

Central China Goldfields plc ("GGG" or "the Company")

Commencement of field work at Cikoleang

LONDON - 27 January 2010

Central China Goldfields plc (AIM-GGG) is pleased to announce the commencement of field work at the 7,981 hectare (19,721 acres) Cikoleang gold project in Indonesia.

The initial work programme will concentrate on detailed geological mapping with the aim of extending the existing area of mineralisation ahead of more detailed analysis which is likely to include drilling later in the year.

The detailed geological mapping will focus on both surface and underground exposures of known gold vein areas and will include grid-based soil geochemical surveys. The aim is to extend known gold rich veins as well as identify further enrichment zones and new areas of mineralisation outside of the known veins.

Jeff Malaihollo, Managing Director comments:

"We are looking to aggressively explore the Cikoleang gold property with the aim of developing a strategy to add to the known gold mineralised veins and this work is the first step towards moving this project forward with the eventual aim of early development.

Separately we continue to actively review a number of attractive opportunities in SE Asia and Australasia which match our key core skills."

Technical Details

Exploration work is being supervised by Mr Iswan Kadir, GGG's Senior Geologist with over 20 years of experience working mainly on epithermal gold deposits in Indonesia for various major western companies including Barrick and Newcrest. He was instrumental in the discovery of the Cikidang gold deposit in West Java, the Gosowong gold deposit in Halmahera and the Aloe Eumpak and Aloe Rek gold deposits in Aceh. GGG's Technical Director, Jun Angeles, recently visited Jakarta and several of the exploration areas to oversee the start of the exploration programme.

Geologically, Cikoleang consists of intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation occurring as multiple quartz \pm carbonate-base metal veins and vein breccias hosted in Late Eocene to Pliocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, similar to the neighbouring Cikotok and Cirotan mines. At least ten (10) veins have been recognised with trends ranging from NE to N-S to NW. From west to east, they are Cimapag, Cikoleang, Cinyukcruk, Pasir Gudang, Sibokor-Cisaat, Cadas Gantung, Mura Cikadas-Lamping Timur, Cikeper, Ciuluran and Ciurug Beber. Their widths are up to 1.5m wide with strike lengths up to 300m long. It is possible that some of the veins are continuous.

Twenty-two (22) rock samples of outcrops and material from artisanal workings were collected during the initial evaluation conducted by GGG in November 2009. Seven (7) samples returned >1

to 22.2 grams per tonne (g/t) gold while fifteen (15) samples returned >5 to 398 g/t silver. At Cadas Gantung, a 1-2m wide zinc-silver vein returned up to 35% zinc. In 2007 a Hongkong-based company drilled 7 shallow core holes totalling 759 meters at the Cimapag and Cikoleang areas. Although that company did not provide the data including assays to the KP owner PT Fino Bersaudara, reliable reports indicated that the apparent widths of the vein zones are <2 to 17 meters. This is very promising but requires confirmation.

Technical information in the Company news releases has been reviewed and approved by Ciceron “Jun” Angeles (MSc. FAusIMM, CPGeo) the Company’s Technical Director. He is qualified as a Competent Person under the Code for the Reporting Mineral Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2004 (“The Reporting Code”) prepared by the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

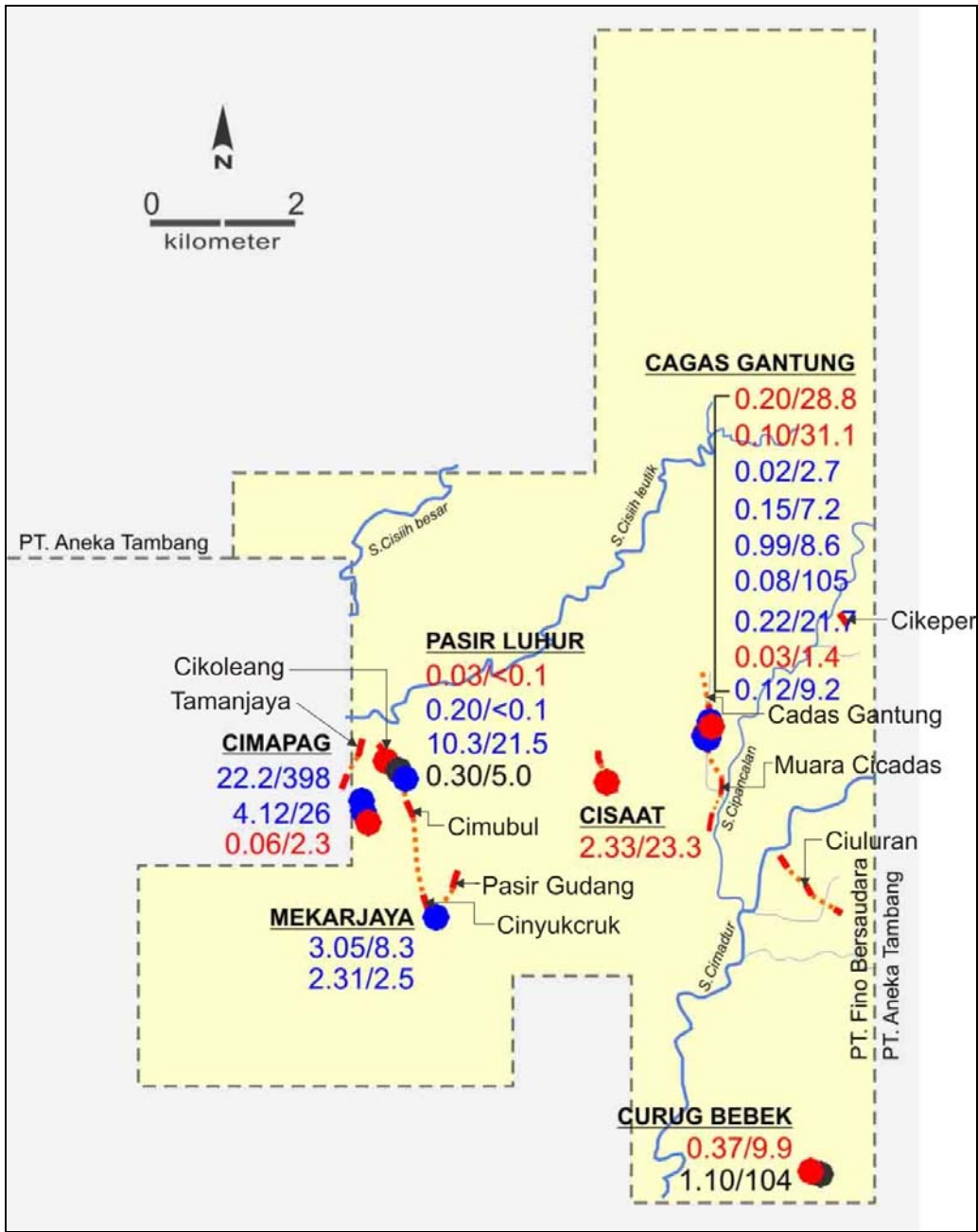
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Previous sampling at Cikoleang with the various veins identified. The first number is gold assay, the second number is silver assay, both in grammes per tonne (g/t). Red dots are chip samples, blue dots are grab samples, black dots are float samples.