

Biodiversity and Nature

Objective, Purpose, and Context

Kinross’ business *purpose* is to deliver value through operational excellence, balance sheet strength, disciplined growth, and responsible mining.

Our business success depends upon biodiversity conservation across our sites and the integration of biodiversity considerations into our environmental management and operational planning.

Our *objective* is to ensure that there is no net loss to critical habitat and biodiversity demonstrated through measurable biodiversity metrics, with any temporal losses due to ecosystem recovery addressed through risk- and time-adjusted mitigation to ensure no net loss over the defined assessment period. We align our biodiversity practices with regulatory requirements and industry best practices to ensure responsible land use and long-term environmental benefits. Through proactive stewardship, we aim to support ecosystem recovery, promote sustainable land management, and leave a positive environmental legacy beyond mining.

All Kinross sites operate in diverse natural environments and are expected to apply recognized best management practices for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems that are suited to their operating context. Every operation must comply with applicable permit and regulatory obligations pertaining to protection of biodiversity and ecosystems in their jurisdiction as well as the biodiversity protection obligations established under Kinross’ Environmental Management System (EMS).

We have identified Biodiversity and Nature as a material sustainability topic for Kinross and a priority for the Company, of critical importance to our stakeholders and the long-term success of our business.

This sustainability policy statement describes:

- Scope and application: who is affected and where they can find information
- Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) and IRO Management
- Commitments and Strategy: how we aim to meet the policy statement objective
- Governance and Accountability: who is responsible from site level to Board of Directors

Scope and Application

This policy statement applies to all Kinross geographies and assets.

Our stakeholders have been considered in this policy statement as described below.

Stakeholder	Policy value for stakeholders	Consideration of stakeholder in setting this policy statement
Own Workers	To provide clarity on company commitments and approach	Alignment with Company’s values-based approach to sustainability and responsible mining culture
Investors/ Financial	To provide clear governance information	Outreach on Sustainability topics
Local Communities	To provide clarity on company commitments and approach	Effective management of this topic is essential for relationship quality
Media	To provide transparency about our commitments and approach	Response to requests and/or proactive outreach
Governments	To provide transparency about our commitments and approach	Adherence to applicable reporting, compliance and regulatory obligations is expected
Insurers	To provide clear governance information	Outreach on Sustainability topics
Refiners	To provide clear governance information	Conformance with the Responsible Gold Mining Principles
Suppliers/ Contractors	To provide clarity on company commitments and approach	Engagement on Supplier Standards of Conduct and Sustainability topics
Civil Society	To provide transparency about our commitments and approach	Partnerships and engagement

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

This sustainability policy statement relates to the following material IROs pertaining to this topic.

Impact	Risk	Opportunity
People – Disruptions to local ecosystems can disturb traditional forms of living and the economies of local communities, including Indigenous communities	Negative impacts to biodiversity can harm Kinross’ reputation and social license to operate, resulting in difficulty accessing project-related permits and potential operational disruptions	Adequate management of mining projects and controlled land areas can mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity
Environment – Exploration activities and the development of new mine sites can deteriorate high biodiversity areas and increase deforestation		



IRO Management

The potential effects of material IROs pertaining to this topic and Kinross’ measures to effectively manage.

Potential Effects of Sustainability-Related Impacts, Risks and Opportunities			Short-term (1 year)	Medium (2-5) and Long-term (>5 years)
		Financial performance	Moderate	Moderate
		Society and environment	Moderate	Moderate
IRO Management	Risk Assessment	• Updated quarterly through Kinross ERM Program • Corporate oversight of water balance calculation for each site		
	Due Diligence	• Corporate-level risk-based safety and sustainability audits are conducted at each site every three years, covering all areas of biodiversity, land and nature • Corporate Environmental function maintains ongoing engagement with site teams to review risk trends, performance, and mitigation measures		
	Recognized Standards	• International Mine Restoration Standards • Responsible Gold Mining Principles • Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures		
	Training	• Roll-out of EMS, including Biodiversity Management Standard and related EMS standards across sites • Training on the Biodiversity Management Standard across sites		
	Monitoring and Reporting	• Monthly reporting by sites to corporate (internal) • Annually via the Kinross Sustainability Report (external)		

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Commitments and Strategy

As a senior gold company, Kinross is *committed* to the membership requirements of the World Gold Council through its **Responsible Gold Mining Principles**. This includes **Principle 2** (2.1 Risk Management, 2.2 Stakeholder Engagement, 2.4 Impact Assessment, and 2.5 Resolving Grievances) and **Principle 9** (9.1 Biodiversity, 9.2 World Heritage Sites, 9.3 Land use and deforestation, and 9.4 Mine closure).

We are also committed to supporting progress towards the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs). Kinross is focused on **SDG 12** (Responsible consumption) and **SDG 15** (Life on Land), specifically the sub-goals pertaining to biodiversity and

ecosystems including conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services (15.1), mountain ecosystems (15.4) and urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats (15.5). We do not explore, design, or operate new projects or existing mines inside World Heritage Sites. We take appropriate care to protect natural capital and are committed to working toward no net loss of critical habitat and biodiversity.

As part of our nature strategy, Kinross is also progressing alignment with the **Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures** (TNFD), which also supports our progress towards compliance with the European Union’s Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Table 1). For more information on our nature strategy, read the [2025 Sustainability Report](#), Advancing our Nature Strategy.

TABLE 1: Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures Pillars and Kinross Approach

TNFD Pillar	Kinross Approach (Summary)	Key Elements	References
Governance			
Board oversight	Oversight provided by the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee (CRTC).	Reviews nature-related risks, strategy, and performance	CRTC Charter; SPS – Biodiversity
Management role	Accountability defined at site and corporate levels.	- Site General Managers - Vice-President, Environment (corporate) - Executive Vice-President and Chief Technical Officer (executive oversight)	SPS – Biodiversity
Policies and engagement	Governance supported through Sustainability Policy Statements (SPS) and stakeholder engagement.	- SPS framework (Human Rights, Indigenous Peoples, Biodiversity) - Stakeholder engagement integrated into reporting	SPS; Sustainability Report
Strategy			
Nature-Dependent Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (NDIROs)	Nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities identified through 2025 assessment.	- Dependencies: water, climate, land stability - Impacts: habitat, water use, pollution, waste - Risks: water, biodiversity, stakeholder pressures - Opportunities: restoration, efficiency	–
Business impact	Nature-related factors may affect operations, permitting, and costs.	- Moderate financial/environmental impact - Limited value chain exposure	Sustainability Report – Water
Resilience	Strategy supported by design, monitoring, and management systems.	- Infrastructure design standards - Monitoring systems - Site plans and stakeholder engagement	Sustainability Report
Priority locations	Sites near high biodiversity value identified.	- Paracatu, La Coipa, Tasiast, Bald Mountain, Lobo-Marte, Great Bear - No material value chain exposure identified	–

TNFD Pillar	Kinross Approach (Summary)	Key Elements	References
Risk and Impact Management			
Identification and assessment	NDIROs identified through materiality assessments and EMS implementation.	- TNFD LEAP approach - Site EMS (biodiversity, water, waste) - Site-specific management plans - Mitigation hierarchy applied	SPS; EMS Standards
Monitoring	Environmental performance tracked and reviewed regularly.	- Monthly/quarterly reporting - Annual disclosures - Risk-based audits - RGMP alignment	Sustainability Report; Data Tables; RGMP
ERM integration	Nature-related risks integrated into enterprise risk management.	- Site risk registers - Corporate consolidation - Board-level review	SPS – ERM
Metrics and Targets			
Metrics (risks and opportunities)	Metrics used to track environmental performance and risks.	- Water use - Emissions - Waste - Land disturbance	TNFD Metrics Table
Metrics (dependencies and impacts)	Standard indicators used to assess impacts on nature.	- Land disturbance/reclamation - Water withdrawal/discharge - Pollutant releases - Waste generation	Data Tables
Targets and performance	Site-level targets focused on compliance and improvement.	- Water stewardship initiatives - Waste reduction - Biodiversity actions - Reclamation/carbon pilots	Sustainability Report

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Our commitment to the protection of biodiversity applies throughout the lifecycle of our projects—from early planning and design stages, through construction and operational phases, and into mine closure and reclamation. We apply the Recovery Trajectory concept as established by the International Mine Site Restoration Standards, (Society of Ecological Restoration, 2022). The concept describes how ecosystem conditions evolve over the life of mine, which emphasizes that nature-related performance is defined by the direction, pace and durability of recovery over time. Kinross uses this approach for active and closed sites by applying the mitigation hierarchy, progressive reclamation, and adaptive management. Our approach helps to reduce long-term impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, enhances ecosystem resilience, and strengthens the management of nature-related risks and dependencies.

Across our sites, we are committed to working with local communities and conservation partners to develop and implement biodiversity strategies that protect and restore natural capital. We recognize the unique place of Indigenous Peoples as guardians of the land and their role in conservation strategies and are committed to working with them and incorporating traditional knowledge when developing biodiversity management strategies.

Our *approach* to biodiversity is driven through our Biodiversity Management Standard, part of Kinross’ Environment Management System (EMS) and embeds the mitigation hierarchy and work toward no net loss of critical habitats and biodiversity.

The standard requires sites located in areas of critical or high biodiversity value to develop Biological Resource Management Plans (BRMPs), or equivalent site- or specie-specific management plans, aligned with local biodiversity conditions, regulatory requirements, and community priorities. These plans must define actions, requirements, monitoring and reporting protocols, and stakeholder engagement.

Kinross’ site-specific approach is developed through the incorporation of some, or all, of the following elements:

Technical Elements

- Identifying ecosystems, habitats, and species of ecological value that may be affected.
- Assessing impacts of new and existing infrastructure on biodiversity and protected areas.
- Applying the mitigation hierarchy in high or critical biodiversity areas to avoid, reduce, reclaim, or offset disturbance.
- Designing alternatives and mitigation measures to avoid and reduce impacts, including regenerative actions.
- Minimizing tree felling and restoring forests to reduce our carbon footprint.
- Offsetting biodiversity loss if restoring disturbed areas using native-compatible species is determined to be impractical.
- Implementing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to promote biodiversity and address environmental challenges.
- Conducting independent biodiversity assessments where feasible.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Consulting with local stakeholders on site-specific biodiversity strategies.
- Engaging Indigenous communities and integrating Indigenous and local knowledge to incorporate Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) into land-use planning.
- Collaborating with authorities, local communities, conservation partners, NGOs, academia, and local groups to strengthen biodiversity outcomes.
- Involving communities in conservation and education programs to reduce pressure on natural resources.
- Ensuring protection of natural capital near high-biodiversity and protected areas through partnerships and post-mine land-use planning.

We also consider climate resilience in Biodiversity Management by implementing adaptive biodiversity strategies that account for climate-related risks, such as changing species distributions and water availability. Our EMS standards for Water Management, Air, Noise and Vibration, and Reclamation and Closure also inform and support our biodiversity strategy.

Due Diligence

Kinross’ corporate-level risk-based Safety and Sustainability audits are conducted at sites every three years. The audit program covers all environmental performance, including biodiversity. The Biological Resources Management Standard and programs are governed by Kinross’ EMS.

Monitoring and Reporting

As part of our EMS, we monitor and report on biodiversity performance by establishing biodiversity targets and monitoring key biodiversity indicators to meet compliance and evaluate impact. We conduct annual performance reviews integrated into Kinross’ sustainability disclosures.

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Metrics and Targets

We track and measure our performance in line with the metrics below and our progress against targets.

Biodiversity and Nature Metrics and Targets

Topic	Metrics	Targets
Biodiversity and Nature	Percentage of mine locations with biological resource management plans, in areas of critical/high biodiversity value	All mine locations (100%) in areas of critical/high biodiversity value have biological resource management plans

Governance and Accountability

Oversight and governance of biodiversity are the responsibility of the Corporate Responsibility and Technical Committee of the Board of Directors.

Management responsibility resides with the Executive Vice-President and Chief Technical Officer. Functional management responsibility resides with the Vice-President, Environment.

Responsibility for all dimensions of biodiversity and ecosystems resides with the General Manager of each site.

Kinross is accountable to its stakeholders for its performance on biodiversity and nature through the annual publication of its Sustainability Report.

Document control

This policy statement will be reviewed annually in parallel with our Sustainability reporting cycle to ensure it accurately describes what we do in practice to manage our Sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities.

This policy statement forms an integral part of Kinross’ 2025 Sustainability Disclosures, approved by Board resolution on 27-May 2026, and replaces prior document – Sustainability Policy Statement, Biodiversity and Nature, dated May 2025.



To learn more about our biodiversity programs and performance, see our most recent [Sustainability Report](#).

