Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Contents

KPMG Armenia LLC
Erebuni Plaza business center, 8th floor
26/1 Vazgen Sargsyan Street
Yerevan 0010, Armenia
Telephone + 374 (10) 595 999
Internet www.kpmg.am

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) *(IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Armenia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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 control.

- 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:

Davit Shamshyan
Engagement Partner

Irina Gevorgyan
Managing Partner
Director of KPMG Armenia LLC

KPMG Armenia LLC
17 April 2025

«ՔԵՅ-ՓԻ-ԷՄ-ՋԻ ԱՐՄԵՆԻԱ»
«KPMG ARMENIA»
02529689

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

'000 AMD	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets			
Property, plant, equipment and right-of-use assets	15	242,090,480	220,544,139
Stripping activity assets	16	51,548,069	34,126,874
Inventories	19	-	27,575,718
Intangible assets		3,281,663	688,147
Borrowings given	18	-	71,217,495
Prepayments for non-current assets	17	15,795,223	14,198,232
Other non-current assets		458,779	438,239
Non-current assets		**313,174,214**	**368,788,844**
Inventories	19	48,777,619	39,179,761
Borrowings given	18	4,596,479	7,815,161
Prepayments for current assets	17	6,885,124	12,334,627
Royalty receivable from State budget		19,854,778	-
Input VAT		928,564	4,552,977
Deferred VAT		477,069	299,405
Other prepaid taxes		817,166	5,825,534
Trade and other receivables	20	28,746,830	37,550,000
Deposits at banks	22	-	1,006,904
Cash and cash equivalents	21	33,615,588	12,264,564
Other current assets		8,894	16,463
Current assets		**144,708,111**	**120,845,396**
Total assets		**457,882,325**	**489,634,240**
Equity			
Share capital	23	54,966,680	54,966,680
Share premium		18,167,106	18,167,106
Retained earnings		189,722,218	294,076,569
Total equity		**262,856,004**	**367,210,355**
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	25	64,935,327	17,848,538
Lease liabilities	26	2,704,459	3,441,069
Provisions	24	4,171,023	3,546,636
Deferred tax liabilities	14	24,077,801	20,145,795
Total non-current liabilities		**95,888,610**	**44,982,038**
Loans and borrowings	25	34,407,989	10,857,492
Lease liabilities	26	736,610	665,851
Provisions	24	3,514,866	2,898,338
Contract liabilities	28	2,956,496	16,676,447
Income tax payable		8,372,998	15,014,759
Royalty payable		-	12,318,515
Trade and other payables	27	49,148,752	19,010,445
Current liabilities		**99,137,711**	**77,441,847**
Total liabilities		**195,026,321**	**122,423,885**
Total equity and liabilities		**457,882,325**	**489,634,240**

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 54.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for 2024

'000 AMD	**Note**	**2024**	**2023**
Revenue	6	279,882,341	312,305,560
Cost of sales	7	(139,211,207)	(117,212,195)
Gross profit		**140,671,134**	**195,093,365**
Distribution expenses	8	(5,310,595)	(6,272,753)
Administrative expenses	9	(20,371,162)	(20,578,414)
Donations to social programs	10	(8,549,810)	(9,244,113)
Other income		497,078	557,021
Royalty expense (Component 1)	11	(11,374,648)	(14,091,624)
Other expenses	11	(7,441,471)	(8,203,325)
(Allowance for)/reversal of expected credit losses		(176,959)	81,066
Results from operating activities		**87,943,567**	**137,341,223**
Finance income	12	5,650,816	5,013,971
Finance costs	12	(4,300,593)	(3,079,753)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(5,370,426)	3,059,093
Profit before income tax		**83,923,364**	**142,334,534**
Income tax expense	14	(38,761,492)	(66,723,555)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		**45,161,872**	**75,610,979**

Signed and authorized for the release on behalf of the management of the Group on 17 April 2025.

Roman Khudoliy
General Director

Tovmas Melikyan
Chief Accountant

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 54.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for 2024

’000 AMD	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2023	54,966,680	18,167,106	222,198,156	295,331,942
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	75,610,979	75,610,979
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**75,610,979**	**75,610,979**
Transactions with owners of the Group				
Difference on initial recognition between nominal value and fair value of long-term borrowings given at below market rate (Note 18)	-	-	(2,987,580)	(2,987,580)
Difference on initial recognition between nominal value and fair value of long-term receivables (Note 20)	-	-	(744,986)	(744,986)
Total transactions with owners of the Group	**-**	**-**	**(3,732,566)**	**(3,732,566)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**54,966,680**	**18,167,106**	**294,076,569**	**367,210,355**
Balance at 1 January 2024	54,966,680	18,167,106	294,076,569	367,210,355
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	45,161,872	45,161,872
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**45,161,872**	**45,161,872**
Transactions with owners of the Group				
Reversal upon early redemption of the difference on initial recognition between nominal value and fair value of long-term borrowings given at below market rate (Note 18)	-	-	2,483,777	2,483,777
Dividends declared	-	-	(152,000,000)	(152,000,000)
Total transactions with owners of the Group	**-**	**-**	**(149,516,223)**	**(149,516,223)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**54,966,680**	**18,167,106**	**189,722,218**	**262,856,004**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 54.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2024

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Profit before tax	**83,923,364**	**142,334,534**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation	23,353,475	23,529,826
Impairment losses	474,151	2,008,637
Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)	5,370,426	(3,059,093)
Sales for non-cash consideration	(13,013,257)	(14,421,453)
Provisions charged/(used) during the year	620,153	(156,484)
(Reversal)/write-down of inventory	(75,357)	4,354
Impairment of investment at fair value through profit or loss	-	657,292
Credit loss expense/(recovery)	176,959	(81,066)
Net finance income	(1,350,223)	(1,934,218)
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	18,373,940	(8,197,133)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	5,048,237	(6,045,056)
Increase in royalty receivable	(10,933,184)	-
Decrease/(increase) in input VAT	3,624,413	(984,475)
Increase in deferred VAT	(177,664)	(55,950)
Decrease in other prepaid taxes	5,008,368	2,815,517
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	8,403,433	(806,124)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(31,541)	104,041
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities	(13,591,920)	4,187,908
Decrease in royalty payable	-	(3,338,078)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	3,335,952	(524,630)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	-	(2,351,219)
Cash flow from operations before income taxes paid	**118,539,725**	**133,687,130**
Income tax paid	(20,610,845)	(17,738,848)
Royalties paid (Components 2 and 3)	(43,337,859)	(23,490,510)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**54,591,021**	**92,457,772**
Investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(38,904,367)	(28,952,333)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,021,167)	(499,938)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	689,596	244,506
Investments in stripping activity assets	(17,421,195)	(13,907,663)
Placement of deposits at banks	(2,084,664)	(39,601,980)
Proceeds from bank deposits	3,118,852	46,453,180
Proceeds from borrowings given/(placement of borrowings) (Note 18 for non-cash transactions)	2,981,020	(45,641,070)
Interest received	1,344,508	2,606,371
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(53,297,417)**	**(79,298,927)**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	142,920,348	11,642,788
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(61,572,929)	(33,192,652)
Payment of lease liabilities	(665,851)	(152,478)
Interest paid	(1,871,439)	(1,562,644)
Dividends paid	(55,974,502)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	**22,835,627**	**(23,264,986)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**24,129,231**	**(10,106,141)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	12,264,564	21,548,194
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,778,207)	822,511
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Note 21)	**33,615,588**	**12,264,564**

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 10 to 54.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for 2024

1. Reporting entity

(a) Armenian business environment

The Group's operations are primarily located in Armenia. Consequently, the Group is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Armenia which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Armenia. Additionally, continuous military conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan eventually leading to Azerbaijan remaining in effective control of Nagorno-Karabakh territory in September 2023 and ongoing military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have increased the level of uncertainty in the business environment. The situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan continues to be tense due to ongoing disagreements regarding the delimitation of borders between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Armenian business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Group. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

(b) Organisation and operations

Zangezur Copper Molybdenum Combine CJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiary Ler-Ex LLC (the "Subsidiary"), forming the Group (the "Group"), are Armenian closed joint stock company and limited liability company as defined in the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia. The Company was established as a state-owned enterprise in 1952. It was privatised as a closed joint stock company on 1 January 2005 according to Government decree No. 1677-A dated 9 December 2004.

The Company's registered office and actual location where principal activities are carried is 18 Lernagortzneri Street, Kajaran, Syunik region, Republic of Armenia.

The Group's principal activity is mining and the production of copper and molybdenum concentrate. Finished goods are sold mainly in the form of copper concentrate and molybdenum concentrate. The Group's operations are regulated by the License agreements between the Group and the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (the "License Agreements"). According to the License Agreements, the Group's operations are licensed until 2041.

During 2021 the Group's 60% of shares were sold to Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC by the Company. Further Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC donated 15% of Group's shares to Government of Republic of Armenia. In November 2021 the Group's 15% of shares were sold to Urbanevent Plus LLC (entity under common control of the Group) .

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 the shareholder structure of the Group was as follows: Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC (45%), Republic of Armenia (21.875%), Urbanevent Plus LLC (15%), Zangezur Mining LLC (12.5%), AMP Holdings CJSC (5.625%) (the "Shareholders").

The Group's immediate parent company is Promishlennaya Kompaniya JSC and the Group's ultimate parent company is Neo Metals Holding Limited. As at 31 December 2023 the Group was ultimately controlled by Svetlana Yershova. As at 31 December 2024 the Group has no ultimate controling party.

The Company was first rated by Moody's Investor Services in 2019. The current rating is B2 with stable outlook.

Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 33.

The following subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	2024 Ownership/ voting	2023 Ownership/ voting	Nature of activities
Ler-Ex LLC	Republic of Armenia	100%	100%	Construction

2. Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

3. Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia is the Armenian Dram ("AMD"), which is the functional currency of the Company and each of the Group's consolidated entities and is the currency in which these consolidated financial statements are presented. All financial information presented in AMD has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

4. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, 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 those 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 critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 35(b) – recognition of revenue;
- Note 35(e) – classification of royalty expense;
- Note 35(f) and Note 16 – determination of the components of ore body and waste estimates;

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 4(a) – ore reserve estimates and exploitation license extension;
- Note 35(g) – useful lives of property, plant and equipment and determination of units of production depreciation calculation;
- Note 24 – provision for site restoration;
- Note 35(e) – estimated effective tax rate;
- Note 20 – ECL estimate for trade receivables.

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.

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 might be categorised in 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.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at 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 Note 29 – fair values and risk management.

(a) Ore resources and exploitation license

Ore reserves and mineral resource estimates are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. Such reserves and mineral resource estimates and changes to these may impact the Group's reported consolidated financial position and results, in the following way:

- The carrying value of property, plant and equipment and stripping activity assets may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change where such changes are determined using the unit of production (UOP) method, or where the useful life of the related assets change;
- Capitalised stripping costs recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as either part of property, plant and equipment, other non-current assets or inventory or charged to profit or loss may change due to changes in stripping ratios;
- Provisions for site restoration and environmental provisions may change where reserve estimate changes affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities;
- The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

The Group operates under a License which expires in 2041, in accordance with License Agreement No. PV-232 dated 27 November 2012. In preparing these consolidated financial statements management has assumed that the License will be prolonged beyond 2041. This assumption is based on the provisions of the Mining Code which state that the License can be prolonged based on submitted application. Further, the Group obtained NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate as of October 2015, issued by Golder Associates and the new one is expected in 2025 to be issued by WSP.

The Group uses the above estimates in evaluating the timing of site restoration costs, useful lives and impairment of property, plant and equipment and stripping activity assets.

5. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of a Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the same Group); whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Management considers that the Group comprises of one operating segment as the Board of the Group monitors the operating results of the Group as a single business unit. The General Director is considered to be the Group's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

6. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

'000 AMD	2024	2023
Revenue from the sale of molybdenum concentrate and roasted molybdenum	134,621,703	79,676,298
Revenue from the sale of copper concentrate	120,906,653	122,337,870
Revenue from the sale of ferro-molybdenum	13,593,488	101,185,552
Revenue from freight/shipping services	9,237,551	7,447,183
Other revenue	1,522,946	1,658,657
Total revenues	**279,882,341**	**312,305,560**

Revenues from the sale of concentrates, roasted molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum:

	2024		2023	
	'000 AMD	**Dry metric tonnes**	**'000 AMD**	**Dry metric tonnes**
Molybdenum concentrate and roasted molybdenum	134,621,703	16,437	79,676,298	8,140
Copper concentrate	120,906,653	167,033	122,337,870	186,475
Ferro-molybdenum	13,593,488	1,169	101,185,552	7,180
	269,121,844		**303,199,720**	

All revenue from the sale of copper and molybdenum concentrate, roasted molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum and other revenue is recognised at a point in time when control transfers (Note 35(b)) and revenue from freight/shipping services is recognised over time as the services are provided.

At 31 December 2024 the Group had outstanding provisionally priced sales of AMD 16,620,072 thousand consisting of 6,707 dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate and 1,409 dry metric tonnes of molybdenum concentrate (2023: AMD 27,860,926 thousand consisting of 23,796 dry metric tonnes of copper concentrate and 1,410 dry metric tonnes of molybdenum concentrate) which had a fair value of approximately AMD 16,103,955 thousand (2023: AMD 27,608,492 thousand).

7. Cost of sales

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Cost of sales of concentrates, ferro-molybdenum and roasted molybdenum	138,061,019	115,892,528
Cost of other sales	1,150,188	1,319,667
	139,211,207	**117,212,195**

Cost of sales of concentrates, ferro-molybdenum and roasted molybdenum:

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Materials	41,109,396	29,966,758
Wages and salaries	30,468,606	24,719,882
Outsourced services	20,788,227	12,500,059
Depreciation	20,116,014	16,973,028
Electricity and gas	13,961,345	10,205,477
Transportation	9,742,571	7,415,280
Tolling costs	706,266	13,526,218
Ecology taxes	395,619	242,822
Other	772,975	343,004
	138,061,019	**115,892,528**

8. Distribution expenses

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Transportation of copper	3,691,819	4,417,675
Laboratory studies	422,583	453,990
Transportation of molybdenum	412,122	517,614
Wages and salaries	205,198	223,995
Insurance	202,663	360,860
Packaging, sorting and maintenance	104,457	105,396
Other	271,753	193,223
	5,310,595	**6,272,753**

9. Administrative expenses

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	13,139,922	12,122,783
Audit, consulting and other professional services	1,801,370	2,160,164
Office, utility and communication expense	1,518,070	1,142,683
Depreciation and amortisation	956,679	1,002,016
Materials	862,048	1,037,919
Insurance cost and bank charges	597,047	643,918
Transportation services	512,771	387,211
Rental expense	354,775	487,607
Business trips, trainings and representative expenses	233,300	177,946
Licenses	180,431	214,590
Other	214,749	1,201,577
	20,371,162	**20,578,414**

10. Donations to social programs

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Donations in cash	7,830,026	9,052,818
Property, plant and equipment, inventory and other donations	719,784	191,295
	8,549,810	**9,244,113**

The Group makes contributions to different social programs and institutions involving community.

11. Royalty and other expenses

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Royalty expense (Component 1)	11,374,648	14,091,624
Wages and salaries	1,169,032	1,323,582
Depreciation	1,124,059	675,845
Vacation reserve (Note 24)	620,153	-
Materials	327,769	374,659
Impairment of prepayments	313,881	1,608,732
Non-refundable taxes	226,808	211,433
Impairment of property and equipment	160,270	399,905
Fines and penalties	40,784	130,011
Impairment of equity instruments at FVTPL	-	657,342
Other	3,458,715	2,821,816
	18,816,119	**22,294,949**

12. Finance income/(costs)

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Interest income from borrowings given	4,686,496	3,106,532
Interest income on bank accounts	412,123	996,461
Interest income on deposits	28,479	864,923
Other interest income	523,718	46,055
Finance income	**5,650,816**	**5,013,971**
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	(3,546,391)	(1,321,205)
Interest on finance lease	(372,149)	(146,345)
Unwinding of discount on site restoration provision (Note 24)	(325,426)	(430,923)
Other interest expense	(56,627)	(1,181,280)
Finance costs	**(4,300,593)**	**(3,079,753)**

13. Personnel costs

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	48,144,843	46,745,728
Medical insurance and other benefits	543,458	541,201
Termination benefits	2,382	254,713
	48,690,683	**47,541,642**

14. Income taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss (Note 36)

The Group’s applicable tax rate is the income tax rate of 18% (2023: 18%). The effective tax rate as at 31 December 2024 is 33.25% (2023: 33.25%) (Note 35(e)(ii)).

The effective tax rate comprises of current tax rate of 18%, royalty Component 2 rate of 12.5% (Note 35(e)(ii) and the estimated royalty Component 3 rate of 6.1% (Note 35(e)(ii)).

Both royalty Component 2 and Component 3 are tax deductible expenses and hence, their rates included in effective tax rate are adjusted accordingly. While the current tax rate and royalty Component 2 rates are fixed, the royalty Component 3 rate is dependent on the Group’s profit margin and is estimated based on Group’s forecasted financial results. The royalty Component 3 is subject to changes in future periods depending on changes in future estimates.

'000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Current tax expense		
Current year Component 2 of royalty	14,570,167	23,912,307
Current year income tax	14,030,473	21,974,303
Current year Component 3 of royalty	7,186,535	14,884,748
Royalty, under-provided in prior years	341,048	350,048
Income tax (over)/under-provided in prior years	(61,389)	267,915
	36,066,834	**61,389,321**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,694,658	5,334,234
	2,694,658	**5,334,234**
Total income tax expense	**38,761,492**	**66,723,555**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2024		**2023**	
	'000 AMD	**%**	**'000 AMD**	**%**
Profit before income tax	83,923,364	100	142,334,534	100
Income tax at applicable tax rate	27,904,519	33.25	47,326,233	33.25
Under-provided in prior years	279,659	0.3	617,963	0.4
Non-deductible expenses for income tax	2,126,234	2.5	8,708,132	6.1
Non-deductible expenses for royalty	2,768,721	3.3	5,059,746	3.6
Change in tax rate	-	-	3,309,036	2.3
Impact on current tax expense of difference between actual and estimated royalty Component 3 effective tax rate	5,682,359	6.8	1,702,445	1.2
	38,761,492	**46.2**	**66,723,555**	**46.9**

(b) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

’000 AMD	1 January 2023 net deferred asset/(liability)	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised directly in equity	31 December 2023 net deferred asset/(liability)	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised directly in equity	31 December 2024 net deferred asset/(liability)
Property, plant and equipment	(17,292,621)	(1,463,777)	-	(18,756,398)	998,113	-	(17,758,285)
Right-of-use assets	-	(1,327,310)	-	(1,327,310)	263,626	-	(1,063,684)
Intangible assets	10,196	(61,653)	-	(51,457)	152,287	-	100,830
Inventories	434,803	(614,903)	-	(180,100)	561,722	-	381,622
Stripping assets	(3,974,173)	(5,433,386)	-	(9,407,559)	(1,728,108)	-	(11,135,667)
Trade and other receivables	1,156,795	(111,810)	371,098	1,416,083	(957,874)	-	458,209
Prepayments for current assets	157,178	121,427	-	278,605	(56,894)	-	221,711
Prepayments for non-current assets	340,321	501,597	-	841,918	(268,165)	-	573,753
Borrowings given	991,406	175,540	1,488,195	2,655,141	(1,018,769)	(1,237,348)	399,024
Lease liabilities	-	1,365,633	-	1,365,633	(221,409)	-	1,144,224
Trade and other payables	-	637,454	-	637,454	(637,454)	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	358,652	-	358,652	(166,116)	-	192,536
Loans and borrowings	(116,435)	116,435	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	1,621,676	401,867	-	2,023,543	384,383	-	2,407,926
	(16,670,854)	**(5,334,234)**	**1,859,293**	**(20,145,795)**	**(2,694,658)**	**(1,237,348)**	**(24,077,801)**

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

’000 AMD	2024	2023
Deductible temporary differences	1,197,312	1,187,913
Tax losses	199,351	173,854
	1,396,663	**1,361,768**

The deductible temporary differences do not expire, but the tax losses can be carried forward for five years since the loss-making year under the current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences and tax losses of the Group’s subsidiary because it is uncertain whether future taxable profit will be available against which the subsidiary can utilise the benefits therefrom.

15. Property, plant, equipment and right-of-use assets

’000 AMD	Land and bulidings	Plant and equipment	Mining facilities	Fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2023	78,992,681	246,723,168	256,147	1,647,100	69,191,673	889,263	397,700,032
Additions	10,934	17,870,684	-	810	12,162,009	4,259,398	34,303,835
Disposals/write off	-	(281,450)	-	(2,682)	(375,583)	-	(659,715)
Transfers	1,749,705	2,914,986	-	136,657	(4,801,348)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	**80,753,320**	**267,227,388**	**256,147**	**1,781,885**	**76,176,751**	**5,148,661**	**431,344,152**
Balance at 1 January 2024	80,753,320	267,227,388	256,147	1,781,885	76,176,751	5,148,661	431,344,152
Additions	690,909	23,070,985	-	-	21,009,886	3,916	44,775,696
Disposals/write off	-	(997,647)	-	(1,498)	(211,506)	-	(1,210,651)
Transfers	2,822,934	6,241,352	-	157,689	(9,223,695)	1,720	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**84,267,163**	**295,542,078**	**256,147**	**1,938,076**	**87,751,436**	**5,154,297**	**474,909,197**
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 January 2023	(28,100,424)	(157,257,156)	(104,569)	(1,077,324)	-	(879,249)	(187,418,722)
Depreciation for the year	(2,565,340)	(20,467,751)	-	(119,053)	-	(268,773)	(23,420,917)
Disposals/write off	-	37,086	-	2,540	-	-	39,626
Transfers	-	(8,873)	-	8,873	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	**(30,665,764)**	**(177,696,694)**	**(104,569)**	**(1,184,964)**	**-**	**(1,148,022)**	**(210,800,013)**
Balance at 1 January 2024	(30,665,764)	(177,696,694)	(104,569)	(1,184,964)	-	(1,148,022)	(210,800,013)
Depreciation for the year	(2,776,904)	(19,217,006)	-	(133,833)	-	(799,276)	(22,927,019)
Disposals/write off	-	906,817	-	1,498	-	-	908,315
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(33,442,668)**	**(196,006,883)**	**(104,569)**	**(1,317,299)**	**-**	**(1,947,298)**	**(232,818,717)**
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2023	**50,892,257**	**89,466,012**	**151,578**	**569,776**	**69,191,673**	**10,014**	**210,281,310**
At 31 December 2023	**50,087,556**	**89,530,694**	**151,578**	**596,921**	**76,176,751**	**4,000,639**	**220,544,139**
At 31 December 2024	**50,824,495**	**99,535,195**	**151,578**	**620,777**	**87,751,436**	**3,206,999**	**242,090,480**

No borrowing costs (2023: AMD 2,281,104 thousand) were capitalized on construction in progress. In 2023 the loan capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 10.41%.

At 31 December 2024 property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of AMD 101,443,642 thousand (2023: AMD 19,588,089 thousand) are pledged as security for secured bank loans and secured loans from other organisations.

At 31 December 2024 the gross book value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment, which are in use, amounted AMD 78,820,263 thousand (2023: AMD 57,549,136 thousand).

Depreciation expense of AMD 20,116,014 thousand has been charged to cost of sales (2023: AMD 16,973,028 thousand), AMD 1,124,059 thousand to royalty and other expenses (2023: AMD 675,845 thousand), AMD 956,679 thousand to administrative expenses (2023: AMD 1,002,016 thousand), AMD 730,267 thousand been included in closing inventory and stripping activity assets (2023: AMD 4,770,028 thousand).

16. Stripping activity assets

The stipping activity assets have three components which the management of the Group has determined as separate components of its surface mine.

In 2014, The Group started intensive stripping activities in Shlorkut site of Kajaran mine and capitalized the pre-production stripping costs as stripping activity assets from which the extraction of ore started in 2024. The net book value of the stripping activity assets in Shlorkut is AMD 45,991,365 thousand at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: AMD 34,126,874 thousand). During 2024, AMD 80,284 thousand were expensed to production costs (2023: nil).

During 2024 stripping activities started in two other sites of Kajaran mine: Spitak Jur and South Border.

During 2024 additional stripping activities were performed in these areas, and pre-production stripping costs were capitalized in the amount of AMD 2,849,990 thousand and AMD 2,706,714 thousand, respectively. The areas are not yet available for extraction.

17. Prepayments

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Prepayments for non-current assets		
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	15,795,223	13,698,595
Other non-current prepayments	-	499,637
	15,795,223	**14,198,232**
Prepayments for current assets		
Prepayments for inventory	5,787,444	10,355,689
Prepayments for services	909,005	1,827,126
Other	188,675	151,812
	6,885,124	**12,334,627**
	22,680,347	**26,532,859**

18. Borrowings given

				2024		2023	
'000 AMD	**CCY**	**Interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**
Unsecured borrowings given	USD	7.55%	2025	4,596,479	4,596,479	35,052,977	35,052,977
Unsecured borrowings given	USD	9.00%	2024	-	-	7,815,161	7,815,161
Unsecured borrowings given	USD	3.80%	2028	-	-	36,164,518	40,590,874
				4,596,479	**4,596,479**	**79,032,656**	**83,459,012**

None of the borrowings is secured or overdue.

During 2024, the Group's related party borrowers entered into assignment agreements transferring the significant part of debt to two of the shareholders. Subsequently, AMD 77,025,650 thousand of borrowings given to shareholders were offset against the dividends payable. As a result, borrowings given to shareholder with carrying amount of AMD 36,164,518 thousand at 31 December 2023 were early repaid. The difference between the carrying amount and the face value of borrowings given on repayment date was recognized through equity.

19. Inventories

'000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Spare parts	24,859,242	20,193,805
Ore stockpile	12,807,072	-
Raw materials and consumables	8,007,625	7,568,191
Finished goods	2,796,816	4,914,019
Construction materials	172,674	261,181
Molybdenum concentrate given for processing*	-	7,147,939
Other	2,754,428	1,790,221
	51,397,857	41,875,356
Write-down of inventories	(2,620,238)	(2,695,595)
	48,777,619	**39,179,761**
Non-current inventories – ore stockpiles** (at cost)	**-**	**27,575,718**

* At 31 December 2023 the Company had AMD 7,147,939 thousand of molybdenum concentrate given for processing. The Company had service agreements signed with related parties for tolling of molybdenum concentrate to ferro-molybdenum. The ownership during the tolling process was retained by the Company. The corresponding expense for services received is presented in Note 7.

** Non-current inventories represented lower grade ore that could not be processed at targeted economic return at current market prices and were stockpiled with the expectation that they will be processed in future years. In 2024, the Group started to use the stockpile in production. During 2024 low grade ore in the amount of AMD 16,990,963 thousand was used in production and the management revised its expectation regarding the expected timing of the use of the remaining low grade ore stockpile. In line with the revised expectation the Group reclassified the low grade ore stockpile to current inventories at 31 December 2024.

Materials expense of AMD 41,109,396 thousand has been charged to cost of sales (2023: AMD 29,966,758 thousand), AMD 327,769 thousand to royalty and other expenses (2023: AMD 374,659 thousand), AMD 862,048 thousand to administrative expenses (2023: AMD 1,037,919 thousand), AMD 303,223 thousand has been charged to donations to social programs (2023: AMD 111,142 thousand) and AMD 20,599,576 thousand has been charged to closing inventories and stripping activity assts (2023: AMD 4,292,685 thousand).

20. Trade and other receivables

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing)	3,034,230	3,054,352
Receivables from related parties*	10,971,722	10,624,196
Other receivables	511,040	511,057
Trade and other receivables at amortised cost	**14,517,287**	**14,189,963**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,315,574)	(3,138,615)
	11,201,713	**11,051,348**
Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) − at fair value	17,545,117	26,498,652
Total trade and other receivables	**28,746,830**	**37,550,000**

* Receivables from related parties include a receivable from the ultimate parent company in the amount of USD 25 million maturing in December 2025. In 2023 the receivable was recognized at fair value upon significant modification extending the maturity of the receivable, discounted at 6% p.a. The receivables from related parties are not overdue and are not secured.

Trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) are non-interest-bearing and are generally on terms of up to 1 year.

Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) are non-interest bearing, but as discussed in Note 29, are exposed to future commodity price movements over the quotational period (QP) and, hence, fail the “solely payments of principal and interest” (SPPI) test and are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement.

These trade receivables are initially measured at the amount which the Group expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the QP. Approximately 90% of the provisional invoice (based on the provisional price (calculated as the average price in the week prior to delivery for copper and the average price in the month prior to delivery for molybdenum) is received in cash when the goods are loaded onto the ship, which reduces the initial receivable recognised under IFRS 15. The QPs can range between one and two months post shipment and final payment is due between 30-60 days from the end of the QP. Refer to Note 29 for details of fair value disclosures.

Set out below is the information about the ageing structure and credit risk exposure on the Group's trade and other receivables (not subject to provisional pricing):

'000 AMD	**Demand and less than 3 months**	**3-6 months**	**6-9 months**	**9-12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
31 December 2024						
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.40%	1.03%	1.11%	97.78%	22.84%
Gross carrying amount	11,104,232	1,249	15,523	6,025	3,390,258	14,517,287
Expected credit loss	(381)	(5)	(160)	(67)	(3,314,961)	(3,315,574)
Net carrying amount	**11,103,851**	**1,244**	**15,363**	**5,958**	**75,297**	**11,201,713**

'000 AMD	**Demand and less than 3 months**	**3-6 months**	**6-9 months**	**9-12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
31 December 2023						
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.68%	1.20%	1.67%	95.82%	22.12%
Gross carrying amount	10,696,158	67,606	150,639	2,636	3,272,924	14,189,963
Expected credit loss	(332)	(460)	(1,807)	(44)	(3,135,972)	(3,138,615)
Net carrying amount	**10,695,826**	**67,146**	**148,832**	**2,592**	**136,952**	**11,051,348**

The movement of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables during the year is presented below.

'000 AMD	**Total**
Expected credit loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	**3,219,681**
Reversal of expected credit losses	(81,066)
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	**3,138,615**
Provision for expected credit losses	176,959
Expected credit loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	**3,315,574**

21. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances with local banks.

The Company's exposure to credit risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 29.

22. Deposits at banks

				2024		**2023**	
'000 AMD	**CCY**	**Interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**
Deposits at banks	AMD	9.7%	2024	-	-	1,006,904	1,006,904
				-	**-**	**1,006,904**	**1,006,904**

23. Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital and share premium

The authorised, issued and fully paid share capital as at 31 December 2024 comprises of 2,748,334 ordinary shares at par value of AMD 20,000 (31 December 2023: 2,748,334 ordinary shares at par value of AMD 20,000).

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 Group.

(b) Dividends

In accordance with Armenian legislation, the Group's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Group's statutory consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

At the Shareholders' Meeting in December 2024, the Group declared dividends from the retained earnings as at 31 December 2023, totaling AMD 152,000,000 thousand on ordinary shares (AMD 55,306 per share) (2023: nil).

24. Provisions

'000 AMD	**Provision for site restoration**	**Vacation reserve**	**Total**
Non-current	3,621,700	-	3,621,700
Current	19,763	2,911,118	2,930,881
Balance at 1 January 2023	**3,641,463**	**2,911,118**	**6,552,581**
Provision used during the year	(102,856)	(156,484)	(259,340)
Changes in estimates	(279,190)	-	(279,190)
Unwinding of discount	430,923	-	430,923
Balance at 31 December 2023	**3,690,340**	**2,754,634**	**6,444,974**
Non-current	3,546,636	-	3,546,636
Current	143,704	2,754,634	2,898,338
Balance at 31 December 2023	**3,690,340**	**2,754,634**	**6,444,974**
Provision (used)/charged during the year	(1,339,390)	620,153	(719,237)
Changes in estimates	1,634,726	-	1,634,726
Unwinding of discount	325,426	-	325,426
Balance at 31 December 2024	**4,311,102**	**3,374,787**	**7,685,889**
Non-current	4,171,023	-	4,171,023
Current	140,079	3,374,787	3,514,866

(a) Site restoration

Artsvanik tailing dam

The Group has a constructive obligation to restore contaminated land affected during the use of the tailing dam (Artsvanik dam) for the purpose of mine exploitation and concentrate production. The provision for restoration works of Artsvanik dam constitutes AMD 3,110,775 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (2023: AMD 2,611,905 thousand).

The total amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligation is AMD 7,403,484 thousand (2023: AMD 7,179,383 thousand) considering the effect of average forecasted inflation rate of 3.1% (2023: 4.0%) for Armenia. An annual discount rate of 9.87% (2023: 10.77%) was used to discount restoration costs to be made in 10 years' time. The timing of provision has been taken based on the management estimate on when the Group will realize its restoration obligation in respect of existing tailing dam as at 31 December 2024. The discount rate represents the rate for long-term Armenian government bonds.

The provision inreased as compared to the amount recognized for previous year due to changes in estimated volume of restoration works, estimated annual discount rate and inflation rate. Changes to the estimated future costs have been dealt with prospectively by recognizing an adjustment to the site restoration liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates.

Hankasar tailing dam

The Group has a constructive obligation to restore contaminated land affected during the use of the tailing dam (Hankasar dam) for the purpose of mine exploitation and concentrate production. The provision for restoration works of Hankasar dam constitutes AMD 368,914 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (2023: AMD 258,170 thousand).

The total amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligation is AMD 460,879 thousand (2023: AMD 329,393 thousand) considering the effect of average forecasted inflation rate of 3.1% (2023: 4.0%) for Armenia. An annual discount rate of 9.84% (2023: 10.77%) was used to discount restoration costs to be made in 8 years' time between 2026 and 2033. The timing of provision has been taken based on the management estimate on when the Company will realize its restoration obligation in respect of the existing tailing dam. The discount rate represents the rate for medium-term Armenian government bonds.

Mine closure and waste dumps

During 2013, overall site restoration obligations of Armenian mining companies were clarified and enforced legally by the revised Law on Mining. The clarified law introduced a scheme under which the Group is required to make payments to a specified government fund. The calculation of the required payments should be performed according to the formula determined by the Government under a separate legal act. On 11 February 2013 the Government issued a legal act on the method of calculation of payments for a site restoration obligation which needs to be prepared by management and approved by the state authorities.

The volume, timing and costs of restoration works are stipulated in Mine closure plan of the Group. The nature of these restoration activities includes: recultivation of the surface and slopes of the waste dumps, strengthening and recultivation of the open-pit walls, restoration of the drainage system in the area of the dumps, breaking up and covering the roadways connecting the open pit, dumps and plant with a soil and vegetation layer, restoration of all disturbed lands, filling up small borrow pits.

The provision for restoration works related to mine closure and waste dumps constitutes AMD 831,412 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (2023: AMD 820,265 thousand).

The total amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the obligation is AMD 3,696,677 thousand (2023: AMD 4,086,836 thousand). An annual discount rate of 9.87% (2023: 10.77%) was used to discount restoration costs to be made in 16 years' time.

The timing of provision has been taken based on the term of existing License Agreement of the Group. The discount rate represents the rate for long term Armenian government bonds.

25. Loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk, see Note 29.

'000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	45,107,327	6,488,384
Secured loans from other organizations	19,828,000	11,360,154
	64,935,327	**17,848,538**
Current liabilities		
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	23,993,038	-
Secured loans from other organizations	10,414,951	10,857,492
	34,407,989	**10,857,492**
	99,343,316	**28,706,030**

Secured bank loans and overdrafts are from Armenian banks and are secured by property, plant and equipment (Note 15) and bank account turnover. Secured loans from other organizations are also secured by property, plant and equipment of the Group (Note 15).

At 31 December 2024, the Group had available USD 53,000 thousand and AMD 843,950 thousand (31 December 2023: USD 7,400 thousand and AMD 9,282,550 thousand) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

(a) Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

				2024		2023	
’000 AMD	**CCY**	**Interest rate**	**Year of maturity**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	**Face value**
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	USD	7.45%-8%	2027-2030	56,706,883	56,706,883	6,488,384	6,488,384
Secured bank loans and credit lines/overdrafts	AMD	12.75%-14%	2027-2030	12,393,482	12,393,482	-	-
Secured loans from other organizations	USD	7.5%	2026	19,906,485	19,906,485	-	-
Secured loans from other organizations	USD	SOFR+4.5%	2025	10,336,466	10,405,342	22,217,646	22,364,648
Total loans and borrowings				**99,343,316**	**99,412,192**	**28,706,030**	**28,853,032**

(b) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2024		2023	
	Loans and borrowings	**Total**	**Loans and borrowings**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	28,706,030	28,706,030	62,333,202	62,333,202
Changes from financing cash flows				
Proceeds from issue	142,920,348	142,920,348	11,642,788	11,642,788
Repayment	(61,572,929)	(61,572,929)	(33,192,652)	(33,192,652)
Interest paid	(1,499,290)	(1,499,290)	(1,416,299)	(1,416,299)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**79,848,129**	**79,848,129**	**(22,966,163)**	**(22,966,163)**
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	256,023	256,023	2,439,239	2,439,239
Non-cash transactions (set off with revenue from contracts with customers)	(13,013,257)	(13,013,257)	(14,421,453)	(14,421,453)
Interest accrued	3,546,391	3,546,391	1,321,205	1,321,205
Balance at 31 December	**99,343,316**	**99,343,316**	**28,706,030**	**28,706,030**

26. Lease liabilities

The Group leases mining equipment comprising mainly heavy trucks and other equipment. The leases typically run for a period of 5 years.

The movement in lease liabilities is disclosed below:

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
As at 1 January	4,106,920	-
Additions	-	4,259,398
Interest expense	372,149	146,345
Lease payments	(1,038,000)	(298,823)
As at 31 December	**3,441,069**	**4,106,920**
Current lease liabilities	736,610	665,851
Non-current lease liabilities	2,704,459	3,441,069

27. Trade and other payables

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Dividend payable (Note 21)	18,999,848	-
Payables for acquisition of inventory and property, plant and equipment	14,985,645	8,857,969
Other taxes payable	7,055,760	1,780,102
Payables for services received	6,352,669	6,652,287
Other payables and accrued expenses	1,754,830	1,720,087
	49,148,752	**19,010,445**

As per the Armenian legislation the dividend payable to one of the shareholders is currently under restriction and will be paid as soon as the resolution of the Investigative Committee on restrictions over dividend payment is abolished.

The Group’s exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 29.

28. Contract liabilities

’000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Current advances received for provisionally priced sales	2,377,475	15,597,858
Contract liability of freight/shipping revenue	579,021	1,078,589
	2,956,496	**16,676,447**

From time to time, the Group recognises contract liabilities in relation to freight/shipping services for some metal in concentrate sales which are sold under FCA and CIP Incoterms, whereby a portion of the cash may be received from the customer before the freight/shipping services are provided. The revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year was AMD 1,078,589 thousand (2023: AMD 878,635 thousand).

Included in current advances received for provisionally priced sales are advances of AMD 2,377,475 thousand (2023: AMD 15,597,858 thousand) which are subject to set-off against the sales of copper and molybdenum concentrate during 2025. Some of these balances bear interest rate of 1 month USD SOFR plus 4.5%.

'000 AMD	**Advances received for provisionally priced sales current**	**Contract liability for shipping services**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	15,597,858	1,078,589	16,676,447
Advances received	290,935,519	8,737,983	299,673,502
Advances set-off with receivables from provisionally priced sales	(304,155,902)	(9,237,551)	(313,393,453)
Interest accrued on advances	11,539	-	11,539
Interest repayment	(11,539)	-	(11,539)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**2,377,475**	**579,021**	**2,956,496**
Balance as at 1 January 2023	10,105,868	878,635	10,984,503
Advances received	327,854,909	7,647,137	335,502,046
Advances set-off with receivables from provisionally priced sales	(322,373,980)	(7,447,183)	(329,821,163)
Interest accrued on advances	1,024,215	-	1,024,215
Interest repayment	(1,013,154)	-	(1,013,154)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**15,597,858**	**1,078,589**	**16,676,447**

29. Fair values and risk management

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The estimated fair value of all the financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts.

(b) Measurement of fair values

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable inputs**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flows	Not applicable
Other financial liabilities*	Discounted cash flows	Not applicable

* Other financial liabilities include loans and borrowings and trade payables.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

'000 AMD	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2024				
Derivatives embedded in copper sales contracts	-	6,807,176	-	6,807,176
Derivatives embedded in molybdenum sales contracts	-	-	10,737,941	10,737,941
31 December 2023				
Derivatives embedded in copper sales contracts	-	23,328,302	-	23,328,302
Derivatives embedded in molybdenum sales contracts	-	-	3,167,694	3,167,694
Derivatives embedded in ferro-molybdenum sales contracts	-	-	2,656	2,656

The fair value of the embedded derivatives has been calculated using forward prices as at the reporting date available in the metal markets.

Sensitivity analysis

An increase of 5% in forward prices of copper and molybdenum at the reporting date would have increased profit or loss before taxes by AMD 322,724 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: AMD 466,514 thousand). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

A 5% decrease in forward prices of copper and molybdenum at 31 December 2024 would have had the equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(c) Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk (see Note 29(c)(ii));
- liquidity risk (see Note 29(c)(iii));
- market risk (see Note 29(c)(iv)).

(i) Risk management framework

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. Management reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

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.

(ii) 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 trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and borrowings given.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

'000 AMD		**Carrying amount**	
	Note	**2024**	**2023**
Borrowings given	18	4,596,479	79,032,656
Trade and other receivables	20	28,746,830	37,550,000
Deposits at banks	22	-	1,006,904
Cash and cash equivalents	21	33,615,588	12,264,564
		66,958,897	**129,854,124**

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of its trade customers. At 31 December 2024, the Company had six customers (2023: five customers) that each owed the Company more than AMD 1,000,000 thousand and accounted for approximately 91.7% (2023: 94.2%) of all receivables.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. This allowance relates to individually significant exposures which are impaired.

The Group does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

'000 AMD	**Carrying amount**	
	2024	**2023**
Foreign	21,597,867	36,586,856
Domestic	7,148,963	963,144
	28,746,830	**37,550,000**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

'000 AMD	**Carrying amount**	
	2024	**2023**
Copper, molybdenum, roasted molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum customers	17,545,117	26,498,652
Other products – other customers	11,201,713	11,051,348
	28,746,830	**37,550,000**

None of the Group's customers have external credit ratings assigned. Most of the customers trade with the group for more than 3 years.

Expected credit loss assessment for corporate customers

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned to external credit rating definitions from agencies such as Moody's Investor Services. The management considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the country, in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the current economic circumstances.

Included in receivables subject to expected credit loss assessment AMD 9,351,337 thousand (31 December 2023: AMD 9,003,666 thousand) is from the ultimate parent company which per management's estimate approximate to Aa3 (at 31 December 2023 aproximate to A1) under Moody's rating system based on the rating of counterparty's country of operations adjusted downwards by two notches. The remaining balances of receivables which are overdue up to one year per management's estimate mostly approximate to B2 (at 31 December 2023 aproximate to B2) under Moody's rating system using the same approach as described above.

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

The Group held cash and cash equivalents in banks of AMD 33,615,588 thousand at 31 December 2024 (2023: AMD 12,264,564 thousand) and no bank deposits at 31 December 2024 (2023: AMD 1,006,904 thousand), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits are held with Armenian banks and the Group does not expect them to fail to meet their obligations.

The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for trade receivables.

The Company holds majority of its cash and cash equivalents and deposits with Armenian banks rated Ba3 by Moody's rating agency.

Borrowings given

The Group has provided borrowings to related parties. The borowings given are not secured, are not past due and are not impaired.

The Group uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for borrowings given to those used for trade receivables.

Credit rating for borrowings given to related parties per management's estimate approximate to B2 (at 31 December 2023 aproximate to B2) under Moody's rating system based on the rating of counterparty's main country of operations adjusted downwards by two notches.

(iii) 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.

The Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments.

2024 **'000 AMD**	**Carrying amount**	**Total contractual cash flows**	**On demand and less than 2 months**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	99,343,316	114,029,783	2,483,504	36,990,129	34,347,534	31,596,537	8,612,079
Lease liabilities	3,441,069	4,152,000	173,000	865,000	1,038,000	2,076,000	-
Trade payables	42,092,992	42,092,992	18,999,848	23,093,144	-	-	-
	144,877,377	**160,274,775**	**21,656,352**	**60,948,273**	**35,385,534**	**33,672,537**	**8,612,079**

2023 **'000 AMD**	**Carrying amount**	**Total contractual cash flows**	**On demand and less than 2 months**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	28,706,030	33,038,970	2,174,749	10,458,846	17,318,019	3,087,356	-
Lease liabilities	4,106,920	5,190,000	173,000	865,000	1,038,000	3,114,000	-
Trade payables	17,230,343	17,230,343	-	17,230,343	-	-	-
	50,043,293	**55,459,313**	**2,347,749**	**28,554,189**	**18,356,019**	**6,201,356**	**-**

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations.

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices 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.

The group does not use hedge instruments during the hike of commodity markets.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group. The currency in which these transactions primarily are denominated is the US Dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR).

Generally, borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by the underlying operations of the Group, primarily USD. Interest on borrowings is denominated in the currency of the borrowing. This provides an economic hedge without a need to enter into derivative contracts.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

'000 AMD	USD-denominated 2024	EUR-denominated 2024	RUB-denominated 2024	CNY-denominated 2024	Other 2024
Trade and other receivables	21,597,868	-	-	-	-
Borrowings given	4,560,440	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,303,125	244,358	1,365,841	5,660,135	578,752
Loans and borrowings	(86,949,835)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(8,364,701)	(473,541)	(1,158,265)	(325,669)	(34,546)
Net exposure	**(66,853,103)**	**(229,183)**	**207,576**	**5,334,466**	**544,206**

'000 AMD	USD-denominated 2023	EUR-denominated 2023	RUB-denominated 2023	CNY-denominated 2023	Other 2023
Trade and other receivables	24,894,760	-	-	11,706,290	-
Borrowings given	79,032,656	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	156,382	94,520	2,313,482	176,795	162,663
Loans and borrowings	(28,706,030)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(2,373,996)	(821,751)	(1,100,432)	-	(38,088)
Net exposure	**73,003,772**	**(727,231)**	**1,213,050**	**11,883,085**	**124,575**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

in AMD	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
USD 1	392.73	392.54	396.56	404.79
EUR 1	424.86	424.59	413.89	447.90
RUB 1	4.24	4.65	3.71	4.50
CNY 1	54.57	55.67	54.33	56.93

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the AMD, as indicated below, against USD and EUR at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

’000 AMD	Strengthening	Weakening
	Profit or (loss)	Profit or (loss)
31 December 2024		
AMD (10% movement) against USD	6,685,310	(6,685,310)
AMD (10% movement) against EUR	22,918	(22,918)
AMD (10% movement) against RUB	(20,758)	20,758
AMD (10% movement) against CNY	(533,447)	533,447
31 December 2023		
AMD (10% movement) against USD	(7,300,377)	7,300,377
AMD (10% movement) against EUR	72,723	(72,723)
AMD (10% movement) against RUB	(121,305)	121,305
AMD (10% movement) against CNY	(1,188,309)	1,188,309

Interest rate risk

Changes in interest rates impact primarily loans and borrowings by changing either their fair value (fixed rate debt) or their future cash flows (variable rate debt). Management does not have a formal policy of determining how much of the Group’s exposure should be in fixed or variable rates. However, at the time of raising new loans or borrowings management uses its judgment to decide whether it believes that a fixed or variable rate would be more favourable to the Group over the expected period until maturity.

Exposure to interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

'000 AMD	**Carrying amount**	
	2024	**2023**
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	12,533,022	80,039,560
Financial liabilities	(92,447,919)	(10,595,304)
	(79,914,897)	**69,444,256**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	(10,336,466)	(22,217,646)
	(10,336,466)	**(22,217,646)**

In particular, fixed-rate financial liabilities include bank loans and lease liabilities. Variable rate financial liabilities include secured loans from other organizations.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments as fair value through profit or loss or as fair value through other comprehensive income. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not have an effect in profit or loss or in equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss net of taxes by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

'000 AMD	**Profit or loss**	
	100 bp increase	**100 bp decrease**
2024		
Variable rate instruments	(68,996)	68,996
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(68,996)**	**68,996**
2023		
Variable rate instruments	(148,303)	148,303
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(148,303)**	**148,303**

(d) Capital management

The Group'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. The Group monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as the result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity.

The Group seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns through higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The measurement of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) is not regulated by International Financial Reporting Standards and could not be treated as an alternative measurement for profit recognized by International Financial Reporting Standards in the financial statements. The management discloses EBITDA because it believes that this figure represents additional information that may be useful for users of financial statements. As there are no uniform standards for calculation of EBITDA, other companies may measure EBITDA in other ways. EBITDA of different companies may not be comparable with each other. The Group's EBITDA for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

'000 AMD	**Note**	**2024**	**2023**
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		**45,161,872**	**75,610,979**
Income tax expense – profit tax component	14	16,663,742	27,576,452
Income tax expense – royalty tax (Components 2 and 3)	14	22,097,750	39,147,103
Profit before income tax		**83,923,364**	**142,334,534**
Adjustments for:			
− Depreciation and amortisation	15	22,196,752	18,650,889
− Finance costs	12	4,300,593	3,079,753
− Finance income	12	(5,650,816)	(4,967,916)
− Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		5,370,426	(3,059,093)
− Impairment of prepayments	11	313,881	1,608,732
− Impairment of property and equipment	11	160,270	399,905
− Impairment of equity instruments at FVTPL	11	-	657,342
− Allowance for/(reversal of) expected credit losses		176,959	(81,066)
− Depreciation of stripping activity assets	16	80,284	-
EBITDA consolidated		**110,871,713**	**158,623,080**

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 December was as follows:

'000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Loans, borrowings and lease liabilities	102,784,385	32,812,950
Less: cash and cash equivalents, net of dividend payable	(14,615,740)	(12,264,564)
Net debt	**88,168,645**	**20,548,386**
Total equity	**262,856,004**	**367,210,355**
Debt to equity ratio at 31 December	**0.34**	**0.06**

30. Capital commitments

The Group entered into several contracts for the purchase of equipment, spare parts and services. The commitments related to these contracts at 31 December 2024 amounted to AMD 13,646,228 thousand (2023: AMD 16,313,686 thousand).

31. Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Armenia is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Group does not have full coverage for its plant facilities, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Group property or relating to Group operations. Until the Group obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operations and financial position.

(b) Litigation

In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which could have a material effect on the results of operations or financial position of the Group.

(c) Taxation contingency

The taxation system in Armenia is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are sometimes unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by tax authorities, which have the authority to impose fines and penalties. In the event of a breach of tax legislation, no liabilities for additional taxes, fines or penalties may be imposed by tax authorities once three years have elapsed from the date of the breach.

Transfer pricing legislation enacted in the Republic of Armenia starting from 1 January 2020. The legislation is effective for the financial year 2020 and onwards. The local transfer pricing rules are closer to OECD guidelines, but with uncertainty in practical application of tax legislation in certain circumstances.

Transfer pricing rules introduce an obligation for the taxpayers to prepare transfer pricing documentation with respect to controlled transactions and prescribe basis and mechanisms for accruing additional taxes and interest in case prices in the controlled transactions differ from the market level.

Transfer pricing rules apply to the transactions listed below, if the total amount of the controlled transaction exceeds AMD 200 million in the tax year:

- cross-border transactions between related parties;
- cross-border transactions with companies registered in offshore zones, regardless of being related party or not;
- certain in-country transactions between related parties, as determined under the Armenian Tax Code.

Since there is no practice of applying the transfer pricing rules by the tax authorities and courts, it is difficult to predict the effect of the new transfer pricing rules on these consolidated financial statements.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Armenia that are more significant than in matured markets. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Armenian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these consolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

(d) Environmental contingencies

The Group is subject to various state laws and regulations that govern emissions of air pollutants; discharges of water pollutants; and generation, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances, hazardous wastes and other toxic materials. Management is of the opinion that the Group has met the government's requirements concerning environmental matters, and therefore the Group has not provided for any potential environmental contingency as the management does not consider any environmental contingent liability to be probable in the foreseeable future. However, environmental legislation in the Republic of Armenia is in the process of development and potential changes in the legislation and its interpretation may give rise to material liabilities in the future.

32. Operational risks

(a) Mines

Mines by their nature are subject to many operational risks and factors that are generally outside of the Company's control and could impact the Company's business, operating results and cash flows. These operational risks and factors include, but are not limited to (i) unanticipated ground and water conditions and adverse claims to water rights, (ii) geological problems, including earthquakes and other natural disasters, (iii) metallurgical and other processing problems, (iv) the occurrence of unusual weather or operating conditions and other force majeure events, (v) lower than expected ore grades or recovery rates, (vi) accidents, (vii) delays in the receipt of or failure to receive necessary government permits, (viii) the results of litigation, including appeals of agency decisions, (ix) uncertainty of exploration and development, (x) delays in transportation, (xi) labor disputes, (xii) inability to obtain satisfactory insurance coverage, (xiii) unavailability of materials and equipment, (xiv) the failure of equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, (xv) unanticipated difficulties consolidating acquired operations and obtaining expected synergies and (xvi) the results of financing efforts and financial market conditions.

(b) Copper and molybdenum price volatility

The Company's financial performance is heavily dependent on the price of copper, which is affected by many factors beyond the Company's control. Copper is a commodity traded on the London Metal Exchange (LME), the New York Commodity Exchange (COMEX) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE). The Company's copper is sold at prices based on those quoted on the LME. The price of copper as reported on this exchange is influenced significantly by numerous factors, including (i) the worldwide balance of copper demand and supply, (ii) rates of global economic growth, trends in industrial production and conditions in the housing and automotive industries, all of which correlate with demand for copper, (iii) economic growth and political conditions in China, which has become the largest consumer of refined copper in the world, and other major developing economies, (iv) speculative investment positions in copper and copper futures, (v) the availability and cost of substitute materials and (vi) currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength of the USD. The copper market is volatile and cyclical. During the year ended 31 December 2024, LME daily closing spot prices ranged from USD 8,086 to USD 10,857 per ton for copper and averaged to USD 9,147 per ton. The LME spot copper price closed at USD 8,978 per ton on 10 April 2025.

The Company's financial performance is also significantly dependent on the price of molybdenum. Molybdenum is characterized by volatile, cyclical prices, even more so than copper. Molybdenum prices are influenced by numerous factors, including (i) the worldwide balance of molybdenum demand and supply, (ii) rates of global economic growth, especially construction and infrastructure activity that requires significant amounts of steel, (iii) the volume of molybdenum produced as a by-product of copper production, (iv) inventory levels, (v) currency exchange fluctuations, including the relative strength of the USD and (vi) production costs of U.S. and foreign competitors. Molybdenum demand depends heavily on the global steel industry, which uses the metal as a hardening and corrosion inhibiting agent. Approximately 80 percent of molybdenum production is used in this application. The remainder is used in specialty chemical applications such as catalysts, water treatment agents and lubricants. Approximately 65 percent of global molybdenum production is a by-product of copper mining, which is relatively insensitive to molybdenum prices. The price of molybdenum was averaging to approximately USD 46,969 per ton during 2024 in comparison with USD 53,333 per ton during 2023. The LME spot price of USD 43,927 per ton of molybdenum was registered on 10 April 2025.

A sustained period of low molybdenum and copper prices would adversely affect the Company's profits and cash flows.

33. Related parties

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ownership structure of the Group is disclosed in Note 1.

No publicly available consolidated financial statements are produced by the Group's ultimate parent company, Neo Metals Holding Limited, or any other intermediate parent company.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management remuneration

Key management received the following remuneration during the year, which is included in personnel costs:

'000 AMD	**2024**	**2023**
Salaries and bonuses	**3,766,824**	**3,602,273**

(c) Other related party transactions

'000 AMD	**Transaction value for the year ended 31 December**		**Outstanding balances as at 31 December**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Sale of goods, services and property				
Shareholders	-	15,808	1,586,240	10,622,888
Entities under common control	47,675,747	1,324,814	15,046,004	1,369
Purchase of goods and property				
Shareholders	-	4,032	-	68
Entities under common control	247,384	6,015,284	32,622	343,341
Services received				
Shareholders	-	6,416,457	-	1,098,112
Entities under common control	564,644	623,958	133,800	191,550
Donations provided				
Entities under common control	6,861,607	7,887,925	-	-
Prepayments given				
Shareholders	-	-	-	878,000
Entities under common control	-	-	65	-

'000 AMD	Transaction value for the year ended 31 December		Outstanding balances as at 31 December	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Prepayments received				
Entities under common control	-	-	73,744	-
Interest income				
Shareholders	1,997,890	161,293	-	161,293
Entities under common control	3,212,324	2,945,238	36,039	3,805,903
Borrowings given:				
Shareholders	-	40,406,875	-	36,003,225
Entities under common control	-	10,252,785	4,560,440	39,062,235
Interest expense				
Entities under common control	372,149	146,345	-	-
Finance lease received				
Entities under common control	-	4,259,398	3,441,069	4,106,920

None of the balances are secured. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties.

All the balances with related parties have maturities of up to one year.

34. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the trade receivables subject to provisional pricing, which are measured at fair value on each reporting date.

35. Material accounting policies

A number of amendments to the existing standards are effective from 1 January 2024 but they do not have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) 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.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

(b) Revenue

The Group is principally engaged in the business of producing copper/molybdenum concentrate and in some instances, provides freight/shipping services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. The Group does not have any contract assets as performance and a right to consideration occurs within a short period of time and all rights to consideration are unconditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

From time to time, the Group recognises contract liabilities in relation to some metal in concentrate sales which are sold under CIP Incoterms, whereby a portion of the cash may be received from the customer before the freight/shipping services are provided. See Note 29 for further details of contract liabilities.

Copper/molybdenum in concentrate (metal in concentrate) sales

The majority of the Group's sales of metal in concentrate allow for price adjustments based on the market price at the end of the relevant QP stipulated in the contract. These are referred to as provisional pricing arrangements and are such that the selling price for metal in concentrate is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after shipment to the customer. Adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the end of the QP. The period between provisional invoicing and the end of the QP can be between one and three months.

Revenue is recognised when control passes to the customer, which occurs at a point in time when the metal in concentrate is physically transferred onto a vessel, train, conveyor or other delivery mechanism. The revenue is measured at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the QP, i.e., the forward price, and a corresponding trade receivable is recognised. For those arrangements subject to CIP shipping terms, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the separate freight/shipping services provided.

For these provisional pricing arrangements, any future changes that occur over the QP are embedded within the provisionally priced trade receivables and are, therefore, within the scope of IFRS 9 and not within the scope of IFRS 15. Given the exposure to the commodity price, these provisionally priced trade receivables will fail the cash flow characteristics test within IFRS 9 and will be required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss up from initial recognition and until the date of settlement.

These subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income each period and presented as revenue adjustment.

Changes in fair value over, and until the end of, the QP, are estimated by reference to updated forward market prices for gold and copper as well as taking into account relevant other fair value considerations as set out in IFRS 13, including interest rate and credit risk adjustments.

(c) Finance income/(costs)

The Group’s finance costs include:

- interest expense;
- unwinding of discount on provision for site restoration;
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities;

Interest 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 expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the liability.

(d) 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 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.

(e) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises 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. Total current tax includes current income tax and royalty tax.

(ii) Royalties

In addition to corporate income taxes, the Group’s consolidated financial statements also include, and recognize as taxes on income, other types of taxes on net income.

Royalties, resource rent taxes and revenue-based taxes are accounted for under IAS 12 when they have the characteristics of an income tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable income − rather than physical quantities produced or as a percentage of revenue − after adjustment for temporary differences. For such arrangements, current and deferred income tax is provided on the same basis as described above for other forms of taxation. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements and other types of taxes that do not satisfy these criteria are recognised as current provisions and included in other expenses.

Royalties are calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Royalties are recognised in profit or loss annually based on the combination of the revenues and taxable income adjusted as per the guidelines and requirements in the applicable laws and regulations. Royalties consist of three components: royalty calculated at 4% of revenue (Component 1), royalty calculated at 12.5% of taxable income (Component 2) and royalty calculated at 15% of taxable income (Component 3), adjusted as per the guidelines and requirements in the applicable laws and regulations.

The Component 1 is treated as other operating expenses, and Component 2 and 3 – as income taxes.

(iii) Deferred tax

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;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income 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.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes, penalties and late-payment interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact the tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

(f) Inventories

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 condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment at 1 January 2005, the date of transition to IFRSs, was determined by reference to its fair value at that date.

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 asset to a working condition for their intended use, 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 that equipment.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they 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. Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

For assets used in the production line, depreciation is charged based on the units of production method using the total estimated ore reserves and the actual extracted and treated ore. For all other assets, depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Land is not depreciated.

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

• Buildings	
– certain workshop buildings and constructions	units of production method Average capacity from 18 to 352 million tons
– other buildings	10 to 100 years
• Plant and equipment	
– plant and equipment for transportation and removal of waste	units of production method Average capacity from 18 to 352 million tons
– other plant and equipment	2 to 100 years
• Mining facilities	25 years
• Fixtures and fittings	2 to 70 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Stripping activity assets

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the ore to be mined in future periods. Where the benefits are realized in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories.

Where the benefits are realized in the form of improved access to ore to be mined in future periods, the costs are recognized as a non-current asset, referred to as stripping activity assets, if the following criteria are met:

- it is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
- the entity can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved; and
- the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

If any of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as cost of sales as they are incurred or included in the cost of inventory produced.

In identifying components of the ore body, the Company works closely with the mining operations personnel to analyze the mine plan. Generally, a component will be a subset of the total ore body, and a mine may have several components. The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of ore, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs.

A relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the ore body and is used as a benchmark to identify the extent to which the additional activity of creating a future benefit has taken place. The Company uses the expected volume of waste extracted compared with the actual volume for a given volume of ore production of each component.

The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or an enhancement of, an existing asset, being the mine asset, and is presented as part of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated using the units of production method over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. The stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses.

Included within stripping activity assets is also exploration and evaluation expenditure which relates to costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral reserves before the start of the development of the mine and mine development costs which include costs such as costs of geological and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, sample testing, the costs of assembling and production equipment, initial stripping costs and overheads associated with such activities.

(h) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables 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 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

Financial assets

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

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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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 (SPPI criterion), 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 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.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost 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.

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, it is a derivative 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. Other financial liabilities 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. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated 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.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(i) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group uses provision matrix for the measurement of ECL on trade receivables not subject to provisional pricing. Loss allowances for trade receivables not subject to provisional pricing are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, when determining whether the credit risk 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 including forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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 a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as 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.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 360 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets 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.

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 CGU.

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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

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.

(j) Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity.

Additional paid-in capital

Fair value of below-market interest rate loans received from group companies at initial recognition is the present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted using market-based interest rate. The difference between the nominal amount of the loans and their fair value at initial recognition is classified as additional paid-in capital net of deferred tax.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(i) Site restoration provision

Site restoration costs will be incurred by the Group either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of, the Group's facilities and mine properties. The Group assesses its site restoration provision at each reporting date.

The Group recognises a site restoration provision where it has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The nature of these restoration activities includes: closing mine, waste sites, tailings dams and related constructions and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development/ construction of the mine. Costs related to restoration of waste damps and mine closure are provided for at their net present values and recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the estimated timing of site restoration or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognising an adjustment to the site restoration liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates, if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16, otherwise the change is recognised in profit or loss.

Any reduction in the site restoration liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the site restoration liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment.

Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of finance costs. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(l) Comparative information

Certain comparative information in prior period is reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

36. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

(a) IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.

- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under indirect method.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's consolidate statement of profit or loss, consolidate statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the consolidated financial statements, including for items currently labelled as "other".

(b) Other accounting standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).
- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).