

KINROSS

30 YEARS STRONG



Kinross Gold

2022 CLIMATE REPORT



The 2022 Climate Report is the third released by Kinross, in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This report can be viewed as a supplementary report to the Sustainability and ESG Report and Annual Report for the 2022 reporting period.

This report is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the CDP – Climate submission for 2022.



OUR CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

- ✓ Incorporate energy-efficient and renewable projects into operations and development projects
- ✓ Foster partnerships with equipment manufacturers and energy suppliers to reduce GHG emissions and energy use
- ✓ Embed climate change considerations into business strategy
- ✓ Maintain robust governance and transparent reporting
- ✓ Enhance business resiliency

Contents

- 4 CEO Message to Stakeholders
- 6 Kinross' Climate Change Strategy
- 9 Our Roadmap to Targets
- 13 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
- 17 Physical Climate Risk
- 20 Climate-Related Scenario Analysis for Kinross
- 26 Climate Policy and Industry Associations
- 28 About this Climate Report
- 29 Appendix: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Data
- 35 Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information
- 36 Corporate Information



Kinross’ ESG vision is to be a partner of choice with all of our stakeholders – our employees, communities and Indigenous Peoples, suppliers, governments and shareholders. Together with our commitment to sustainability and responsible mining, we embrace a values-based approach to ensure that our environmental, social and governance considerations are a core part of our culture, strategy and plans for future growth.

Kinross is a senior gold mining company with strong and consistent operating results driven by a high performance culture. With a balanced portfolio of mines and projects, our focus is on delivering value based on the core principles of operational excellence, financial discipline and responsible mining.

All figures are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. Throughout this report, figures may not always total due to rounding.

TSX: K
Toronto Stock Exchange

NYSE: KGC
New York Stock Exchange

SET CLIMATE TARGETS

► **30%** reduction

in intensity of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions **by 2030**, and to achieve **net-zero GHG emissions by 2050**.

ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

► **63%**

of electricity (grid and self-generation) consumed in 2022 was from renewable sources.

INVESTING IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

► **34 MW**

solar power plant at Tasiast is expected to be completed in 2023 and reduce GHG emissions by ~530 Kt over the life of mine.

OUR CORE VALUES

Putting people first

Outstanding corporate citizenship

High performance culture

Rigorous financial discipline

2022

EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE
6,397

PRODUCTION
1.96 million Au eq. oz.

REVENUE
\$3.5 billion



CEO Message to Stakeholders



J. Paul Rollinson
President and Chief Executive Officer

Our Company is guided by our core values and our commitment to prioritizing Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG), which we recently adjusted to approach ESG through a holistic lens that is designed to build on our successful track record.

Refocused ESG Strategy

To continue our success in increasingly complex operating and business environments, we believe all our stakeholders including shareholders, employees, local communities and governments desire social value and purpose that extends beyond profitability and our balance sheet. In an effort to enhance the delivery of

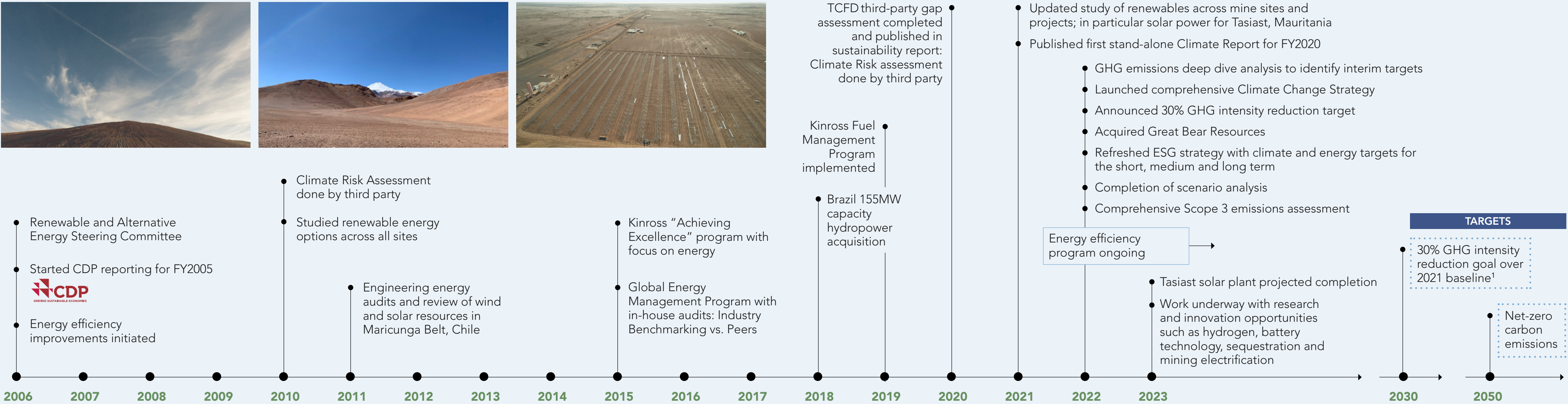
tangible ESG results to our stakeholders, we recently refocused our ESG strategy under three key pillars of sustainability:

- Workforce and Community;
- Natural Capital and,
- Climate and Energy.

These three pillars will focus our actions as we work to deliver lasting benefits to all stakeholders.

Each pillar is a priority focus for Kinross with aspirational goals, coupled with short- and long-term interim targets over the next five to ten years. Together, they create a comprehensive roadmap for ESG management. Following the roll out, I am pleased with the positive feedback we have received from our employees and external stakeholders across all our operations and projects on this new approach.

Figure 1
TIMELINE OF KINROSS' CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES



1. The 2021 GHG intensity baseline has been adjusted to remove GHG emissions and Au eq. oz. produced from discontinued operations following the divestiture of Kinross' Russian operations and the Chirano mine in 2022.



Translating ESG Strategy into Climate Change Action

We continue to take important steps to address climate change through renewable energy projects, power purchase agreements, electric autonomous haulage partnerships, and energy-efficient opportunities across our sites. For example, the Tasiast solar project is currently under construction and, once completed, will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, contributing to our overall Company GHG reduction targets. Other notable progress we made in 2022 included:

- We completed our Scenario Analysis, which underpins our risk management strategy and processes, and we improved our understanding of scope 3 emissions for all categories;
- We continued to execute our Climate Change Strategy (released in early 2022), which outlines tangible goals for our Company along with our objective to becoming a net-zero GHG emissions company by 2050;
- We committed to and are working towards the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement and,
- We remained committed to a comprehensive GHG reduction plan. We set an interim intensity reduction target of 30% per ounce produced of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 based on our 2021 baseline of 970 kg of CO₂e per Au eq. oz. produced.



Investing in Renewables

Our Climate Change Strategy is multifaceted and enhancing the resilience of our business to climate change is one of the five key focus areas of the strategy. Growing the role of renewable energy in our overall energy portfolio is integral to our strategy, as renewable energy sources contributed 22% to the total energy we consumed in 2022.

The Tasiast solar plant is a key component of the Climate Change Strategy. At a capital cost of \$55 million, we expect the Tasiast plant to provide annualized fuel savings of 17 million litres of heavy oil, with a payback of less than five years. This translates into an 18% reduction of GHG emissions from the power plant over life of mine. Annualized GHG emissions reductions are estimated at 50 kilotonnes CO₂e and 22.5% of Tasiast's energy generation will be from renewables.

Approximately, 90% of our emissions come from the power grids we rely on and the fleets we deploy in our operations. We continue to work with local energy providers for low-carbon options such as the power purchase agreement for 100% renewable power in place at our La Coipa mine in Chile. As to our fleets, we are in discussions with the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to explore conversions to Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) as the technology develops.

Robust Climate Change and GHG Emission Disclosure and Transparency

Kinross has a long history of transparency on climate-related disclosure and GHG emission reporting, including making Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) disclosure since 2005 and the Global Reporting Initiative since 2007. We began reporting in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2020. See Figure 1.

In maintaining our values and commitment to responsible mining, we will continue building on our position as one of the lowest GHG emitters among our peers to make a tangible contribution toward mitigating climate change. I invite you to read this report and learn more about the progress we have made to tackle this critical global issue.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Rollinson
President and Chief
Executive Officer

The Tasiast solar plant is on track for completion in late 2023 and will provide 34MW in renewable energy to the site.




Kinross’ Climate Change Strategy

Our Climate Change Strategy is in line with Kinross’ values and commitment to responsible mining, as well as the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement, and builds on our strong record of governance, strategy and performance in this area. Our objective is to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions intensity per ounce produced by 30% by 2030 over our 2021 baseline and achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.

OUR CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

- ✓ Incorporate energy-efficient and renewable projects into operations and development projects
- ✓ Foster partnerships with equipment manufacturers and energy suppliers to reduce GHG emissions and energy use
- ✓ Embed climate change considerations into business strategy
- ✓ Maintain robust governance and transparent reporting
- ✓ Enhance business resiliency

We advanced our Climate Change Strategy in 2022, structured on five key pillars.



PILLAR 1

Incorporating energy-efficient and renewable energy projects into operations and development projects

Globally, energy efficiency initiatives are integral to our culture of continuous improvement and innovation across our mine sites. For our development projects, energy efficiency initiatives are integrated into the design process to ensure low-carbon emissions are considered at the outset. Over the past decade, the Company has made significant progress in improving the energy efficiency of its operations, implementing site-specific projects, which have **saved approximately 30,000 tonnes of GHG emissions annually**, including the purchase of hydroelectric power plants in Brazil.

We implemented 11 energy efficiency projects across the Company in 2022, resulting in annualized GHG emissions reductions of approximately 19 ktonnes CO₂e and energy savings of approximately 265,000 GJ/year. Overall, the offset resulting from these energy efficiency projects represents approximately 1% of Kinross’ GHG emissions and \$7.3 million in savings for 2022.

Year after year, Kinross continues to assess and implement energy efficiency projects which are not only positive business decisions, but also reduce our energy use and carbon footprint. Most of these initiatives are generated, assessed and

executed by our site teams as part of normal operations. In addition, we undertake strategic energy projects.

Notable developments include:

- Fort Knox continues to improve the energy intensity of its mill by using autogenous grinding (AG), which optimizes energy efficiency versus throughput, along with other improvements throughout the mill.
- At Tasiast, energy intensity improved year-over-year by 35% to 726 MJ/tonne of ore processed from 1,130 MJ/tonne processed, a significant improvement due to a 75% increase in tonnes of ore processed.
- Globally, Kinross mine sites implement energy efficiency initiatives regularly as part of our culture of continuous improvement and innovation. At Round Mountain, for example, we completed a strategic optimization project, recommissioning an electric shovel to reduce the use of a diesel-fuelled loader. The project was completed in September 2022. In the fourth quarter, the mine saved over 60,000 litres of diesel fuel, and a reduction of 162 tCO₂e, due to using the electric shovel in place of the diesel loader. The project is anticipated to achieve monetary savings of approximately \$7 million over four years.



Other energy efficiency projects are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: 2022 Energy Efficiency Projects

Site	Energy Efficiency Initiatives and Projects Description
Paracatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hauling fleet optimization project led to using the existing fleet to produce the required hauling capacity in the mine plan, removing two scheduled purchases of haul trucks from the mine-plan.• Replacement of two loaders with an electric shovel.
Tasiast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy efficiency savings and fuel savings were obtained when running powerhouse two at better efficiencies.• Haul routes were shortened reducing the number of trips required.• A QA/QC program led to a reduction in the number of blast drill holes that needed to be redrilled.
Round Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electric shovel was rebuilt displacing a loader.
Fort Knox	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Haul routes were re-designed and optimized to be shorter to the Victoria Creek waste pads.
Bald Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relocation of fuel skid close to the hauling path of trucks to minimize travel time to the fuel skid.

**PILLAR 2****Partnering with equipment manufacturers, energy suppliers, and innovation organizations to reduce GHG emissions and energy use**

- As approximately 90% of Kinross' current Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are from mine fleets and power generation, a significant part of our GHG reduction strategy involves strategic partnerships with equipment manufacturers and energy suppliers. Initiatives underway include:
 - An agreement with Komatsu to take an active role in the Zero Emission Haulage Solution, which will target the development of zero-emission haul trucks. Kinross is providing team members, application data, fleet performance requirements and the joint analysis necessary for assisting in product development and evaluation throughout the journey to a net-zero large-scale mining vehicle.
 - Supporting research since 2018 through an industry consortium with the Canadian Mining Innovation Council (CMIC) to develop a Conjugate Anvil Hammer Mill (CAHM) and MonoRoll, a new crushing and grinding system that could radically reduce energy use in comminution circuits. The project is currently in pilot scale testing, after which mine site testing will occur.
 - Work is underway with research and innovation opportunities such as hydrogen power, battery technology, and carbon sequestration and mining electrification.
- We are working with local energy suppliers to reduce emissions from our power supply. For example, we continue to engage with the Golden Valley Electric Association, our utility for the Fort Knox mine, on strategic options to reduce GHG emissions. Grid power for Fort Knox has the highest emissions factor (tCO₂/MWh of energy produced) of all our sites, hence the strategic importance of lower-carbon energy options for this location in our climate change strategy. At other sites, we are investigating opportunities to further increase our renewable power mix.
- We continue to engage with vendors on their technology research, development and deployment.

**PILLAR 3****Embedding climate change considerations into strategic business decisions**

We maintained our focus on climate change as a key component of Kinross' overall business strategy, project development plans, mine life planning, operational decisions, and financial analysis. For example, the Company:

- Acquired two hydroelectric power plants in Brazil with 155 MW rated capacity in 2018, increasing renewable energy use at Paracatu.
- Increased the percentage of electricity consumption from renewable sources (from power grids and on-site generation) to 63% in 2022 from 52% in 2021. Paracatu is our largest consumer of electricity and accounts for 87% of Kinross' total electricity consumption from renewable sources.
- Incorporated ESG considerations into our mergers and acquisitions strategy, including pursuing opportunities in jurisdictions with low-carbon intensity power generation, such as Kinross' 2022 acquisition of Great Bear Resources and its gold project in Red Lake, Ontario. Kinross is evaluating the incorporation of energy efficient systems and greenhouse gas reduction initiatives into the project base case.



Kinross' Great Bear project is located in Ontario which has a low-carbon emission power grid.

- Continued to include a shadow price for carbon in our financial analysis and decision-making processes, for both Well Below 2°C (US\$50) and Below 1.5°C (US\$100) warming scenarios, for major initiatives to reduce GHG emissions, and to place strategic focus on low-carbon investments. This is reflected in our Financial Risk Management Committee's guidance for forward curves on consumable and metal price forecasts and foreign exchange rate assumption and is now integrated into our Strategic Business Planning process. The price on carbon is reviewed at regular intervals and set by the Financial Risk Management Committee. Sites and major projects across Kinross are also responsible for integrating a shadow carbon cost in all strategic business updates and internal presentations.



PILLAR 4 Maintaining robust governance and transparent reporting

Our sustainability governance and reporting are integral to our climate strategy, as we:

- Launched the updated ESG strategy in 2022, with an updated vision and long, medium and short-term targets for Climate and Energy.
- Improved our Scope 3 methodology and emissions reporting across our supply chain. We have expanded our reporting boundary across a range of categories such as purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, as well as corporate business travel and site-level employee commuting.
- Continued our long history of disclosure on energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks, dating back to Kinross' first submission to the CDP for FY2005.
- Reported in alignment with the recommendations of the TCFD, with publication of a stand-alone Climate Report for the third consecutive year.
- Maintained our sustainability governance through our ESG Executive Committee, reporting to our Senior Leadership Team monthly and to the Kinross Board of Directors quarterly.
- Enhanced the ESG objective in 2022 as part of our executive compensation short-term incentive plan with the addition of a new ESG initiatives metric, and increased the weighting to 25% from 20%, comprised of the Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CPRM) (20%) and ESG initiatives (5%). In 2022, the ESG initiatives metric was linked to ESG strategy and diversity and in 2023 includes specific climate action goals (Figure 2).



PILLAR 5 Enhancing the business' resiliency to climate change

Kinross utilizes a dynamic risk management system that encompasses:

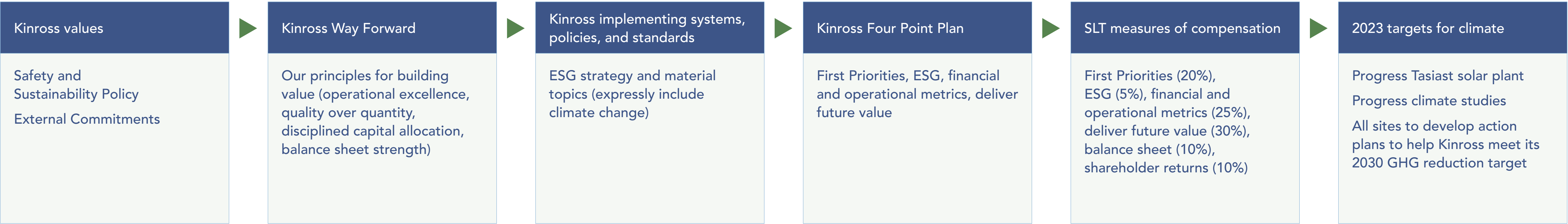
- Incorporating identified climate risks into multi-disciplinary risk management systems at all Kinross sites and our enterprise- wide risk management system. For more information on our approach to risk, see our [Management Approach, Enterprise Risk Management](#).
- Climate scenario analysis, completed in 2022, using a range of plausible future states to analyze business resilience, and consider how to incorporate this process into decision-making for the future.

This review of our strategic climate framework outlines our progress on the path to being a net-zero GHG emissions company by 2050. For more insight into our targets and baseline, read [Our Roadmap to Targets](#).



La Coipa uses electrical power from 100% renewable sources.

Figure 2
INTEGRATING OUR COMMITMENT TO CARBON REDUCTION





Our Roadmap to Targets

We continued following the roadmap designed in 2021, to reduce emissions in order to advance our commitment to being a net-zero GHG emissions company by 2050 and progressing toward our interim GHG target of a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity per gold equivalent ounce produced by 2030 against the baseline year of 2021.

2022 was a pivotal year for the advancement of Kinross’ efforts to address climate change. We developed a foundational climate change strategy and GHG reduction action plan aligned with our commitment to meet the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. With the launch of our updated ESG strategy this past year, we have further embedded our commitment to climate and energy as an ESG Priority Focus area for Kinross, of critical importance to our business and to our stakeholders. We have short-term, medium-term and long-term goals in place to guide our day-to-day work (Figure 3).

Figure 3
ESG PRIORITY FOCUS: CLIMATE AND ENERGY GOALS

Aspiration/Vision	2023 Goals	Medium-term Goals (2 to 3 years)	2030 Goals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To be a net-zero company by 2050• Work with our equipment and power suppliers to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions• We will work with our communities to provide long-term energy solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disclose Scope 3 emissions in line with accepted international standards• All sites to develop individual action plans to meet our 2030 GHG reduction targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete assessment of resilience of infrastructure, equipment, environmental protection mechanisms, and site closure practices with regard to extreme weather-related events at two sites• Develop a Scope 3 reduction target	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30% reduction in intensity per ounce produced of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions against our 2021 baseline• Increase the percentage of renewable energy in our total energy mix

Construction advanced at the Tasiast solar plant in 2023. When completed there will be 78,000 panels providing 34MW of renewable energy.



2022 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

1,448,827 (tCO₂e)

Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions

740 (kgCO₂e/Au eq. oz.)

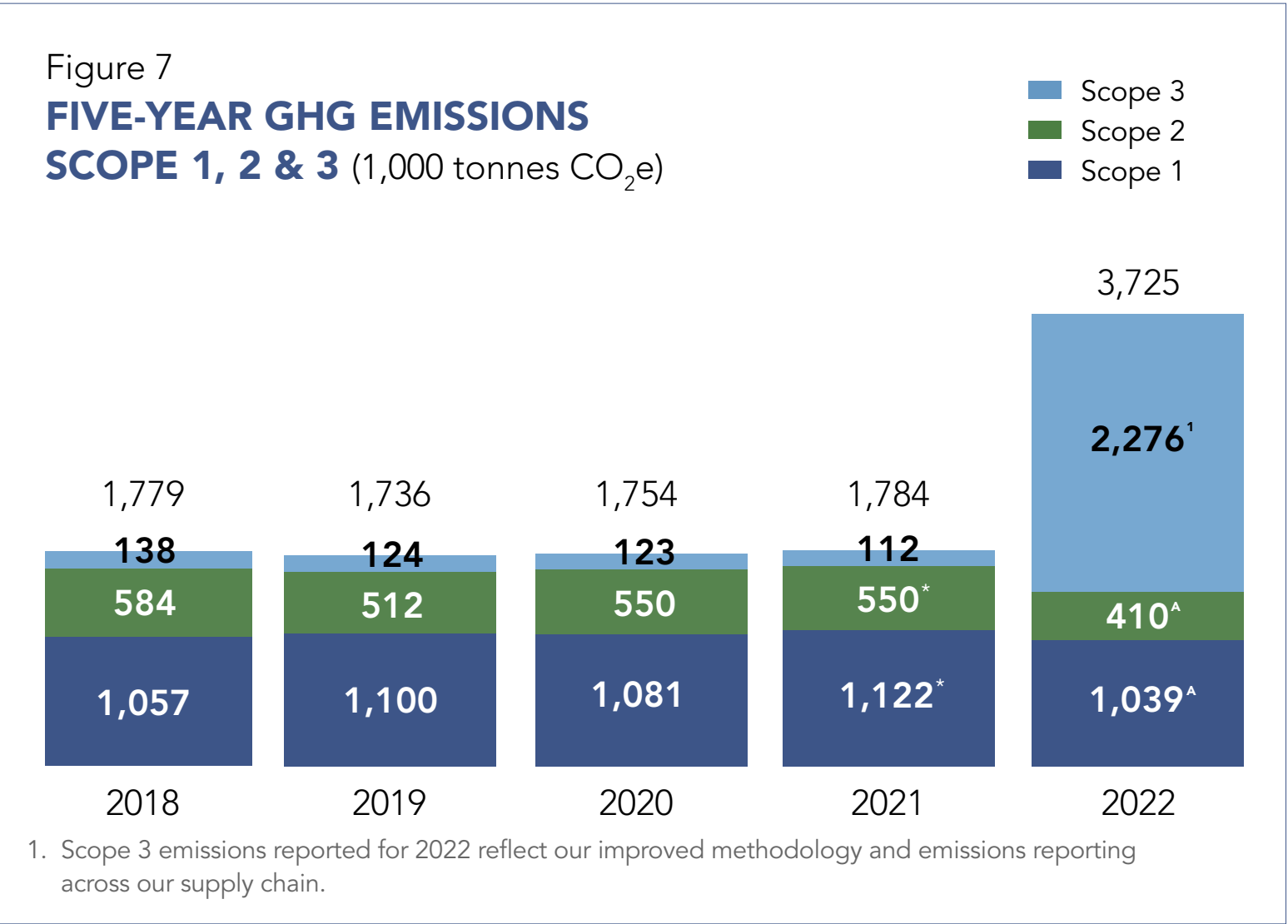
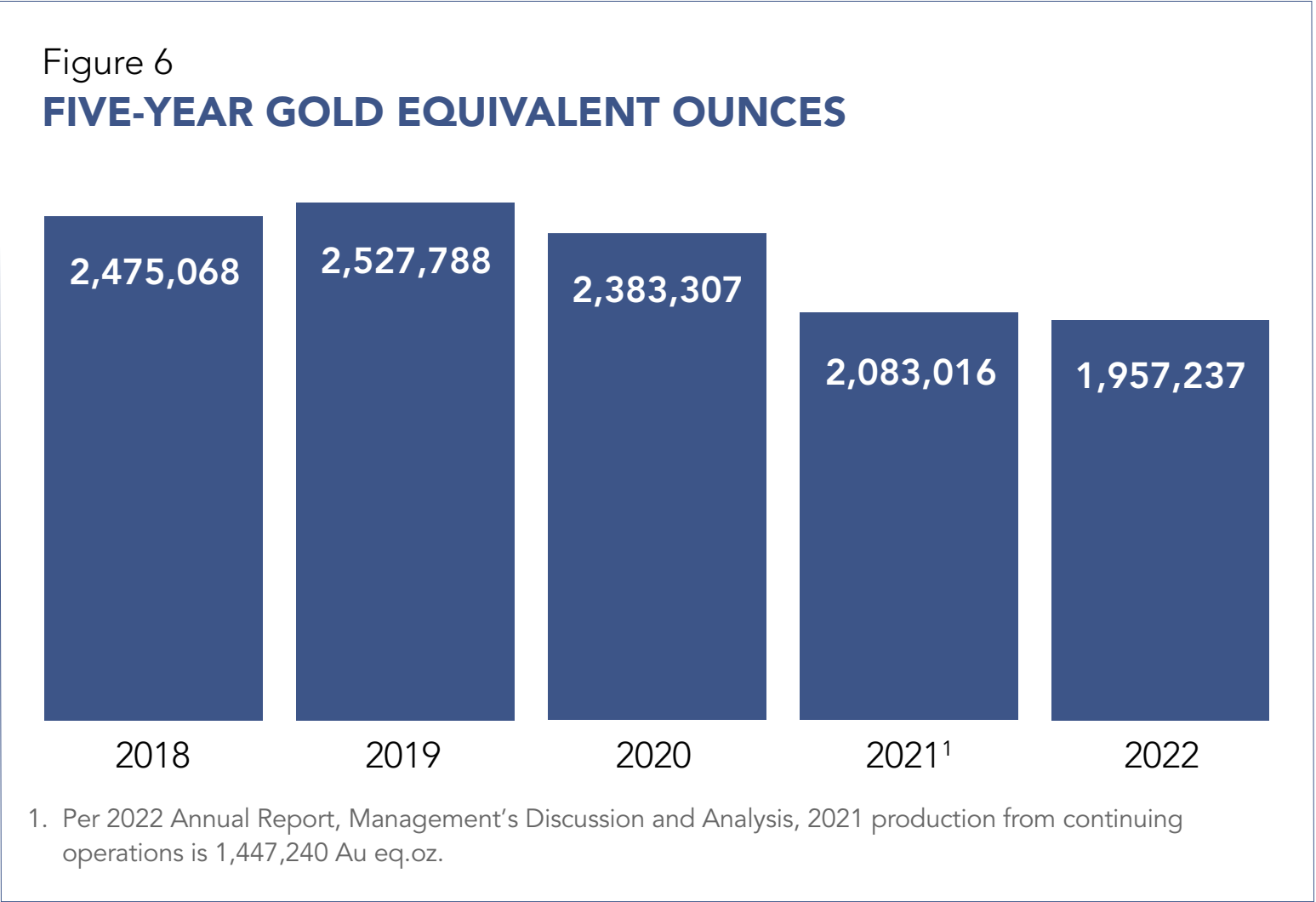
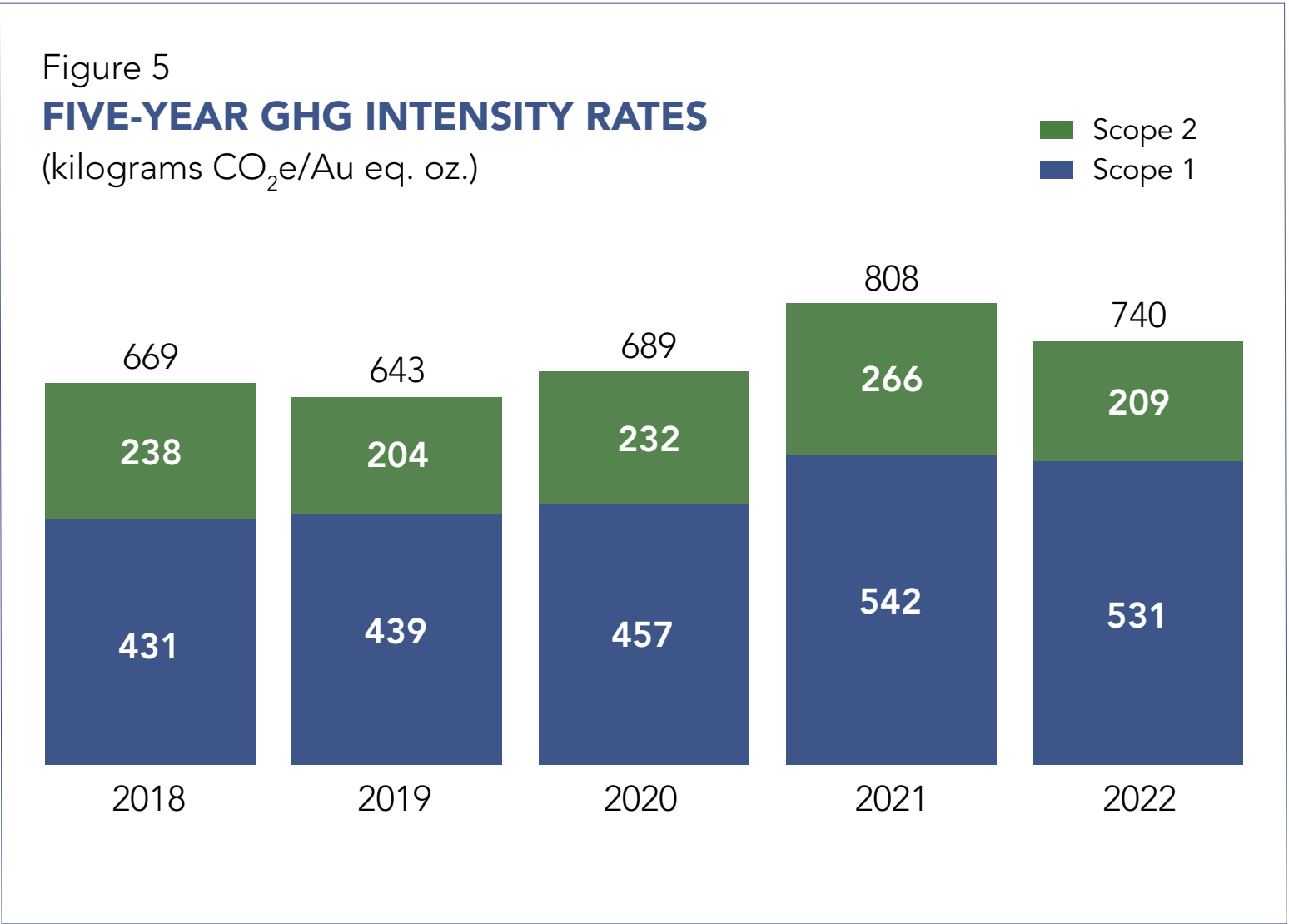
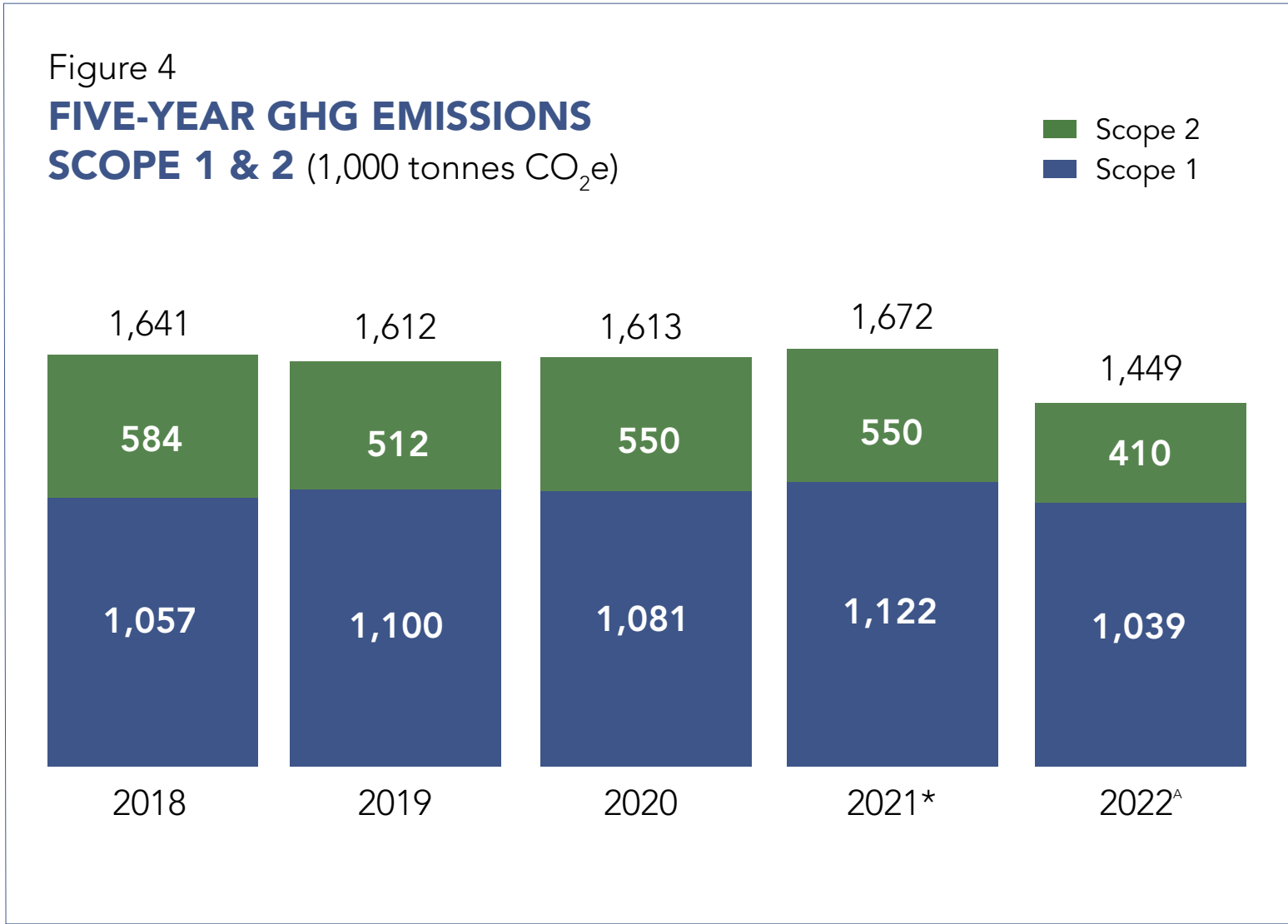
Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Intensity

1.96 million

gold equivalent ounces produced

Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) of 1,448,827 tonnes of CO₂e in 2022 (Figure 4) were slightly higher compared with 1,403,366 tonnes of CO₂e in 2021 from continuing operations due to the addition of La Coipa and higher emissions at Tasiast year-over-year arising from the restart of milling operations at that site, which experienced a temporary shutdown in 2021, and higher Scope 2 emissions at Round Mountain due to an increase in tonnes processed. Total GHG emissions at Paracatu declined by 26% due to significantly lower emission factors which reduced Scope 2 emissions, even though Scope 1 emissions increased due to expected mine plan considerations (mining now taking place in deeper parts of the pit, with longer haul cycles, and harder rocks types).

On a per-ounce basis, GHG intensity declined to 740 kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz. from 970 kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz. from continuing operations, or 808 kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz. from all operations including Ghana and Russia (Figures 5 and 6) in 2021, due to increased gold production (Tasiast full year production was higher in 2022 following the return to normal production after the temporary suspension of milling operations in 2021). Total Scope 3 emissions are higher than previously reported metrics since 2022 is the first year that we have systematically evaluated Scope 3 emissions across all categories (Figure 7). Estimates in prior years did not cover all categories of Scope 3. Total Scope 3 emissions for all Kinross operations, projects and head office were 2,276 ktonnes CO₂e, of which 2,273 ktonnes CO₂e were related to continuing operations.



External assurance obtained on metrics in 2021(*) and 2022 (A). Refer to Kinross' [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#). GHG emissions for 2018 to 2021 include all active operations in each year; 2022 includes just continuing operations (excludes Ghana and Russia). Data may not be comparable.

ADVANCING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

In 2022, Kinross hired a consultant to conduct an analysis of Scope 3 emissions for all categories (upstream and downstream) in alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The results indicated that there are three categories of Scope 3 emissions that are material to Kinross and account for the majority of our Scope 3 emissions, including:

- **Category 1** – Purchased goods and services
- **Category 2** – Capital goods
- **Category 3** – Fuel and energy-related activities that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2

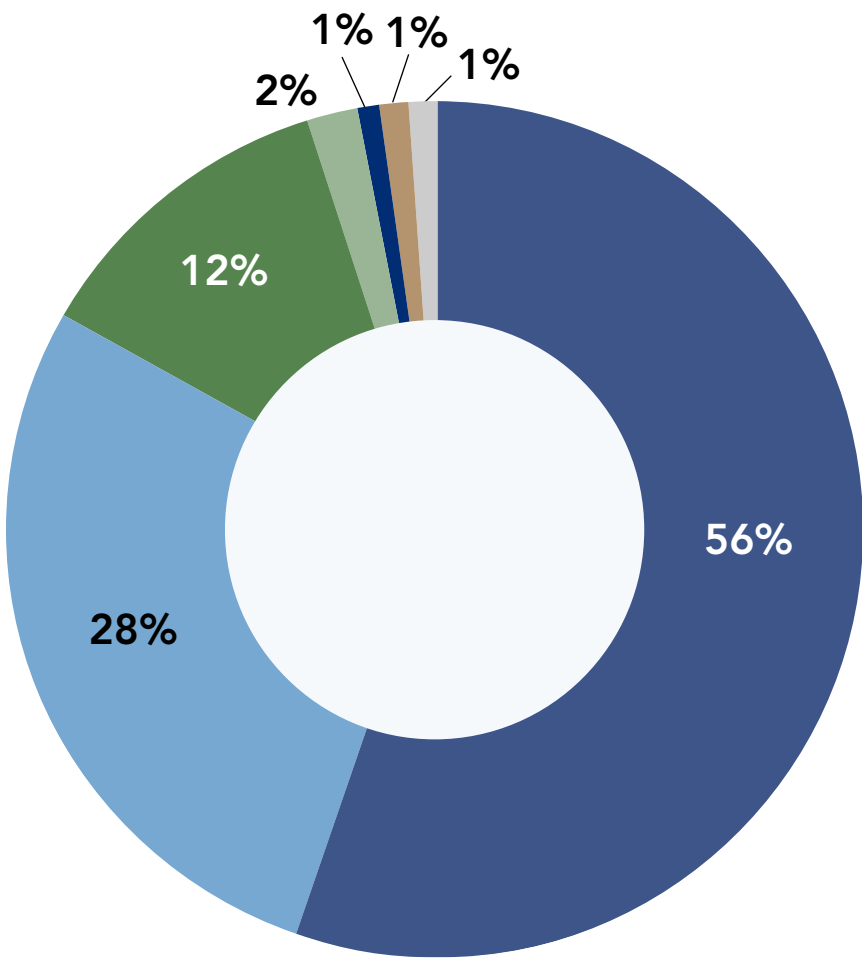
Scope 3 emissions reported for 2022 reflect our improved methodology and emissions reporting across our supply chain. We have expanded our reporting boundary across a range of categories such as purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, as well as corporate business travel and site-level employee commuting (see Appendix). Total Scope 3 emissions were 2,275,987¹ tonnes of CO₂e in 2022, higher than previously reported metrics since this is the first time we have systematically measured Scope 3 emissions across all categories. Scope 3 emissions accounted for approximately 61% of Kinross total emissions profile in 2022. Paracatu was the highest at 573,996 tonnes CO₂e (26% of Scope 3 emissions). Scope 3 emissions across the three categories include 56% for Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), 28% for Category 2 (Capital Goods) and 12% for Category 3 (Fuel and Energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2) (Figure 8).

1. Scope 3 emissions reported here include active and inactive operations and corporate-level emissions.

Figure 8
2022 SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (%)

- Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services (56%)
- Category 2 Capital Goods (28%)
- Category 3 Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (12%)
- Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution (2%)
- Category 5 Waste Generated in Operations (0%)
- Category 6 Business Travel (0%)
- Category 7 Employee Commuting (1%)
- Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets (0%)
- Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution (0%)
- Category 10 Processing of Sold Products (1%)
- Category 11 Use of Sold Products (1%)
- Category 12 End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products (1%)
- Category 13 Downstream Leased Assets (0%)
- Category 14 Franchises (0%)
- Category 15 Investments (1%)

Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.



Material movement from the pit at the Paracatu mine goes from an in-pit crusher via conveyor to the mill, which ran on ~98% Renewable Energy in 2022.



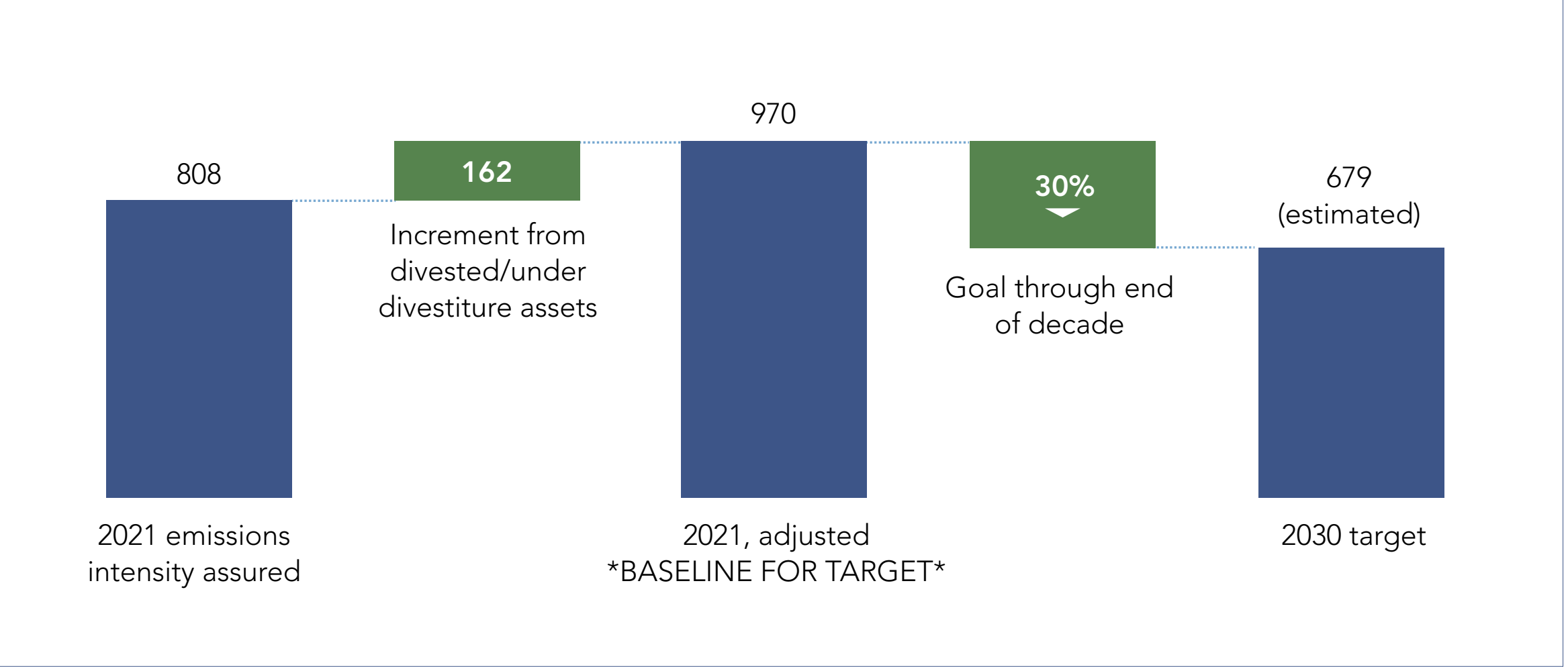
FIVE-YEAR GHG EMISSIONS OUTLOOK

Kinross completed the divestiture of 100% of the Company’s interest in its Russian assets on June 15, 2022 and the divestiture of 100% of its interest in the Chirano mine in Ghana on August 10, 2022. These divestitures changed our production portfolio. Consequently, we have adjusted our 2021 baseline for Kinross’ emissions target to measure our progress year-over-year against our continuing operations (Figure 9). We will regularly present our forecasted GHG emissions to the Kinross Board of Directors together with progress toward meeting our target.

3. See Kinross News Release, [Kinross reports 2022 first-quarter results](#), May 10, 2022.



Figure 9
GHG EMISSIONS OUTLOOK TO 2030 (kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz.)



FUTURE FOCUS

We will maintain our focus on climate change as a key consideration in our business strategy, operations, project development plans, mine planning and financial analysis. In 2023, we are working with our sites to continue to develop targeted action plans on our path to meet our 2030 GHG reduction target. At our Great Bear project, we will continue our collaboration with First Nations, local communities and energy providers to develop an electrification strategy that meets the needs of all stakeholders.

We aim to continually improve our energy efficiency by looking for incremental productivity opportunities, in line with Kinross’ strong culture of continuous improvement. Building upon the work undertaken to improve accounting of our Scope 3 emissions, over the next one to two years our focus will be on identifying a Scope 3 reduction target for Kinross and ongoing collaboration with suppliers to support our goals.

At our operating sites, we are looking at new technologies as a means of emissions reductions. We are also using a shadow price for carbon in the evaluation of major development project opportunities. Informed by the results of our scenario analysis, we will work to embed the Climate Scenarios Screening Tool in our analysis of projects and ongoing operations.



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Kinross is committed to providing a transparent account of our work to address climate change, as well as reporting our progress to align with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This summary table provides an update of Kinross’ work in this area and reflects our assessment of progress to date in our journey to align fully with the TCFD recommendations.

- High alignment with recommendation, additional alignment efforts nearing completion.
- ◐ Moderate to high alignment with recommendation, additional alignment efforts are underway.
- ◑ Moderate alignment with recommendation, additional alignment efforts are underway.
- ◒ Low to moderate alignment with recommendation, progress to increase alignment is beginning.
- Low alignment with recommendation, no effort to align is currently underway.



TABLE 2: Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Summary Table

Aspect	Recommendation	2022	Alignment Description
Governance	Describe the board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	●	Kinross has a strong governance framework regarding climate change. Oversight of this critical area resides with Kinross’ Board of Directors through the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee (CRTC). In keeping with the CRTC’s mandate, updated in 2022, the Committee has primary oversight of the assessment and mitigation of ESG risks, including climate change. The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) of the Board has responsibility for Kinross’ overall risk process. > Read the CRTC Charter and the ARC Charter .
	Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	●	<p>The ESG Executive Committee continues to enhance and broaden management’s role in the governance of ESG. Comprised of the senior leaders responsible for sustainability, government relations and human resources across the Company, the ESG Committee reports to the Senior Leadership Team monthly and provides quarterly updates to the CRTC. As required, the ESG Committee also provides updates to the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee, and the Human Resources and Compensation Committee on progress related to ESG mandates of the respective Board committees.</p> <p>The ESG Executive Committee’s mandate is to lead the development of a holistic ESG strategy, which builds upon our strong ESG record and extends beyond our First Priorities. The Vice-President, ESG Strategy, a role centred exclusively on ESG strategy, is sharply focused on climate-related strategy and reports directly to the Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, a member of Kinross’ Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and the SLT representative on the ESG Committee. Kinross’ cross-functional ESG Steering Committee also supports the development of ESG and climate strategy by contributing specific perspectives relating to their function and areas of expertise (Figure 10).</p>

Figure 10
CLIMATE-RELATED ESG GOVERNANCE



Aspect	Recommendation	2022	Alignment Description
Strategy	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	<div></div>	<p>Kinross has a dynamic risk management strategy and system in place that includes incorporating identified climate risks into multi-disciplinary risk management systems at all Kinross sites and in our enterprise-wide risk management system. In 2022, we completed a climate change scenario analysis in line with the TCFD guidance, covering four scenarios (high and low climate change effects, “orderly” and “disorderly” development context). This process included consultations with 30 internal representatives, and produced a practical decisional tool (the Climate Scenarios Screening Tool (CSST) to assess risk mitigating actions and function as an internal analysis mechanism for climate analysis across Kinross. The questions within the CSST serve as a benchmark for climate considerations both at the corporate and site levels.</p> <p>Overall, a broad range of risk types are assessed in our climate-related risk assessments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current regulation – compliance with all regulatory, legal and reporting requirements is paramount in all jurisdictions where Kinross operates. Regulatory risks are considered within our enterprise-wide risk assessment. All Kinross jurisdictions have local legal counsel, supported by Corporate, which work with site teams to ensure compliance with law and understanding of risk. • Emerging regulation – includes risks driven by changes in regulation, such as emissions reduction mandates, and caps or taxation that would potentially increase the cost of production. Additional regulatory risks include international agreements, and at the national level where we have operations, in the form of carbon taxes, cap and trade schemes, fuel/energy taxes and regulations, and general environmental regulations. We have government relations and legal teams in all our operating jurisdictions that monitor existing and emerging regulation to ensure that our business units are informed and able to comply with or prepare for new regulation. • Technology – evaluated on a site-specific basis with a continuing focus on the risk posed by older, higher-emission technologies versus the opportunities presented by new and future technologies. These are considered within the context of financial, operational and strategic impacts. • Reputational – managing reputational risk is critical to Kinross. Our approach is focused on robust governance, strong social performance, and consistent operational excellence as the keys to earning and maintaining a strong reputation. • Acute physical – our operating sites and development projects consider and prepare for the impact of extreme weather events such as forest fires, floods, drought, and extreme heat or cold. • Chronic physical – projected impacts of climate change on weather conditions for our operating sites and projects have been identified and outlined below.
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	<div></div>	<p>Kinross has a well-developed and systematic annual business planning process, centred around the Strategic Business Plan, which concludes in October following Strategic Updates held mid-year. Every site considers the risks and opportunities in its site risk register during the strategic planning process, including those related to climate.</p> <p>In early 2021, the Company completed a site-by-site analysis of historic and projected GHG emissions, including projects, providing sites with a quantitative framework against which to analyze the emissions impacts of business plans. See Our Roadmap to Targets.</p>
	Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	<div></div>	<p>We continue to take steps to improve the resilience of our operations to address climate-related physical risks, notably in the area of water. Kinross’ overall water consumption is significantly influenced by Paracatu, which represented 69% of our total water consumed in 2022. As a result, we are managing our water risk at Paracatu through a range of actions designed to minimize the volume of surface water used, while offsetting all or most of the surface water that is withdrawn. To learn more about steps taken to mitigate risk, see Kinross’ Water Footprint and the Role of Paracatu.</p> <p>In 2022, we undertook a climate-related scenario analysis based on a range of plausible future states. The results will broaden our understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and potential impacts on our business. Results from this work will be factored into our business planning process.</p>

Aspect	Recommendation	2022	Alignment Description
Risk Management	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.		<p>Climate-related risks are incorporated into multi disciplinary enterprise risk management systems at all Kinross sites. See Management Approach, Enterprise Risk Management.</p> <p>Kinross’ Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program is a cornerstone of risk oversight and management at Kinross and is designed to enhance risk-informed decision-making across all management levels, covering operations, projects, and corporate functions. Kinross uses a custom/hybrid approach to manage its risks, which involves following the universally accepted risk management process: We consider short, medium and long-term risks to our business and operations, risks to our communities, as well as risks to stakeholders (environmental, social, and governance risks). Risks are identified under a broad range of categories to ensure comprehensiveness of our risk management program, including: environment and climate change, permitting and regulatory compliance, communities, tailings management, and water management.</p> <p>Each operating site, corporate function and capital project undertakes a process of identifying, assessing, and addressing risks that could affect the achievement of its business objectives and/or could impose a risk to others (for example, external stakeholders such as local communities).</p> <p>Each operating site updates its key risks and mitigation activities at least quarterly, which are reviewed and approved by Site Management and are discussed and reviewed quarterly. Corporate functions (i.e., External Relations, Finance, Human Resources, Information Technology, Legal, Operational Strategy, Security, Treasury, etc.) update their risk registers on a periodic basis. All significant capital projects maintain project-specific risk registers.</p> <p>“Risk Champions” at each site work with different functions, building awareness of the importance of comprehensive risk identification and assessment, and working with Corporate to escalate risks as relevant.</p> <p>The approved Site Risk Registers are then submitted to the Corporate ERM team for consolidation and are used as an input to the quarterly Key Risk Reporting to the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Company also maintains an enterprise-wide perspective on risk through a process of consolidating and aligning the various views of risk across the organization. Consolidated risk identification takes a wider view of risk than individual site/corporate function/capital project assessments and takes account of risk impact from a global company-wide perspective.</p> <p>Kinross’ consolidated key risks, as well as any emerging risks, are reviewed and validated by the Executive Risk Management Committee (comprised of senior management leading the corporate functions and Corporate ERM) on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Corporate ERM provides a summary of the consolidated key risks for review and discussion with the SLT. Kinross’ key risks are presented to the Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) of the Board of Directors quarterly. The ARC also reviews the effectiveness of the ERM program.</p> <p>In addition, other Board committees including the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee (CRTC) review Kinross’ Key Risk Profile quarterly.</p> <p>A summary of Kinross’ key risks is also provided to the full Board of Directors via the Chief Financial Officer’s (CFO) quarterly report as well as through the update from the Chair of the ARC.</p> <p>The Kinross Internal Audit Group, through independent support, provides assurance to the ARC on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organization’s management of risk by monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the organization’s risk management processes and mitigation activities.</p> <p>Our ERM program is led by the Vice-President, Internal Audit & Enterprise Risk Management, who reports functionally to the Chair of the ARC and administratively to the CFO. To help ensure effective risk oversight, Internal Audit is structurally independent of Kinross’ operating and business units. Each one of Kinross’ key risks is owned by a member of the SLT.</p> <p>Board oversight resides at both the ARC and the CRTC, which together support the Board’s oversight and ongoing risk assessment and disclosure of current and emerging risks. The CRTC has primary oversight of risks pertaining to operational, environmental and social matters and receives input from the ARC on risks and materiality. Specific climate-related risk details are discussed in Table 3 and throughout our annual CDP Climate response.</p>
	Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks.		<p>Climate change risks, including policy/regulation and physical risks, are identified and managed through Kinross’ ERM and then managed by their respective risk owners. Corporately, climate change risk resides with the Vice-President, ESG Strategy. Climate change risks are managed operationally at the site level.</p>

Aspect	Recommendation	2022	Alignment Description
	Describe the organization’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	●	All Kinross sites have a risk register that is updated quarterly and consolidated upwards to the CRTC. In 2021, supported by a leading international consultancy, we updated our analysis of the climate risks facing our operating mines. This review process included site surveys of current climate-related risks, review of initial findings, accounting for climate change and prioritization of risks, and identification of next steps. Additional details are located within the annual CDP Climate response , 2021 Sustainability Report , and the 2022 Sustainability and ESG Report , and Annual Information Form (for the year ended December 31, 2022). Our Climate Scenario Analysis builds on our prior climate risk analysis, producing a tool by which ongoing assessment of risk can be conducted.
Metrics & Targets	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	●	<p>Kinross tracks and reports on a wide range of ESG metrics (see 2022 Sustainability and ESG Report and 2022 Data Tables), many of which may reflect and inform climate-related risk and opportunity. Most important among these are climate-related metrics including energy intensity, energy consumption, absolute GHG emissions and emissions intensity. Health and Safety and Environment metrics inform physical risks while community and media monitoring metrics inform social license and reputational risk.</p> <p>Our life-of-mine projections of GHG emissions for all operating mines and projects are used as a benchmark for assessment of risk and to help guide our climate strategy. A shadow carbon price is applied where applicable on strategic energy-related and major project evaluations.</p> <p>Our short-term incentives program provides monetary incentives for achieving our goals and is determined through our Four Point Plan scorecard, which applies to all employees and SLT Measures for the Kinross Senior Leadership Team (SLT). Our First Priorities objective focuses on achieving annual ESG targets in safety, environmental performance, and community relations. Beginning in 2022, we increased the weighting of the ESG objective in the SLT Measures to 25% from 20%, comprised of the Corporate Responsibility Performance Metric (CRPM (20%) and ESG initiatives (5%). The CRPM is a part of one of five measures Kinross uses to evaluate Company performance in the short-term incentive plan for the SLT and incorporates leading and lagging measures for health and safety, environment and community relations, each of which determines about one third of the total metric. As of 2023, we have amended our First Priorities in several areas to better reflect the maturity of ESG management systems and performance at Kinross. Among the most significant changes to First Priorities, a new ESG category, “ESG Initiatives”, has been added to the Four Point Plan as well and assigned a 2% weighting to drive progress across the business, including on topics such as renewable energy and GHG reductions and initiatives to foster diversity, equity and inclusion. The overall weighting of First Priorities in the Four Point Plan remains at 25%.</p>
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	●	<p>Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions are disclosed annually, calculated using the GHG protocol, which allows for trend analysis. GHG and energy data for 2022 has received independent limited assurance. Kinross reported total GHG emissions (see Figure 7) in 2022 of:</p> <p>Scope 1: 1,038,791 tonnes of CO₂e</p> <p>Scope 2: 410,038 tonnes of CO₂e</p> <p>Scope 3: 2,275,987 tonnes of CO₂e</p> <p>In 2022, our GHG intensity rate was 740 kg CO₂e/Au eq. oz. produced (see Figure 5).</p> <p>For detail, see Appendix: 2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Data and read our most recent 2022 Sustainability and ESG Report.</p>
	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities against targets.	●	Kinross is committed to achieve a company-wide goal of net zero GHG emissions by 2050. We have delivered on our commitment to develop intensity targets through to 2030 and have set a target to achieve a 30% reduction in intensity per ounce produced of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 against the pro forma 2021 baseline year of 970 kg CO ₂ e/Au eq. oz. Our climate change strategy outlines the tangible action items needed to reach these goals. To understand the analysis informing our targets, read Our Roadmap to Targets .



Physical Climate Risk

Kinross maintains a sharp focus on physical climate risk, considering workforce, infrastructure, ore processing, operations and host communities. In 2020, we did a thorough site-by-site assessment with the support of an external expert consultant. For Kinross, risks related to water and climate were assessed as being most important, given the nature of our business and the location of our operations (Table 3).

Extreme weather events such as those experienced in Chile’s Atacama region in 2015 damaged power lines and the roads where our Maricunga and La Coipa mines are located, as well as the Lobo-Marte project.

Water deficits and/or Excesses

Water deficits have caused impacts, even at sites where intense rainfall is common. For example, at Paracatu there have been production curtailments in the past due to prolonged dry periods causing reduced water supply. This risk is likely to be exacerbated by Climate Change in the future. Precipitation projections vary across sites, with a tendency for relatively wet regions and wet times of the year to become wetter, and dry regions and dry times of the year to become drier. Most sites indicate a tendency toward increases in the intensity of extreme precipitation events, with implications for flooding, which can impact operations as well as the supply chain.

Rising temperatures

A warming trend is expected across all sites, which is likely to produce increases in minimum and maximum daily temperatures. The largest increases in the number of days above 35°C are projected for our Tasiast and Round Mountain sites. Changes in other climatic parameters are also expected, including permafrost melting in Alaska and changes in wind speeds across sites.

As part of the risk analysis, sub-categories of risks were also identified, including community and workforce impacts. Enhancing and maintaining community relationships could become more difficult in communities where climate change threatens to exacerbate existing risks, including the potential for increased competition for water and food insecurity. Climate change could also present greater challenges to Kinross’ workforce in those locations where high temperatures and related impacts are already being felt.

Transitional climate risks

Across our sites, transition risk is perceived to be moderate, in particular regarding the price of, or access to, coal, oil, and gas. This could compound physical climate risks to Kinross’ energy supplies.

These risks are being incorporated into Kinross’ multi-disciplinary risk management systems at all of our sites and managed as part of our enterprise-wide risk management system (ERM).

At the site level, some opportunities related to climate change may exist for Kinross, including reduction of on-site heating costs in winter, or increased availability of water. In addition, external opportunities may arise through stakeholder engagement to increase resilience against the effects of climate change.

At a macro level, gold has a role to play as an industrial material, which may help facilitate the transition to a low-carbon future and provide new markets for gold. As noted by the World Gold Council, gold has considerable potential in a range of applications that can contribute to reducing GHG emissions. This includes possible applications such as “gold catalysts to help convert CO₂ into useful fuels; using gold nanoparticles that enhance hydrogen fuel cell performance; and using gold to improve photovoltaics in solar panels, thereby creating more energy.” As a senior gold producer, Kinross will continue to support the efforts of the World Gold Council and our peers in the sector to identify innovations and opportunities for gold applications in supporting a low-carbon economy.



TABLE 3: Kinross Physical Climate Risk Overview

Primary climate-related risk driver	Operational risks	Time horizon	Likelihood	Impact magnitude	Company response / Financial impacts
Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns	While several of our sites expect increases in the intensity of precipitation events, our La Coipa site shows the strongest tendency toward a decrease in annual average precipitation and the Paracatu site indicates the largest projected increase in annual consecutive dry days.	Short-to medium-term, depending on site	More likely than not	Low to high, depending on site	Adaptation to the impacts of changing weather patterns requires investment in water treatment systems (e.g., managing excess water), cooling equipment (e.g., for employee health and safety during extreme heat days) and design changes for site infrastructure or access roads and power lines. Financial impact will vary in scale depending on the adaptation measure.
	At Fort Knox, our northernmost location, climate models consistently project an increase in annual average precipitation and very heavy precipitation days in the future.	Short-term	More likely than not	Medium	An investment of \$12 million was made to increase water treatment capacity and manage excess water accumulated at sites in the tailings pond, as well as from pit dewatering. This investment was successful in reducing water inventory. In 2022, 5.8 million cubic metres of water were treated with reverse osmosis technology and discharged. Operating costs for the three reverse osmosis plants are approximately \$5 million per year.
	Climate in the Paracatu region is characterized by rainy and dry seasons. Prolonged periods without adequate rainfall may adversely impact operations at Paracatu. As a result, production may fall below historic or forecast levels and Kinross may incur significant costs or experience significant delays that could have a material effect on Kinross’ financial performance, liquidity and results of operations.	Medium-term	More likely than not	Medium-high	<p>Our Paracatu operation has adopted a water management approach designed to minimize the volume of surface water used, while offsetting as much as possible the surface water withdrawn. The site mitigates water availability risk through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoidance (pioneered the concept of a seasonal water grant by which surface water is taken preferably during the rainy season and stored on-site),• Minimization (developed a groundwater extraction field which captures the majority of precipitation that falls on-site),• Mitigation (the site diverts clean water to maintain minimum flow rates in streams to mitigate the watershed area occupied by the mine), and• Offsets (protection of local springs and creation of protected areas, which includes conversion of previously irrigated farmlands into protected status). <p>Potential financial impacts of limited water availability include decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity as well as capital investment in Paracatu’s diversified water management system. Overall investment to date in the system is \$39.2 million, including the creation of protected areas. For 2023 to 2025, an additional \$1.6 million will be invested in protected areas.</p> <p>Annual operating costs are approximately \$6.6 million. In the past decade, Paracatu had production impacts of approximately 240,000 oz. between 2016 and 2018 due to drought. In 2018, one of the processing plants was shut down entirely from July to October. The associated loss of revenues over the period was approximately \$23.6 million.</p> <p>The risk of future curtailments has been substantially mitigated through the site’s current management approach, which is supported by a dynamic water balance, continuous monitoring, planning for maximum and minimum scenarios, and regular engagement with key stakeholders including regulators, local authorities, watershed committees, and local communities and farmers. To learn more, see Kinross Water Footprint and the Role of Paracatu and The Acqua Project.</p>

Primary climate-related risk driver	Operational risks	Time horizon	Likelihood	Impact magnitude	Company response / Financial impacts
Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns	Abnormal rainfall events resulting in loss of production (business interruption) and/or damage to equipment.	Short-term	Likely	Medium-low	<p>In order to minimize the impact on production, flood protocols have been developed and are implemented during periods of heavy/intense rains. Kinross also has protocols related to high snowfall levels. In addition, Pit Water Management plans have been developed and are continually renewed and updated as required.</p> <p>Our Tasiast site in Mauritania occasionally experiences flash flooding and has a stormwater management protocol which includes maintenance of diversion trenches and berms to avoid water ingress into the open pit.</p> <p>At our Chile operations, flash flooding at medium elevations (below the mine sites) has in the past decade caused disruption to roads and power infrastructure. Reconstruction and repair of this infrastructure included strengthening measures against impacts of future events.</p>
	Power interruptions could arise due to low reservoir levels at hydroelectric stations, or from lack of cooling water at fossil fuel plants, which could lead to a business interruption or production curtailment.	Medium-term	About as likely as not	Medium	We have a program in place to monitor rainfall and power supplier actions in order to anticipate potential rationing. To mitigate this risk, our energy strategy includes the diversification of energy sources including the use of emergency on-site generators. These costs are integrated into existing operating budgets.
Rising mean temperatures	A warming trend is expected for all sites with an increase in minimum and maximum temperatures. The largest increases in the number of days above 35°C are projected for our Tasiast and Round Mountain sites. The largest increase in the days above freezing is expected to occur at La Coipa. Extreme heat increases the risk of heatstroke and heat exhaustion for employees, with impacts to their health and to site productivity. Extreme heat impacts wildlife and local communities, in both cases potentially increasing demands on the site to help manage impacts.	Short-term	Likely	Low	<p>Sites have protocols in place to ensure employee awareness of the risks from extreme heat, to ensure correct clothing and personal protective equipment are used, and to protect employees through the use of air conditioning in mobile equipment. At Tasiast, a heat stress management flow diagram is used to assess the level of risk for employees, with readings taken in the field using WBGT (wet bulb globe temperature) heat stress monitors. Also, at Tasiast, requests from local communities for supply of fresh water have increased due to longer periods of hot weather.</p> <p>At Bald Mountain, several water troughs have been built around the mine site to provide water to keep wildlife away from the process areas. Typically, these fill with natural precipitation, although in recent years we have filled some during drought conditions.</p> <p>Costs for on-site impacts are built into annual operating budgets. Tasiast maintains an annual budget amount for water supply within its community relations budget. Annual costs for off-site impacts (water supplies for local communities) are less than \$1 million.</p>
	Increased permafrost thaw zone at Fort Knox may impact site infrastructure and operations. Thawing could increase the cost of pit wall management, as well as higher costs for failure management, water management, and tailings dam management. At La Coipa, rising minimum temperatures could result in precipitation occurring as rain rather than snow, resulting in erosion and sediment run-off.	Long-term	Unlikely	Low	At the La Coipa mine, where mining restarted in Q1 2022 after a break of more than five years, berms have been constructed to mitigate potential impacts of rainfall.
Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods	Natural disaster interruptions, impacting operations of key suppliers, resulting in shortages and increased costs.	Short-term	About as likely as not	Medium-low	We maintain contingency plans, including the identification of alternate suppliers, and on-site storage of fuel and key consumables to minimize the impact of contingent business interruption due to climate-related disruption on the operations of key suppliers. The cost of maintaining critical spares is integrated into existing budgets. A disruptive event caused by extreme weather could have a short-term impact on budgeted costs.



Climate-Related Scenario Analysis for Kinross

We advanced our work in 2022 to gain a better understanding of the long-term risks, impacts and opportunities arising from anticipated climate change combined with socio-economic and political shifts.

We completed a company-wide scenario analysis exercise as part of our ongoing commitment to fully align with the TCFD’s recommendations. Kinross’ scenario analysis builds upon earlier work completed in 2020 which explored future climate risks and impacts under a “business as usual” scenario.

Our 2022 scenario analysis went a step further in examining a range of plausible future conditions to identify a wider breadth of potential climate-related vulnerabilities and a robust set of options to prepare for the risks and opportunities that the changing, but uncertain, future holds. We engaged outside experts to facilitate an interactive and iterative approach to climate change scenario analysis. This process was informed by consultation with over 30 Company representatives and covered all operating sites, representing a range of functional areas including government relations, community relations, investor relations, finance, technical services, and environment. The analysis examined methodology, scenario definition, risk and opportunity identification, and development of key guiding questions and potential actions that can help us maximize opportunities and reduce risks.

Scenario Framework:

Four scenarios were developed – defined predominantly by the two axes of a climate change path and a development path. For example, Scenario 1 describes a future in which there is a low increase in global average temperatures, and international development is defined by global coordination, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and clean technology development. As such, Scenario 1 is described as a “Low Climate Change and Orderly” future state. Scenarios 2 through 4 are defined by different combinations of high versus low warming and “orderly” versus “disorderly” global development. These scenario definitions allow Kinross to consider a wide breadth of plausible future scenarios and ensure a robust analysis. See Figure 11 and Table 4 for a representation of each scenario’s parameters and underlying assumptions.

Boundary Scenario Analysis:

Geographic Scope: the scenarios were not specific to a particular region but were generalized to include all of Kinross’ current and potential future site locations.

Business Scope: the scenario descriptions and associated risks and opportunities were identified for Kinross’ core operations and value chain.

Core operations: includes physical assets, production processes, health and safety, operations and maintenance.

Value chain: includes supplies of natural resources and raw materials, customers and demand for goods and services, and other inputs into production.

Time horizon: the scenarios examined possible impact pathways in the short to medium-term future. Short-term is defined as out to the year 2030 and medium-term is defined as out to the year 2050.

Figure 11
REPRESENTING THE PARAMETERS FOR EACH SCENARIO

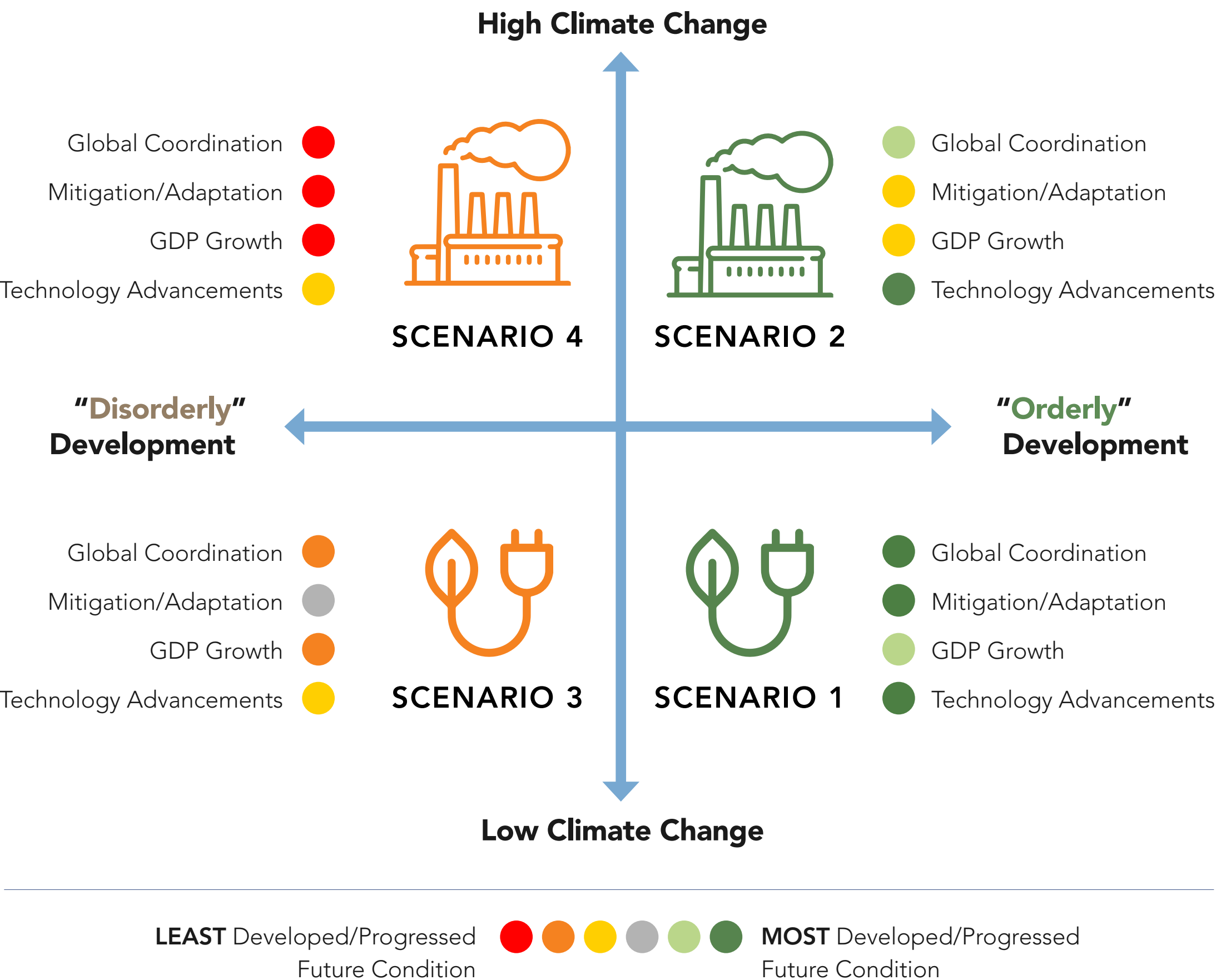


TABLE 4: Overview of Four Climate Scenarios

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
	"Orderly," Low Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Coordinated Climate Action	"Orderly," High Climate Change, Global coordination, economic growth, and a high emissions future	"Disorderly," Low Climate Change, Low global cooperation, high inequality, some countries have independent climate action	"Disorderly," High Climate Change, Low global cooperation, high inequality, high emissions and low adaptation action
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The world increasingly prioritizes sustainability, inclusivity, and respect for planetary boundaries in development patterns and policies.International coordination is strong, especially when administering stringent emissions targets and advancing clean energy/sustainable technologies.Available wealth, regulatory incentives and technological advancements result in strong climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The world invests in competitive markets and innovation to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital.Global markets are increasingly integrated and there is increased coordination between governments.However, economic and social development is fuelled by fossil fuel resources and the adoption of resource and energy-intensive lifestyles around the world.Mitigation efforts stall as emissions increase. However, national wealth allows for increased public investment in adaptation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International cooperation and collaborative institutions are stalled/fragmented/ineffective.Increased protectionism results in restrictions on global trade and technology advancements. Climate adaptation actions are largely limited to those countries that have the wealth/education/stability and capacity to advance.Increasing inequality and disconnect between wealthy and developing countries results in stalled GDP growth in Africa, Asia and across the Global South and global population stabilization. This leads to a global emissions slowdown.Many wealthy countries pursue ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation action independently, which leads to moderate gains in stemming the tide of global emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">International cooperation stalled/fragmented/ineffective. Increased protectionism results in restrictions to global trade and technology advancements and there is increasing inequality between wealthy and developing countries.Regional conflicts and nationalism are on the rise as the global population continues to increase.Ambitious climate action limited to some wealthy nations and many countries have abandoned stated climate policies/reductions.Most economic development is fossil fuel dependent and is stymied by ongoing restrictions to global trade and sluggish technological advancements. Low levels of climate adaptation mean that impacts from climate-related shock and slow-onset events are more severe over time.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temperature increase: 1°C by 2050 and ~1.6°C-2°C by 2100 (RCP2.6).Alignment with Shared Socio-economic Pathway (SSP) 1.Short term: increase in energy costsLong term: price on carbon; decreased cost of crude oil due to decreased demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temperature increase: 2°C by 2050 and 2°C-4.3°C by 2100 (RCP8.5).Alignment with SSP 5.Long term: increased use of fossil fuels, resulting in increasing costs of crude oil with increasing demand (subject to market fluctuations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temperature increase: 1.4°C by 2050 and 2-2.4°C-2°C by 2100 (RCP4.5).Alignment with SSP 4 (with elements of SSP 3).Increased use of fossil fuels and increase in overall costs (subject to high fluctuations) due to fragmented global supply chains and protectionist trade policy.Countries that are on high mitigation pathway or are net oil producers have decreased energy prices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temperature increase: 2°C by 2050 and 2°C-4.3°C by 2100 (RCP8.5).Alignment with SSP 3 (with elements of SSP 4).In both short and long term: increased use of fossil fuels and increased costs of crude oil (subject to market fluctuations) with increasing demand.

KEY CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS SCENARIOS

Table 5 identifies the potential consequences or impacts of each scenario on operational inputs (manifested in increased costs), the likely physical climate change (CC) impacts experienced, and the key potential impacts caused by external socio-economic developments. In addition to these potential negative impacts, there are also potential benefits and opportunities associated with future climate-related scenarios, if realized. Examples of opportunities include: increasing operational efficiencies; enhancing strong stakeholder relations; and integrating new clean energy technologies.

In this context, and as a senior gold producer subject to a market-driven gold price, we know that innovation and adaptation will be critical to Kinross' strategy to mitigate the risks arising from climate change, notably increased costs, and to ensure we continue to deliver value for shareholders and our other stakeholders.

While regional variations are expected given the diverse climatic and geographic conditions across Kinross sites, we identified that across all four scenarios, mining is likely to be more costly and complex in the future.

Relative Comparison of Risks Across Scenarios

An integral aspect to understanding Kinross' possible performance in these future scenarios is to understand comparatively which risks are perceived to be greater in each scenario through a qualitative assessment of risk impact, considering financial, license to operate and health and safety.

Scenarios 1 (Orderly, Low CC) and 2 (Orderly, High CC) both indicate that a moderate to high perceived financial risk is tied to the impacts of an “orderly” transition but less tied to the climate warming path. An “orderly” transition entails a greater risk for climate-related regulations, such as a carbon price, which would have varying effects on the marginal cost for gold production depending on the geographic boundaries of these regulations.

Scenarios 1 (Orderly, Low CC) and 3 (Disorderly, Low CC) both have the lowest license to operate and safety risk ratings, conveying that the perceived reputational and safety risks are more tied to the level of climate change impacts as compared to the development path. A high warming path entails increased risk of chronic and acute weather events which can affect the health and safety of employees. Additionally, more frequent acute weather events give climate change a higher profile among stakeholders, leading to greater pressure on license to operate.

Scenario 3 (Disorderly, Low CC) is perceived as presenting the least amount of risk for Kinross across all three impact categories. In scenario 3, acute and chronic physical impacts of climate change are lower than scenarios 2 and 4, which decreases Kinross' exposure to safety hazards for employees (i.e., extreme weather) and license to operate concerns. Scenario 3 also conveys that, while there may be transition risks, there may be less exposure to more severe environmental regulations (and subsequently less transition-related financial implications for Kinross).

Scenario	Climate Change Impact	Water Availability	Food Security	Health & Well-being	Socioeconomic Stability	Environmental Degradation
Scenario 1: High Emissions	Severe warming, extreme weather events, sea level rise.	Significant reduction in water availability, especially in arid regions.	Major crop losses, increased food prices, malnutrition risks.	Increased heat-related deaths, vector-borne diseases, and mental health issues.	High unemployment, social unrest, and migration pressures.	Accelerated deforestation, biodiversity loss, and pollution.
Scenario 2: Moderate Emissions	Moderate warming, less frequent extreme events, slower sea level rise.	Moderate reduction in water availability, manageable in some regions.	Some crop losses, moderate food price increases.	Moderate health impacts, manageable with adaptation.	Moderate socioeconomic challenges, some migration.	Moderate environmental degradation.
Scenario 3: Low Emissions	Minimal warming, very few extreme events, negligible sea level rise.	Minimal impact on water availability.	Minimal crop losses, stable food prices.	Minimal health impacts.	Low socioeconomic challenges.	Low environmental degradation.

SPHERES OF IMPACT	Scenario 1 (Orderly; Low CC*)	Scenario 2 (Orderly; High CC*)	Scenario 3 (Disorderly; Low CC*)	Scenario 4 (Disorderly; High CC*)
Operational Inputs	Increase in costs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel and energy• Taxation• Labour	Increase in costs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel and energy• Taxation• Labour• Insurance• Supply chain	Moderate increase in costs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some fuel and energy• Some taxation• Labour• Supply chain	Increase in costs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel and energy• Insurance (decreased availability)• Supply chain• Security
Physical Climate Change Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some water shortages• Some increase in average temperatures• Some flooding and increased precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water scarcity in dry regions• Extreme heat• Flooding• Changes in availability of total rain and water• Operations and supply chain disruptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water scarcity• Extreme heat• Flooding• Changes in availability of total rain and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water scarcity in dry regions• Extreme heat• Flooding• Changes in availability of total rain and water• Energy shortages• Severe operations and supply chain disruptions
External Socio-economic Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reputational and legal impacts if GHG reduction targets not met• Stricter regulatory requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased pressure from shareholders; harder to access capital• Stricter regulatory requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weakened social license to operate and reputational impacts• Nationalization• Fragmented regulatory requirements across jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased pressure from shareholders; harder to access capital• Impacts of conflict on business continuity• Fragmented regulatory requirements across jurisdictions

Relative Expense of Impacts
(based on risk matrix ratings):

MOST



LEAST

* CC – Climate Change

Scenario 4 (Disorderly, High CC) is the riskiest scenario on all fronts, conveying that a disorderly, high climate change future will have the greatest impact on Kinross’ profitability, ability to operate, and employee wellness.

Summary of Findings

- Kinross is **most ready** to address site-level physical climate change impacts, as sites have already been adapting to the gradual changes in weather patterns.
- Kinross is **less ready** to rapidly respond to changing climate conditions on a larger scale and integrate new green technologies.
- Some **key opportunities** include stakeholder engagement, potential sequestration and geothermal opportunities, a potential premium on low GHG emission gold, and integrating climate change into long-range planning.
- **Key risks** include rapid changes in regulatory and social environments, increased dependency of local communities on Kinross operations, and increased competition for water and power in different jurisdictions.

Kinross used the identified drivers of risks and opportunities to establish meaningful guiding questions and illustrative actions that are robust for a range of future climate change and development scenarios.

ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS

In response to future scenarios and potential impacts, Kinross developed goals for its desired longer-term future outcomes that would mitigate its exposure to climate-related risk. Figures 12 and 13 display the desired future outcomes for each life-of-mine phase and for corporate-level functions. Three life-of-mine phases were used: exploration, design, and development; operations; and closure and reclamation, as they are already used internally for planning and development purposes. There were also four corporate functions identified: governance and monitoring, financing, insurance, and external context and reputation. While these areas are interconnected, organizing by these distinct functions helped to streamline ideas. Figure 12 also displays a “degrees of freedom” metric, which notes the relative flexibility of Kinross to respond to climate-related risks at each life-of-mine phase. Because mining is capital-intensive, many mine sites are already fully capitalized in the development phase. Once a site enters operations and eventual closure, it is harder to justify the assignment of capital and resources to respond to climate impacts.

Kinross used these longer-term future states to develop shorter-term guiding questions and illustrative actions that would help to realize these future states. This tactic was undertaken to ensure the guiding questions and actions are immediately relevant, resonant across Company functions, and responsive to climate vulnerabilities. **These form Kinross’ Climate Scenarios Screening Tool which is the key output of this scenario analysis.**

Figure 12 DESIRED FUTURE OUTCOMES FOR LIFE-OF-MINE PHASES

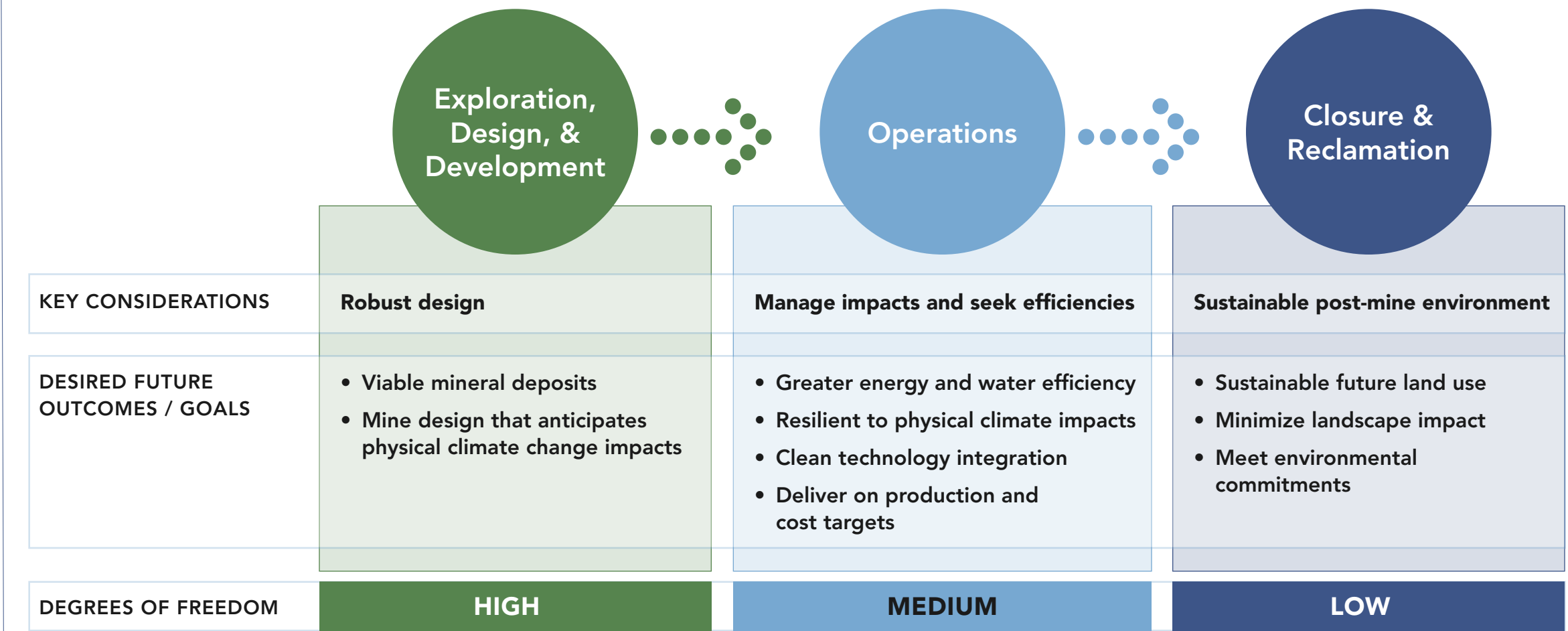
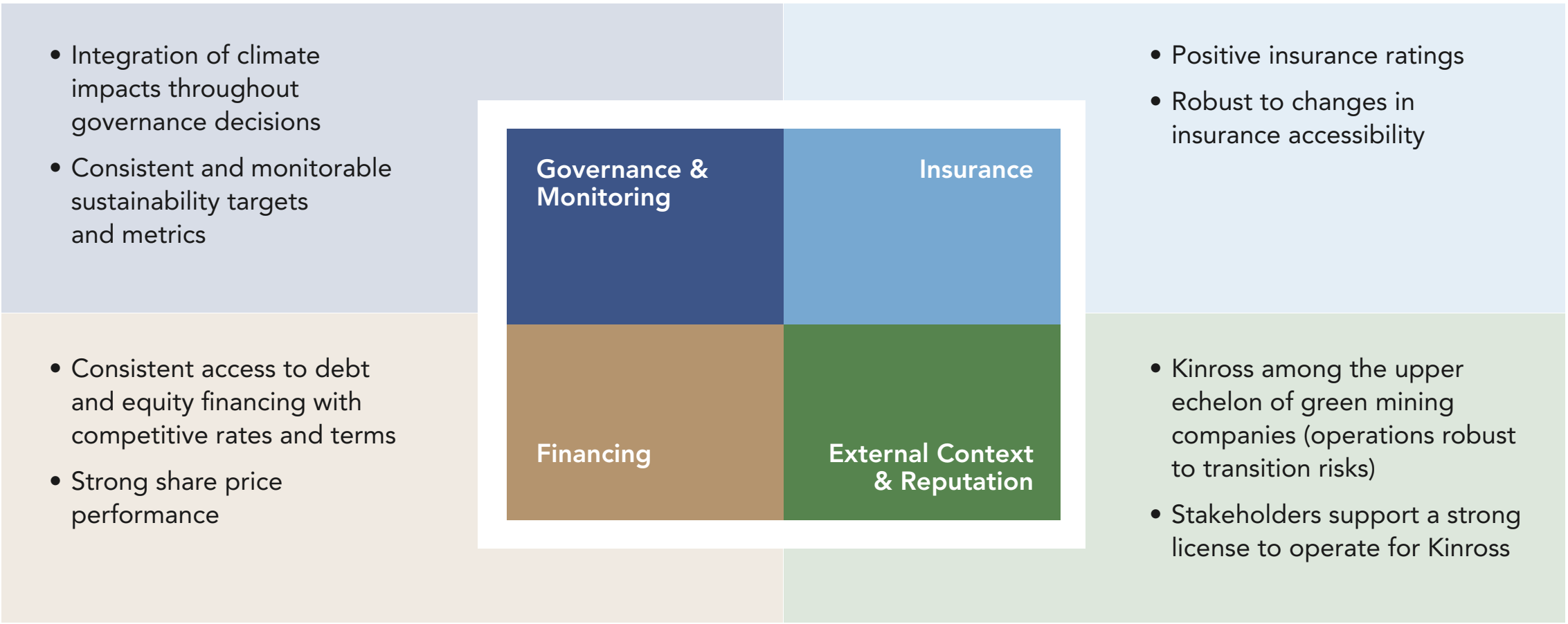


Figure 13 DESIRED FUTURE OUTCOMES FOR SELECTED CORPORATE FUNCTIONS



CLIMATE SCENARIOS SCREENING TOOL

The Climate Scenarios Screening Tool (CSST) consists of a set of specific guiding questions that can be used as a practical decision tool at the site and corporate levels to identify climate risk mitigating actions and function as an internal analysis mechanism for considering climate throughout the organization. While the responses to these guiding questions may change over time, the questions themselves are expected to serve as robust benchmarks for climate-related considerations at both the site and corporate levels that can be consistently integrated into decision-making. This approach will help embed climate-related risks throughout Kinross’ business planning and strategic decision-making both corporately and at sites, including life-of-mine planning.

The CSST (guiding questions and illustrative actions) is divided into two components: site-level and corporate-level. The site-level component is divided by the three spheres of impacts (operational inputs, physical climate change impacts, and external socio-economic developments) previously identified using the scenarios. Each impact sphere centres on an illustrative focal area, with related guiding questions and actions for all life-of-mine phases. The corporate-level component of CSST is divided by key corporate functions and considerations (governance and monitoring, financing, insurance, and external context and reputational risk).

For each of the three spheres of impacts, an illustrative focal area was identified as representing particularly broad and meaningful importance to Kinross. Guiding questions and illustrative actions were developed for these illustrative focal areas, considering each life-of-mine phase.

Spheres of Impacts	Operational Inputs	Physical Impacts	External Environment
Illustrative Focal Areas	Rising fuel costs	Water management	Reputation & Community Relations

Guiding questions and illustrative actions for the water management focal area are shown in Table 6, to demonstrate the CSST for this particular topic.

Kinross is ready to address site-level physical climate change impacts, as sites have already been adapting to the gradual changes in weather patterns and rainfall. Kinross sees key opportunities with stakeholder engagement, potential sequestration and geothermal opportunities, a potential premium on low GHG emission gold, and integrating climate change into long-range strategic planning.

FUTURE FOCUS

Kinross will test, evaluate and improve the CSST through practical application, seeking to embed its application across the business and the different stages of the mine life-cycle.

Kinross’ Great Bear project is located in Red Lake, Ontario.



TABLE 6: An Example of the CSST for Water Management

ILLUSTRATIVE OBJECTIVE

Ensure mine site can withstand and adapt to increasing frequency and intensity of flooding and water scarcity; ensure long-term access to water for mine sites and adjacent communities while meeting environmental obligations.

Guiding Questions for Life-of-Mine Project Cycle	Illustrative Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the mine site in an area of water scarcity or flood risk? Consider assumptions for water sourcing and water quality and if they are inclusive of future climate changes.<ul style="list-style-type: none">To what extent does planning and management related to extreme precipitation and drought events take into account climate change, wherein the future is potentially different than the past?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has the mine engaged the best available scientific and technical resources to understand current and future water balance and systems in the region around the mine? Is the site using updated and localized climate change projections when designing for extreme events?Regarding drought and limitations on water availability:<ul style="list-style-type: none">What other local sources of water can/does the mine use in times of drought? How can Kinross ensure these capacities are reliable?How water efficient is the mine? Can efficiency be increased? (i.e., by recycling process water where possible)How are sites storing water? Does seasonality affect the mine’s access to water?How much does the site expect water to cost and how will this impact Kinross’ business case, particularly if water becomes scarcer regionally?What are Kinross’ expectations for future laws around water access and how does Kinross engage relevant local governing bodies and stakeholders?Regarding flooding:<ul style="list-style-type: none">To what extent can the site’s floodwater management systems accommodate more intense and/or more frequent flood events?What other local infrastructure is impacted by flooding and/or drought that would affect mine operations?Are reclamation plans adequately considering water-related impacts?	Exploration Design & Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alternative water supplies should be considered, along with more efficient water storage initiatives and technologies.Develop and revisit robust hydrogeological models of the mine and the surrounding area that account for climate change.Engage with local governments and stakeholders early regarding water access, initiatives to protect watersheds/springs, and future planning.Completed an assessment of water requirements and flood risk, using climate risk-informed precipitation projections.Design mine, processing, waste and tailings storage facilities to be strong and physically stable under all anticipated operational and climate conditions.
	Operations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase water efficiency.Review critical risks and prioritize possible retrofit investments.Ensure the site has proactive communications on its water strategy.Work closely with local water authorities to manage challenges.
	Closure & Reclamation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider the water needs of the local environment and communities when closing the mine.Create closure opportunities that can capture/store water as required.Repurpose mine equipment or facilities for water conservation.








Climate Policy and Industry Associations

● Consistent
● Mixed

Through our memberships and participation in a range of international and national industry organizations, we engage on a range of topics relating to climate change, including public policy discussions and developments in the regulatory environment. Kinross also participates in several conferences which provide opportunities for industry to collaboratively develop effective policies, programs, technologies and implementation strategies. See Table 7 below for a summary of Kinross’ perspectives on these issues as per our primary industry memberships across our main operating jurisdictions.

TABLE 7: Degree of alignment between Kinross climate change position and organizations in which it participates

Organization	Organization position	Kinross role/influence	Kinross position
United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)	The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) has established the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and supports the advancement of the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. > To learn more, see Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals .	As a member of the UNGC, Kinross tracks and reports progress (on a yearly basis) on relevant SDGs. Through its annual Communication on Progress report to the UNGC, Kinross continues to be a strong advocate for the advancement of the SDGs and the Ten Principles of the UNGC.	Consistent ●
World Gold Council (WGC)	The World Gold Council (WGC) has established the Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMPs), which define a new standard of excellence for the gold mining sector. RGMP 10 includes elements and expectations related to climate change and energy. > To learn more, see Responsible Gold Mining Principles .	Kinross was a member of the WGC's Responsible Gold Steering Committee, which developed the RGMPs and continues to be a strong advocate of the need for an exacting set of high-performance standards for the gold industry.	Consistent ● 2022 marked the third year in Kinross’ three-year RGMP implementation strategy and we received an unqualified limited assurance report on our assessment of full conformance with the RGMPs as of March 31, 2023.
National Mining Association (NMA) (U.S.)	The National Mining Association (NMA) supports a voluntary, research and technology-driven response to the climate change issue. NMA's principles are: The potential for climate change is a special concern of global scope that requires significant attention and a responsible approach cutting across all three of the sustainable development pillars: environmental, social and economic. Climate policies should promote fuel diversity, development of technology and long-term actions to address climate concerns in order to ensure technological and financial resources are available to support the needs of the future. These policies should support additional research to improve the scientific understanding of the existence, causes and effects of climate change and to enhance our understanding of carbon-absorbing sinks. Climate policy should promote advancements in technology to increase efficiencies in electric generation and capture and sequester carbon dioxide, voluntary programs to improve efficiency and reduce GHG intensity, and constructive participation in climate policy formulation on both international and national levels.	Participating	Mixed ●

Organization	Organization position	Kinross role/influence	Kinross position
Mining Association of Canada (MAC)	The Energy Use and GHG Emissions Management Protocol consists of three indicators that seek to confirm whether a facility has established a comprehensive system for energy use and GHG emissions. For the protocol, a facility must show that its management system includes assigned accountability from senior management, as well as demonstrate that they have a process in place to ensure that energy data is reviewed regularly and well-integrated with operator actions. Facilities are also expected to provide energy awareness training and have systems in place to track and report energy use and GHG emissions data for both internal and external reporting. This protocol seeks to confirm that facilities establish and meet targets for their energy use and GHG emissions performance.	Monitoring	Consistent 
Canada Mining Innovation Council (CMIC)	CMIC drives innovation to address challenges that the mining industry faces with the goal of delivering better operational, environmental, and financial performance. CMIC promotes industry collaboration and knowledge sharing. CMIC leads “ReThink Mining”, an innovation ecosystem which challenges existing paradigms to develop ways in which the industry can reach net zero.	Participating	Consistent 
Chile Mining Council – Energy and Climate Sub-Committee	Chile’s Mining Council has 10 public commitments regarding climate change, focused on recognition of the challenge, adaptation, and promotion of renewable energy sources, efficiency, and public-private partnerships. The Mining Council’s Energy and Climate Change Sub-Committee works on technical contributions regarding climate change, in addition to monitoring developments in the Chilean regulatory environment and contributing on the mining industry’s behalf. The Council will continue to monitor developments in this area while advocating for voluntary emission reduction initiatives and the reduction goals of individual members as the best way to contribute to Chile’s overall emissions reductions commitments. As the Chilean government explores ways to better meet its national emissions reductions commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Council will continue to monitor developments in this area and to contribute to regulatory discussions.	Monitoring	Consistent 
IBRAM (Brazilian Mining Association)	The Association seeks to advance sustainable development by means of good practices, supporting research and development, innovation and the use of the best available technologies. IBRAM’s position on climate includes seven statements: 1) The mining sector supports the allocation of a carbon price as an economic mechanism to facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy; 2) IBRAM supports the regulation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; 3) IBRAM supports the regulation of Article 6.4 about the Sustainable Development Mechanism; 4) IBRAM encourages the adoption of regulatory frameworks to boost a Carbon Neutral agenda, payment for environmental services, and promotion of a voluntary carbon market; 5) IBRAM supports the growth of climate financing arising from developed countries, the effective implementation of Research, Development, and Innovation, and implementation of new technologies for low carbon emissions in mining activities and processes; 6) IBRAM supports and encourages training and technological change in the global transition to a low carbon economy based on real incentives for technological development; 7) IBRAM supports the Brazilian National Plan for Climate Adaptation as a way of reducing adverse risks and impacts to the mining sector as well as giving incentives for efficient practices.	Monitoring	Mixed 
ABRACE and ABIAPE (Energy Associations)	The Large Power Consumers Association (ABRACE) develops activities to promote energy efficiency through specific working groups, providing an opportunity to exchange information between the main industries in Brazil (best practices, success cases, challenges), also monitoring specific regulations on the subject together with other industry associations. The Large Power Self-Producers Association (ABIAPE), through the Carbon and Emissions working group, is monitoring and contributing to the regulation of the carbon emissions and Carbon market matters in Brazil, specifically in regulatory acts PL 528/21 and Decree 11075/22.	Monitoring	Mixed 



About this Climate Report

This 2022 Climate Report provides our readers with comprehensive insight into Kinross’ climate and energy strategy and reports on our progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

REPORT SCOPE AND QUALITY

Performance data are reported for 100% of our continuing operations in 2022, as specified in the Kinross Gold Corporation 2022 Annual Report, Management’s Discussion and Analysis, Segment Profile (p. MDA1). Performance data pertaining to Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions is reported for active operations, in line with the boundary of our 2022 Sustainability and ESG Report.

Scope 3 emissions data are reported based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard and include data for Kinross’ six active mine sites, two sites in care and maintenance and corporate-level emissions.

All data are reported on an equity basis. Kinross is the only operator responsible for the management and operational performance of all sites reported. We also report on select initiatives undertaken at our development properties at Great Bear and Manh Choh, as well as the Tasiast 24k project.

There have been several important changes that have occurred since we published our [2021 Climate Report](#). These include:

- The restart of Kinross’ La Coipa mine in Chile in the first quarter of 2022, ramping up to commercial production during the year. As a result, 2022 performance data include La Coipa.
- Completion of the divestiture of 100% of the Company’s interest in its Russian assets on June 15, 2022. On August 10, 2022, Kinross also completed the divestiture of 100% of its interest in the Chirano mine in Ghana. Arising from these two divestitures, 2022 performance data for production and GHG emissions, is based on data from continuing operations, unless otherwise noted.
- There are no material restatements of previously reported data in this report.
- Data from 2018-2021 are from all operations and 2022 data are from continuing operations (excluding Russia and Ghana) and therefore, may not be comparable.

ASSURANCE

Throughout this report, metrics that have received a limited independent assurance are identified with a symbol * for 2021 data and a symbol A for 2022 data. Refer to Kinross’ [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and the [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#).

The resolution passed on May 9, 2023 by the Board of Directors of Kinross Gold Corporation approved the 2022 Sustainability and ESG Report and related disclosures, including this 2022 Climate Report.

If you require more information about this report, please contact:

Michal Kowalczyk, Vice-President

ESG Strategy

Michal.Kowalczyk@kinross.com





Appendix: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Data

2022 Total GHG Emissions by Site (tonnes CO₂e)

	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Scope 1 & 2	Scope 1 & 2 (kg/per tonne of ore processed)	Scope 1 & 2 (kg/per CO ₂ e/ Au eq. oz.)
Americas						
Bald Mountain	117,108	17,277	225,475	134,385	8.4	628
Fort Knox	193,782	225,438	390,135	419,219	7.1	1,439
La Coipa	52,116	5,024	204,477	57,139	29.3	521
Paracatu	174,187	17,080	573,996	191,267	3.4	331
Round Mountain	154,384	145,219	416,394	299,602	11.2	1,323
West Africa						
Tasiast	347,214	0	428,061	347,214	52.8	645
Kinross Total	1,038,791^A	410,038^A	2,238,538¹	1,448,826^A	8.7^A	740^A

1. Scope 3 emissions reported here pertain to active operations only. Scope 3 emissions for active, inactive and corporate for 2022 are 2,275,987 tonnes CO₂e as shown on pages 11, 16 and 30 of this report.

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions (tonnes CO₂e) (historical)^{1,2}

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GHG Emissions (Scope 1)	1,057,000	1,100,106	1,080,803	1,121,578	1,038,791^A
GHG Emissions (Scope 2) ³	584,000	512,175	550,149	550,138 [*]	410,037^A
GHG Emissions (Scope 3)	138,000	123,720	122,798	112,151	2,238,538⁴
GHG Emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	1,641,000	1,612,281	1,630,952	1,671,716 [*]	1,448,827^A
GHG Emissions (Scope 1 & 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (kgs CO ₂ e/Tonne)	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8 [*]	8.7^A
GHG Emissions (Scope 1 & 2) per Gold Equivalent Ounce Produced (kgs CO ₂ e/Au eq. oz.)	669	643	689	808 [*]	740^A
GHG Emissions (Scope 1 & 2) (kgs CO ₂ e/per Revenue Dollar)	0.515	0.465	0.390	0.452	0.419

1. 2018-2021 data are from all operations and 2022 data are from continuing operations (excluding Russia and Ghana) and therefore, may not be comparable.
2. Figures above are reported in the 2021 Climate Report. Refer to page 11, for the recalculated baseline reflecting the divestiture of Russian and Ghanaian operations.
3. As we do not procure contractual instruments which include the attributes of energy generation, we calculate our Scope 2 emissions using the location-based approach. In this context market-based Scope 2 emissions are equal to location-based Scope 2 emissions.
4. Scope 3 emissions reported here pertain to active operations only. Scope 3 emissions for active, inactive and corporate for 2022 are 2,275,987 tonnes CO₂e as shown on pages 11, 16 and 30 of this report.



External assurance obtained on metrics is indicated for 2021 (symbol *) and 2022 (symbol A). Refer to Kinross’ [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#).

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1) by Site (tonnes CO₂e)¹

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022 ^A
Americas					
Bald Mountain	120,513	115,195	127,155	127,142	117,108
Fort Knox	165,280	173,298	171,588	190,045	193,782
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	52,116
Maricunga	6,041	5,043	3,493	0	n/r
Paracatu	117,826	113,693	128,395	148,222	174,187
Round Mountain	151,838	157,664	162,248	150,293	154,384
Historical Operations	1,806	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
West Africa					
Tasiast	289,200	330,457	293,566	304,744	347,214
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	20,607	27,228	26,993	31,495	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	183,901	177,529	167,364	169,637	n/r
Kinross Total	1,057,011	1,100,106	1,080,803	1,121,578*	1,038,791 ^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable. n/r – not reported.

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions (Scope 3)^{1,2} (tonnes CO₂e)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Americas					
Bald Mountain	19,644	20,237	21,551	20,501	225,475
Fort Knox	7,855	11,016	11,433	13,273	390,135
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	204,477
Maricunga	1,970	757	0	0	3,741
Paracatu	15,284	18,680	22,926	21,774	573,966
Round Mountain	53,240	43,887	41,728	39,534	416,394
Kettle River	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	2,727
West Africa					
Tasiast	27,308	19,415	15,859	76,111	428,061
Corporate	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	30,981
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	5,506	2,739	2,657	3,362	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	7,113	6,684	6,644	6,095	n/r
Kinross Total	137,919	123,720	122,798	112,151	2,275,987

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.
2. The Scope 3 emissions figure reported in this table includes all operations (active and those in care and maintenance, as well as our corporate office and is aligned with the GHG protocol pertaining to Scope 3 emissions. The 2,238,538 tonnes CO₂e reported for Scope 3 emissions in Kinross’ [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#) represent Scope 3 emissions for active mining operations only, in keeping with our reporting boundary. Scope 3 emissions were assessed for 2022 using an improved methodology, allowing for a more accurate and comprehensive measurement of our Scope 3 emissions. n/r – not reported.

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions (Scope 2) by Site (tonnes CO₂e)^{1,2}

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022 ^A
Americas					
Bald Mountain	12,165	52,420	33,951	26,931	17,277
Fort Knox	269,628	244,541	263,691	228,268	225,438
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	5,024
Maricunga	17,916	13,088	6,994	0	n/r
Paracatu	186,279	107,426	103,051	110,477	17,080
Round Mountain	68,196	67,518	73,114	117,245	145,219
Historical Operations	2,623	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
West Africa					
Tasiast	0	0	0	0	0
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	26,990	27,183	69,348	67,217	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	0	0	0	0	n/r
Kinross Total	583,796	512,175	550,149	550,138*	410,038 ^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.
2. As we do not procure contractual instruments which include the attributes of energy generation, we calculate our Scope 2 emissions using the location-based approach. In this context market-based Scope 2 emissions are equal to location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by Site (tonnes CO₂e)^{1,2}

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022 ^A
Americas					
Bald Mountain	132,678	167,615	161,106	154,072	134,385
Fort Knox	434,907	417,839	435,279	418,313	419,219
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	57,139
Maricunga	23,956	18,130	10,488	0	n/r
Paracatu	304,105	221,119	231,446	258,699	191,267
Round Mountain	220,033	225,182	235,362	267,538	299,602
Historical Operations	4,429	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
West Africa					
Tasiast	289,200	330,457	293,566	304,744	347,214
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	47,597	54,411	96,341	98,713	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	183,901	177,529	167,364	169,637	n/r
Kinross Total	1,640,807	1,612,281	1,630,952	1,671,716*	1,448,826 ^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.
2. As we do not procure contractual instruments which include the attributes of energy generation, we calculate our Scope 2 emissions using the location-based approach. In this context market-based Scope 2 emissions are equal to location-based Scope 2 emissions. n/r – not reported.

**Operations discontinued in 2022 following divestment.
External assurance obtained on metrics is indicated for 2021 (symbol *) and 2022 (symbol A). Refer to Kinross’ [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#).

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1 and 2) per Tonne of Ore Processed (kilograms CO₂e/tonne) **by Site**)¹

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022
Americas					
Bald Mountain	5.6	10.2	8.8	8.1	8.4
Fort Knox	15.5	15.7	13.5	11	7.1
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	29.3
Maricunga	0	0	0	0	n/r
Paracatu	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.4
Round Mountain	8.8	8.7	9.8	16.1	11.2
Historical Operations	5.6	10.2	8.8	8.1	8.4
West Africa					
Tasiast	50.8	63.2	54.9	81.6	52.8
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	15.1	17.5	32.7	31.9	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	106.9	103	98.2	100	n/r
Kinross Total	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8*	8.7^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.

Five-Year Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2)¹ (kilograms CO₂e per tonne of ore processed)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.2
Scope 2	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.5
Combined GHG Intensity	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8*	8.7^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.

Five-Year Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2)¹ (kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz.)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1	431	439	457	542	531
Scope 2	238	204	232	266	209
Combined GHG Intensity	669	643	689	808*	740^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.

Five-Year Total GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1 and 2) per Gold Equivalent Ounce Produced (kilograms CO₂e/Au eq. oz.) **by Site**¹

	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022
Americas					
Bald Mountain	466	892	842	752	628
Fort Knox	1,702	2,086	1,829	1,583	1,439
La Coipa	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	521
Maricunga	399	470	2,958	0	n/r
Paracatu	583	357	427	470	331
Round Mountain	568	623	726	1,041	1,323
West Africa					
Tasiast	1,152	845	722	1,787	645
Discontinued Operations**					
Chirano (90%)	233	300	643	709	n/r
Kupol/Dvoinoye	375	337	328	353	n/r
Kinross Total	669	643	689	808*	740^A

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.

Five-Year Greenhouse Gas Emissions)¹ (tonnes CO₂e) (historical)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Direct Emissions (Scope 1)	1,057,000	1,100,106	1,080,803	1,121,578	1,038,791
From Coal	0	0	0	0	0
From Diesel	952,169	954,500	948,247	1,003,027	853,866
From Furnace Oil	3,006	3,674	3,284	2,925	2,901
From Gasoline	5,445	6,251	5,582	5,239	6,015
From Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
From Propane	8,122	8,649	9,142	6,771	6,355
From Heavy Fuel Oil	69,157	107,202	96,553	82,081	153,425
From Aviation Fuel	5,473	5,423	4,436	6,969	0
From Ammonium Nitrate, Fuel Oil (ANFO)	6,315	6,156	5,912	5,708	5,218
From Emulsion	7,324	8,251	7,648	8,857	9,755
Total Indirect Emissions (Scope 2)	584,000	512,175	550,149	550,138*	410,037^A
Total Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	1,641,000	1,612,281	1,630,952	1,671,716*	1,448,827^A
Total Indirect Emissions (Scope 3)	138,000	123,720	122,798	112,151	2,275,987

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.

**Operations discontinued in 2022 following divestment.
External assurance obtained on metrics is indicated for 2021 (symbol *) and 2022 (symbol A). Refer to Kinross’ [2021 Sustainability Report](#) and [2022 Sustainability and ESG Report](#).

2022 Scope 3 Emissions (CO₂e)

Category		Total by Category	Total %	Corporate Office	Fort Knox	Kettle River	Paracatu	La Coipa	Maricunga	Tasiast	Round Mountain	Bald Mountain
UPSTREAM CATEGORIES												
Category 1	Purchased Goods and Services	1,273,641	56%	0	224,487	2,311	388,655	81,966	580	234,507	224,296	116,837
Category 2	Capital Goods	630,651	28%	0	74,033	0	119,768	100,393	0	131,802	123,412	81,244
Category 3	Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	262,869	12%	0	76,446	168	47,071	15,200	2,834	49,489	48,493	23,168
Category 4	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	38,570	2%	0	11,015	83	6,803	2,878	94	60	16,410	1,227
Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	3,743	0%	0	69	0	1,667	0	0	1,920	64	23
Category 6	Business Travel	2,400	0%	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category 7	Employee Commuting	16,901	1%	0	1,266	165	4,512	3,074	201	5,265	1,518	900
Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
DOWNSTREAM CATEGORIES												
Category 9	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
Category 10	Processing of Sold Products	—	1%	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Category 11	Use of Sold Products	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
Category 12	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	18,631	1%	0	2,820	0	5,520	966	31	5,019	2,200	2,076
Category 13	Downstream Leased Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 14	Franchises	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 15	Investments	28,581	1%	28,581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinross Total		2,275,987	100%	30,981	390,135	2,727	573,996	204,477	3,741	428,061	416,394	225,475

N/A – not applicable
N/M – not material

Scope 3 Emissions by Category

Scope 3 Categories		2022 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions
UPSTREAM CATEGORIES			
Category 1	Purchased Goods and Services	1,273,641	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emissions associated with extraction, production and transportation of all goods and services acquired in the reporting year.Emissions for the corporate office are not included.
Category 2	Capital Goods	630,651	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emissions associated with extraction, production and transportation of capital goods acquired during the reporting year.Emissions for the corporate office are not included.
Category 3	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	262,869	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy to the location (for instance, mine site) where it is consumed. This category does not include emissions from use of the energy (for instance, diesel burned) which are reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2.Emissions for the corporate office are not included.
Category 4	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	38,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All transportation and storage of products in vehicles and facilities not owned by the reporting company.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Transportation and distribution between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations,Transportation and distribution services purchased directly by the reporting company, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics and transportation (for instance, of sold products),Transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities.This category encompasses all shipping and logistics paid for by Kinross<ul style="list-style-type: none">Between upstream suppliers and sites,Between Kinross sites, andBetween Kinross sites and product users or purchasers, if Kinross pays the shipping.Emissions for the corporate office are not included.
Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	3,743	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company.Category 5 applies only to emissions that occur during offsite waste treatment by a third party.
Category 6	Business Travel	2,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The estimate for Category 6 emissions includes only flights; it does not include emissions associated with rental cars, hotels, etc. Kinross obtained the Category 6 emissions data associated with flights from the travel agent. As the data was not broken down by site all the emissions are attributed to the corporate office.
Category 7	Employee Commuting	16,901	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Category 7 emissions are estimated based on the number of employees and contractors per site.
Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	N/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/M
DOWNSTREAM CATEGORIES			
Category 9	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	N/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Category 9 includes emissions associated with transportation and distribution of all products sold by Kinross if the customer pays the costs. Kinross pays for shipping of produced doré, so it is reported under Category 4, Upstream Transportation and Distribution.
Category 10	Processing of Sold Products	N/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/M
Category 11	Use of Sold Products	N/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/M
Category 12	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	18,631	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Estimated for these categories based on gold equivalent production.
Category 13	Downstream Leased Assets	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Category 14	Franchises	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A
Category 15	Investments	28,581	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Applies to corporate only.

N/A – not applicable
N/M – not material

2022 Energy Summary by Site

	Total Energy Consumption (gigajoules) – Non-Renewable	Total Energy Consumption (gigajoules) – Renewable	Direct Energy Consumption (gigajoules)	Indirect Energy Consumption (gigajoules)	Total Energy Consumed (gigajoules)	Energy Consumed per Tonne of Ore Processed (megajoules/tonne)
Americas						
Bald Mountain	1,779,696	24,764	1,635,311	169,150	1,804,461	113
Fort Knox	3,472,800	82,022	2,691,444	863,378	3,554,822	60
La Coipa	733,593	286,481	717,001	303,073	1,020,074	523
Paracatu	2,491,674	3,796,744	2,396,718	3,891,699	6,288,418	111
Round Mountain	2,750,956	198,986	2,172,044	777,899	2,949,943	111
West Africa						
Tasiast	4,769,559	0	4,769,559	0	4,769,559	726
Kinross Total	15,998,278 ^A	4,388,998 ^A	14,382,077 ^A	6,005,199 ^A	20,387,277 ^A	122 ^A

2022 Electric Power from Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources (MWh)

	Total Electricity Consumed from Grid and Site Self-Generation	Total Grid Electricity Purchased from Renewable Sources	Total Grid Electricity Purchased from Non-Renewable Sources	Total Site Electricity from Renewable Sources (self-generation)	Total Site Electricity from Non-Renewable Sources (self-generation)	% of Electric Power Sourced from Hydro-electric and Other Renewable
Americas						
Bald Mountain	46,986	6,879	40,107	0	0	15
Fort Knox	239,827	22,784	217,043	0	0	10
La Coipa	84,187	79,578	4,609	0	0	95
Paracatu	1,081,028	352,497	26,377	702,154 ^{1,2}	0	98
Round Mountain	216,083	55,274	160,809	0	0	26
West Africa						
Tasiast	262,364	0	0	0	262,364	0
Kinross Total	1,930,475	517,012	448,945 ^A	702,154	262,364 ^A	63

1) Paracatu renewable percent is calculated based on the energy routed to Paracatu from three sources and is applied to total electricity consumed. Total electricity at Paracatu represents the power consumed at site. 2) Total site elecricity from renewable sources includes hydropower plants in Brazil.

Five-Year Energy Consumption: Direct and Indirect Energy by Source¹ (gigajoules)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Direct Energy Consumption By Source					
Coal	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel	13,453,251	13,480,255	13,391,941	14,165,593	12,076,503
Furnace Oil	42,477	51,889	46,383	41,308	40,973
Waste Oil	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	82,232	94,362	84,257	79,088	90,804
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	126,353	134,140	141,777	105,004	98,551
Heavy Fuel Oil	935,818	1,450,030	1,305,983	1,110,235	2,075,246
Aviation Fuel	79,696	78,930	64,560	101,435	0
Direct Renewable Energy Consumption	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Non-Renewable Energy	14,720,000	15,289,607	15,034,901	15,602,664 [*]	14,382,077 ^A
Indirect Energy Consumption By Source					
Grid and Site Electricity From Renewable Sources (GJ)	n/r	2,923,728	2,782,789	3,919,022 [*]	4,388,998
Grid and Site Electricity From Non-Renewable Sources (GJ)	6,602,000	3,378,161	3,615,188	3,554,320 [*]	2,560,710 ²
Total Direct and Indirect Energy Consumption					
Total Combined Direct and Indirect (Total Energy Consumption)	21,322,000	21,591,496	21,432,876	21,878,722	21,331,784 ²

1. 2018-2021 provides data for all operations and 2022 provides data for continuing operations only and therefore, may not be comparable.
2. Includes heavy fuel oil used at Tasiast from on-site generation.



CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this report, including any information as to the future performance of Kinross, constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and the provisions for “safe harbor” under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this report. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible or future events; statements with respect to possible or future events, estimations and the realization of such estimates (including but not limited to associated timing, amounts and costs); greenhouse gas reduction initiatives and targets; the implementation and effectiveness of the Company’s Climate Change Strategy; the Company’s Climate Change priorities, goals and targets; the Company’s ability to successfully manage Climate Change risks; the schedules and budgets for the Company’s development projects; the impacts government regulation, legal proceedings and environmental risks. The words “achieve”, “anticipate”, “continue”, “develop”, “expect”, “efforts”, “estimate”, “focus”, “forecast”, “future”, “goal”, “initiative”, “mitigate”, “objective”, “outlook”, “plan”, “potential”, “pursue”, “schedule”, “strategy”, or “target”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might”, or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Kinross as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Kinross’ actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Kinross. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in the “Risk Factors” section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form and 40-F, the “Risk Analysis” section of our FYE 2022 and Q1 2023 Management’s Discussion and Analysis to which readers are referred and which are incorporated by reference in this report, all of which qualify any and all forward-looking statements made in this report. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Kinross. Kinross disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.

Other information

Where we say “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company”, or “Kinross” in this report, we mean Kinross Gold Corporation and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as may be applicable.

An aerial view of the Great Bear site in Red Lake, Ontario.





Corporate Information

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Toll-free: 1-800-564-6253

Proxy Solicitation Agent

Kingsdale Proxy Advisors
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Legal Counsel

Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
New York, New York, United States

Auditors for the Company

KPMG LLP
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

CONTACT INFORMATION

General

Kinross Gold Corporation
25 York Street, 17th Floor
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2V5
Website: Kinross.com
Telephone: 416-365-5123
Toll-free: 1-866-561-3636
Email: info@kinross.com

Investor Relations

Chris Lichtenheldt
Vice-President,
Investor Relations
Telephone: 647-821-1736
Email: chris.lichtenheldt@kinross.com

Media Relations

Victoria Barrington
Senior Director, Corporate Communications
Telephone: 647-788-4253
Email: Victoria.barrington@kinross.com

ESG Strategy

Michal Kowalczyk
Vice-President, ESG Strategy
Telephone: 647-788-4150
Email: michal.kowalczyk@kinross.com

Shareholder Inquiries

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
8th Floor, 100 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2Y1
Toll-free: 1-800-564-6253
Toll-free facsimile: 1-888-453-0330



PUBLICATIONS

Visit kinross.com to download our Sustainability Reports and to obtain copies of Kinross’ other publications, or contact us by email at info@kinross.com or call 1-866-561-3636.

