祸的影响，相信，将会是一个具有创造矿业奇迹与腾飞的时间段！让时间与实践成果予证明！

中色金矿的旗舰矿区—索谷矿区，从2010年产出丹州第一片由岩矿提炼的小金砖，但却谱写了丹州数百年的“淘金史”。

索谷历经十多年的建设与发展，迄今已筑构成了具有一定规模的中型金矿区了。

索谷矿区迈入2022年后的总体规划，环保、卫生、健康、绿色与安全等永远是矿区的基调，时刻牢记于心并付诸行动。索谷南部在2017年投巨资建设了一座日处理量500吨矿石量的“全泥氰化炭浆厂”（CIL），附设冶炼金砖的解析厂房。同时，中色金矿的化验检测中心也坐落在南部山丘上与办公、会议、高管住宿、职工餐厅与员工宿舍并列，蔚然成了一片绿色环绕的工作环境。

索谷北部则建设了崭新并现代化的浮选厂，日处理量550吨矿石量的精矿粉产品，预估2022年第二季度能投入生产，届时将会为集团增加业绩并创造附加利益。这套旗舰工厂设备将谱写丹州，乃至全马的现代化设备生产银、铅、锌的新篇章。

围绕着浮选厂房的是三个庞大的堆浸场与另一个冶炼金砖的解析厂。矿区职工与技工的宿舍与食堂，为矿区全体员工提供优质的生活起居。

索谷矿区前期的开采和矿石供应主要来自南、北矿区的露天开采。目前，露天和地下开采结合，采用多层次，多渠道的开采方式，保证了南、北两厂有稳定的生产需求。

关于索谷矿区开采与矿石供应事项，前期矿石供应基本来自南北二段矿段的露天开采。现在则以露采配合井采多层次，多渠道地混合开采方式，以便保证矿石供应稳定并充足，支撑南北二厂的持续生产并创造业绩！

中色金矿从开始到现在，每年都投入可观的资金勘探并增加矿石资源量，参照上一个十年的发展与生产历程，从原始预估的410,000盎士的黄金资源量，经过十年不断地勘探，索谷的总等待金的资源量却是800,000盎士。同时，在这个时间段已开采出207,725盎士纯金了！

基于此，管理层有信心对索谷矿区在原有的基础上再勘探并发掘出更多的资源量。

“聆听天意，求索大地”是集团的核心理念与勘察资源的誓约与目标！让勘探实践成果与时间证实！

中色金矿下属另二片矿区，普莱（矿区面积约7.2平方公里）与卡莱（矿区面积约11平方公里），管理层计划推进勘探与开采工作，让这二片矿区“复活”。

中色金矿旗下在马来西亚吉兰丹拥有的三个矿区的探矿权和采矿权总面积约28.2平方公里。在这三片矿区发现了金、银、铅、锌之外，我们认为这三片矿区还有其他矿产元素有待发现，我们将继续勘探，以便找到更多的金、银、铅、锌资源，以及其他具有商业价值的其他矿物资源。

中色金矿将一如既往地进一步扩展我们的索谷旗舰矿区，同时，我们也致力于探索卡莱和普莱矿区，确定其可行性的商业价值资源后转变成生产资产，为股东们创造利益最大化的回收。

“复兴，崛起，腾飞！” 这是接下来另一个十年的誓言与信约，更是集团奋斗拼搏与砥砺前行的号角！

林祥雄教授
中色金矿有限公司 执行主席
2022年4月7日

Only Gold Will Gain in the Political and Economic Game?

(ONE)

The 21st century could well be an unfortunate century for mankind.

Today's superpowers exert their influence on NATO and European Union (“EU”) countries, which could be for national interests or personal ambitions, to frame and blame other countries, and subvert other regimes! They could have indirectly sparked wars, causing loss of life and collapse of weak and small countries. Countries that once were at peace have become chaotic, people have been made homeless, and refugees have fled their hometowns. Landmines of social unrest have been laid.

The fierce competition and expansion of industrialisation in an uncontrolled manner have caused environmental damage and air pollution, which in turn has affected the imbalance of ecology and all lives on earth. The deep impact of climate change and the warming La Niña phenomenon have led to forest fires and floods, bringing untold suffering to communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has ravaged the world for almost three years. No country or ethnic group has been spared. Millions of people have caught the virus and died, and hundreds of millions of people have been infected. This has caused a shortage of labour and decrease in productivity, and disrupted the production and supply chain, leading to widespread economic depression and negative growth of the global economy.

Now, certain Western powers are believed to have again applied their old tricks in geopolitics and directed the Russia-Ukraine war, trying to make gains from the "quarrel between brothers".

All of a sudden, there were hails of bullets and flames, which have destroyed another ancient capital of the Western civilisation. Millions of refugees are on the run.

In order to suppress their rivals, certain Western powers may have drawn up plans to provoke the war, and used economic sanctions to ban extensively the import and export of natural resources and materials of their adversary, with the intention to stifle and destroy the country!

However, this practice of "drinking poison to quench thirst" by "killing one thousand enemy soldiers while losing eight hundred of its own" has led to economic difficulties in NATO and EU, and has also pushed up the price of oil and natural gas to another level, leading to the increase of costs in manufacturing and transportation. The increase of costs will spread to every sector and lead to skyrocketing prices, affecting people’s living standards all over the world - a bitter pill to swallow.

COVID-19 has ravaged the world for nearly three years, human race has gone through a severe test for survival, but now a certain part of the world has been hit with the tsunami-type sanctions on resources, materials, and economy, which the war in Ukraine has unleashed!

The global economy in the 21st century has already been fully integrated such that the economic development of any one country or region is closely linked to other countries and regions elsewhere in the world. Once the chain is broken, others will be affected inevitably, and it is the ordinary people who will suffer as a result!

Can human beings in the 21st century see the rays of hope after experiencing the raging pandemic, and the baptism of war? Is the dawn of life possible after the catastrophe? I think only oligarchs and politicians can answer these questions. Perhaps, we have to wait for the judgement of history!

I would like to emphasise that the narrative above is very much my personal analysis of recent world events, and I acknowledge that some Shareholders may share my views, while others may not.

Historically, the price of gold increases during periods of political and economic instability.

Fortunately, the business of CNMC Goldmine is the production of gold bars; this precious metal has been widely accepted for thousands of years, and, at the same time, it holds the human confidence and guarantee of value.

It simply is a hard currency and symbol of eternal value!

(TWO)

In 2019, the world was introduced to a previously unknown virus known as COVID-19. In 2020, the pandemic spread rapidly and infected the world with terrifying consequences. From lockdown, isolation, prevention, containment and treatment, human society staged an epic fight, which revealed the nature of different political and economic systems!

As most economies that year fell into negative growth, one country in the East achieved GDP growth, suggesting that the strategy and ability of a different political and economic system can respond successfully to the challenges of the pandemic. It also showed the adaptability and the fighting spirit of a nation, which embodies the lofty people-oriented core value!

The core business of CNMC Goldmine is production of gold dore bars. Beginning from 2020, the Group was impacted by the raging pandemic, its production was suspended for months during 2020 and 2021 due to preventive measures taken, and the maintenance and commissioning of the plant after the resumption of operation lasted for more than a quarter of the year, resulting in the first loss of CNMC Goldmine in 2020 since 2012.

In 2021, there came several new COVID-19 variants that spread faster and resulted in higher infection rates across the globe. Therefore, in order to prevent and contain the pandemic, operation in the Group's mining areas were halted several times.

Even though the period of production shutdown in 2021 was longer compared to that in 2020, we had had the experience of work stoppage and deployed preventive measures in advance, thereby turning loss into profit. Although the profit is not huge, the Board is proposing to pay a total dividend of 0.8 Singapore cents a share, comprising a final dividend of 0.2 cents and a special dividend of 0.6 cents. The proposed dividends, which are subject to shareholders' approval at its upcoming annual general meeting on 29 April 2022, represent a record payout ratio of 143%, sharply higher than its stated dividend policy of up to

30% of its net profits achieved in a financial year. This reflects our resilience and vindicates our effective prevention strategy during the pandemic.

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited was listed in 2011, and this year coincides with its tenth anniversary. Therefore, it is a good opportunity to summarise the development, construction and production of the Group for the past ten years.

(1) (2012-2021) Highlights for the 10 years

Financial year ended	Gold resources estimates (ounce)	Fine gold production (ounce)	Revenue (US$'000)	Net profit (US$'000)	Assets[2] (US$'000)	Cash & cash equivalents (US$'000)
2012	410,000	4,615	16,761	1,010	11,418	2,687
2021	800,000	18,256	32,879	2,056	35,672	16,433
Note:	1. A total of 207,725 ounces (@6.5 tons) of gold dore bars were produced in 10 years from FY2012 to FY2021. 2. Assets consist of net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, mine properties and, exploration and evaluation assets.					

(2) (2013-2021) Growth of silver, lead and zinc resources in nine-year period

Financial year ended	Silver (Ag) (koz)	Lead (Pb) (ton)	Zinc (Zn) (ton)
2013	1,230	9,720	9,880
2021	5,730	135,290	143,510
Increase rate	366%	1,292%	1,353%

The table above shows that in the first ten years, the management of CNMC Goldmine has put in place a prudent development strategy, and laid a strong foundation for future growth with a holistic plan and maintained a healthy cash reserve.

(THREE)

In the first decade, CNMC Goldmine has completed its mission and laid a solid ground for the development of the Group. It is our belief that the next ten years will, barring any plague and other natural or man-made disasters or unforeseen circumstances, be a period of growth for our business.

CNMC Goldmine's flagship mining area, the Sokor Gold Field, has produced in 2010 the first small gold bar extracted from ore mines in Kelantan where the "gold rush history" has been written for centuries.

After more than ten years of construction and development, Sokor has become a medium-sized gold mining field with sizable capacity in Malaysia.

The key components of the overall plan for the Sokor Gold Field for 2022 and beyond will be environmental sustainability, hygiene, health, green and safety, and these components will always be prioritised. In 2017, huge investment was made in south Sokor to build a Carbon-in-Leach plant with a processing capacity of 500 tons of ore per day, supported by a deasborption plant for smelting gold bars. A testing and analysis laboratory centre is also located on the side of the southern hill, with offices, conference rooms, executive accommodation, staff restaurants, and staff dormitories. It has become a green working environment.

In the northern part of the Sokor Gold Field, a new and modern flotation plant has been built, delivering our plans to monetise the lead and zinc resources for the benefit of all stakeholders. The flotation plant

with an estimated processing capacity of 550 tons of ore per day is expected to come into production in the second quarter of 2022, barring any unforeseen circumstances, which could enhance the performance and potentially create additional profits for the Group. Significantly, it could write a new chapter in the modernisation of the mining industry in Kelantan or even perhaps the whole of Malaysia, as the flagship factory is equipped with modern facilities to extract and produce lead and zinc.

Surrounding the flotation plant are three massive heap leaching yards and another deabsorption plant for smelting gold bars. The dormitories and canteens for workers and technicians there provide quality living for all employees in the mining area.

According to the estimated total resource of gold, silver, lead and zinc in the Sokor Gold Field, sustainable supply can meet the production needs of the two plants in the south and north areas.

With regard to the mining and ore supply in the Sokor Gold Field, the ore supply in the early stage mainly comes from the open-pit mining of the two south and north sections. Currently, open-pit mining and well mining are combined using multi-level and multi-channel methods to ensure stable ore supply for the continuous production at the two plants in the south and north areas.

From the start, CNMC Goldmine has invested considerably every year to explore and increase its resources. Compared with the development and production of the last decade based on an original estimation of gold resources of 410,000 ounces, the total gold resource in Sokor Gold Field after ten years of non-stop exploration activities (in 2021) is 800,000 ounces. Meanwhile, 207,725 ounces of fine gold have been produced during this ten year period!

Therefore, the management is cautiously optimistic about the exploration and potential discovery of more resource in the Sokor Gold Field, moving forward.

The core idea of the Group – "Heeding Providence, and exploring the earth" – embodies our pledge and goal to explore resources. Time and the result of our exploration practice shall be the proof!

CNMC Goldmine has two other mining areas, Pulai (an area covering area of around 7.2 km^2) and Kelgold (an area covering an exploration area of around 11 km^2). The management plans to continue pushing forward with exploration and mining works to "revive" the two areas.

Together with the Sokor Gold Field, CNMC Goldmine owns three mining fields in Kelantan, Malaysia, with exploration right and mining right covering a total area of approximately 28.2 km^2. In these three mining fields, gold, silver, lead and zinc resources have been discovered, with gold and silver being produced continuously since 2010 for more than ten years at Sokor and the anticipation of lead and zinc concentrate production in second quarter of 2022, barring any circumstances. Apart from gold, silver, lead and zinc, we believe that there could be other mineral elements within these three mining fields that remain to be discovered and we will continue exploration efforts to not only uncover more gold, silver, lead and zinc resources but also to identify other mineral elements with commercial viability.

As we continue to plan and expand our flagship Sokor Gold Field, we also commit ourselves to exploring Kelgold and Pulai with the aim of making them into a producing asset once commercial viable resources are determined, so as to maximise returns for shareholders.

"Revive, rise, and take off!" This is our pledge and commitment for the next ten years. It is also a clarion call for the Group to forge ahead!

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong
Founder and Executive Chairman
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
7 April 2022

林祥雄 教授

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。

PROFESSOR LIN XIANG XIONG 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 recognised 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 organised by Professor Lin and was successfully held in Penang, Malaysia. In August 2017, Professor 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".

朱治光 先生

是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。

CHOO CHEE KONG 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.

林国扬 先生

是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。

LIM KUOH YANG 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.

关正德 先生

是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。

KUAN CHENG TUCK 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.

陈宝财 先生

是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。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。

TAN POH CHYE ALLAN 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 an independent and non-executive director of Nico Steel Holdings Limited and independent and non-executive director of Vibropower Corporation Limited. Both companies are listed on Mainboard of the SGX-ST. 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.

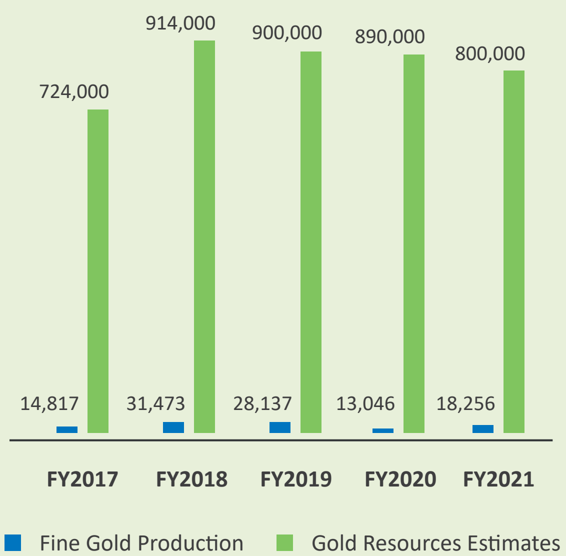
颜秀莲 女士

是中色金矿的非独立非执行董事。颜女士拥有超过 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。颜女士曾任职于多家跨国公司，包括 Ericsson、IBM、Deloitte & Touche、Arthur Andersen、KPMG 和 3M。颜女士拥有多个学位，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。颜女士是一位 Novell 认证的商务策略师，并曾负责设计数个得奖网站。颜女士同时也是 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。颜女士也是一位 OCEG 认证的 GRC（企业治理、风险及合规管理）专业人员。

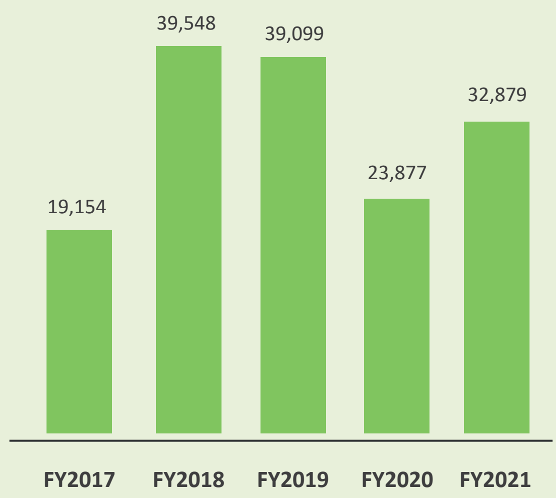
AVRIL GAN is the Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of CNMC. She has over three decades of successful global corporate and consulting experience. She is currently the Regional Change Manager for Asia at Philips Singapore Pte Ltd, and has worked with international organisations including Ericsson, 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 2021

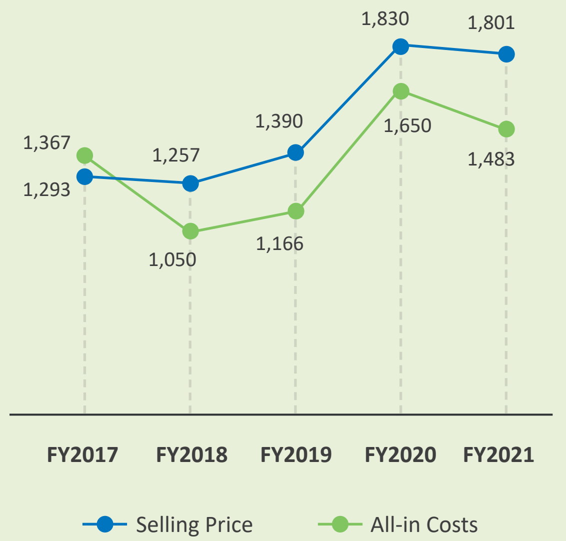
Gold Resources vs Gold Production
(Ounces)



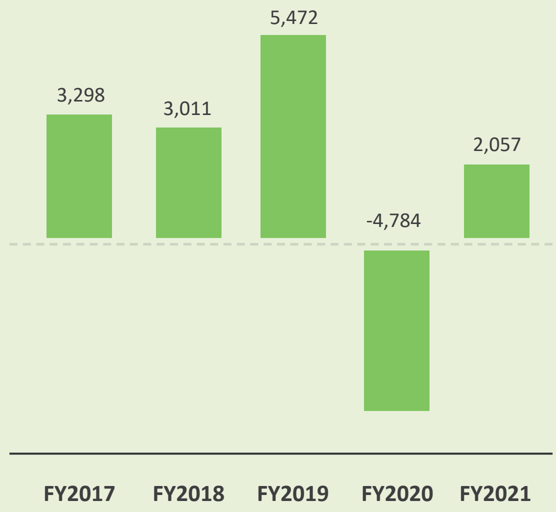
Revenue
(US$'000)



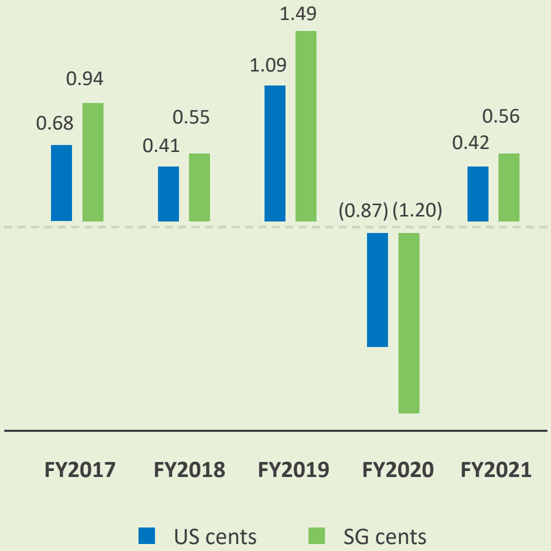
Selling Price vs All-in Costs of Fine Gold Sold
(US$/Ounce)



Profit After Taxation
(US$'000)

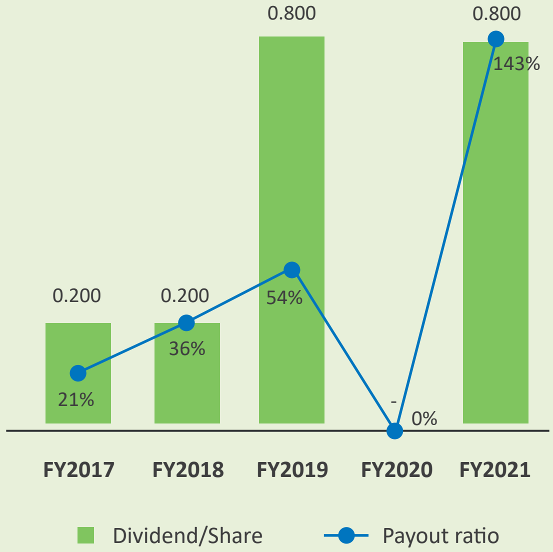


Earnings Per Share[1]



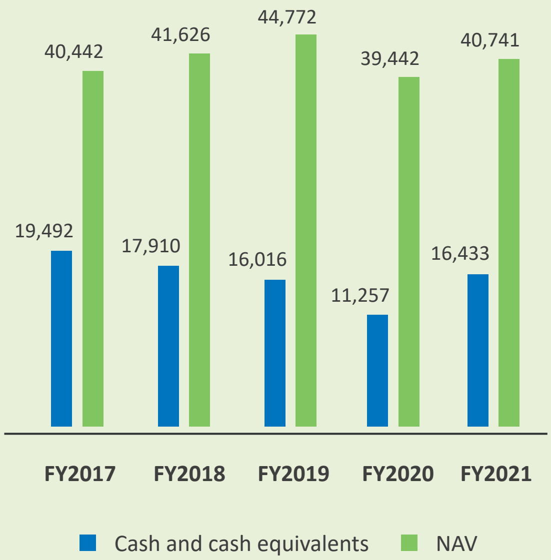
Dividend Per Share and Payout Ratio

(SG Cents)

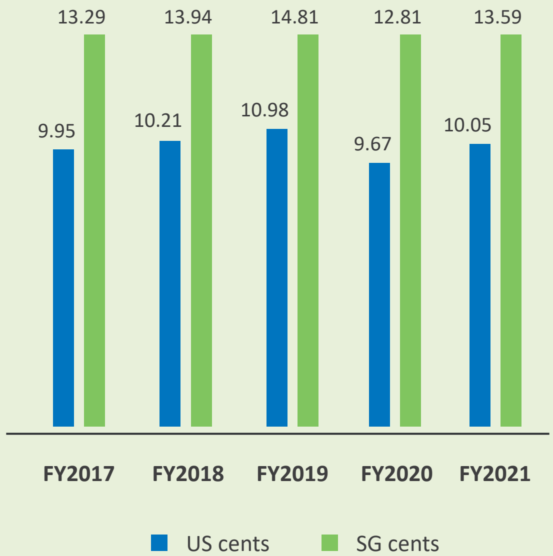


Net Assets Value and Cash and Cash Equivalents

(US$'000)



Net Assets Value Per Share[2]



1 *Based on an exchange rate of USD/SGD 1.3414, 1.3791, 1.3648, 1.3457 and 1.3837 for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020, 31 December 2019, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 respectively.*

2 *Based on an exchange rate of USD/SGD 1.3523, 1.3243, 1.3490, 1.3656 and 1.3364 as at 31 December 2021, 31 December 2020, 31 December 2019, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 respectively.*

Operations and Financial Review

Operations Review

The year 2021 was operationally more challenging than 2020 as the Group had to halt on-site activities for a longer period in the wake of movement control orders imposed by the Malaysian Federal Government to curb the spread of COVID-19. Operations ceased for a total of 63 days last year compared to 47 days in 2020.

Notwithstanding the lengthier downtime, CNMC's operations teams delivered a 39.9% increase in gold output in 2021, producing 18,256 ounces of fine gold compared to 13,046 ounces in the previous year.

Beyond ramping up gold output, the Group continued to forge ahead with its expansion plans last year. Notably, it embarked on the construction of two additional underground gold mining facilities at Sokor. Once completed, the two new underground gold mining facilities will enable the extraction of more higher-grade gold ore. With more better-quality ore, the existing carbon-in-leach plant is expected to process about 1,000 tonnes of gold ore daily, up from 500 tonnes currently.

In the meantime, the planned diversification into the production and sale of lead and zinc took shape. Construction of a flotation plant at Sokor to process ore containing these minerals began in 4Q2021 and is now in its final phase. The plant will be able to handle about 550 tonnes of ore daily and is expected to begin trial production in 2Q2022, barring any unforeseen circumstances.

On this note, CNMC is pleased to share that it managed to uncover more silver, lead and zinc resources through continuous geo-exploration. As at 31 December 2021 the total Mineral Resource tonnage for ore containing these minerals increased from 1.94 million tonnes in 2020 to 4.84 million tonnes in 2021. This translates into a 70% increase in contained silver to approximately 5,730,000 ounces, a 192% increase in contained lead to approximately 135,290 tonnes, and a 196% increase in contained zinc to approximately 143,510 tonnes.

Growth Strategy

Even as the Group continues to work towards increasing gold production and monetizing its silver, lead and zinc resources, it remains fully committed to keeping its operating expenses low. This will require even greater focus than in past years, given rising inflationary pressures worldwide.

The Group will also intensify exploration efforts to replace depleted resources and increase gold, silver, lead and zinc resources and reserves at Sokor. It also intends to expedite exploration for gold at Kelgold and re-start gold exploration at CNMC Pulai.


XINHAI GROUP

Operations and Financial Review

Financial Review

Revenue and Profitability

The Group's revenue increased by 37.7% to US$32.88 million in FY2021 from US$23.88 million in FY2020. This was due to an increase in the production and sales volume of fine gold, which offset a slight decline in the average realised gold price.

The Group performed better despite having faced more challenges in FY2021 than in FY2020. All activities on-site ceased for 63 days in FY2021, more than the downtime of 47 days in FY2020, due to recurrent movement restrictions imposed by the Malaysian Federal Government to contain the spread of Covid-19.

The Group recorded a profit after tax of US$2.06 million in FY2021, compared to a loss after tax of US$4.78 million in FY2020. The turnaround came on the back of higher revenue and a substantial drop in other expenses, mainly relating to a non-cash impairment allowance of US$3.84 million recognised in the previous year for certain assets of a subsidiary.

With the improvement, the Group recorded earnings per share of 0.42 US cent in FY2021, compared to a loss per share of 0.87 US cent in FY2020.

All-in-Costs

In FY2021, all-in costs of US$1,483 per ounce were 10.1% lower than the US$1,650 in FY2020. This was mainly due to economies of scale arising from the higher production and sales volume of fine gold.

Financial Position

The Group's net assets increased by US$1.30 million to US$40.74 million as at 31 December 2021 from US$39.44 million as at 31 December 2020, driven mainly by a rise in cash and cash equivalents. The increase was mitigated by an accrued performance bonus and an interim dividend payable by subsidiaries. Net asset value per share increased to 10.05 US cents as at 31 December 2021 from 9.67 US cents as at 31 December 2020.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of US$16.43 million, an increase from US$11.26 million as at the end of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to cash generated from operating activities, partly offset by additional cash outflows on exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, and property, plant and equipment.

The Group had no bank borrowings as at 31 December 2021. 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

A key focus for us in 2021 was regaining financial profitability after having ended the previous year with our first annual loss in nearly a decade. We also spent a good part of last year putting in place various initiatives that we believed will take us to the next level of growth as the world learns to live with Covid-19 as an endemic disease.

The road to recovery, however, was fraught with challenges. We had to halt all on-site activities at Sokor for the first few weeks of 2021 as Kelantan was ordered by the federal government to be locked down following a spike in Covid-19 cases.

While operations resumed in February 2021, we had to stop work again a few months later – in June 2021 – as the pandemic situation across Malaysia worsened.

The stoppage persisted into mid-July 2021, when we finally received regulatory approval to resume operations as Kelantan transitioned into Phase 2 of Malaysia's four-phase National Recovery Plan. Under the aforesaid plan, the first phase is the most restrictive for citizens and businesses while the fourth is the least prohibitive.

Kelantan advanced to Phase 3 of the National Recovery Plan in October 2021, enabling us to function on-site at full workforce capacity, and finally to Phase 4 in January this year.

The intermittent disruptions took a toll on us for a good part of 2021. While we produced more gold last year than we did in 2020, our output in 2021 was nowhere near our annual production for 2018 and 2019.

Still, we managed to end 2021 in the black, with a net attributable profit to shareholders of US$1.72 million, compared with an attributable net loss to shareholders of US$3.54 million in the previous year.

Our return to profitability amid the repeated lockdowns was even more significant considering that the average gold prices last year did not fare as well as they did in 2020.

In fact, spot gold last year marked an annual decline of nearly 4%. The pullback was due in part to investor expectations that the US Federal Reserve – the world's most influential central bank – would accelerate monetary policy tightening as inflation soared.

Prices of nearly everything, from commodities to consumer goods, surged worldwide on pent-up demand as economies reopened from lockdowns. This, together with pandemic-induced disruptions to global supply chains, made inflation a major bugbear worldwide.

INVESTOR ENGAGEMENT

The challenges we faced last year took a toll on our share price, which declined 28% in 2021.

While some investors were understandably concerned about our predicament, we concluded that the decline in our share price undervalued the Company. This was a reason we started buying back some shares from the open market in August last year.

Under a share purchase mandate approved by shareholders during our last annual general meeting in April 2021, we had approval to buy back up to 10% of the Company's issued shares. The share purchases were fairly frequent from August 2021 to the end of the year.

We kept up engagement with the investment community in spite of the initial disruptions to our operations. Virtual briefings after the release of our interim and full-year results for FY2021 were organised for shareholders, analysts, fund managers and private investors.

We also gave an online presentation to traders and dealers from CGS-CIMB Securities (Singapore) on 3 November 2021 and another to Lim & Tan Securities on 20 December 2021.

Investor Relations

LOOKING AHEAD

With rising inflation still a grave concern everywhere, a number of central banks, especially in Western economies, have raised interest rates or announced their intention to do so as they seek to tame runaway prices.

While conventional wisdom suggests that rate increases by the US Federal Reserve would strengthen the US dollar and therefore take some of the shine off gold as an investment, the World Gold Council ("**WGC**") says past precedents suggest the precious metal may still fare better than expected under such circumstances.

"While the market expects rates increases and a strong US dollar – a negative for gold price performance – real and nominal rates should remain at historically low levels," WGC said in a report titled *The relevance of gold as a strategic asset* published on 20 January 2022.

"Our analysis shows that gold has performed well into central bank hiking cycles and has been an effective inflation hedge. Coupled with healthy jewellery and central bank demand, and the potential for market volatility in a vastly changing world, the strategic rationale for gold in a portfolio – particularly as a portfolio hedge – remains compelling," WGC added.

GUNNING FOR GROWTH

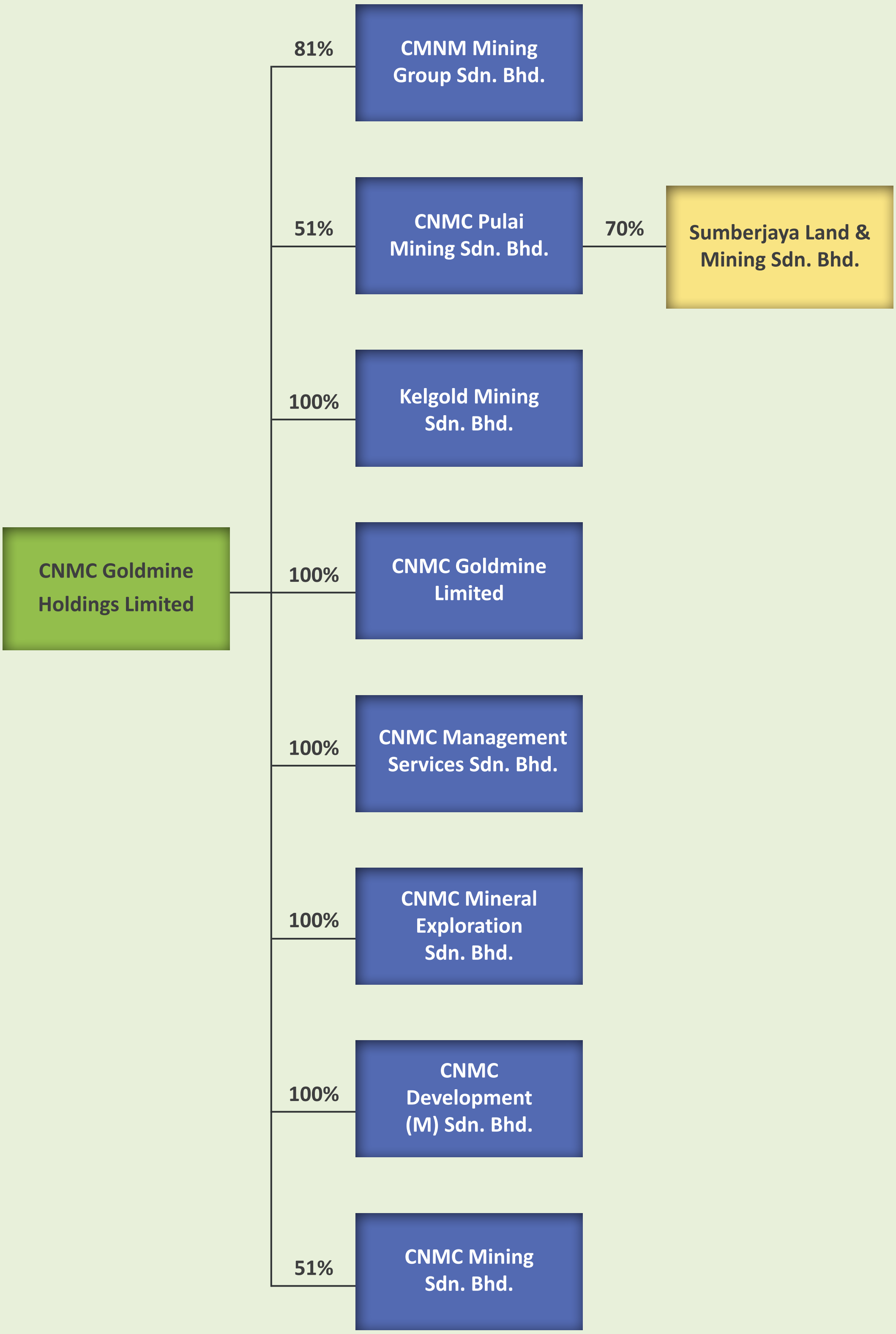
Our view of gold has not changed since the day we ventured into mining more than a decade ago. Gold's scarcity alone preserves its value over time, making it a must-have in any long-term investment portfolio. It is also the cornerstone of the jewellery industry and widely used as a technology component, among other things.

This is why we are determined to reverse our fortunes after the pandemic-induced setbacks of the last two years. As part of our ongoing efforts to boost gold production, we are building two new underground mining facility at Sokor to extract more higher-grade gold ore. The processing capacity of our carbon-in-leach plant could potentially be doubled to about 1,000 tonnes of ore a day from 500 tonnes a day once the new mining facilities are able to mine sufficient ore to supply to the expanded carbon-in-leach plant.

We are also making progress on our planned diversification into the production and sale of silver, lead and zinc. Construction of a flotation plant at Sokor to process ore containing these minerals is now in the final phase. The plant, which will be able to handle about 550 tonnes of ore daily, is expected to begin trial production in the second quarter of 2022, barring any unforeseen circumstances.

The full-fledged commercial production and sale of silver, lead and zinc will expand our mining portfolio and is expected to provide additional streams of income to drive our overall growth.

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
Non-Independent and Non-Executive 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

REGISTERED OFFICE
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
745 Toa Payoh Lorong 5
#04-01 The Actuary
Singapore 319455
Tel: +65 6220 4621
Fax: +65 6220 1270
Company Registration No. 201119104K
www.cnmc.com.hk

AUDITORS
KPMG LLP
16 Raffles Quay
#22-00 Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581
Tel: +65 6213 3388
Fax:+65 6225 2230
Partner-in-charge: Lim Pang Yew, Victor
(Appointed with effect from the financial year ended 31 December 2019)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Wee Mae Ann

SPONSOR
PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd.
16 Collyer Quay, #10-00 Income at Raffles,
Singapore 049318
Tel: +65 6229 8088
Fax: +65 6229 8089

SHARE REGISTRAR
Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.
50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623
Tel: +65 6536 5355
Fax: +65 6536 1360

可 持 續 報 告

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
Sustainability Report 2021

愿景 – 天地人和 自然共处

使命 – 求索大地 关怀社群

宗旨 – 以人为本 兼济天下

OUR VISION

Harmony with heaven, earth and people.
Living peacefully with the environment.

OUR MISSION

To mine the earth. To mind social needs.

OUR CORE VALUE

To serve the world with humanitarianism.

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 2021 ("FY2021").

As an established gold miner in Malaysia's Kelantan state, we are committed to sustainable mining, which we believe is essential for creating and preserving value for all stakeholders, including the local communities in the areas where we operate. Our sustainability practices are never compromised while we maintain the profitability of our business. We are committed to implementing best practices and benchmarking ourselves against industry standards, reporting our progress in a timely and transparent manner. CNMC's environmental management practices and initiatives are approved by the Department of Environment of Malaysia and in compliance with local environmental laws and regulations.

At our flagship Sokor goldmining project in Kelantan, we have invested substantial resources in our mining operations and in safeguarding the environment for the benefit of our workforce as well as the local community. We endeavour to reduce our carbon footprint and have implemented initiatives to achieve clean and sustainable energy consumption, such as planning the installation of national power grids at our mining site to minimise diesel consumption and its associated pollution.

In FY2021, the COVID-19 pandemic remained an ongoing challenge. During these unsettling times, we stay committed to prioritising the safety of our staff and workers. We have implemented strict safety protocols and educated all employees on the necessary measures to ensure that they are well-prepared in keeping themselves safe. We operate in strict compliance with the local COVID-19 regulations and measures.

The Group has achieved notable results in our sustainability performance in FY2021 which was made possible with the collaboration and commitment of our stakeholders, business partners and suppliers. I would like to thank them for this collective effort. We look forward to better our efforts in the coming year with the ultimate aim of value creation for our stakeholders and the general community at large.

Lim Kuoh Yang
Chief Executive Officer
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

About This Report

Reporting Principles & Statement of Use

This Report is produced in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") Standards "Core" option. This Report covers our performance from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021. The GRI standards were selected as it is a globally recognized sustainability reporting standard that is recommended by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and 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 quality of information: 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. The Board of Directors has reviewed and approved the reported information, including the material topics.

The Report is also prepared in accordance with SGX-ST Catalist Listing Rules 711A, SGX-ST's "Comply or Explain" requirements on sustainability reporting under Listing Rule 711B and Practice Note 7F.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs") have also been incorporated into the Report, which highlights the Group's contributions to sustainable development.

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 can be found on the Group's website and in the FY2021 Annual Report.

Restatements

There are no restatements of information made from previous reporting periods.

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, RSM Risk Advisory Pte. Ltd., for the selection of material topics as well as compliance with GRI Standards and SGX-ST Listing Rules. The Board of Directors has therefore assessed that external assurance is not required for the Report. The Group will continue to assess the need to further enhance the credibility of our sustainability report through internal review or external assurance.

Availability & Feedback

This report supplements the Group's Annual Report 2021 and is available online at SGXNet and http://www.cnmc.listedcompany.com/ar.html. A detailed section reference with GRI Standards is documented in the GRI Standards Content Index section of this report.

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.

Sustainability Strategy Overview

At CNMC, we are committed to mining gold in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

Robust corporate governance practices help guide the Group in implementing sustainable practices and ensure that the concerns of all stakeholders are consider. The Group strives for strong economic performance to deliver economic return for our stakeholders and support our sustainable practices and initiatives.

The Group invests in energy saving initiatives and effective water and waste management to minimise the negative impacts on the surrounding environment and community. Active monitoring of the impacts of our gold mining activities ensures any issues identified are effectively managed.

The Group values the contributions of all employees. We empower our staff and workers by providing career development opportunities and ensure their safety by implementing strict safety measures at all premises. We strive to maintain diversity in the workforce and are committed to providing equal opportunities for all regardless of age or gender.

Contribution to the 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.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UN SDG	The Group's contribution	Read more in the following sections
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Provide training programmes and performance appraisals to ensure equal development opportunities for all employees.	Focus 4: Human Capital
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Provide equal opportunities in employment, remuneration and career development irrespective of gender.	
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Provide work opportunities and a conducive working environment to the community.	
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Promote sustainable mining to preserve quality of life for the community.	Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Reduce energy consumption whenever possible.	Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Promote good corporate governance and adhere to laws and regulations.	Focus 1: Governance and Ethics

Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment

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. Stakeholders are identified as groups that have an impact, or have the potential to be impacted by the Group's business, as well as external organisations that have expertise in topics that is considered material. 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 engaged the advice of an external ESG consultant for the FY2021 materiality assessment and has undergone review by Senior Management and the Board.

Stakeholders	Engagement Methods	Areas of Concern	Our Response	Section Reference
Customers	• Regular communication and agreements	• Gold process specifications	• Ensure stringent gold extraction processes • Representatives from the government are present onsite to oversee the entire gold pouring process	• 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 • 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 3: Environmental Responsibility
Shareholders	• Annual General Meeting • Investor dialogue • Annual Report • SGX-ST Corporate Announcements • Company website	• Economic performance • Shareholders' returns	• Provide informative corporate communication and reports	• Focus 2: Economic Performance

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 • Business partnerships • 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

The Group's material assessment is conducted in consideration of its internal and external stakeholder concerns and based on information gathered from its stakeholder engagement. Boundaries refer to where impacts of material topics occur in the organization.

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

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

2. Prioritisation: Material factors in the following table are prioritised in order of decreasing importance 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, strategies, goals and targets.

3. Review: Review the relevance of previously identified material factors.

4. Validation: Validate selected material factors in the Sustainability Report with the Board.

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

Focus Area	Material Topics	Boundaries (where the impact occurs)
Focus 1: Governance and Ethics	GRI 205: Anti-corruption	Group-wide
	GRI 207: Tax	
	GRI 418: Customer Privacy	
Focus 2: Economic Performance	GRI 201: Economic Performance	Group-wide
Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility	GRI 302: Energy	Malaysian entities
	GRI 303: Water and Effluents	
	GRI 304: Biodiversity	
	GRI 305: Emissions	
	GRI 306: Waste	
	GRI 307: Environmental Compliance	Group-wide
	GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment	Malaysian entities
	GRI 413: Local Communities	
Focus 4: Human Capital	GRI 202: Market Presence	Malaysian entities
	GRI 401: Employment	Group-wide
	GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety	Malaysian entities
	GRI 404: Training and Education	Group-wide
	GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity	
	GRI 406: Non-discrimination	
	GRI 408: Child Labour	
	GRI 419: Socioeconomic Compliance	
Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement	GRI 202: Market Presence	Malaysian entities
	GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts	
	GRI 204: Procurement Practices	
	GRI 413: Local Communities	Group-wide

Focus 1: Governance and Ethics

Corporate Compliance

GRI 419-1

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. For compliance with mining-related environmental and health and safety regulations, please refer to Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility and Focus 4: Human Capital.

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.

ESG Governance and Statement of the Board

At CNMC, sustainability is prioritised at the board level. 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.

Ethics and Integrity

Business Ethics and Anti-Fraud

GRI 205-1, 205-2

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.

In line with this commitment, CNMC operates under a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and takes a strong stance against fraudulent activities. The Group has an Anti-Fraud Policy and a Whistleblowing Policy in place. This value has been communicated during formal and informal communications to all employees, major suppliers and business partners. Any forms of fraudulent activities is escalated to the Whistleblowing Committee members. Access details to Whistleblowing Committee members are provided on Company's website and notice boards.

In implementing its sustainable development programme, CNMC aims to achieve a balance between economic, environmental and social needs in all phases of its projects, and takes into consideration its employees, communities, shareholders and other key stakeholders. CNMC endeavours to ensure that its high standards are not compromised despite its current challenging operating environment.

During FY2021, there were no cases of fraudulent activities reported by the Group.

Anti-Corruption

GRI 205-3

There were no 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 FY2021. Congruent with CNMC's zero tolerance policy, any confirmed incidents of corrupt practices will result in dismissal.

Risk Management

ESG 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 ESG related risks into our organization's overall risk management framework. Please refer to the Corporate Governance Report section in the FY2021 Annual Report for more information on the Group's risk management practices.

Tax Compliance

GRI 207-1, 207-2, 207-3

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.

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 will be reported to the Audit Committee and resolved promptly.

Customer Privacy and Data Protection

GRI 418-1

The Group takes utmost care in protecting our customers' privacy and data and is in compliance with the Personal Data Protection Act (2012). There were no reported breaches in FY2021.

Governance and Ethics Targets

To demonstrate the Group's commitment to best governance and ethical practices, we have established the following targets.

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

Focus 2: Economic Performance

GRI 201-1

The Group recognises that economic sustainability is a key concern for our stakeholders. We strive to continually create value for them, to drive the future success of the Group, our communities and the countries in which the Group operates in. Please refer to the Operations and Financial Review in the Annual Report for measurement of the Group's financial performance.

The financial performance of the Group is reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board on a regular basis.

Details of our financial performance can be found in the audited financial statements in this Annual Report, which have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) and the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50.

Focus 3: Environmental Responsibility

Mines have a lasting impact on a community's air, water and land. As a mining company, CNMC carefully manages the impact of its operations on the environment. This responsibility covers every aspect of our activities, ranging from acquisition and development of land and concessions, 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.

Energy and Emissions Management

GRI 302-1, 302-3, 305-1

As mining operations are energy intensive, the Group strives to operate sustainably by reducing our carbon footprint in our mining operations.

The energy CNMC uses for its operations is principally derived from fuel-fired electricity sources comprising diesel and gasoline. The fuel used by vehicles on-site is predominantly diesel, although certain vehicles use petrol. In addition, emulsion is used as the explosive for onsite blasting, which is carried out by licensed sub-contractors.

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, improving our practices and operations to reduce energy consumption and wastage and made plans to install power lines under the National Grid to reduce diesel consumption and energy loss.

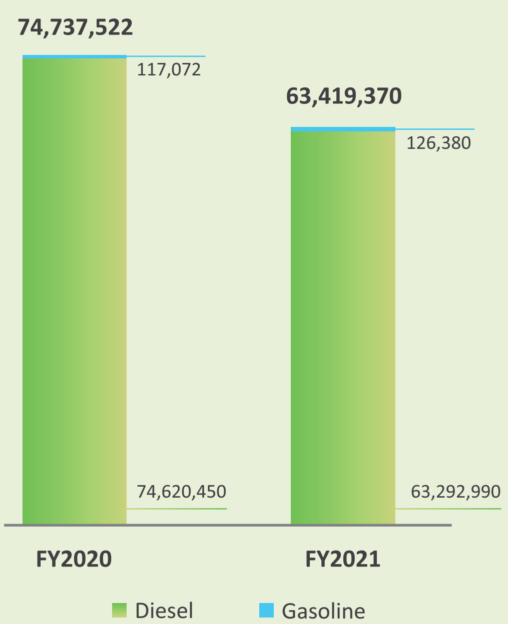
The total energy consumption (vehicle fuel and power generation) at Sokor for FY2021 was estimated at 63,419,370 kWh, down from 74,737,522 kWh in FY2020. The reduction in energy consumption was mainly attributable to lower material movement and temporary operational halts due to Movement Control Orders ("MCO") issued in Malaysia to prevent COVID-19 transmission. All the energy consumed was generated from non-renewable sources.

Fuel usage of diesel and motor gasoline was 6,329,299 litres and 14,200 litres respectively. This is a decrease of 15.2% and an increase of 10.4% from prior year consumption of diesel and gasoline respectively.

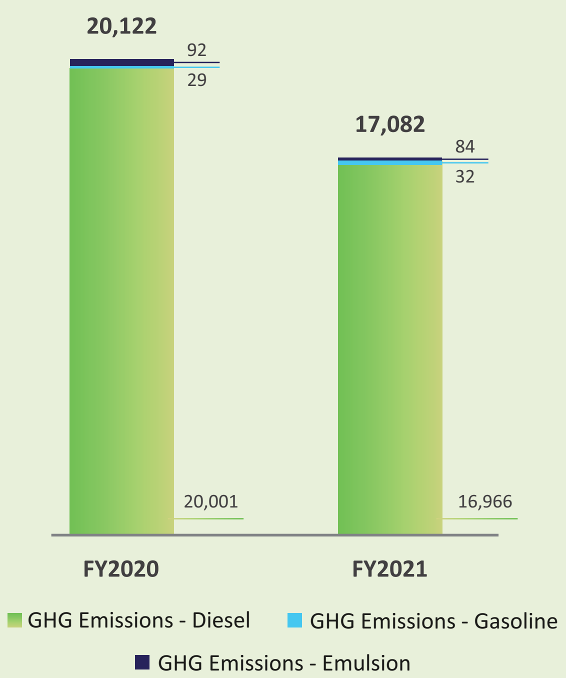
In addition to fuel, the licensed sub-contractors of CNMC used 491.9 tonnes of emulsion for blasting, which generated 83.6 tonnes of CO_2, compared to 92 tonnes of CO_2 generated in FY2020. The Green House Gas ("GHG") emissions generated by licensed sub-contractors during blasting belong to CNMC as CNMC has ownership and control over the sites used by the licensed sub-contractors.

Scope 1 GHG emissions are disclosed below as energy generated directly through the combustion of non-renewable fuels contributes to the majority of the Group's energy consumption.

Total Energy Consumption (kWh)



Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Tonnes CO_2e)



Our energy intensity during FY2021 was estimated at 3,474 kWh/oz of gold produced. This was lower than energy intensity of 5,729 kWh/oz of gold in FY2020 due to lower total energy consumption and higher gold output, but higher than the target of 3,038 kWh/oz of gold produced set in FY2020. We continue our efforts in reducing energy intensity and we target to reduce our energy intensity compared to 2021 levels in FY2022.

Water Management

GRI 303-1, 303-2

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. Sokor has water management strategies in place and maintain whole of site water balances to ensure that the Group meets its water usage, supply and resource protection objectives.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 regulatory requirements. Data collected are regularly assessed to identify any impacts of the operations on local water resources.

During FY2021, we are not aware of any water bodies or associated ecosystems that were significantly affected by the extraction of surface water at CNMC's operational site.

Biodiversity Preservation

GRI 304-2, 413-1

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. We do not use fire to clear any areas.

CNMC has set aside a rehabilitation fund. Whenever practicable, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas is conducted at 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

GRI 306-2, 306-3

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.

All mineral waste remains on site and requires management to reduce its potential environmental impact. CNMC continuously reviews its waste management processes and identifies opportunities for improvement. For example, Sokor uses waste rocks to backfill its mines and fills roads with non-hazardous tailings.

At Sokor, waste rocks are removed to access the ore and then placed in waste rock dumps. 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 waste rock dumps, 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 waste rock dumps have been identified and are included in the EMP.

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

The total volume of waste rocks and tailings produced during FY2021 and the previous period are shown below:

The total amount of mineral waste generated in FY2021 was 3,029,469 tonnes, down from 4,550,138 tonnes in FY2020. 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 FY2021.

Supplier Environmental Assessment

GRI 308-1

CNMC subcontracts blasting and exploration drilling 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. Any environmental concerns are communicated directly to the subcontractors through regular reporting and communication channels. In FY2021, no subcontractors have recorded any environmental breaches.

Environmental Compliance

GRI 307-1

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 was no reported incident of non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations in FY2021.

Environmental Targets and Performance

Segment	FY2021 Target	Status	FY2021 Performance Update
Malaysian entities	Reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions	✓ Met	Reduced total energy and CO_2 emissions by 15% compared to 2020
	Maintain energy intensity at **3,038** kWh/oz of gold produced	Not Met	Energy intensity for FY2021 was 3,474 kWh/oz of gold produced, which was a significant improvement from energy intensity of 5,729 kWh/oz in FY2020.
	Zero spills	✓ Met	Achieved **zero** spills
Group	**Zero** incidents of environmental non-compliance	✓ Met	Achieved **zero** incidents of environmental non-compliance
Environmental FY2022 Targets			
Malaysian entities	Reduce energy intensity (kWh per oz of gold) from FY2021 performance		
	Implement further waste management initiatives to reduce generation of mineral waste		
	Zero spills		
Group	Zero incidents of environmental non-compliance		

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.

Safety Measures Against COVID-19

GRI 403-1

In FY2021, the COVID-19 global pandemic continued to pose a safety risk to our employees. During these unsettling times, we stay committed to prioritising their safety.

To ensure the safety and welfare of our staff and workers, we keep abreast of the local COVID-19 safety laws and regulations and implement any new measures as soon as possible to ensure that the working conditions of all staff and workers are in strict compliance with local COVID-19 laws and regulations. This helps us to minimise the risk of transmission among the workers and surrounding community.

With the current COVID-19 pandemic, we have implemented safe management measures ("SMM") at the Singapore office to provide a safe working environment for our staff. All staff are briefed on the SMM and are required to ensure strict enforcement. Some of the SMM include putting in place SafeEntry visitor management and temperature taking for employees and visitors. We also increased the frequency of cleaning and disinfection of our premises, especially areas with high contact points.

We have also implemented robust SMM at our mining site in Sokor. All persons who wish to enter the premises are required to submit a health declaration form. In the event of a confirmed case of COVID-19, we have emergency response teams to implement the emergency response plan. All employees are required to monitor their health and temperature daily, and social distancing is mandated among all employees.

In FY2021, there was no reported incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 laws and regulations regarding the working conditions of our employees.

Workplace Health and Safety

GRI 403-4, 403-5, 403-8, 403-9

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. 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.

CNMC is committed to ensuring Sokor undergoes regular health and safety audits. During FY2021, 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.

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.

In FY2021, there were 7 lost time injuries, equivalent to an annual lost time injury frequency rate[1] of 9.79, which was higher than the frequency rate of 1.29 in FY2020. There were 133 man-days lost during FY2021, up from 57 man-days lost in FY2020. The increase in annual lost time injury frequency rate in FY2021 was mainly due to wetter weather conditions during FY2021, which led to wet and eroded logging tracks, affecting staff who travel to and around the mine site. To enhance the safety of our people, we provide constant, timely reminders prompting them to ride safely.

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.

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.

The number of medical examinations conducted in Sokor during FY2021 are shown in the following table:

Type of Medical Examination	2021	2020
Pre-Employment	107	84
During Employment	3331	157
Total	3438	241

There was an increase in number of medical examinations due to an increase in testing for COVID-19 exposure.

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.

Employee Diversity

GRI 405-1

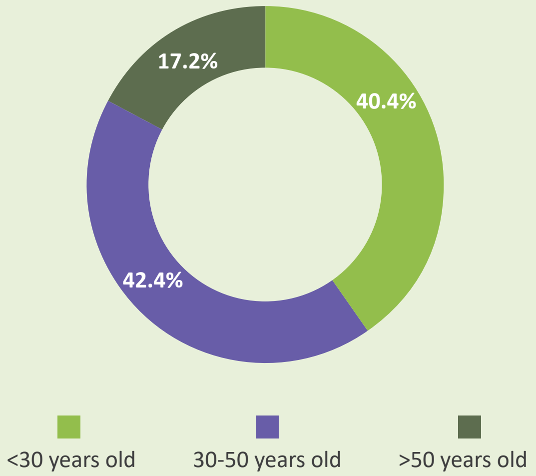
CNMC believes that diversity is essential to its business and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, ancestry, social origin, political or other opinion, or any other bias. CNMC does not tolerate any form of racial, sexual or 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.

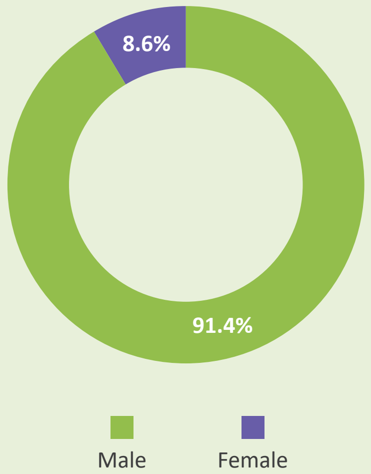
1 *Lost time injury frequency rate = Number of lost time injuries x 1,000,000 / Employee total hours worked*

In FY2021, Sokor's workforce consisted of 350 employees (office staff and site workers) and 7 contractors. A breakdown of the workforce at Sokor in FY2021 is presented below:

Percentage of Employees by Age Group



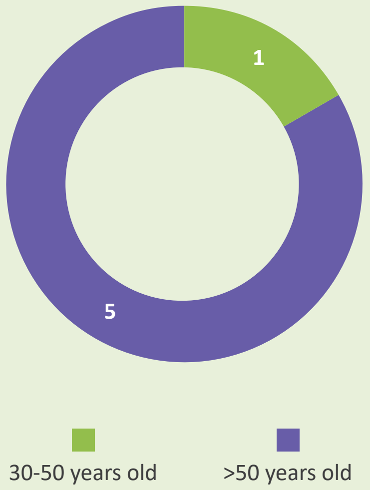
Percentage of Employees by Gender



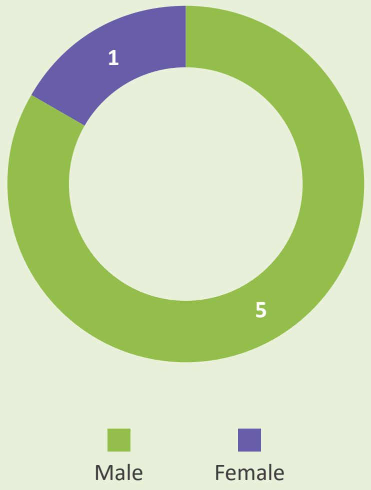
There is a low percentage of females employed at the mine site, as achieving gender parity continues to be a major challenge for the mining industry, given that most mining projects (including Sokor) are geographically remote and centred on shift work. We endeavour to increase the female to male ratio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

CNMC's Board consists of 6 Directors, one of whom is a female.

Board Diversity by Age Group



Board Diversity by Gender



Employee Benefits and Development

GRI 202-1, 401-1, 401-2, 401-3, 404-1, 404-2, 404-3

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.

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.

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.

During FY2021, our employees in Malaysia participated in over 277 hours of training, which was lower compared to 774 hours in FY2020. Training sessions were reduced due to movement restrictions to reduce the spread of COVID-19 implemented by the government.

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.

We take responsibility for the well-being of our employees and provide them with adequate healthcare benefits. Our Singapore employees are entitled to group personal accident and group hospitalisation & surgical insurance, and our employees in Malaysia are entitled to group personal accident and medical reimbursements. In FY2021, 1 day of parental leave was taken in Singapore.

Staff turnover rate was 11% in FY2021, down from 13% in FY2020. Our new hire rate was 23% during FY2021, down from 25% in FY2020.

Socially Responsible Employer

GRI 406-1, 408-1, 419-1

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 identified no incidents of discrimination or use of child labour and zero instances of non-compliance with socioeconomic laws and regulations in FY2021.

Human Capital Targets and Performance

Segment	FY2021 Target	Status	FY2021 Performance Update
Group	Zero workplace safety incidents	Not Met	There were 7 lost time injuries due to accidents caused by wet weather conditions as detailed in the Workplace Health and Safety section.
	Zero incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 safety measures	✓ Met	Achieved **zero** incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 laws and regulations
Human Capital FY2022 Targets			
Group	Zero significant workplace safety incidents		
	Zero incidents of non-compliance with local COVID-19 safety measures		
	Zero reported incidents of discrimination or use of child labour		

Focus 5: Social and Community Engagement

Procurement Practices

GRI 203-2, 204-1

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 FY2021, 100% of our contractors were local. At Sokor, local and international procurement practices are managed through a purchasing procedure with priority given to local providers.

Local Communities

GRI 413-1

As a responsible corporate citizen, CNMC is committed to doing our part and giving back to the community. In FY2021, we made a total of RM 80,886 worth of donations and contributions to local infrastructure.

Local Employment

GRI 202-2, 203-2

Other than engaging in local procurement and contributions, the Group has provided employment opportunities for the local community, where we made the conscientious choice to maximise the employment of locals in our operations. In FY2021, 83% of our Sokor workforce were locals compared to 85% in FY2020.

SGX-ST Five Primary Components Index

S/N	Primary Component	Section Reference
1	Material Topics	• Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment
2	Policies, Practices and Performance	• Sustainability Statement by CEO • Sustainability Strategy Overview • Focus 1 to 5
3	Board Statement	ESG Governance and Statement of the Board
4	Targets	Focus 1 to 5
5	Framework	About This Report

GRI Standards Content Index

GRI Standards	Disclosure Content	Section Reference
102-1	Name of the organisation	Note 7 to the Financial Statements
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	Operations and Financial Review, Group Structure
102-3	Location of headquarters	Corporate Information
102-4	Location of operations	Note 7 to the Financial Statements
102-5	Ownership and legal form	Note 7 to the Financial Statements
102-6	Markets served	Note 7 to the Financial Statements
102-7	Scale of the organisation	Operations and Financial Review, Employee Diversity
102-8	Information on employees and other workers	Employee Diversity
102-9	Supply chain	Procurement Practices
102-10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	No significant changes during FY2021
102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	Corporate Governance Report
102-12	External initiatives	Sustainability Statement by CEO
102-13	Membership of associations	None
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Sustainability Statement by CEO
102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	Sustainability Statement by CEO, Sustainability Strategy Overview
102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behaviour	Ethics and Integrity
102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	Ethics and Integrity
102-18	Governance structure	Board of Directors, Corporate Governance Report
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	Stakeholder Engagement and Materiality Assessment
102-46	Defining report content and topic boundaries	About this Report
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Focus 2: Economic Performance
202-1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Employee Benefits and Development
202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Local Employment
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Procurement Practices, Local Employment
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Procurement Practices

GRI Standards	Disclosure Content	Section Reference
205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Anti-Corruption
205-2	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Anti-Corruption
205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Anti-Corruption
207-1	Approach to tax	Tax Compliance
207-2	Tax governance, control and risk management	Tax Compliance
207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management concerns related to tax	Tax Compliance
302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	Energy and Emissions Management
302-3	Energy intensity	Energy and Emissions Management
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Water Management
303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Water Management
304-2	Water reused and recycled	Biodiversity Preservation
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Energy and Emissions Management
306-2	Waste by type and disposal method	Waste Management
306-3	Significant spills	Waste Management
307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Environmental Compliance
308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Supplier Environmental Assessment
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Employee Benefits and Development
401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Employee Benefits and Development
401-3	Parental Leave	Employee Benefits and Development
403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Safety Measures Against COVID-19
403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Workplace Health and Safety
403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Workplace Health and Safety
403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Workplace Health and Safety

GRI Standards	Disclosure Content	Section Reference
403-9	Work-related injuries	Workplace Health and Safety
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Employee Benefits and Development
404-2	Programmes for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Employee Benefits and Development
404-3	Regular performance and career development review	Employee Benefits and Development
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Employee Diversity
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Socially Responsible Employer
408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	Socially Responsible Employer
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Biodiversity Preservation, Local Communities
418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Customer Privacy and Data Protection
419-1	Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	Corporate Compliance, Socially Responsible Employer

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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 (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 2021 ("**FY2021**"), 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)
Ms Gan Siew Lian (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck (Lead Independent Director)
Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan (Independent Director)

A description of the background and profile of each director is presented in the "Board of Directors" section on pages 12 to 15 of this Annual Report.

The Board's Conduct of Affairs

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. 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.

Directors' attendance at Board and Board committee meetings in FY2021

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 its 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 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 FY2021.

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 FY2021, 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 FY2021, the courses and seminars attended by directors include "Audit Committee Seminar" jointly conducted by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority, the SGX-ST and the Singapore Institute of Directors, "Anti Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism" conducted by Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, "Roadmap to mandate Climate-related Disclosures" jointly conducted by Singapore Exchange Regulation (SGX RegCo) and Global Compact Network Singapore.

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 two are considered independent by the Board, namely Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan.

With effect from 1 January 2022, a director will not be deemed independent if he has served on a board for an aggregate of more than nine years and his continued appointment as an independent director will have to be sought and approved in separate resolutions by (a) all shareholders; and (b) all shareholders, excluding shareholders who also serve as directors and chief executive officer of the issuer, and associates of such directors and chief executive officer. Such resolutions may remain in force until the earlier of (a) the retirement or resignation of the director; or (b) the conclusion of the third annual general meeting of the Company following the passing of the resolutions.

Ms Gan Siew Lian, who was appointed as an independent director of the Company on 1 July 2012, had served on the Board for more than nine years as at 1 July 2021. Accordingly, Ms Gan was re-designated as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director on 1 January 2022 as she was no longer considered independent under Rule 406(3)(d)(iii) of the Catalist Rules. Following her re-designation, Ms Gan remained as a member of the AC, RC and NC.

The Board concurs with the NC that the length of service of a Director alone should not determine her independence or her effectiveness in carrying out her duties as an independent director. After due consideration and careful assessment, the NC and the Board are of the view that Ms Gan Siew Lian should be considered independent, taking into consideration the following:

(a) she has no relationship with the Company or its related corporations, substantial shareholders or its officers that could impair her fair judgment;

(b) she has consistently demonstrated independence in judgment when discharging her duties as Independent Director, reviewing and scrutinising matters put to the Board; and

(c) she has over the years gained valuable insights to the Group's business and operations and can continue to provide significant and valuable contributions to the Board as a whole.

As such, at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company, approval for Ms Gan Siew Lian's appointment as Independent Director will be sought via the two-tier voting mechanism stipulated under Rule 406(3)(d)(iii). Upon receipt of the aforesaid approval, Ms Gan Siew Lian will be re-designated as an Independent Director.

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. Further, the Company notes that it is compliant with Rule 406(3)(c) of the Catalist Rules which requires (a) the Board to have at least two Non-Executive Directors who are independent and free of any material business or financial connection with the Company, and (b) Independent Directors to comprise at least one third of the Board. Non-Executive Directors currently make up half the Board.

The criterion of independence is based on the definition set out in the Code and Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules. In its review, the NC takes into account, amongst other things, whether a Director has business relationships with the Company, its related companies, 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.

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 based on the guidelines as set out in the Code and Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules. The Independent Directors have confirmed their independence and the Board has determined, taking into account the views of the NC, that all Independent Directors are independent. There is no Director who is deemed to be independent by the Board notwithstanding the existence of a relationship set out in the Code, that would otherwise deem him not to be independent.

The Board will, on a continual basis, review the need for progressive refreshing of its Board.

Board size, composition and diversity

Notwithstanding that there is no formal Board diversity policy in place, the NC and the Board are cognizant of the recommendations as set out under Provision 2.4 and Practice Guidance 2 of the Code. The Board's aim in identifying nominees for the Board is primarily to have an appropriate mix of members with complementary skills, core competencies and experience for the Group, regardless of gender. The Board is mindful that diversity is not specific to gender or certain personal attributes and would strive to ensure the diversity would enhance the long-term success of the Group. The objective of the Board, when identifying nominees, is to avoid groupthink and foster constructive debate and ensure that composition is optimal to support the Group's needs in the short and long term.

The Board has reviewed the present Board size 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 Board's composition is reviewed annually by the NC to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience. The NC is of the view that the current Board and Board committees comprise high caliber individuals who are qualified with the appropriate mix of 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.

Role of Independent Directors

All Directors have equal responsibility for the Group's operations. The role of the two 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 FY2021, 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. 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.

Mr Lim Kuoh Yang is the son of Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye. 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. Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck are considered independent. The chairman of the NC is Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan. The chairman of the NC is not associated with any substantial shareholder of the Company.

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 (for example, attendance record, preparedness, intensity of participation and candour at meetings) and taking into consideration the composition and progressive renewal of the Board;

(b) making 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 and the requirements under Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules;

(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. Having made its review, the NC is of the view that Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan 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, 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 Prof Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye and Mr Choo Chee Kong be nominated for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Approval for Ms Gan Siew Lian's continued appointment as independent director will also be sought via the two-tier voting mechanism stipulated under Rule 406(3)(d)(iii).

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 12 to 15 and 67 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	30 April 2019	None	None	None
Choo Chee Kong	20 September 2011	30 April 2019	None	None	None
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	Green Build Technology Limited	KCT Consulting Pte. Ltd. (Director)
Tan Poh Chye Allan	20 September 2011	26 June 2020	Nico Steel Holdings Limited Vibropower Corporation 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)

<u>Board Performance</u>

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 committees' 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 controls, the Board's relationship with the Management, as well as the Board committees' 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.

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.

For FY2021, the NC is of the view that the Board and Board Committees have fared well against the performance criteria and the NC is satisfied with the performance of the Board and Board Committees. Further, the NC is also satisfied that sufficient time and attention has been given by the Directors to the affairs of the Company, notwithstanding that some of the Directors have multiple board representations. 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. Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck 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 FY2021, 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 package for 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 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 RC 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 and Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

The Independent Directors and Non-Independent Non-Executive Director 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 and Non-Independent Non-Executive Director 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.

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.

The breakdown of the remuneration of the Directors and key management personnel for FY2021 is set out as below:

Remuneration of Directors for FY2021

Remuneration Band and Name of Director	Base/Fixed Salary	Director's Fees	Bonus	Total
Between S$1,500,000 and S$1,750,000 per annum				
Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye(1)	45%	–	55%	100%
Between S$250,000 and S$500,000 per annum				
Choo Chee Kong	82%	–	18%	100%
Lim Kuoh Yang(1)	82%	–	18%	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	58%	42%	100%
Lim Kwang Hui	50%	50%	100%
Below S$250,000 per annum			
Cheam Chee Chian	82%	18%	100%
Ang Kee Har	50%	50%	100%

Given the size of the Group's operations, the Company had identified four key management personnel 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 FY2021 was S$1,008,358.

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

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 FY2021.

The Company did not have in place any share incentive schemes for FY2021.

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 FY2021, 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 2021 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 2021.

Audit Committee

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee ("AC") which discharges its duties objectively.

The AC comprises Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan and Ms Gan Siew Lian. Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan 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 FY2021, 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 FY2021, 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) 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;

(e) 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

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

The Company has complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the Catalist Rules in relation to its external auditors.

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 Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck, the Chairman of the whistle blowing committee, or Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan, a member 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 Mr Kuan Cheng Tuck and Mr Tan Poh Chye Allan are 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 were no whistle blowing reports received in FY2021.

Internal Audit

The AC selects and approves the appointment of the internal auditors. In FY2021, 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 is satisfied that the internal audit function is independent, adequately resourced and has the appropriate standing within the Group.

The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function on an annual basis and is satisfied with its adequacy and effectiveness in FY2021.

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.

In view of the current COVID-19 situation, the Company will hold its AGM on 29 April 2022 by electronic means pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020. The Notice of AGM, together with the Annual Report, will be made available to shareholders at least 14 days before the scheduled AGM date. Shareholders will be given at least 7 calendar days after the date of the Notice of AGM to submit their questions. The Company will publicly address all questions at least 48 hours prior to the closing date and time for the lodgement of the proxy forms. Details of the pre-registration, submission of questions and voting at the AGM by shareholders, including SRS investors, are set out in Notice of AGM.

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 30 April 2021.

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 29 April 2022 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 and special one-tier tax exempt dividend of S$0.006 per share for FY2021, 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.

Interaction with shareholders

Apart from the SGXNet announcements and its annual report, the Company updates shareholders on its corporate developments as well as solicit and understand shareholders' views through its half-yearly investors' dialogue sessions, pre-annual general meeting conference organised in collaboration with Securities Investors Association.

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 the contact information of its investor relations consultants in its press releases. Shareholders and investors can send their enquiries through email or telephone.

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 FY2021, 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 FY2021 or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

Non-Sponsor Fees

For FY2021, 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 2021.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 73 to 127 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 2021 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 Singapore 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	1,629,900	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	108,617,400
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 2022.

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. Kuan Cheng Tuck and Tan Poh Chye Allan 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

31 March 2022

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 2021, 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 73 to 127.

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 2021 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$5,976,005 (2020: US$5,528,741) (Note 4), mine properties of US$16,468,961 (2020: US$15,966,977) (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 2021 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 2021, and other industry specific-facts and circumstances did not indicate triggers of impairment.</td></tr>
</table>

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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, Operations review and Qualified person's report ('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
31 March 2022

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2021

	Note	Group		Company	
		2021 US$	2020 US$	2021 US$	2020 US$
Assets					
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	5,976,005	5,528,741	–	–
Mine properties	5	16,468,961	15,966,977	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	6	13,227,388	14,655,306	105,351	21,908
Interests in subsidiaries	7	–	–	8,334,223	8,334,223
Deferred tax assets	8	1,206,970	703,595	–	–
Mine rehabilitation fund	9	661,534	684,174	–	–
Non-current assets		37,540,858	37,538,793	8,439,574	8,356,131
Inventories	10	2,569,883	1,971,004	–	–
Current tax assets		–	115,649	–	–
Trade and other receivables	11	1,413,280	3,585,659	14,303,041	10,494,012
Cash and cash equivalents	12	16,433,078	11,256,819	143,905	47,789
Current assets		20,416,241	16,929,131	14,446,946	10,541,801
Total assets		57,957,099	54,467,924	22,886,520	18,897,932
Equity					
Share capital	13	18,032,233	18,032,233	18,032,233	18,032,233
Preference shares	13	2,800	2,800	–	–
Treasury shares	14	(357,172)	–	(357,172)	–
Reserves	15	3,223,650	3,082,194	(13,860)	(13,860)
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)		19,839,468	18,324,436	(2,204,844)	(5,759,325)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		40,740,979	39,441,663	15,456,357	12,259,048
Non-controlling interests	16	5,452,444	6,087,717	–	–
Total equity		46,193,423	45,529,380	15,456,357	12,259,048
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	17	72,323	722,400	4,451	6,670
Derivative financial instrument	18	–	28,001	–	–
Rehabilitation obligations	19	2,183,595	2,177,875	–	–
Non-current liabilities		2,255,918	2,928,276	4,451	6,670
Loans and borrowings	17	745,843	67,501	97,968	1,876
Trade and other payables	20	6,971,387	5,896,343	7,327,744	6,616,769
Deferred income	21	–	13,569	–	13,569
Dividends payable		1,064,902	3,718	–	–
Current tax liabilities		725,626	29,137	–	–
Current liabilities		9,507,758	6,010,268	7,425,712	6,632,214
Total liabilities		11,763,676	8,938,544	7,430,163	6,638,884
Total equity and liabilities		57,957,099	54,467,924	22,886,520	18,897,932

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 US$	2020 US$
Revenue	22	32,879,433	23,876,916
Other income	23	450,059	183,110
Changes in inventories		(491,186)	(189,796)
Amortisation and depreciation	24	(4,827,030)	(4,143,692)
Employee benefits expenses		(4,162,358)	(3,544,584)
Key management remuneration		(2,752,668)	(1,593,183)
Marketing and publicity expenses		(283,284)	(281,736)
Office and administration expenses		(323,935)	(319,088)
Professional fees		(476,264)	(457,889)
Rental and other lease expenses		(1,620,562)	(1,924,956)
Royalty and tribute fee expenses		(4,464,889)	(3,150,090)
Site and factory expenses		(10,104,832)	(9,352,825)
Travelling and transportation expenses		(314,751)	(315,939)
Other expenses	25	(462,204)	(3,911,439)
Total expenses		(30,283,963)	(29,185,217)
Finance income	26	240,990	317,457
Finance costs	26	(177,856)	(166,648)
Net finance income		63,134	150,809
Profit/(Loss) before tax		3,108,663	(4,974,382)
Tax (expenses)/credit	27	(1,051,807)	189,923
Profit/(Loss) for the year	28	2,056,856	(4,784,459)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,715,258	(3,535,038)
Non-controlling interests	16	341,598	(1,249,421)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		2,056,856	(4,784,459)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted (cents)	29	0.42	(0.87)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 US$	2020 US$
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,056,856	(4,784,459)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries	128,214	(101,590)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of tax	128,214	(101,590)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	2,185,070	(4,886,049)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	1,774,102	(3,594,344)
Non-controlling interests	410,968	(1,291,705)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	2,185,070	(4,886,049)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2021

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 paid to non-controlling interests	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,018,653)	(1,018,653)
Preference shares dividends declared by subsidiary for year ended 31 December 2021	30	–	–	–	–	–	(117,614)	(117,614)	(27,588)	(145,202)
Purchase of treasury shares	14	–	(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 2021

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 2020		18,032,233	–	2,800	3,111,892	29,608	23,595,320	44,771,853	7,380,123	52,151,976
Total comprehensive expense for the year										
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(3,535,038)	(3,535,038)	(1,249,421)	(4,784,459)
Other comprehensive expense										
Exchange differences arising on consolidation of foreign subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	(59,306)	–	(59,306)	(42,284)	(101,590)
Total other comprehensive expense		–	–	–	–	(59,306)	–	(59,306)	(42,284)	(101,590)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		–	–	–	–	(59,306)	(3,535,038)	(3,594,344)	(1,291,705)	(4,886,049)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity										
Distributions to owners										
Final and special dividends declared for year ended 31 December 2019	30	–	–	–	–	–	(1,732,858)	(1,732,858)	–	(1,732,858)
Preference shares dividends declared by subsidiary for year ended 31 December 2020	30	–	–	–	–	–	(2,988)	(2,988)	(701)	(3,689)
Total distributions to owners		–	–	–	–	–	(1,735,846)	(1,735,846)	(701)	(1,736,547)
Total transactions with owners		–	–	–	–	–	(1,735,846)	(1,735,846)	(701)	(1,736,547)
At 31 December 2020		18,032,233	–	2,800	3,111,892	(29,698)	18,324,436	39,441,663	6,087,717	45,529,380

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 US$	2020 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		2,056,856	(4,784,459)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of mine properties	24	938,112	818,598
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	24	3,888,918	3,325,094
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(63,803)	(1,204)
Interest expense	26	177,856	166,648
Interest income	26	(240,990)	(317,457)
Plant and equipment written off		–	6,523
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		585,527	80,461
Tax expenses/(credit)		1,051,807	(189,923)
Impairment losses on exploration and evaluation assets	4	36,326	3,835,503
Change in fair value of derivative financial instrument of a subsidiary		(27,357)	–
		8,403,252	2,939,784
Changes in:			
- Inventories		(598,879)	(100,876)
- Trade and other receivables		1,958,257	(1,820,207)
- Rehabilitation obligations, and trade and other payables		(179,205)	(1,229,114)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		9,583,425	(210,413)
Interest received		240,990	317,457
Interest paid		(100,255)	(92,094)
Tax paid		(991,466)	(1,262,166)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		8,732,694	(1,247,216)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for exploration and evaluation assets, and mine properties		(1,101,892)	(201,949)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		63,803	1,204
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,872,001)	(654,992)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,910,090)	(855,737)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Company		–	(1,732,858)
Dividends paid to preference shares holder and non-controlling interests		–	(585,577)
Payment of lease liabilities		(165,949)	(182,010)
Share buyback		(357,172)	–
Net cash used in financing activities		(523,121)	(2,500,445)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,299,483	(4,603,398)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		11,256,819	16,016,461
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(123,224)	(156,244)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	16,433,078	11,256,819

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of US$2,487,365 (2020: US$722,951) of which US$222,750 (2020: US$ Nil) were acquired by means of lease arrangements. As at 31 December 2021, a total consideration of US$392,614 (2020: US$67,959) 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$2,011,799 (2020: US$670,173). As at 31 December 2021, a total consideration of US$909,907 (2020: US$468,224) 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 31 March 2022.

1 Domicile and activities

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited is a company incorporated in Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 745 Lorong 5 Toa Payoh, #04-01 The Actuary, Singapore 319455.

The financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 the 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 18 – Derivative financial instrument
- Note 36 – 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 2021:

- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to SFRS(I) 4, SFRS(I) 7, SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 16, SFRS(I) 1-39)*

The application of these amendments to standards and interpretations does not have a 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; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

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 the difference between the fair value of the hybrid financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a hybrid financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The derivative component is initially measured at fair value; any attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

(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.

(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.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

(ii) Exploration and evaluation costs (cont'd)

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.

(iii) Mines under construction

Upon transfer of "Exploration and evaluation costs" into "Mines under construction", all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalised within "Mines under construction". Development expenditure is net of proceeds from all but the incidental sale of ore extracted during the development phase. After production starts, all assets included in "Mines under construction" are transferred to "Producing mines".

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.

COVID-19-related rent concessions

The Group has applied COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendment to SFRS(I) 16. The Group applies the practical expedient allowing it not to access whether eligible rent concessions that are a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications. The Group applies the practical expedient consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. For rent concessions in leases to which the Group chooses not to apply the practical expedient, or that do not qualify for the practical expedient, the Group assesses whether there is a lease modification.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.7 Inventories

Work in progress consists of gold contained in the ore on leaching yards/ponds 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.

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.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Impairment (cont'd)

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

General approach (cont'd)

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.

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.

3 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Impairment (cont'd)

(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.

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 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

3.12 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 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

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 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

3.17 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2021 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*
- *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendments to SFRS(I) 16)*
- *Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to SFRS(I) 3)*
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1)*
- *Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2018-2020*
- *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-1 and SFRS(I) Practice Statement 2)*
- *Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-8)*
- *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-16)*
- *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-37)*
- *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-12)*

4 Exploration and evaluation assets

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
At 1 January	5,528,741	9,200,562
Expenditure incurred during the year	571,703	207,982
Allowance for impairment	(36,326)	(3,835,503)
Others	–	(39,328)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(88,113)	(4,972)
At 31 December	5,976,005	5,528,741

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	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
At 1 January	3,835,503	–
Impairment loss recognised	36,326	3,835,503
At 31 December	3,871,829	3,835,503

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 2020	7,177,390	19,859,242	27,036,632
Additions	–	462,191	462,191
Reclassification	(240,900)	(96,578)	(337,478)
At 31 December 2020	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
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2020	1,801,614	8,574,156	10,375,770
Amortisation charge for the year	377,592	441,006	818,598
At 31 December 2020	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
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2020	5,375,776	11,285,086	16,660,862
At 31 December 2020	4,757,284	11,209,693	15,966,977
At 31 December 2021	4,611,392	11,857,569	16,468,961

The carrying amount of the mining rights represents the gold 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. Management has identified the Group's mine properties for the Sokor project as a single CGU.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2021

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 2020	12,371,181	13,689,362	264,716	2,089,050	6,819,740	250,004	35,484,053
Additions	–	8,988	–	–	713,963	–	722,951
Disposals/Written off	–	(3,401)	–	(6,755)	(6,523)	–	(16,679)
Reclassification	4,075,127	188,288	–	–	(4,263,415)	–	–
Effect of movement in exchange rate	112	1,863	1,031	2,166	–	244	5,416
At 31 December 2020	16,446,420	13,885,100	265,747	2,084,461	3,263,765	250,248	36,195,741
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
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2020	6,952,654	9,138,103	261,737	1,727,889	–	117,612	18,197,995
Depreciation charge for the year	1,512,591	1,508,741	2,979	203,608	–	119,157	3,347,076
Disposals/Written off	–	(3,401)	–	(6,755)	–	–	(10,156)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	95	1,869	1,031	2,165	–	360	5,520
At 31 December 2020	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
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2020	5,418,527	4,551,259	2,979	361,161	6,819,740	132,392	17,286,058
At 31 December 2020	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

6 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The depreciation for the year is analysed as follows:

	Note	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Depreciation for the year		3,896,847	3,347,076
Depreciation included in construction work in progress, and exploration and evaluation assets		(7,929)	(21,982)
Depreciation charged to profit or loss	24	3,888,918	3,325,094

Company	Plant and equipment US$	Fixtures and fittings US$	Motor vehicles US$	Right-of-use assets US$	Total US$
Cost					
At 1 January 2020/ 31 December 2020 and 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
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	28,542	172,695	106,157	101,358	408,752
Depreciation charge for the year	4,581	530	57,903	103,046	166,060
At 31 December 2020/ 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
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2020	8,630	972	67,555	110,811	187,968
At 31 December 2020	4,049	442	9,652	7,765	21,908
At 31 December 2021	3,161	–	–	102,190	105,351

As at 31 December 2021, property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Company includes right-of-use assets of US$125,820 and US$102,190 (2020: US$13,119 and US$7,765) respectively related to leased offices and office equipment.

7 Interests in subsidiaries

	Company 2021 US$	Company 2020 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

7 Interests in subsidiaries (cont'd)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of interests in subsidiaries during the year was as follows:

	Company	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
At 1 January	3,904,756	788,716
Impairment loss recognised	–	3,116,040
At 31 December	3,904,756	3,904,756

The following are the Company's subsidiaries:

Company name	Principal activities	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Effective equity held by the Group 2021 %	2020 %
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	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	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Property, plant and equipment and mine properties	1,057,850	613,247
Rehabilitation obligations	108,942	90,348
Others	40,178	–
	1,206,970	703,595

Movement in temporary differences during the year

	At 1 January 2020	Recognised in profit or loss (note 27)	At 31 December 2020	Recognised in profit or loss (note 27)	At 31 December 2021
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Group					
Property, plant and equipment and mine properties	(80,126)	693,373	613,247	444,603	1,057,850
Rehabilitation obligations	330,094	(239,746)	90,348	18,594	108,942
Others	–	–	–	40,178	40,178
Deferred tax assets	249,968	453,627	703,595	503,375	1,206,970

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	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Unutilised tax losses	4,692,594	4,900,369
Unabsorbed capital allowances	282,921	285,848
	4,975,515	5,186,217

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 Inventories

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Work in progress/Stockpile	1,647,133	1,220,164
Consumables	922,750	750,840
	2,569,883	1,971,004

In 2021, work in progress, stockpile and consumables recognised as an expense in profit or loss amounted to US$19,720,974 (2020: US$17,114,373).

11 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Trade receivables	174,459	2,319,925	–	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries				
- trade	–	–	9,643,488	6,409,574
- non-trade	–	–	4,612,726	4,031,420
Other receivables	1,107,217	1,083,475	6,287	17,982
Deposits	108,265	110,672	17,201	18,890
	1,389,941	3,514,072	14,279,702	10,477,866
Prepayments	23,339	71,587	23,339	16,146
	1,413,280	3,585,659	14,303,041	10,494,012

The outstanding trade receivables are not past due as at 31 December 2021. 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 3.56% (2020: 3.25%) per annum. Reversal of impairment loss of US$173 (2020: Impairment loss of US$109,396) has been recognised on non-trade amounts due from a subsidiary.

The Group and the Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in note 36.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Cash at banks and in hand	3,000,772	2,499,290	143,905	47,789
Fixed deposits	13,432,306	8,757,529	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	16,433,078	11,256,819	143,905	47,789

Fixed deposits have stated interest rates of 2.10% (2020: 2.04% to 2.10%) per annum.

13 Share capital

	Group and Company	
	2021	2020
	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.

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 2020 and 2021.

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.

14 Treasury shares

	Group and Company			
	2021		2020	
	No. of shares	US$	No. of shares	US$
At 1 January	–	–	–	–
Purchase of treasury shares	2,403,900	357,172	–	–
At 31 December	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.

15 Reserves

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Capital reserve	3,194,504	3,111,892	(13,860)	(13,860)
Translation reserve	29,146	(29,698)	–	–
	3,223,650	3,082,194	(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 13 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$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.

16 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	
			2021	2020
			%	%
CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Gold mining	19	19

16 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 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			
31 December 2020				
Revenue	23,876,916			
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	(649,962)			
Attributable to NCI:				
- Loss for the year	(123,493)	(1,125,928)	–	(1,249,421)
- Other comprehensive expense for the year	–	(42,284)	–	(42,284)
- Total comprehensive expense for the year	(123,493)	(1,168,212)	–	(1,291,705)
Non-current assets	34,152,419			
Current assets	15,619,544			
Non-current liabilities	(2,280,927)			
Current liabilities	(10,738,644)			
Net assets	36,752,392			
Net assets attributable to NCI	7,149,083	(1,061,366)	–	6,087,717
Cash flows generated from operating activities	6,099			
Cash flows used in investing activities	(833,468)			
Cash flows used in financing activities (dividends to NCI: US$526,900)	(3,538,763)			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,366,132)			

17 Loans and borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	72,323	109,722	4,451	6,670
Convertible loan	–	612,678	–	–
	72,323	722,400	4,451	6,670
Current				
Lease liabilities	153,439	67,501	97,968	1,876
Convertible loan	592,404	–	–	–
	745,843	67,501	97,968	1,876
Total loans and borrowings	818,166	789,901	102,419	8,546

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	Carrying amount
		%		US$	US$
Group					
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	RM	5.0%	2022	592,404	592,404
				826,820	818,166
At 31 December 2020					
Lease liabilities	RM	2.3% to 3.1%	2021 to 2024	180,125	168,677
Lease liabilities	SGD	11.0%	2024	10,421	8,546
Convertible loan	RM	5.0%	2022	612,678	612,678
				803,224	789,901
Company					
At 31 December 2021					
Lease liabilities	SGD	3% to 11.0%	2022 to 2024	104,979	102,419
At 31 December 2020					
Lease liabilities	SGD	11.0%	2024	10,421	8,546

Convertible loan

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Carrying amount of liability at 1 January	612,678	602,046
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(20,274)	10,632
Carrying amount of liability at 31 December	592,404	612,678

17 Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Convertible loan (cont'd)

On 24 February 2017, the Group, through its subsidiary CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd. ("CNMC Pulai"), issued a convertible loan which is unsecured and bears interest of 5.0% per annum with a principal amount of RM3,100,000 (US$609,464).

The main terms of the convertible loan are as follows:

(a) The aggregate principal amount is RM10,000,000 of which CNMC Pulai can further draw down RM6,900,000 of the convertible loan to be issued by the Company before 23 February 2022 (the "Maturity Date"). There is no further drawdown after 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.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Liabilities				
	Lease liabilities US$	**Convertible loan US$**	**Derivative financial instrument US$**	**Dividends payable US$**	**Total US$**
Group					
Balance at 1 January 2021	177,223	612,678	28,001	3,718	821,620
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)	(644)	15,379	(13,801)
Change in fair value	–	–	(27,357)	–	(27,357)
Other changes					
Liability-related					
Dividend payable	–	–	–	1,045,805	1,045,805
New finance leases	222,750	–	–	–	222,750
Interest expense	11,723	88,532	–	–	100,255
Total liability-related other changes	234,473	88,532	–	1,045,805	1,368,810
Balance at 31 December 2021	225,762	592,404	–	1,064,902	1,883,068

17 Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities (cont'd)

	Liabilities				
	Lease liabilities	**Convertible loan**	**Derivative financial instrument**	**Dividends payable**	**Total**
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Group					
Balance at 1 January 2020	360,354	602,046	27,516	534,482	1,524,398
Changes from financing cash flows					
Dividends paid to preference shares holder and non-controlling interests	–	–	–	(585,577)	(585,577)
Payment of lease liabilities	(182,010)	–	–	–	(182,010)
Interest paid	(11,903)	(80,191)	–	–	(92,094)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(193,913)	(80,191)	–	(585,577)	(859,681)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(1,121)	10,632	485	(9,751)	245
Other changes					
Liability-related					
Dividend payable	–	–	–	64,564	64,564
Interest expense	11,903	80,191	–	–	92,094
Total liability-related other changes	11,903	80,191	–	64,564	156,658
Balance at 31 December 2020	177,223	612,678	28,001	3,718	821,620

18 Derivative financial instrument

	Group	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
At 1 January	28,001	27,516
Change in fair value	(27,357)	–
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(644)	485
At 31 December	–	28,001

The Group's derivative financial instrument did not qualify for hedge accounting.

19 Rehabilitation obligations

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Rehabilitation obligations	2,183,595	2,177,875

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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Trade payables	718,996	976,015	28,881	17,237
Other payables	1,626	6,188	–	–
Amount due to a subsidiary (non-trade)	–	–	6,347,620	6,481,251
Amounts due to contractors	1,213,050	1,294,975	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	3,899,831	3,590,471	203,703	118,281
Remuneration and fees payable to key management	1,137,884	28,694	747,540	–
	6,971,387	5,896,343	7,327,744	6,616,769

The non-trade amount due to a subsidiary 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 36.

21 Deferred income

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Government grants	–	13,569	–	13,569

In FY2020, the Group has received government grants – Job Support Schemes ("JSS") that is meant to provide wage support to employers to help them retain their local employees and rental reliefs to recover from the impact of COVID 19 pandemic. These grants were recognised in profit or loss and presented in 'other income' when it became receivable (see Note 23). In FY2020, JSS and rental reliefs recognised in profit and loss amounted to US$112,221 and US$17,116 respectively.

22 Revenue

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Revenue from contracts with customers	32,879,433	23,876,916

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.

23 Other income

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Grant income	360,587	138,472
Gain on disposal on property, plant and equipment	63,803	1,204
Others	25,669	43,434
	450,059	183,110

24 Amortisation and depreciation

	Note	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Amortisation of mine properties	5	938,112	818,598
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	3,888,918	3,325,094
		4,827,030	4,143,692

25 Other expenses

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Net foreign exchange loss	424,461	68,391
Plant and equipment written off	–	6,523
Others	1,417	1,022
Impairment losses on exploration and evaluation assets (see Note 4)	36,326	3,835,503
	462,204	3,911,439

26 Finance income and costs

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Finance income		
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	240,990	317,457
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	(11,723)	(11,903)
Interest expenses on convertible loan	(88,532)	(80,191)
Interest expenses on unwinding of discount on rehabilitation obligations	(77,601)	(74,554)
	(177,856)	(166,648)
Net finance income recognised in profit or loss	63,134	150,809

27 Tax expense/(credit)

	Note	Group	
		2021	2020
		US$	US$
Current tax expense			
Current year		1,545,632	249,445
Adjustment for prior years		9,550	14,259
		1,555,182	263,704
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(488,216)	(203,982)
Adjustment for prior years		(15,159)	(249,645)
	8	(503,375)	(453,627)
Total tax expense/(credit)		1,051,807	(189,923)

27 Tax expense/(credit) (cont'd)

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	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,056,856	(4,784,459)
Total tax expense/(credit)	1,051,807	(189,923)
Profit/(Loss) excluding tax	3,108,663	(4,974,382)
Tax using Malaysian tax rate of 24% (2020: 24%)	746,079	(1,193,852)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	18,319	254,787
Tax exempt income	(5,937)	(16,133)
Non-deductible expenses	222,605	887,769
Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior years:		
- current tax expense	9,550	14,259
- deferred tax expense	(15,159)	(249,645)
Withholding tax	135,080	94,244
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	–	43,415
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(50,569)	–
Others	(8,161)	(24,767)
	1,051,807	(189,923)

As at 31 December 2021, the net current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are US$725,626 (2020: net current tax assets of US$86,512) and US$1,206,970 (2020: US$703,595) respectively.

28 Profit/(Loss) for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit/(loss) for the year:

	Group	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Audit fees paid/payable to:		
- auditors of the Company	84,092	73,960
- other auditors	54,751	49,092
Non-audit fees paid/payable to:		
- auditors of the Company	605	567
- other auditors	29,650	17,617
Employee benefits expense		
Contributions to defined contribution plans	432,563	298,935

29 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2021 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of US$1,715,258 (2020: loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of US$3,535,038) and a weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 407,096,019 (2020: 407,693,000).

The Group's weighted-average number of ordinary shares is calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2021 No. of shares	2020 No. of shares
Issued number of ordinary shares	407,693,000	407,693,000
Effect of own shares held	(596,981)	–
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares during the year	407,096,019	407,693,000

Diluted earnings per share

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence for the financial years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

30 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	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Paid by the Company to owners of the Company		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
- Final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020: S$ Nil (equivalent to US$ Nil) (2019: S$0.00200 (equivalent to US$0.00142)) per ordinary share	–	577,619
- Special dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020: S$ Nil (equivalent to US$ Nil) (2019: S$0.00400 (equivalent to US$0.00284)) per ordinary share	–	1,155,239
	–	1,732,858

For the year ended 31 December	Group	
	2021 US$	2020 US$
Payable by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		
Dividends on ordinary shares:		
- Interim dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: RM 43.00 (equivalent to US$10.1523) (2020: RM Nil (equivalent to US$ Nil)) per ordinary share	1,018,653	–
Dividends on preference shares:		
- Preference dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: RM41.00 (equivalent to US$9.6801) (2020: RM1.00 (equivalent to US$0.2459)) per preference share	27,588	701
	1,046,241	701

30 Dividends (cont'd)

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	
	2021	2020
	US$	US$
Payable by the Company to owners of the Company		
- Final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: S$0.00200 (equivalent to US$0.001479) (2020: S$ Nil (equivalent to US$ Nil)) per ordinary share	599,407	–
- Special dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021: S$0.00600 (equivalent to US$0.004437) (2020: S$ Nil (equivalent to US$ Nil)) per ordinary share	1,798,221	–
	2,397,628	–

31 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.

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	Other operations	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Group				
31 December 2021				
Revenue from external customers	32,879,433	–	–	32,879,433
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

31 Operating segments (cont'd)

Information about reportable segments (cont'd)

	Mining US$	Other operations US$	Inter-segment eliminations US$	Total US$
Group				
31 December 2021				
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)
31 December 2020				
Revenue from external customers	23,876,916	–	–	23,876,916
Interest income	283,974	104,280	(70,797)	317,457
Management fee	900,530	2,047,945	(2,948,475)	–
Interest expense	(234,764)	(2,681)	70,797	(166,648)
Amortisation and depreciation	(3,977,632)	(166,060)	–	(4,143,692)
Reportable segment loss before tax	(3,308,025)	(4,471,403)	2,805,046	(4,974,382)
Reportable segment assets	52,696,355	32,204,395	(31,136,421)	53,764,329
Capital expenditure*	1,454,810	1,176	(62,862)	1,393,124
Reportable segment liabilities	(19,470,040)	(14,477,144)	25,008,640	(8,938,544)

* Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, mine properties and, exploration and evaluation assets.

Reconciliation of reportable segment assets and liabilities

	Group 2021 US$	Group 2020 US$
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	56,750,129	53,764,329
Unallocated assets	1,206,970	703,595
Consolidated total assets	57,957,099	54,467,924
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	(11,763,676)	(8,938,544)
Unallocated liabilities	–	–
Consolidated total liabilities	(11,763,676)	(8,938,544)

Geographical segments

The operations of the Group are principally located in Malaysia.

Major customer

There is one (2020: one) major customer which accounts for 100% (2020: 100%) of the Group's revenue.

32 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.

In FY2020, the Group is entitled to rental reliefs under the Rental Relief Framework. The Group applied practical expedient for COVID-19-related rent concessions consistently to eligible rent concessions relating to its office lease. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period to reflect changes in lease payments arising from rent concessions to which the Company has applied practical expedient for COVID-19-related concessions is US$17,116.

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.

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 2021 US$	Office equipment 2021 US$	Total 2021 US$
Group			
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			
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

	Offices 2020 US$	Office equipment 2020 US$	Total 2020 US$
Group			
Balance at 1 January	122,601	9,791	132,392
Depreciation charge for the year	(117,131)	(2,026)	(119,157)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(116)	–	(116)
Balance at 31 December	5,354	7,765	13,119
Company			
Balance at 1 January	101,020	9,791	110,811
Depreciation charge for the year	(101,020)	(2,026)	(103,046)
Balance at 31 December	–	7,765	7,765

32 Leases (cont'd)

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Group	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Leases under SFRS(I) 16		
Interest on lease liabilities	11,723	11,903
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,620,562	1,924,956

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	Group	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Total cash outflow for leases	1,798,234	2,118,869

33 Commitments

Capital commitments

At the reporting date, the Group entered into contracts for:

	Group	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Property, plant and equipment	270,169	593,936
Exploration and evaluation assets, and mine properties	1,251,000	451,800

34 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.

35 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	
	2021	**2020**
	US$	**US$**
Short-term employee benefits	2,508,488	1,403,531
Post-employment benefits	102,840	52,170
Directors' fees	141,340	137,482
	2,752,668	1,593,183

Included in key management personnel compensation is remuneration of certain directors of the Company amounting to US$2,015,101 (2020: US$1,167,515). Director's remuneration includes salaries, bonuses, fees and other emoluments.

36 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.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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.

The trade receivables of the Group arise from 1 debtor (2020: 1 debtor) that represents 100% (2020: 100%) of trade receivables.

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.

A summary of the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	Group			
	2021		2020	
	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$
Customer with four or more years' trading history with the Group	174,459	–	2,319,925	–
Total gross carrying amount	174,459	–	2,319,925	–
Loss allowance	–	–	–	–
	174,459	–	2,319,925	–

	Company			
	2021		2020	
	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$	Not credit-impaired US$	Credit-impaired US$
Subsidiaries	9,643,488	–	6,409,574	–
Total gross carrying amount	9,643,488	–	6,409,574	–
Loss allowance	–	–	–	–
	9,643,488	–	6,409,574	–

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.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Expected credit loss assessment for the individual customer (cont'd)

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables for customer as at 31 December:

	Group			
	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount US$	Impairment loss allowance US$	Credit impaired
2021				
Current (not past due)	0%	174,459	–	No
2020				
Current (not past due)	0%	2,319,925	–	No

	Company			
	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount US$	Impairment loss allowance US$	Credit impaired
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	–	
2020				
Current (not past due)	0%	202,781	–	No
1 – 30 days past due	0%	192,416	–	No
31 – 60 days past due	0%	128,947	–	No
61 – 90 days past due	0%	90,139	–	No
More than 90 days past due	0%	5,795,291	–	No
		6,409,574	–	

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.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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					
At 31 December 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)	–
At 31 December 2020					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Convertible loan	612,678	(825,794)	(38,409)	(787,385)	–
Lease liabilities	177,223	(190,546)	(74,401)	(116,145)	–
Trade and other payables*	5,072,963	(5,072,963)	(5,072,963)	–	–
Dividends payable	3,718	(3,718)	(3,718)	–	–
	5,866,582	(6,093,021)	(5,189,491)	(903,530)	–
Company					
At 31 December 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)	–
At 31 December 2020					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	8,546	(10,421)	(2,718)	(7,703)	–
Trade and other payables*	6,616,769	(6,616,769)	(6,616,769)	–	–
	6,625,315	(6,627,190)	(6,619,487)	(7,703)	–

* Excluded provision for payroll-related costs of US$2,219,158 (2020: US$379,840), and withholding tax of US$201,633 (2020: US$443,540) for the Group and provision for payroll-related costs of US$821,836 (2020: Nil) for the Company.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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 and the outlook of this mineral. The Company does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risk in respect of its operations.

Gold 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.

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"), Hong Kong Dollars ("HKD") 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.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	SGD US$	HKD US$	MYR US$
Group			
At 31 December 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)	(3,911)	(4,685,847)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	(895,002)	(3,911)	11,758,684
Less: Net financial liabilities/(assets) denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	–	(3,482,303)
Net currency exposure	(895,002)	(3,911)	8,276,381
Sensitivity analysis	89,500	391	(827,638)
At 31 December 2020			
Loans and receivables	36,872	–	3,414,431
Cash and cash equivalents	91,539	–	11,148,813
Loans and borrowings	(8,546)	–	(781,355)
Trade and other payables	(127,817)	(3,910)	(4,127,033)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	(7,952)	(3,910)	9,654,856
Less: Net financial liabilities/(assets) denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	–	(630,466)
Net currency exposure	(7,952)	(3,910)	9,024,390
Sensitivity analysis	795	391	(902,439)

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Exposure to currency risk (cont'd)

	SGD US$	HKD US$	MYR US$
Company			
At 31 December 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)
At 31 December 2020			
Loans and receivables	757,015	–	2,629,504
Cash and cash equivalents	44,668	–	–
Loans and borrowings	(8,546)	–	–
Trade and other payables	(5,489,380)	–	(705,779)
Net financial assets	(4,696,243)	–	1,923,725
Less: Net financial assets denominated in the respective entities' functional currencies	–	–	–
Net currency exposure	(4,696,243)	–	1,923,725
Sensitivity analysis	469,624	–	(192,373)

A 10% strengthening of USD against the SGD, HKD 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, HKD 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.

36 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 US$	Other financial liabilities US$	Total US$	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total US$
Group								
At 31 December 2021								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	11	1,389,941	–	1,389,941				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	16,433,078	–	16,433,078				
		17,823,019	–	17,823,019				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instrument	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Convertible loan	17	–	(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)				
At 31 December 2020								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	11	3,514,072	–	3,514,072				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	11,256,819	–	11,256,819				
		14,770,891	–	14,770,891				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
Derivative financial instrument	18	–	(28,001)	(28,001)	–	–	(28,001)	(28,001)
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Convertible loan	17	–	(612,678)	(612,678)	–	(768,957)	–	(768,957)
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(5,072,963)	(5,072,963)				
Dividends payable		–	(3,718)	(3,718)				
		–	(5,689,359)	(5,689,359)				

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Accounting classifications and fair values (cont'd)

	Note	Carrying amount: Financial assets at amortised cost US$	Carrying amount: Other financial liabilities US$	Carrying amount: Total US$	Fair value: Level 1 US$	Fair value: Level 2 US$	Fair value: Level 3 US$	Fair value: Total US$
Company								
At 31 December 2021								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	11	14,279,702	–	14,279,702				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	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)				
At 31 December 2020								
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade and other receivables*	11	10,477,866	–	10,477,866				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	47,789	–	47,789				
		10,525,655	–	10,525,655				
Financial liability not measured at fair value								
Trade and other payables^	20	–	(6,616,769)	(6,616,769)				
		–	(6,616,769)	(6,616,769)				

* Excluded prepaid expenses of US$23,339 (2020: US$71,587) and US$23,339 (2020: US$16,146) for the Group and the Company respectively.

^ Excluded provision for payroll-related costs of US$2,219,158 (2020: US$379,840), and withholding tax of US$201,633 (2020: US$443,540) for the Group and provision for payroll- related costs of US$821,836 (2020: Nil) for the Company.

36 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
At 31 December 2020			
Group			
Derivative financial instrument	*Net asset value:* The valuation model considers the equity value of the subsidiary.	• Equity value of CNMC Pulai	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the equity value was higher (lower).

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Group	
Convertible loan	*Discounted cash flows:* The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment upon maturity date, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

37 Subsequent events

As at the reporting date, the Group is still in discussion with external party on the terms of convertible loan, following the expiry of the convertible loan on 23 February 2022. The Group is unable at this point in time to ascertain the exact financial impact, depending on the outcome of the discussion.

SNOWDEN Optiro

CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2021

Project Number J2787

SUMMARY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSONS' REPORT

Prepared by: Christine Standing
Bsc (Hons), MSc (Min. Econs.), MAusIMM, MAIG
Executive Consultant

Reviewed by: Ian Glacken
FAusIMM (CP), FAIG, CEng, MIMMM, MSc
Executive Consultant

Date of report: 7 April 2022
Date of previous report: 5 April 2021

Issued by: Perth Office
Doc ref: 220407 J2787 CNMC IQPR Summary_Final.docx
Last edited: 7/04/2022 8:53 PM

OFFICE LOCATIONS

PERTH	LIMA
BRISBANE	BELO HORIZONTE
JOHANNESBURG	DENVER
LONDON	SANTIAGO
ALMATY CITY	SUDBURY
NEW DELHI	JAKARTA
MOSCOW	

www.snowdenoptiro.com
contact@snowdenoptiro.com

Snowden Optiro is a business unit of the Datamine Software group.

SUMMARY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED PERSONS' REPORT

7 April 2022

The Board of Directors
CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited
745 Toa Payoh Lorong 5 #04-01
Singapore 319455

and

The Sponsor
PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd.
16 Collyer Quay,
#10-00 Income at Raffles,
Singapore 049318

Dear Sirs,

Summary Independent Qualified Persons' Report as of 31 December 2021

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 2021. 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 16 Ord Street, West Perth, 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 2021 for incorporation into CNMC's Annual Report for the Year 2021 as required under Rules 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 Mrs Christine Standing and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mrs Standing, Executive 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 (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
FAusIMM (CP), FAIG, CEng
Executive Consultant

Christine Standing
BSc (Hons), MSc, MAusIMM, MAIG
Executive Consultant

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited (CNMC), Optiro Pty Ltd (operating as 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 2021 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 2020.

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 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 October 2019 for a review, including of the underground operations at Ketubong. Snowden Optiro was not able to visit the Sokor Project during 2021 due to travel constraints associated with the COVID-19 outbreak.

CNMC provided Snowden Optiro with the drillhole logging, assay and survey data for the exploration drilling undertaken at Manson's Lode, underground sampling data from Ketubong, and grade control (blasthole) data from Rixen during 2021 and updated topographical data and production data for mining undertaken at Rixen, New Found and Ketubong during 2021.

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 2021, open pit mining was undertaken at Rixen and New Found, and underground mining was undertaken at Ketubong.

Snowden Optiro has updated the Mineral Resource model at Manson's Lode using the additional data from drilling undertaken during 2021 and has updated the Mineral Resource model at Rixen using grade control data obtained during 2021. The underground Mineral Resource at Ketubong has been updated using additional face sampling data obtained during 2021. Neither drilling nor mining was undertaken at the Sg Amang deposit during 2020 or 2021 and the Mineral Resource at Sg Amang has not been updated since 31 December 2019. Additional drilling is required at Tiger before Mineral Resources can be estimated.

Snowden Optiro has updated the open pit Ore Reserve estimates at New Found and 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 2021. Mining and processing of the base metal mineralisation has not yet commenced. Open pit mining at Rixen was halted temporarily during first quarter of 2022 and CNMC has prepared a preliminary 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, 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 2021 (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 2021 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) 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 2021 extracted 1,340 kt of ore for the production of 3,426 ounces of gold via heap leach extraction, which is incomplete and was ongoing as of 31 December 2021. Mining at New Found, Ketubong and Manson's Lode during 2021 extracted 122 kt of ore for the production of 14,794 ounces of gold via carbon-in-leach (CIL) extraction. Open pit mining was temporarily halted during first quarter of 2022 at Rixen and CNMC has prepared a preliminary 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.

The Mineral Resource estimate, as of 31 December 2021, for the Sokor Project is reported in Table 1 below. This has been depleted for mining at Rixen, New Found, and Ketubong to 31 December 2021. As of 31 December 2021, the total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project is 14,990 kt at 1.7 g/t gold for 800,000 ounces of contained gold.

The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2020, was 18,160 kt at 1.5 g/t gold for 890,000 ounces of contained gold. After depletion for mining at Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode and face sampling at Ketubong and the planned change to underground mining within the southern area of Rixen (which is reported at a higher cut-off grade than was used for reporting the December 2020 Mineral Resource), the December 2021 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 9% in terms of contained gold.

The Manson's Lode Mineral Resource also contains silver, lead and zinc. Additional lead and silver resources were defined at Sg Amang in 2019 and these are included in the global Mineral Resource reported in Table 1. As of 31 December 2020, this was 1,940 kt with an average grade of 54 g/t silver, 2.4% lead and 2.5% zinc. With the additional drilling at Manson's Lode, the total Mineral Resource for the silver, lead and zinc mineralisation, as of 31 December 2021, is 4,840 kt with an average grade of 37 g/t silver, 2.8% lead and 3.0% zinc. This represents an increase of 70% in contained silver, 192% in contained lead, and 196% 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 2021 (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	0.31	2.6	30	0.25	2.6	20	-29%
Indicated	Gold	7.81	1.6	400	6.33	1.6	330	-13%
Inferred	Gold	6.75	1.7	370	5.47	1.7	300	-4%
Total	**Gold**	**14.99**	**1.7**	**800**	**12.14**	**1.7**	**650**	**-9%**
Measured	Silver	0.31	68	670	0.25	68	540	-4%
Indicated	Silver	0.69	56	1,250	0.56	56	1,010	224%
Inferred	Silver	3.84	31	3,800	3.11	31	3,080	66%
Total	**Silver**	**4.84**	**37**	**5,730**	**3.92**	**37**	**4,640**	**70%**
Measured	Lead	0.31	1.9	5,900	0.25	1.9	4,780	-5%
Indicated	Lead	0.69	2.9	20,020	0.56	2.9	16,220	573%
Inferred	Lead	3.84	2.8	109,360	3.11	2.8	88,580	195%
Total	**Lead**	**4.84**	**2.8**	**135,290**	**3.92**	**2.8**	**109,580**	**192%**
Measured	Zinc	0.31	1.9	5,740	0.25	1.9	4,650	-7%
Indicated	Zinc	0.69	2.3	16,010	0.56	2.3	12,970	380%
Inferred	Zinc	3.84	3.2	121,770	3.11	3.2	98,630	212%
Total	**Zinc**	**4.84**	**3.0**	**143,510**	**3.92**	**3.0**	**116,240**	**196%**

- *Mineral Resources are inclusive or 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.*
- *Cut-off grade for Mineral Resources is 0.5 g/t gold at Manson's Lode and 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 using open pit mining. The various cut-off grades applied reflect current commodity prices, differential operating costs and processing options.*
- *Silver, lead and zinc Mineral Resources have been reported for Manson's Lode, both within the gold mineralisation, above a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade, and also external to the gold mineralisation, above a cut-off of 2% Pb+Zn. Lead, zinc and silver Mineral Resources have been reported for Sg Amang above a cut-off of 2% Pb+Zn.*

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 (where Ore Reserves have not been defined).

The Ore Reserves reported for December 2021 are lower than December 2020, largely due to mining depletion at Ketubong underground and Rixen open pit 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 Discovery/New Found, Rixen and Ketubong that are additional to Ore Reserves at Manson's Lode, New Found, Ketubong and Rixen) as of 31 December 2021**

Category	Mineral	Gross attributable to licence			Net attributable to CNMC			
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Change from previous update (%)
Ore Reserves								
Proved	Gold	170	3.3	18	138	3.3	15	-28
Probable	Gold	1,977	2.1	132	1,602	2.1	107	-4
Total	**Gold**	**2,148**	**2.2**	**150**	**1,740**	**2.2**	**122**	**-8**
Additional Mineral Resources								
Measured	Gold	256	1.1	9	207	1.1	8	-9
Indicated	Gold	6,443	1.6	340	5,219	1.6	275	5
Inferred	Gold	7,338	1.7	407	5,943	1.7	329	5
Total	**Gold**	**14,036**	**1.7**	**756**	**11,369**	**1.7**	**612**	**5**

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) and 1.3 g/t gold for fresh ore (underground at Ketubong and Rixen) going to the CIL plant. Cut-off grade applied for Ore Reserve at Rixen is 0.20g/t for material sent to the Heap Leach pad.*
- *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 Inferred oxide, transitional and fresh material inside the optimised pit at Manson's Lode and 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$1,700/oz for all deposits.*
- *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 due to constraints associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. 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 licences 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 due to constraints associated with the COVID-19 outbreak.

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 Mrs Christine Standing and reviewed by Mr Ian Glacken. Mr Glacken, Executive Consultant of Snowden Optiro and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mrs Standing, Executive 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.

Mrs Christine Standing [BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Min Econs), MAusIMM, MAIG] is a geologist with over 40 years of worldwide experience in the mining industry. She has six years' experience as an exploration geologist in Western Australia and over 30 years' experience as a consultant specialising in resource estimation, reconciliation, project management and statutory and Competent Persons' reporting on worldwide projects for a range of commodities. Mrs Standing has acted as a Qualified Person and Competent Person for gold, silver, copper, mineral sands, nickel, chromium, lithium, and platinum group elements.

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 16 Ord Street, West 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.

4 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Limited, 2011a. Independent Technical Report – Sokor Gold Project – Kelantan – Malaysia. Report prepared for CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited and Prime Partners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd., dated 12 August 2011.

Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Limited, 2011b. Mineral Resource Update Report – November 2011. Report prepared for CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, dated 11 November 2011.

JORC Code, 2012. 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, Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC), 2012 Edition.

China Gold Henan Co. Ltd., 2019. Underground Mining Construction of Rixen Ore Body in Sokor Mining Area – Preliminary Design. Unpublished report prepared for CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd, December 2019.

China Gold Henan Co. Ltd., 2019. Underground Mining Construction of Rixen Ore Body in Sokor Mining Area – Design of Safety Facilities. Unpublished report prepared for CMNM Mining Group Sdn. Bhd, December 2019.

Optiro, 2021. Sokor Gold Project – Sokor Project – updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates as of 31 December 2020, Technical Report. Unpublished report prepared for CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, dated April 2021.

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) analysis. • The average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.15 m. • Face samples were collected from the underground working 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 are drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals are 3.3 to 10 m with an average sample length of 3.9 m. • 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. • The average length of the drillhole samples selected for analysis was 1.15 m. Sample intervals selected for analysis from the 2021 drillholes are between 0.01 m and 1.45 m, with an average of 0.93 m. • Quarter core samples were used for quality assurance and quality control analysis. • Face samples were collected from the underground workinsg 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 are drilled on 10 m benches and sample intervals are 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 2021 samples were assayed at CNMC's Sokor on-site laboratory. • CNMC's quality control procedures for 2021 included the submission of blind duplicate samples and standards with samples and submission of duplicate samples to independent laboratory SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd laboratory, Malaysia and an umpire laboratory (ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth, Australia). Blank samples were not included with the 2021 samples. • Nine separate standards (G912-2, G912-7, G315-2, G307-1, G913-10, G916-1, GBM311-11, GBM315-13, and GBM914-13) from Geostats Pty Ltd were submitted to CNMC's on-site laboratory. In total, 375 standard samples were submitted with samples from the diamond drillhole samples used to update the Mineral Resources. Of the 375 samples only two samples were outside the acceptable limits for gold and base metals. Six of the 25 samples of GBM311-11 and four of the 65 samples of GBM315-13 returned silver values that are below acceptable limits. CNMC is intending to check these. • Analysis of the QAQC data indicates acceptable levels of precision and that there is no bias across the grade ranges. Rates of insertion for standard samples during 2021 exceeds industry standard rates.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Grid system used is Malaysian National Grid (MNG). • A detailed topographical surface has been defined over a 7 km^2 area that covers the six 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 2020 and at the end of 2021. A drone (UAV) was used to obtain an aerial image which was then calibrated using survey data obtained using a CHCNAV X91GNSS. • 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 744 diamond drillholes for 84,819 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, and October 2019. 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 Central Belt and is associated with the intersection of two major north-south trending structures with northeast to northwest trending secondary structures. • 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. • Four gold deposits have been defined within the southern area (Manson's Lode, New Discovery, New Found and Ketubong) and a fifth deposit (Rixen) is located within the northern area of the tenement. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 and October 2019 by 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 factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• 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. • Previous mining of near surface, high grade ore has occurred at Manson's Lode and the pit has been backfilled with mineralised material of lower grades from Manson's Lode. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mineralised domains were interpreted for the backfill material (at Manson's Lode), alluvial and eluvial mineralisation, and bedrock mineralisation that occurs sub-parallel to the lithology and is structurally controlled in the vicinity of the Ketubong-Rixen fault zone. • 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 500 m and is up to 400 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 and 2019 to a depth of 200 m from surface and generally remains open at down dip and at depth. The mineralisation has been interpreted as five lodes that have a combined strike length of 200 m and across strike extent of 200 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.* • *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.*	• 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 were composited to 1.2 m downhole intervals. At New Discovery and New Found and to 1.0 m intervals at Sg Amang. • Mineral Resources were updated for Rixen, Ketubong, New Found 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Kriging neighbourhood analysis was undertaken in 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 has not been collected at the Sokor Project. • The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred gold Mineral Resource for the Sokor Project, previously reported in December 2020, was 18,160 kt at 1.5 g/t gold for 890,000 ounces of contained gold. After depletion for mining at Rixen, New Found and Ketubong, resource extension through additional drilling at Manson's Lode and face sampling at Ketubong and the planned change to underground mining within the southern area of Rixen, the December 2021 Mineral Resource represents an overall decrease of approximately 9% in terms of contained gold.
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 are 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 are 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 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 (in addition to the gold Mineral Resources) and at Sg Amang are reported above a 2% Pb+Zn cut-off grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 471 sections of diamond drill core (including 63 measurements obtained during 2021) and of alluvial/eluvial and backfill material from 41 test pits. • An ordinary least squares regression model was developed that was used to determine the density from the lead and zinc contents for domains with high lead and zinc contents at Manson's Lode. This was also applied for tonnage estimation used at Sg Amang. • Average bulk density values for the eluvial/alluvial and backfill material were determined from measurements of material from 41 test pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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) 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.
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 and New Found deposits are classified as a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement and were completed by Mrs Christine Standing 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.*	• Heap leaching and vat leaching are currently being used at the Sokor Project. These methods have been selected based on the prevailing ore characteristics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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?*	• The two leaching methods are well-tested and do 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• 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. • 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• 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.* • *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.*	• 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.

Appendix B
Sokor Project – significant intersections from 2021 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													
ZKM102-8	4701.2	13375.3	206.0	96.6	90	0	39.03	40.20	1.17	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.87
							48.20	49.20	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.64
ZKM102-9	4725.9	13346.2	205.7	118.7	90	0	67.62	71.43	3.81	0.00	16.87	1.55	1.42
ZKM103-5	4720.9	13403.6	203.0	80.5	75	150	35.09	39.28	4.19	0.00	24.12	0.92	3.72
							45.91	46.91	1.00	0.00	10.90	0.74	1.31
ZKM104-5	4727.7	13443.5	201.3	117.7	75	150	34.42	35.88	1.46	0.33	38.08	3.07	0.30
							94.76	95.76	1.00	0.40	24.00	2.17	7.35
							111.48	114.20	2.72	0.23	8.16	0.74	0.80
ZKM106-8	4767.6	13463.4	202.4	100.4	75	150	45.18	46.18	1.00	0.28	31.90	7.23	1.55
							72.53	73.93	1.40	0.00	9.49	1.73	4.00
							87.04	88.43	1.39	0.00	4.41	0.46	2.32
							95.43	96.43	1.00	0.00	12.80	1.29	0.95
ZKM108-9	4811.4	13490.8	200.9	135.4	70	150	50.50	55.34	4.84	0.12	34.19	2.51	1.29
							59.49	65.71	6.22	0.35	45.71	2.73	2.87
							72.33	73.33	1.00	0.00	9.80	1.08	0.97
							77.58	79.78	2.20	0.34	31.25	1.86	4.44
ZKM110-6	4855.8	13516.4	189.4	114.2	70	150	32.85	34.58	1.73	0.00	27.04	2.20	2.97
							42.23	46.85	4.62	0.29	11.65	1.74	4.04
							50.88	56.78	5.90	0.11	16.91	1.56	2.80
							90.25	91.68	1.43	0.10	10.20	0.74	1.57
ZKM112-10	4904.9	13538.3	170.9	98.7	70	150	52.91	54.11	1.20	0.39	26.20	3.32	4.13
ZKM114-10	4895.3	13621.4	171.1	112.7	70	150	21.90	23.03	1.13	0.00	33.20	2.18	0.26
							60.60	61.60	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.05	0.04
							88.45	89.28	0.83	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKM114-9	4924.9	13581.6	164.1	79.7	70	150	38.50	39.18	0.68	0.22	0.00	0.03	0.03
							48.33	49.73	1.40	0.17	106.24	2.27	3.40
ZKM116-2	4942.3	13640.6	152.7	146.0	70	150	13.80	15.33	1.53	0.47	49.54	0.61	0.12
							78.35	79.45	1.10	3.89	287.30	4.61	10.48
							82.31	83.33	1.02	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.01
							136.93	137.93	1.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.02
							141.93	142.93	1.00	0.25	6.70	0.02	0.02
ZKM116-3	4922.8	13672.6	165.6	207.4	70	150	121.16	123.33	2.17	0.32	59.77	4.61	9.14
							167.64	169.38	1.74	0.39	12.43	0.02	0.01
							172.26	174.58	2.32	0.65	12.89	0.02	0.00
							195.73	196.73	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.03
ZKM117-1	5009.1	13595.2	110.5	102.5	80	150	19.13	20.35	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04
							28.14	29.27	1.13	0.00	18.20	0.59	2.17
ZKM117-2	5034.9	13563.4	117.1	114.4	80	150	80.57	82.38	1.81	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKM118-2	5009.3	13667.2	108.4	98.4	80	140	27.46	28.55	1.09	2.66	0.00	0.02	0.01
							75.56	78.05	2.49	1.66	336.33	19.06	3.19
ZKM118-4	5068.7	13596.4	132.3	134.0	80	140	38.89	42.01	3.12	0.00	97.97	3.70	2.35
							52.25	56.74	4.49	0.53	124.20	3.27	13.73
							73.38	74.53	1.15	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.10
							83.38	84.38	1.00	6.01	0.00	0.02	0.05
							98.50	100.28	1.78	7.18	499.18	9.59	19.22
ZKM118-5	5090.0	13562.7	129.9	129.5	90	0	26.13	27.13	1.00	0.00	34.20	2.92	1.86
							57.33	59.76	2.43	0.25	32.72	0.36	21.53
							88.63	89.66	1.03	0.41	0.00	0.11	0.13
							97.94	100.20	2.26	2.00	374.51	18.86	17.46
ZKM118-6	5125.1	13526.3	114.2	114.5	90	0	88.83	89.83	1.00	0.45	0.00	0.01	0.02
							90.93	93.24	2.31	0.48	0.00	0.01	0.02
ZKM120-2	5043.1	13694.3	111.3	106.5	70	140	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.56	22.60	1.33	0.30
							15.23	18.54	3.31	0.31	20.97	1.50	0.98
							37.86	42.83	4.97	1.60	64.64	2.44	7.63
							66.70	69.13	2.43	0.18	0.00	0.06	0.07
ZKM120-3	5029.6	13712.0	107.9	97.6	70	140	13.62	20.39	6.77	0.11	25.96	2.35	1.33
							23.55	24.98	1.43	0.28	65.33	2.35	3.45
							29.40	31.16	1.76	0.72	178.21	8.83	12.84
							88.07	90.07	2.00	0.16	0.00	0.56	0.91
ZKM120-4	5077.7	13651.8	147.7	131.1	90	0	9.73	10.73	1.00	0.18	0.00	0.09	0.03
							17.76	25.88	8.12	1.42	3.79	0.12	0.03
							28.93	30.93	2.00	0.32	0.00	0.50	0.08
							39.84	41.37	1.53	0.48	0.00	0.28	0.03
							49.48	50.48	1.00	0.35	64.70	3.78	2.90
							68.23	69.23	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.13
							72.84	74.80	1.96	0.33	0.00	0.22	0.36
							80.00	81.70	1.70	0.00	73.83	2.15	14.33
							85.85	88.05	2.20	0.19	11.35	0.55	0.40

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 %
ZKM120-5	5103.6	13620.1	137.9	201.5	90	0	10.00	12.83	2.83	0.55	0.00	0.05	0.03
							28.00	42.81	14.81	0.07	35.76	2.46	2.98
							54.78	55.88	1.10	0.00	107.00	6.74	8.36
							66.87	68.58	1.71	0.14	0.00	1.03	0.76
							83.69	88.63	4.94	0.07	4.42	1.20	0.92
ZKM120-6	5129.0	13591.1	138.2	130.9	90	0	9.14	47.34	38.20	0.05	49.44	1.94	2.62
							76.82	78.00	1.18	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.04
ZKM120-7	5158.7	13561.6	126.6	126.5	90	0	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.74	0.00	0.04	0.05
							31.73	33.64	1.91	0.24	14.23	1.06	3.97
							43.07	44.60	1.53	1.37	900.28	8.09	16.69
							52.83	53.90	1.07	0.20	680.70	5.06	2.79
ZKM120-8	5179.2	13528.0	137.7	123.5	90	0	10.14	11.20	1.06	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.03
							30.41	31.52	1.11	0.88	0.00	0.19	1.10
							80.98	82.15	1.17	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKM122-2	5084.5	13728.7	116.0	100.8	70	140	12.84	27.00	14.16	0.25	4.07	0.25	0.16
							35.83	37.00	1.17	0.19	86.66	1.97	0.92
							46.98	54.18	7.20	1.63	303.48	12.00	20.40
ZKM122-3	5061.8	13754.5	108.0	121.0	70	140	82.59	83.72	1.13	0.16	17.42	1.46	0.89
ZKM122-4	5122.4	13683.2	161.0	128.6	90	0	27.45	28.45	1.00	0.27	0.00	0.01	0.01
							32.45	47.86	15.41	0.51	67.28	6.71	1.87
							50.38	56.03	5.65	0.36	84.36	2.94	0.99
							71.95	72.98	1.03	0.25	1078.30	11.07	0.64
ZKM122-5	5147.8	13653.3	154.7	120.4	90	0	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.22	5.06	0.30	0.12
							18.20	22.40	4.20	0.42	2.43	3.79	0.76
							28.07	30.95	2.88	0.49	191.00	2.11	1.28
							37.90	45.51	7.61	0.19	26.08	2.18	0.46
							60.40	68.52	8.12	0.10	27.51	1.45	3.60
ZKM122-6	5180.2	13618.4	155.0	103.8	90	0	23.48	24.52	1.04	0.22	0.00	0.41	0.46
							31.20	32.20	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.08	0.06
							37.48	38.48	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.46	0.10
							56.43	57.48	1.05	0.00	56.40	0.84	2.87
							61.20	63.01	1.81	0.19	89.96	4.19	0.53
							73.22	73.93	0.71	0.00	60.34	1.38	7.53
ZKM122-7	5198.3	13593.9	153.5	100.6	90	0	39.27	41.24	1.97	2.63	0.00	0.04	0.04
ZKM124-3	5117.4	13761.8	142.4	101.0	70	140	37.39	40.51	3.12	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.21
							43.39	44.88	1.49	0.09	29.80	1.32	1.27
ZKM124-4	5155.1	13718.8	168.0	100.6	90	0	15.23	16.23	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.12	0.03
							33.20	34.20	1.00	0.31	0.00	0.33	0.03
							49.18	53.10	3.92	1.52	70.64	1.53	0.27
							64.65	67.29	2.64	0.00	37.68	1.01	2.42
							68.45	69.45	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.03	0.03
							73.76	74.93	1.17	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKM124-5	5181.6	13690.4	175.0	111.4	90	0	45.11	46.11	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.15	0.05
							49.91	55.40	5.49	0.07	51.34	1.56	1.98
							98.00	99.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.47
ZKM124-6	5208.1	13657.9	158.7	110.0	90	0	0.00	11.55	11.55	0.45	0.00	0.13	0.05
							13.43	20.63	7.20	0.15	49.69	2.19	0.76
							23.49	37.98	14.49	0.31	45.83	1.20	1.95
							66.53	68.39	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.90	2.78
ZKM124-7	5231.5	13632.3	162.6	113.9	90	0	27.87	35.00	7.13	0.28	0.00	0.01	0.07
							92.64	93.69	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.62	9.59
							103.36	104.36	1.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKM126-2	5184.9	13765.0	174.1	105.0	90	0	59.43	60.43	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.12	0.04
ZKM126-3	5204.8	13727.8	180.9	133.6	90	0	20.49	21.49	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.28	0.03
							37.03	47.53	10.50	0.19	6.55	2.29	0.81
							54.80	55.80	1.00	0.58	81.00	0.41	0.11
ZKM126-4	5229.6	13700.0	177.4	107.1	90	0	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02
							18.68	20.84	2.16	0.00	10.24	5.46	0.90
							43.27	44.35	1.08	0.33	0.00	0.18	0.08
ZKM128-2	5251.4	13757.7	188.2	129.5	90	0	25.67	27.08	1.41	1.89	0.00	0.24	0.08
ZKM128-3	5277.2	13724.8	193.6	114.5	90	0	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.26	0.00	0.18	0.05
							5.93	7.35	1.42	0.25	0.00	0.55	0.07
							9.28	16.78	7.50	1.35	0.00	0.16	0.04
							28.90	33.92	5.02	0.20	0.00	0.48	0.10
							47.31	50.10	2.79	3.67	0.00	0.06	0.07
ZKM128-4	5302.7	13693.5	198.9	161.0	90	0	25.70	26.70	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.04	0.01
ZKM130-2	5269.6	13818.3	185.4	143.0	90	0	33.16	34.31	1.15	0.25	0.00	0.52	0.01
							83.94	85.10	1.16	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.01
							102.88	104.23	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.78
							114.08	115.08	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21

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 %
ZKM130-3	5297.1	13785.3	192.6	154.7	90	0	10.32	13.35	3.03	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.01
							17.49	18.53	1.04	0.38	0.00	0.11	0.03
							24.20	25.20	1.00	0.18	0.00	0.16	0.05
							129.72	132.53	2.81	0.00	6.72	0.38	1.32
							136.98	138.53	1.55	0.00	96.96	4.32	6.58
ZKM130-4	5324.2	13751.0	205.5	167.9	90	0	0.00	10.14	10.14	0.32	1.17	1.93	0.24
ZKM130-5	5350.0	13721.5	211.2	173.3	90	0	0.00	10.07	10.07	0.38	0.00	0.29	0.03
							19.87	21.06	1.19	0.00	23.40	2.72	1.44
ZKM132-2	5400.6	13730.0	220.9	192.3	90	0	27.93	28.93	1.00	0.48	18.00	2.17	0.12
							71.08	72.25	1.17	0.00	10.00	0.97	6.58
Tiger													
ZKT1-1	5250.3	12847.4	158.2	249.5	90	0	39.72	40.72	1.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.05
							115.65	118.65	3.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
							128.65	129.65	1.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.01
							215.20	216.36	1.16	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZKT3-1	5226.6	12909.3	154.3	260.1	90	0	102.56	103.56	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.04
							106.56	107.56	1.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03
							108.53	109.53	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03
ZKT3-2	5223.5	12817.0	161.6	163.1	90	0	140.25	141.25	1.00	4.35	0.00	0.05	0.02
							142.25	143.25	1.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.03
							144.25	146.25	2.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02
							152.97	154.60	1.63	2.97	0.00	0.02	0.04
ZKT5-1	5197.8	12853.1	157.6	245.7	90	0	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.04
							145.67	146.70	1.03	0.47	61.40	0.07	0.28
ZKT98-1	5172.0	12817.2	192.1	216.7	90	0	188.00	189.00	1.00	5.29	0.00	0.00	0.01

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 2022

Issued and paid-up capital	:	S$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

As at 17 March 2022

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS	NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	% OF SHAREHOLDERS	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHAREHOLDINGS
1 - 99	2	0.07	14	0.00
100 - 1,000	78	2.86	45,928	0.01
1,001 - 10,000	847	31.11	6,261,674	1.55
10,001 - 1,000,000	1,760	64.64	126,871,133	31.30
1,000,001 and above	36	1.32	272,110,351	67.14
Total	**2,723**	**100.00**	**405,289,100**	**100.00**

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 17 March 2022

	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	1,629,900	0.40	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	108,617,400	26.80
Tan Swee Ngin[1]	–	–	106,987,500	26.40
Lim Sok Cheng Julie[2]	–	–	45,162,500	11.14

Notes:

(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 2022

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

As at 17 March 2022

	NAME OF SHAREHOLDER	NO. OF SHARES	% OF SHAREHOLDINGS
1	INNOVATION (CHINA) LIMITED	106,987,500	26.40
2	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	46,818,800	11.55
3	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	14,429,603	3.56
4	MAYBANK SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	10,831,800	2.67
5	CHUA TEO LENG	10,608,100	2.62
6	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	9,980,100	2.46
7	LIM PENG LIANG DAVID LLEWELLYN	9,215,300	2.27
8	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	5,367,700	1.32
9	XU DEHAN	4,606,925	1.14
10	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	3,762,400	0.93
11	IFAST FINANCIAL PTE. LTD.	3,622,800	0.89
12	OCBC NOMINEES SINGAPORE PRIVATE LIMITED	3,603,700	0.89
13	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	2,718,200	0.67
14	LIM & TAN SECURITIES PTE LTD	2,495,000	0.62
15	CHNG BENG HUA	2,300,000	0.57
16	VICTOR NG SIAK KEONG	2,279,000	0.56
17	YEO HUNG HEE BENJAMIN	2,250,000	0.56
18	NG BOON GUAT	2,029,200	0.50
19	ANG SOK KIANG	2,000,000	0.49
20	LIM YEAN LENG	1,944,000	0.48
	TOTAL	**247,850,128**	**61.15**

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING HELD BY THE PUBLIC

Based on the information provided to the Company as at 17 March 2022, approximately 62.00% 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 OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye, Mr Choo Chee Kong and Ms Gan Siew Lian are the Directors seeking re-election or continued appointment at the forthcoming annual general meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company to be convened and held on 29 April 2022.

Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye, and Mr Choo Chee Kong are the Directors seeking re-election at the AGM. Ms Gan Siew Lian is the Director seeking shareholders' approval for continued appointment at the forthcoming AGM pursuant to Catalist Rule 406(3)(d)(iii), which provides that the continued appointment of an independent director, after an aggregate period of more than nine years on the board, must be sought and approved in separate resolutions by (A) all shareholders and (B) shareholders excluding directors, chief executive officer, and their associates.

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 12 to 15 and page 56.

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	**Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye**	**Choo Chee Kong**	**Gan Siew Lian**
Date of Initial Appointment	20 September 2011	20 September 2011	1 July 2012
Date of last re-appointment (if applicable)	30 April 2019	30 April 2019	30 April 2021
Age	76	63	56
Country of principal residence	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The re-election of Professor Lin as an executive director was recommended by the Nominating Committee and accepted by the Board, having regard to his performance, knowledge, skills and experience, and overall contributions since his last re-appointment.	The re-election of Mr Choo as an executive director was recommended by the Nominating Committee and accepted by the Board, having regard to his performance, knowledge, skills and experience, and overall contributions since his last re-appointment.	The continued appointment of Ms Gan as an independent director of the Company was recommended by the Nominating Committee and accepted by the Board, having regard to her performance, knowledge, skills and experience, and overall contributions.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Executive Responsible for formulating the Group's strategic plans and policies, directing and overseeing the day-to-day mining operations of the Group and the sustainable development and expansion of the Group's operations, from time to time.	Executive Responsible for formulating the strategic direction and expansion plans as well as the corporate governance of the Group.	Non-Executive
Job Title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	Executive Chairman	Executive Vice Chairman	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director Member of the Nominating Committee, the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
Professional qualifications	- Studied Fine Arts at Singapore Academy of Arts, - Studied Fine Arts at L'Université Sorbonne Nouvelle – Paris 3, Paris, France. - Distinguished Visiting Research Fellow, Chinese National Academy of Arts, China. - Visiting Professor, Beijing Language and Culture University, China. - Research Professor, Academy of Oriental Studies, China. - Guest Professor, School of Arts, Peking University, China. - Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Advanced Studies in Arts and Humanities, Chinese National Academy of Arts, China.	- Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering (First Class Honours), University of Liverpool, UK. - Master in Business Administration, University of Bradford, UK.	- Bachelor's Degree in Computing and Accounting, University of Kent at Canterbury, UK. - Master of Business Administration in International Business, University of South Australia, Australia. - Graduate Diploma in Marketing, Chartered Institute of Marketing, UK and Marketing Institute of Singapore, Singapore. - Novell Internet Business Strategist - PMI Project Manager - PROSCI Change Management Practitioner and Trainer - IAC Certified Masteries Coach - OCEG GRC (Governance, Risk and Compliance) Professional

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	**Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye**	**Choo Chee Kong**	**Gan Siew Lian**
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	- CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, Executive Chairman and Executive Director (September 2011 to Present)	- CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited, Executive Vice Chairman and Executive Director (September 2011 to Present)	- Philips Singapore Pte Ltd Regional Change Manager for Asia (February 2022 to Present) - Nanyang Technological University, Deputy Director, Student Administration Transformation Management (July 2019 to December 2021) - Galaxy Professional Services Ltd, Vice President (Change Management) (August 2017 to June 2019) - Singtel Ltd, Director, Transformation Management Office (From November 2014 to July 2017) - Ericsson Telecommunications Pte Ltd, Associate Principal Consultant and Regional Project Manager (From March 2006 to June 2013) - IBM Singapore Pte Ltd, Managing Consultant (July 2001 to February 2006)
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	<u>CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited</u> Direct Interest: 1,629,900 shares Deemed Interest: 106,987,500 shares	<u>CNMC Goldmine Holdings Limited</u> Direct Interest: 205,000 shares Deemed Interest: 45,162,500 shares <u>CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn. Bhd.</u> Deemed interest: 52,500 shares	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	Father of Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director Lim Kuoh Yang.	Nil	Nil
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	Nil	Nil	Nil

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
Undertaking (in the format set out in Appendix 7H) under Rule 720(1) has been submitted to the listed issuer	Yes	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)	None	None	None
Present	Director of CNMC Goldmine Limited Director of CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Management Services Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Mineral Exploration Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Development (M) Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Mining Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Pulai Mining Sdn Bhd Director of Kelgold Mining Sdn Bhd Director of Sumberjaya Land and Mining Sdn. Bhd. Director of Innovation Worldwide Group Pte Ltd	Director of CNMC Goldmine Limited Director of CMNM Mining Group Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Mineral Exploration Sdn Bhd Director of CNMC Development (M) Sdn Bhd Director of Kelgold Mining Sdn Bhd Director of Cytomed Therapeutics Pte. Ltd. Director of IPSCBank Pte. Ltd.	None
(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	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
(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?	No	Yes. Mr. Choo was appointed as a director of Falmac Limited ("Falmac") on 5 October 2009 with the sole purpose of facilitating the reverse takeover of Falmac by CNMC Goldmine Limited, which was unlisted at the relevant time. However, soon after he was appointed a director of Falmac, Falmac went into liquidation for the unpaid salary of its chief executive officer. Mr. Choo resigned on 29 August 2011, before Falmac was liquidated and was not responsible for its insolvency situation.	No
(c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	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	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	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
(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	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	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	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	No
(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	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
(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	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	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 in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?	No	Yes. Mr Choo was censured by the SGX-ST when he was a Non-Executive Director in Advance SCT Limited ("Advance SCT"). In October 2015. The SGX-ST publicly reprimanded Mr. Choo for his involvement in Advance SCT's breach of SGX-ST Listing Rules 905 and 906, for failing to promptly disclose and seek shareholders' approval for a payment of approximately S$1.6 million to his associate. The SGX-ST found that Mr. Choo should not have left it solely to the management to conduct compliance checks to ensure that all necessary regulatory obligations were met. In addition, the SGX-ST publicly reprimanded Mr. Choo for failing to, in compliance with SGX-ST Listing Rule 103(5), act in the interests of shareholders as a whole.	No
(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	Please refer to item (j)(iv) above for details.	No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-ELECTION OR CONTINUED APPOINTMENT

Details required under Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules	Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye	Choo Chee Kong	Gan Siew Lian
Any prior experience as a director of an issuer listed on the Exchange? (Yes/No)	Not applicable. This is in relation to re-election of director.	Not applicable. This is in relation to re-election of director.	Not applicable. This is in relation to continued appointment of director.
If yes, please provide details of prior experience.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
If no, please state if the director has attended or will be attending training on the roles and responsibilities of a director of a listed issuer as prescribed by the Exchange.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Please provide details of relevant experience and the nominating committee's reasons for not requiring the director to undergo training as prescribed by the Exchange (if applicable).	Not applicable, this is in relation to re-election of a director.	Not applicable, this is in relation to re-election of a director.	Not applicable, this is in relation continued appointment of a director.

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 by electronic means on Friday, 29 April 2022 at 3.00 p.m. to transact the business set out below.

This Notice has been made available on SGXNet and the Company's website and may be accessed at the URL http://www.cnmc.com.hk/investor_relations.html. A printed copy of this Notice will NOT be despatched to the shareholders.

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

Resolution 1

1. To receive and adopt the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, 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 and a special one-tier tax exempt dividend of S$0.0060 per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Resolution 3

3. To re-elect Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye 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.

[see Explanatory Note (i)]

Resolution 4

4. To re-elect Mr Choo Chee Kong who is retiring by rotation pursuant to Article 117 of the Constitution and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election as a Director.

[see Explanatory Note (i)]

Resolution 5

5. Subject to and contingent upon the passing of Resolution 6, to approve the continued appointment of Ms Gan Siew Lian as an independent Director, such approval to remain in force until the retirement or resignation of Ms Gan Siew Lian as a Director or the conclusion of the third annual general meeting of the Company following the passing of this Resolution, whichever is the earlier.

[see Explanatory Note (ii)]

Resolution 6

6. Subject to and contingent upon the passing of Resolution 5 above, to approve the continued appointment of Ms Gan Siew Lian as an independent Director, with the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer and their respective associates (as defined in the Listing Manual (Section B: Rules of Catalist) of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**")(the "**Catalist Rules**")) abstaining from voting, such approval to remain in force until the retirement or resignation of Ms Gan Siew Lian as a Director or the conclusion of the third annual general meeting of the Company following the passing of this Resolution, whichever is the earlier.

[see Explanatory Note (ii)]

Ms Gan Siew Lian will, upon continued appointment as an independent 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.

If one of Resolution 5 or 6 is not passed, the Company shall endeavour to fill the vacancy of the independent Director within two months, but in any case, not later than three months, from the date of AGM.

Resolution 7

7. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of up to S$205,000 or the financial year ending 31 December 2022, to be paid quarterly in arrears [FY2021: S$200,000].

Resolution 8

8. To re-appoint KPMG LLP as the Company's Independent Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

9. To transact any other ordinary business that may be properly transacted at an annual general meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

Resolution 9

10. 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 one hundred per cent (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 fifty per cent (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 (iii)]

Resolution 10

11. 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**") 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, commissions, stamp duties, 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 (iv)]

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

WEE MAE ANN
Company Secretary
Singapore
11 April 2022

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 and Continued Appointment" in the Company's Annual Report.

(ii) Rule 406(3)(d)(iii) of the Catalist Rules, which took effect from 1 January 2022, provides that a director who has been a director for an aggregate period of more than nine years (whether before or after listing) will not be independent unless his continued appointment as an independent director has been approved in separate resolutions by (A) all shareholders; and (B) all shareholders, excluding the directors and the chief executive officer of the company, and associates of such directors and chief executive officer. Such resolutions may remain in force until the earlier of (X) the retirement or resignation of the director, or (Y) the conclusion of the third annual general meeting of the company following the passing of the resolutions.

Ms Gan Siew Lian had served as independent Director of the Company for more than nine years as at 1 July 2021. Accordingly, on 1 January 2022, she was no longer considered independent under Rule 406(3)(d)(iii) of the Catalist Rules. Ordinary Resolutions 5 and 6 are proposed to seek approval by way of the two-tier voting process required under Rule 406(3)(d)(iii) of the Catalist Rules for the continued appointment of Ms Gan Siew Lian as independent Director.

Detailed information on Ms Gan Siew Lian can be found under the sections entitled "Board of Directors" and "Additional Information on Directors Seeking Re-Election and Continued Appointment" in the Company's Annual Report.

(iii) 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 9, 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 10, 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 Circular which is enclosed with the Company's Annual Report.

NOTES:-

General

1. The AGM is being convened, and will be held, by electronic means pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meeting for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020. Printed copies of the Annual Report 2021 will not be sent to members but 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. Alternative arrangements relating to participation in the AGM proceedings via electronic means, submission of questions in advance of the AGM and voting by appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy at the AGM, are set out below.

Participation in the AGM proceedings

3. Members who wish to observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings must pre-register at https://septusasia.com/cnmcfy2021-agm by **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022** to enable the Company to verify their status. Pre-registrations received after the deadline will not be processed.

4. Following the verification, authenticated members will receive an email by 3.00 p.m. on 28 April 2022. The email will contain instructions on how to access the live audio-visual webcast and the live audio-only stream of the AGM proceedings. Members who have registered by the deadline on 26 April 2022, but do not receive an email by 3.00 p.m. on 28 April 2022, should contact the Company via email at e_agm@cnmc.com.hk and provide their full name and identification/registration number.

5. Investors who hold shares through relevant intermediaries (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967) (other than those who hold shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme) and who wish to observe and/or listen to the AGM proceedings or submit questions in advance of the AGM, should contact their respective relevant intermediaries as soon as possible in order to make the necessary arrangements for them to do so.

Submission of questions in advance

6. Members will not be able to ask questions during the AGM proceedings. Members can submit questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM, so that they are received no later than **3.00 p.m. on 19 April 2022**, in the following manner:

   (a) via the pre-registration website at https://septusasia.com/cnmcfy2021-agm;

   (b) by post to the registered office of the Company at 745 Toa Payoh Lorong 5, #04-01 The Actuary, Singapore 319455; or

   (c) by electronic mail to the Company at e_agm@cnmc.com.hk.

   If the questions are submitted by post or electronic mail, the member's full name and identification/registration number must be included for verification purposes, failing which the submission will be treated as invalid.

7. The Company will address substantial and relevant questions relating to the resolutions to be tabled for approval at the AGM by 3.00 p.m. on 24 April 2022. The Company will publish the responses to the questions on SGXNet and the Company's website. Where substantially similar questions are received, the Company will consolidate such questions and consequently not all questions may be individually addressed.

Voting by proxy

8. Members (whether individual or corporate) who wish to exercise their voting rights at the AGM must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as their proxy to vote on their behalf at the AGM. The proxy form for the AGM is available on the SGX website at www.sgx.com and on the Company's website at http://www.cnmc.com.hk/investor_relations.html.

9. Where members appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as their proxy, they must give specific instructions as to voting, or abstentions from voting, in respect of each resolution in the proxy form, failing which the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy for that resolution will be treated as invalid.

10. Investors who hold shares through relevant intermediaries (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967) (including those who hold shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme) and who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to vote must approach their respective relevant intermediaries (including SRS Operators) to submit their voting instructions at least seven working days before the AGM, to enable their respective relevant intermediaries to submit proxy forms on their behalf so that they are received no later than **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022**.

11. The Chairman of the Meeting, as proxy, need not be a member of the Company.

12. A member who wishes to submit an instrument of proxy appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy must complete and sign the proxy form, before submitting it:

    (a) by post to the registered office of the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 or

    (b) by electronic mail to e_agm@cnmc.com.hk.

    in either case, to be received not later than **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022**, failing which the proxy form will be treated as invalid.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy 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 or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines.

CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Company Registration No. 201119104K)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING PROXY FORM

IMPORTANT

1. The Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") is being convened, and will be held, by electronic means pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meeting for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020. Printed copies of the Annual Report 2021 will not be sent to members but 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. Due to the current COVID-19 situation, a member will not be allowed to attend the AGM in person. A member (whether individual or corporate) must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy to vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM if such member wishes to exercise his/her/its voting rights at the AGM.
3. Investors who hold shares through relevant intermediaries (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967) (including those who hold shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme) and who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to vote must approach their respective relevant intermediaries (including SRS Operators) to submit their voting instructions at least seven working days before the AGM, to enable their respective relevant intermediaries to submit proxy forms on their behalf so that they are received no later than **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022**.

I/We ______________________________ (Name) ____________________ (NRIC/Passport/Registration Number)

of ____ (Address)
being a member/members of CNMC GOLDMINE HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "**Company**") hereby appoint the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**"), as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf, at the AGM of the Company to be held by electronic means on Friday, 29 April 2022 at 3.00 p.m. and at any adjournment thereof as indicated hereunder.

No.	Resolution relating to:-	For	Against	Abstain
	Ordinary Business			
1.	Adoption of the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021			
2.	Payment of final dividend and special dividend			
3.	Re-election of Professor Lin Xiang Xiong @ Lin Ye as Director			
4.	Re-election of Mr Choo Chee Kong as Director			
5.	Continued appointment of Ms Gan Siew Lian as an independent Director by members			
6.	Continued appointment of Ms Gan Siew Lian as an independent Director by members, excluding Directors and the Chief Executive Officer and their associates			
7.	Payment of Directors' fees of up to S$205,000 for financial year ending 31 December 2022			
8.	Re-appointment of KPMG LLP as independent auditors of the Company			
	Special Business			
9.	Authority to allot and issue shares			
10.	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 __________________ 2022

Shares in:	No. of Shares
(a) Depository Register	
(b) Register of Members	

____
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. Due to the current COVID-19 situation, a member will not be allowed to attend the AGM in person. A member (whether individual or corporate) must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy to vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM if such member wishes to exercise his/her/its voting rights at the AGM.

   Where a member appoints the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy, he/she/it must give specific instructions as to voting, or abstentions from voting, in respect of each resolution in this proxy form, failing which the appointment of the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy for that resolution will be treated as invalid.

   Investors who hold shares through relevant intermediaries (as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act 1967) (including those who hold shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme) and who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy to vote must approach their respective relevant intermediaries (including SRS Operators) to submit their voting instructions at least seven working days before the AGM, to enable their respective relevant intermediaries to submit proxy forms on their behalf so that they are received no later than **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022**.

3. The Chairman of the Meeting, as proxy, need not be a member of the Company.

4. A member who wishes to submit an instrument of proxy appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy must complete and sign this proxy form, before submitting it:

   (a) by post to the office of the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd. at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 or

   (b) by electronic mail to e_agm@cnmc.com.hk,

   in either case, to be received not later than **3.00 p.m. on 26 April 2022.**

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 an officer or attorney duly authorised. 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.

6. 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.

7. By submitting this proxy form, a member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 11 April 2022.

www.cnmc.com.hk

745 Toa Payoh Lorong 5 #04-01 The Actuary Singapore 319455
TEL: +65 6220 4621 FAX: +65 6220 1270