UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

[Check one]

o **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 **Commission File Number 0-10321**

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of Registrant's name into English (if applicable))

Province of Ontario, Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1041
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

650430083
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

25 York Street, 17th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2V5 (416) 365-5123
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Scott W. Loveless, Parr Brown Gee & Loveless,
185 South State Street, Suite 800, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 532-7840
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code)
of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, no par value	**New York Stock Exchange** **Toronto Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

x **Annual information form** x **Audited annual financial statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

As of December 31, 2009, there were 696,027,270 common shares and no preferred shares outstanding.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule.

Yes o No x

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes o No x

NOTE FOR U.S. READERS ON CANADA/U.S. REPORTING DIFFERENCES

Our Annual Information Form dated March 30, 2010 and Management's Discussion and Analysis, together with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of December 31, 2009 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2009, are filed under cover of this form as Exhibits 99.1, 99.2 and 99.3. We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Readers should review the supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP" included as exhibit 99.4 for a reconciliation of the financial statements to United States generally accepted accounting principles. Beginning January 1, 2011, we will adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for preparation of our financial statements. Adoption of the IFRS will require us to make certain accounting policy choices and could materially impact our reported financial position and results of operations. See the disclosure under the caption "International Financial Reporting Standards" in our Management's Discussion and Analysis filed as exhibit 99.2 to this report for further discussion of our adoption of IFRS.

Our common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. There are certain differences between the corporate governance practices applicable to us and those applicable to U.S. companies under the New York Stock Exchange listing standards. A summary of the significant differences can be found at www.kinross.com/corp/governance-corp.html.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely disclosures regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, we recognize that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and management is required to exercise its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009, the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 40-F. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that they are effective.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009. Because of inherent limitations, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatement. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in relevant guidelines or conditions in the control structure, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm for the Company that audited the financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and the periods then ended, has issued an attestation report, included herewith as an exhibit, addressing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as noted below, there have been no changes to our system of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2009 or since that time that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

During 2009, Kupol converted to the enterprise resource planning system utilized by our other sites to enhance consistency of systems across the Company. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion. During the second quarter of 2009, we commenced the parallel testing phase of a new consolidation accounting system. Parallel testing continued during the remainder of the year and the system was implemented by the end of 2009.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

Our audit and risk committee is comprised of three individuals, John A. Brough, chairman, John M.H. Huxley and Terence C. W. Reid. Each of the members of the audit and risk committee is independent as that term is defined in the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Brough is the audit and risk committee financial expert. Information concerning Mr. Brough's relevant education and experience is included in his biographical information contained in the Company's Annual Information Form included as exhibit 99.1. The Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liabilities on such person that are greater than those imposed generally on members of the audit committee and the board of directors who do not carry this designation, or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all directors, officers and employees. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics may be viewed at the Company's website at www.kinross.com under Corporate — Governance. The Company has not granted any waivers under its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

We paid the following fees to our independent registered public accounting firm during the last two fiscal years:

	2009		2008	
Audit Fees	CDN $	2,568,000	CDN $	2,944,000
Audit-Related Fees	CDN $	182,000	CDN $	303,000
Tax Fees	CDN $	331,000	CDN $	867,000
All Other Fees	CDN $	792,000	CDN $	100,000

Audit-related fees include fees related to due diligence and translation services. Tax fees were for tax compliance and advisory services. "All Other Fees" includes amounts for products and services related to other non-audit services.

The audit committee is required to approve all services provided by our principal auditor. All audit services, audit related services, tax services, and other services provided for the year ended December 31, 2009 were pre-approved by the audit committee which concluded that the provision of such services by KPMG LLP was compatible with the maintenance of that firm's independence in the conduct of its auditing functions.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Our off-balance sheet arrangements are disclosed in Kinross' Management's Discussion and Analysis included as exhibit 99.2 under the caption "Risk Analysis" and in our financial statements under Note 8, "Financial Instruments", Note 9, "Long-term debt and credit facilities," and Note 19, "Contingencies" to Kinross' audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed as an exhibit to this report on Form 40-F and incorporated herein by this reference.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The contractual obligations of the Company are disclosed in Kinross' Management's Discussion and Analysis included as exhibit 99.2 under the caption "Liquidity and Capital Resources -- Contractual Obligations and Commitments," and Note 9 "Long-term debt and credit facilities" to Kinross' audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed as an exhibit to this report on Form 40-F and incorporated herein by this reference.

SAFE HARBOR FOR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this report on Form 40-F including, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Kinross, constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of 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 events, statements with respect to possible events, the future price of gold and silver, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and

resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, expected capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation and permitting of mining operations and development properties, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words "plans," "expect" or "does not expect," "is expected," "budget," "scheduled," "estimates," "forecasts," "targets," "intends," "anticipates," or "does not anticipate," or "believes," 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, political, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The estimates and assumptions of Kinross contained or incorporated by reference in this report on Form 40-F, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein and in our most recently filed Annual Information Form, Management's Discussion and Analysis, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference, as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Paracatu (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of new tailings facilities) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase 7 pit expansion and the heap leach project at Fort Knox continuing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (4) viability, permitting and development of the Fruta del Norte deposit being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (5) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations including, without limitation, the implementation of Ecuador's new mining law and related regulations and policies being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (6) the new feasibility study to be prepared by the joint venture for Cerro Casale, incorporating updated geological, mining, metallurgical, economic marketing, legal environmental, social and governmental factors, and permitting, being consistent with the Company's current expectations; (7) the viability, permitting and development of the Lobo-Marte project, including, without limitation, the metallurgy and processing of its ore, being consistent with our current expectations; (8) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Chilean peso, Russian rouble and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (9) certain price assumptions for gold and silver; (10) prices for natural gas, fuel, oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (11) production and cost of sales forecasts meeting expectations; (12) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; and (13) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates or gold or silver lease rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under any interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Chile, Brazil, Russia, Ecuador, or other countries in which the Company conducts business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial

accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect, and could cause, Kinross' actual results of 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. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made or incorporated into this report on Form 40-F are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada and the United States including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in our Management's Discussion and Analysis under the caption "Risk Analysis" and in the "Risk Factors" section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form. 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.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A copy of Kinross' Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2009, and each of the three years then ended, together with the accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis is available at www.kinross.com. The Financial Statements, Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Annual Information Form of Kinross are also available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and this report on Form 40-F, including all of the foregoing documents, is available on EDGAR (www.sec.gov). Upon the written request of any shareholder, Kinross will provide a copy of this report on Form 40-F, including the Financial Statements, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the Annual Information Form attached hereto. Written requests for such information should be directed to Investor Relations, Kinross Gold Corporation, 25 York Street, 17th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2V5, toll free 1-866-561-3636 or info@kinross.com.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

March 31, 2010

By /s/ Thomas M. Boehlert
Thomas M. Boehlert
Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form for Kinross Gold Corporation dated March 30, 2010
99.2	Kinross Gold Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis
99.3	Audited consolidated financial statements of Kinross Gold Corporation at and for the three years ended December 31, 2009, together with the report of KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm of Kinross Gold Corporation thereon
99.4	Related supplementary note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP" and the report of KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm of Kinross Gold Corporation thereon
99.5	Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
99.6	Report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for Kinross Gold Corporation on internal control over financial reporting
99.7	Consent of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for Kinross Gold Corporation
99.8	Consent of Robert Henderson to being named as a qualified person
99.9	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
99.10	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
99.11	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
99.12	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002)

Exhibit 99.1

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

Dated March 30, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CAUTIONARY STATEMENT	3
CORPORATE STRUCTURE	4
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	6
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	8
Employees	9
Competitive Conditions	9
Environmental Protection	9
Operations	11
Gold Equivalent Production (Ounces)	11
Marketing	12
Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources	14
Kinross Material Properties	22
Fort Knox and Area, Alaska, United States	22
Paracatu, Brazil	28
Maricunga, Chile	34
Kupol mine, Russian Federation	40
Cerro Casale, Chile	47
Fruta del Norte, Ecuador	53
Other Kinross Properties	58
Round Mountain, Nevada	58
La Coipa, Chile	59
Kettle River - Buckhorn, Washington State	60
Lobo Marte, Chile	60
RISK FACTORS	62
DIVIDEND POLICY	73
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	73
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE	76
MARKET PRICE FOR KINROSS SECURITIES	77
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS	78
CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS	83
CONFLICT OF INTEREST	83
INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	84
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	84
MATERIAL CONTRACTS	84
INTERESTS OF EXPERTS	85
AUDIT COMMITTEE	85
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	86
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS	87
SCHEDULE “A” - CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE	A-1

IMPORTANT NOTICE
ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

Unless specifically stated otherwise in this Annual Information Form:

- all dollar amounts are in United States dollars;
- information is presented as at December 31, 2009; and
- references to “Kinross”, the “Company”, “its”, “our” and “we”, or related terms, refer to Kinross Gold Corporation and its

subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form including, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Kinross, constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and the provisions for "safe harbour" 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 Annual Information Form. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible events, statements with respect to possible events, the future price of gold and silver, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, expected capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "targets", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes", 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. The estimates and assumptions of Kinross contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein and in our most recently filed Management's Discussion and Analysis, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Paracatu (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of the new tailings facility) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase 7 pit expansion and the heap leach project at Fort Knox continuing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and development of the Fruta del Norte deposit being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (5) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations including, without limitation, the implementation of Ecuador's new mining law and related regulations and policies being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (6) the new feasibility study to be prepared by the joint venture for Cerro Casale, incorporating updated geological, mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors, and permitting, being consistent with the Company's current expectations; (7) the viability, permitting and development of the Lobo-Marte project, including, without limitation, the metallurgy and processing of its ore, being consistent with our current expectations; (8) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Chilean peso, Russian rouble and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (9) certain price assumptions for gold and silver; (10) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies remaining consistent with current levels; (11) production and cost of sales forecasts meeting expectations; (12) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; and (13) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates or gold or silver lease rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under any interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in

Canada, the United States, Chile, Brazil, Russia, Ecuador, or other countries in which we do business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, us; our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect Kinross' actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Kinross. 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. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Information Form are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada and the United States including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk Analysis" section of our most recently filed Management's Discussion and Analysis. 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.

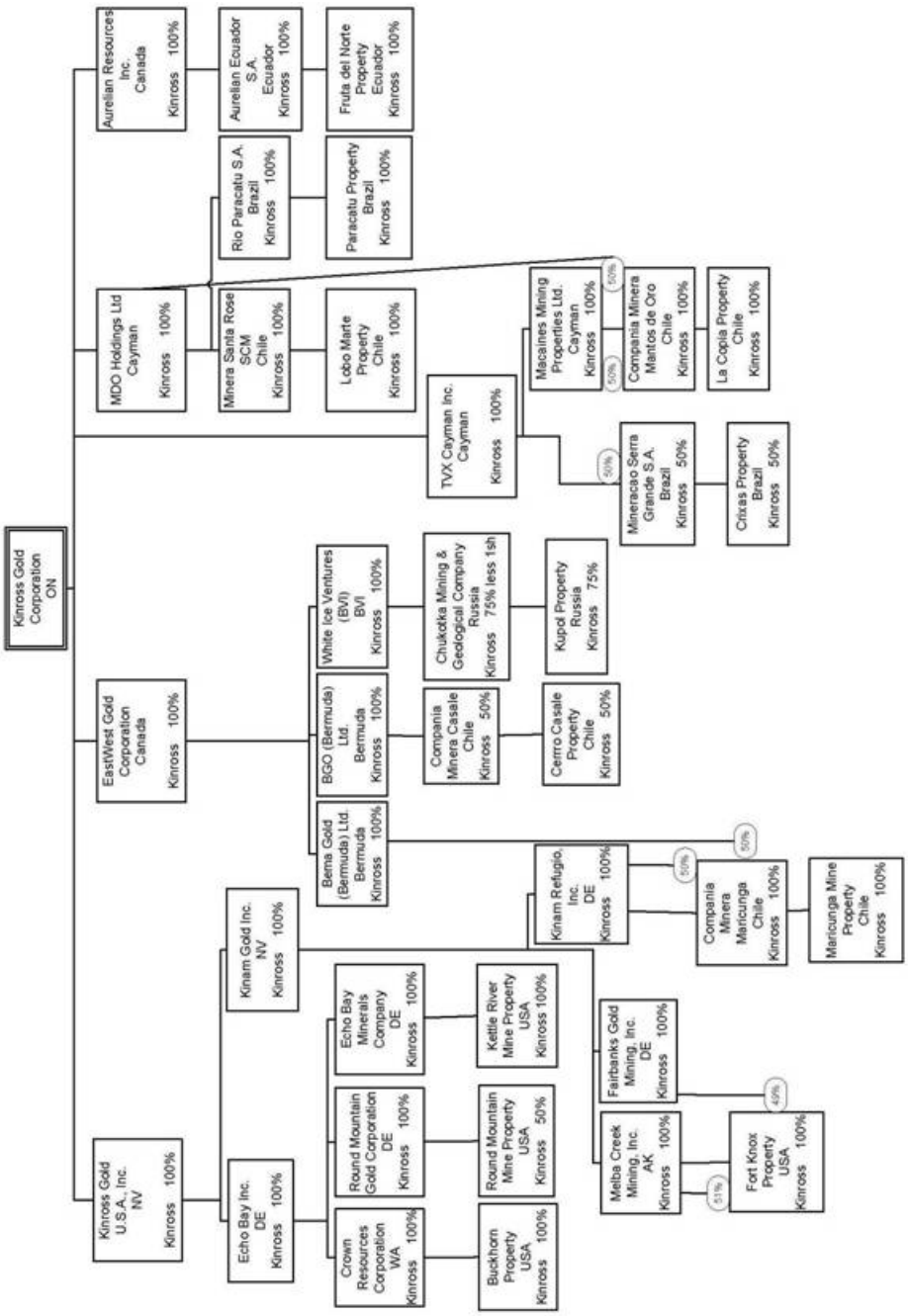
CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Kinross Gold Corporation was initially created in May 1993 by the amalgamation of CMP Resources Ltd., Plexus Resources

Corporation, and 1021105 Ontario Corp. In December 2000, Kinross amalgamated with LT Acquisition Inc., in January 2005, Kinross amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiary, TVX Gold Inc. ("TVX") and in January 2006, it amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Echo Bay Mines Ltd. ("Echo Bay"). Kinross is the continuing entity resulting from these amalgamations. Kinross is governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and its registered and principal offices are located at 25 York Street, 17 th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2V5.

Each of Kinross' mining operations is a separate business unit managed by its Vice President and General Manager, who in turn, reports to a Regional Vice President, who then reports to the Chief Operating Officer. Exploration strategies, corporate financing, tax planning, additional technical support services, hedging and acquisition strategies are managed centrally. Execution of exploration strategies is managed locally. Kinross' risk management programs are subject to overview by its Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

A significant portion of Kinross' business is carried on through subsidiaries. A chart showing the names of the significant subsidiaries of Kinross and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation, is set out below as of December 31, 2009. All subsidiaries are 100% owned unless otherwise noted.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

Kinross is principally engaged in the mining and processing of gold and, as a by-product, silver ore and the exploration for, and the acquisition of, gold bearing properties in the Americas, the Russian Federation and worldwide. The principal products of Kinross are gold and silver produced in the form of doré that is shipped to refineries for final processing.

Kinross' strategy is to increase shareholder value through increases in precious metal reserves, net asset value, production and long-term cash flow and earnings per share. Kinross' strategy also consists of optimizing the performance, and therefore, the value, of existing operations, investing in quality exploration and development projects and acquiring new potentially accretive properties and projects.

Kinross' operations and mineral reserves are impacted by changes in metal prices. Gold traded above $700 per ounce for most of 2008 and above $800 for most of 2009. Kinross used a gold price of $800 per ounce at the end of 2009 to estimate mineral reserves.

Kinross' share of proven and probable mineral reserves as at December 31, 2009, was 51.0 million ounces of gold, 102.9 million ounces of silver and 2.9 billion pounds of copper(1).

Three Year History

The acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of Bema Gold Corporation ("Bema") was completed on February 27, 2007 when a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross amalgamated with Bema to continue as EastWest Gold Corporation ("EastWest"). As the result of the acquisition, Kinross acquired: (i) the remaining 50% interest in Compania Minera Maricunga, the owner of the Maricunga mine (which was formerly known as the Refugio mine); (ii) a 75% (less one share) interest in the Chukotka Mining and Geological Company, which owns the Kupol mine in the Russian Federation; (iii) a 90% interest in the Julietta mine in the Russian Federation; and (iv) a 49% interest in Compania Minera Casale, the owner of the Cerro Casale gold-copper deposit in Chile. Kinross filed a business acquisition report dated March 22, 2007 in respect of its acquisition of Bema, a copy of which is available at www.sedar.com.

On March 6, 2007, EastWest gave notice in accordance with the terms of its 3.25% convertible notes due February 26, 2011, that it would redeem all $70 million principal amount outstanding of those notes at their principal amount together with accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. By April 3, 2007, all of those notes had been converted into 6.7 million Kinross common shares.

On December 5, 2007, warrants to purchase Kinross common shares issued in connection with a 2002 equity offering expired. As a result of the exercise of a majority of the expiring warrants by warrant holders, Kinross issued 8,208,241 common shares to warrant holders in exchange for an aggregate exercise price of $123,123,614.

On December 21, 2007, the Company closed an asset swap transaction with Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp"), pursuant to which Kinross sold its approximate 31.9% interest in the Musselwhite Joint Venture and its 49.0% interest in the Porcupine Joint Venture to Goldcorp in exchange for Goldcorp's 50% interest in Compania Minera Mantos de Oro (thereby giving Kinross a 100% interest), which owns and operates the La Coipa mine in northern Chile. Kinross also received a $204 million cash payment, after applicable adjustments, in connection with the asset swap transaction.

(1) Kinross' copper reserves are all situated at the Cerro Casale project. Pursuant to an agreement dated February 17, 2010, Kinross has agreed to sell one-half of its 50% interest in the Cerro Casale project to Barrick.

On January 25, 2008, Kinam Magadan Gold Corporation ("Kinam Magadan"), a subsidiary of Kinross, closed a sale to OAO Polymetal ("Polymetal") pursuant to which Polymetal purchased all of the shares held by Kinam Magadan (representing approximately a 98.1% interest) in OAO Omolon Gold Mining Company ("Omolon") for a purchase price of $15 million, plus a variable royalty on future production from the Kubaka gold mine properties.

On January 29, 2008, Kinross completed a private placement of $460 million of 1.75% unsecured senior convertible notes due March 15, 2028 with a conversion price of $28.48, subject to adjustment (the "Notes"). Kinross sold the Notes to certain initial purchasers pursuant to a purchase agreement dated January 23, 2008. The Notes are governed by the terms of an indenture entered into between Kinross and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, dated January 29, 2008. Kinross received net proceeds of approximately $449 million, which are being used to repay approximately $50 million of outstanding indebtedness under the Company's term loan facility, with the remainder being used to fund capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

On February 21, 2008, the board of directors gave final approval for expenditures of $103.6 million and $193 million for the construction of a heap leach processing facility and the completion of the Phase 7 expansion project, respectively, at the Fort Knox mine in Alaska. Construction of both the heap leach processing facility and the Phase 7 expansion commenced in 2007 and continued throughout 2008. The heap leach processing facility was commissioned in 2009.

On July 31, 2008, Kinross completed the sale of its 40% interest in the Hammond Reef project to Brett Resources Inc. ("Brett"). Brett earned an interest in 60% of the Hammond Reef project in March 2008 by incurring Cdn.$5 million in expenditures on the property and issuing 1 million common shares to Kinross. In exchange for the remaining 40% interest, Brett issued 14 million common shares to Kinross and granted Kinross a 2% net smelter returns royalty on future production. In connection with the transaction, Kinross and Brett entered into a strategic alliance whereby Brett will spend up to Cdn.$2 million over a three-year period exploring and acquiring properties of interest in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, in which Kinross may elect to obtain a 50% interest.

On August 16, 2008, Arian Resources Limited ("Arian"), a subsidiary of Kinross, closed a sale to Yanskaya Mining and Geological Company LLC ("Yanskaya") pursuant to which Yanskaya purchased all of the shares held by Arian (representing a 90% interest) in Closed Joint Stock Company "Omsukchansk Mining and Geological Company" ("OMGC") for a purchase price of $20 million (plus a working capital

adjustment), plus contingent payments based on production at the Julietta mine and gold price.

The acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of Aurelian Resources Inc. ("Aurelian") was completed on September 30, 2008 for aggregate consideration consisting of approximately 43.7 million common shares of Kinross and approximately 19.7 million warrants, each warrant being exercisable for one Kinross common share at an exercise price of $32.00. As a result of the acquisition, Kinross acquired a 100% interest in the Fruta del Norte and Condor deposits in Ecuador as well as substantial exploration ground.

On December 16, 2008, Kinross completed the acquisition of a 40% interest in Minera Santa Rose SCM ("Minera") from certain subsidiaries of Anglo American Plc ("Anglo"), and on January 8, 2009 Kinross acquired the remaining 60% interest in Minera from a subsidiary of Teck Cominco Limited ("Teck"). Minera holds a 100% interest in the Lobo-Marte gold project in Chile. The aggregate purchase price for the acquisition of Minera consisted of $180 million in cash and approximately $70 million in Kinross common shares, plus a royalty on future production payable to Teck.

On February 5, 2009, Kinross completed the sale of 24,035,000 common shares at a price of $17.25 per common share. Kinross sold the common shares to certain underwriters pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated January 22, 2009. Kinross received net proceeds of approximately $396 million, which are being used to enhance the Company's capital position following the funding of the approximately $180 million cash portion of the purchase price for recent acquisitions, with the balance being used for general corporate purposes.

On March 19, 2009 Kinross entered into a subscription agreement with Harry Winston Diamond Corporation ("Harry Winston") pursuant to which, subject to certain terms and conditions, Kinross agreed to make a net investment of $150 million in exchange for a 22.5% minority interest in the partnership that holds Harry

Winston's 40% interest in the Diavik Diamond Mine joint venture and a 19.9% equity interest in Harry Winston. The transaction was completed on March 31, 2009.

In September 2009, Kinross and Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") entered into a joint venture agreement in respect of the Cerro Casale property, pursuant to which the parties restructured their shareholdings in the joint venture company so that each of Barrick and Kinross held a 50% interest.

On December 2, 2009 Companhia Nacional De Mineração ("CNM"), a subsidiary of Kinross, closed a sale to Jaguar Mining Inc. ("Jaguar") pursuant to which Jaguar purchased all of the shares held by CNM in MCT Mineração Ltda. ("MCT", which holds the Gurupi project located in Brazil) for a purchase price of $42.5 million, which was paid through the issuance of 3,377,354 Jaguar common shares.

On January 21, 2010, Kinross entered into an agreement to acquire the Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property, both located approximately 100 kilometres north of Kinross' Kupol operation in the Chukotka region of the Russian Far East, from North Gold LLC and Regionruda LLC. The preliminary purchase price for the transaction is $368 million, comprising $165 million in cash and approximately 10.56 million Kinross shares, which will be issued from treasury. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2010.

On February 17, 2010, Kinross entered into an agreement with Barrick to sell one-half of its 50% interest in the Cerro Casale project in Chile to Barrick for a total value of $475 million, comprising $455 million in cash, plus the assumption by Barrick of a $20 million contingent obligation.

On March 15, 2010, Kinross entered into a support agreement with Underworld Resources Inc. ("Underworld") whereby Kinross agreed to make an offer to purchase all of the outstanding common shares of Underworld, other than common shares of Underworld held directly or indirectly by Kinross, on the basis of 0.141 of a common share of Kinross, plus Cdn.$0.01 per Underworld common share, and Underworld agreed to support the offer. On March 19, 2010, Kinross commenced the offer by mailing the offer and take-over bid circular to Underworld shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Kinross is principally engaged in the exploration for, and acquisition, development and operation of, gold-bearing properties. The material properties of Kinross as of December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Property (1)	Location	Property Ownership
Fort Knox	Alaska, United States	100%(2)
Paracatu	Minas Gerais, Brazil	100%
Maricunga	Maricunga District, Chile	100%
Kupol	Russian Federation	75%(3)
Cerro Casale	Chile	50%(4)
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100%

(1) The Fort Knox and Paracatu properties are subject to various royalties (See "Kinross Material Properties" — "Fort Knox and Area, Alaska, United States" and "Paracatu, Brazil").

(2) Kinross holds a 100% interest in the properties forming part of the Fort Knox mine except for the Gil property in which Kinross holds an 80% interest.

(3) Kinross holds a 75% (less one share) interest in the Kupol mine. The remaining 25% (plus one share) is held by the Government of Chukotka.

(4) The remaining 50% interest was held by Barrick as at December 31, 2009. On February 17, 2010, Kinross agreed to sell half of its 50% interest to Barrick.

In addition, as of December 31, 2009, Kinross held a 50% interest in the Crixas mine, situated in Brazil, a 100% interest in the Kettle River mine in Washington, United States, which includes the Kettle River - Buckhorn mine, a 50% interest in the Round Mountain mine in Nevada, United States, a 100% interest in the La Coipa mine in Chile, a 100% interest in the Lobo-Marte property and other mining properties in various stages of exploration, development, reclamation, and closure. The Company's principal product is gold and it also produces silver.

Employees

At December 31, 2009, Kinross and its subsidiaries employed approximately 5,500 persons. Kinross' employees in the United States, Canada and the Russian Federation are predominately non-unionized. Paracatu's collective agreement was recently renegotiated, with positive outcomes for all parties. Paracatu's collective agreement is renewed on an annual basis and expires on January 31, 2011. The employees at Fruta del Norte are represented by an employee association, and an agreement outlining several employment terms was successfully negotiated in May 2009. Maricunga has three collective agreements in place, two of which expire on May 1, 2010 (relating to hourly employees) and one of which expires on December 31, 2010 (relating to supervisory employees). A renewal collective agreement was negotiated at La Coipa in July 2009 following a 24 day strike. The new La Coipa collective agreement expires on July 31, 2012. Kinross considers its employee relations to be very positive.

Competitive Conditions

The precious metal mineral exploration and mining business is a competitive business. Kinross competes with numerous other companies and individuals in the search for and the acquisition of attractive precious metal mineral properties. The ability of Kinross to replace or increase its mineral reserves and resources in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for precious metal development or mineral exploration.

Environmental Protection

Kinross' exploration activities and mining and processing operations are subject to the federal, state, provincial, regional and local environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which Kinross' facilities are located. For example, in the United States, Kinross is subject to a number of such laws and regulations including, without limitation: the *Clean Air Act*; the *Clean Water Act*; the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*; the *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act* ; the *Endangered Species Act; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act*; the *National Environmental Policy Act* ; the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* ; and related state laws.

Kinross is subject to similar laws in other jurisdictions in which it operates. In all jurisdictions in which Kinross operates, environmental licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals are required in order to engage in exploration, mining and processing, and mine closure activities. Regulatory approval of a detailed plan of operations and a comprehensive environmental impact assessment is required prior to initiating mining or processing activities or for any substantive change to previously approved plans. In all jurisdictions in which Kinross operates, specific statutory and regulatory requirements and standards must be met throughout the life of the mining or processing operations in regard to air quality, water quality, fisheries and wildlife protection, archaeological and cultural resources, solid and hazardous waste management and disposal, the management and transportation of hazardous chemicals, toxic substances, noise, community right-to-know, land use, and reclamation. Except as may be otherwise disclosed herein, Kinross is currently in compliance in all material respects with all material applicable environmental laws and regulations. Details and quantification of the Company's reclamation and remediation obligations are set out in Note 10 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At Kinross, a strong environmental ethic and sound environmental management program have been integrated with core business functions at all levels, and at all locations throughout the organization.

The corporate programs that Kinross has implemented include:

STANDARDS — Corporate environmental management standards provide a clear bottom line for all Kinross activities in all jurisdictions in which we carry on business. Where legal requirements are unclear, Kinross'

environmental management standards provide clear direction regarding performance expectations and minimum design and operating requirements.

An example of this is Kinross' decision to adopt the standards that comprise the International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of cyanide in the Production of Gold (the "Cyanide Code"). Kinross is a signatory to the Cyanide Code, which is administered by the International Cyanide Management Institute (the "ICMI"). The ICMI is an independent body that was established by a multi-stakeholder group under the guidance of the United Nations Environmental Program. The ICMI established operating standards for cyanide manufacturers, transporters and mines and provides for third party certification of facilities' compliance with the Cyanide Code. All Kinross operations have either already been certified as compliant with the Cyanide Code or are preparing to be certified.

AUDITS - Comprehensive environmental compliance audits are conducted at all operations and at selected residual properties on a biennial basis. The audit program assesses compliance with applicable legal requirements, measures effectiveness of management systems, and includes procedures to ensure timely follow-up on audit findings.

METRICS - Kinross has identified operational parameters that are key indicators of environmental performance, and measures these indicators on a regular basis. The Company tracks an index of these key performance indicators and sets performance targets to encourage continuous environmental improvement.

ENGINEERING - To effectively manage environmental risk, a program is in place to assess the management and stability of tailings and heap leach facilities. It includes a detailed water balance accounting, to assure sufficient storage capacity, and a review of operational procedures. Every Kinross operation has a tailings or heap management plan in place.

RECLAMATION - Kinross recognizes its responsibility to manage the environmental change associated with its operations, and has established a specific business unit to address the Company's reclamation and closure obligations in a way that demonstrates excellence and establishes industry-wide leadership through example.

The results of these programs have been recognized by others within and outside the mining industry. Examples of significant recognition of Kinross' efforts are listed on Kinross' website at www.kinross.com.

Operations

Kinross' share of production in 2009 was derived from the mines in North America (29.1%), South America (39.9%) and the Russian Federation (31.0%). The following shows the location of Kinross' properties as of the date hereof.



Gold Equivalent Production and Sales

The following table summarizes attributable production and sales by Kinross in the last three years:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Gold equivalent production — ounces	**2,238,665**	1,838,038	1,589,321
Gold equivalent sales - ounces	**2,251,189**	1,756,056	1,575,940

Included in gold equivalent production and sales is silver production and sales, as applicable, converted into gold production using a ratio of the average spot market prices of gold and silver for the three comparative years. The ratios were 66.97:1 in 2009; 58.17:1 in 2008; and 51.51:1 in 2007.

The following table sets forth the gold equivalent production (in ounces) for Kinross' interest in each of its operating assets during the last three years:

	2009	2008	2007
North America:			
Fort Knox	263,260	329,105	338,459
Round Mountain (1)	213,916	246,946	302,971
Porcupine Joint Venture(2)	N/A	N/A	144,062

Musselwhite(3)	N/A	N/A	71,229
Kettle River	173,555	27,036	N/A
South America:			
Paracatu	354,396	188,156	174,987
Maricunga(4)	233,585	223,341	205,750
La Coipa(5)	231,169	226,293	197,554
Crixas (1)	74,654	87,669	91,305
Other Operations:			
Julietta(6)	N/A	39,585	63,004
Kubaka(7)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kupol(8)	694,130	469,907	N/A

(1) Represents Kinross' 50% ownership interest.
(2) Represents Kinross' 49% ownership interest. Kinross disposed of its interest in the Porcupine Joint Venture on December 21, 2007.
(3) Represents Kinross' 31.9% ownership interest. Kinross disposed of its interest in Musselwhite on December 21, 2007.
(4) Represents Kinross' 50% ownership interest until February 27, 2007 and Kinross' 100% ownership interest thereafter.
(5) Represents Kinross' 50% ownership interest until December 21, 2007 and its 100% ownership interest thereafter.
(6) Represents Kinross' 90% ownership interest. Kinross disposed of its interest in Julietta on August 16, 2008.
(7) Represents Kinross' 98.1% ownership interest. Kinross disposed of its interest in Kubaka on January 25, 2008.

(8) Represents Kinross' 75% (less one share) ownership interest. Kupol began production in the second quarter of 2008.

Marketing

Gold is a metal that is traded on world markets, with benchmark prices generally based on the London market. Gold has two principal uses: product fabrication and bullion investment. Fabricated gold has a wide variety of end uses, including jewellery manufacture (the largest fabrication component), electronics, dentistry, industrial and decorative uses, medals, medallions, and official coins. Gold bullion is held primarily as a store of value and a safeguard against devaluation of paper assets denominated in fiat currencies. Kinross sells all of its refined gold to banks, bullion dealers, and refiners. In 2009, sales to three customers totalled $1,187.6 million, $300.7 million and $250.5 million, respectively, for an aggregate of $1,738.8 million. In 2008, sales to four customers totalled $579.5 million, $244.0 million, $195.8 million and $165.3 million, respectively, for an aggregate of $1,184.6 million. Due to the size of the bullion market and the above ground inventory of bullion, activities by Kinross will generally not influence gold prices. Kinross believes that the loss of any of these customers would have no material adverse impact on Kinross because of the active worldwide market for gold.

The following table sets forth for the years indicated the high and low London Bullion Market afternoon fix prices for gold:

Year	High	Low	Average
2001	$ 293.25	$ 255.95	$ 271.04
2002	$ 349.30	$ 277.75	$ 309.68
2003	$ 416.25	$ 319.90	$ 363.32
2004	$ 454.20	$ 375.00	$ 409.17
2005	$ 536.50	$ 411.10	$ 444.45
2006	$ 725.00	$ 524.25	$ 603.77
2007	$ 841.10	$ 608.40	$ 695.39
2008	$ 1,011.25	$ 712.50	$ 871.96
2009	$ 1,212.50	$ 810.00	$ 972.35

Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Definitions

The estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources for Kinross' properties have been calculated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") — Definitions Adopted by CIM Council on December 11, 2005 (the "CIM Standards") which were adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (the "Instrument"). The following definitions are reproduced from the CIM Standards:

A ***mineral resource*** is a concentration or occurrence of a natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such grade or quality that is has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geologic confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories.

An ***inferred mineral resource*** means that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings

and drill holes.

An ***indicated mineral resource*** means that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A ***measured mineral resource*** means that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

A ***mineral reserve*** means the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A ***probable mineral reserve*** means the economically mineable part of an indicated mineral resource and, in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A ***proven mineral reserve*** means the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

The following tables set forth the estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources attributable to interests held by Kinross for each of its properties:

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves ((1),(3),(5),(6),(7))

Gold

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **GOLD**
PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES ((1),(3),(5),(6),(7))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Proven			Probable			Proven and Probable		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA											
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	150,776	0.39	1,879	102,169	0.55	1,813	252,945	0.45	3,692
Kettle River	USA	100.0%	13	21.60	9	1,688	13.82	750	1,701	13.88	759
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	27,847	0.75	671	43,646	0.57	797	71,493	0.64	1,468
SUBTOTAL			178,636	0.45	2,559	147,503	0.71	3,360	326,139	0.56	5,919
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	115,775	0.64	2,383	490,667	0.58	9,202	606,442	0.59	11,585
Crixas (9)	Brazil	50.0%	2,063	3.58	237	860	3.99	110	2,923	3.70	347
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	19,926	1.32	844	6,642	1.23	263	26,568	1.30	1,107
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	117,159	1.30	4,897	23,965	0.85	655	141,124	1.22	5,552
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	141,469	0.76	3,475	139,323	0.65	2,928	280,792	0.71	6,403
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	837,948	0.40	10,712	482,938	0.44	6,760	1,320,886	0.41	17,472
SUBTOTAL			1,234,340	0.57	22,548	1,144,395	0.54	19,918	2,378,735	0.56	42,466
ASIA											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	1,199	15.81	610	4,919	12.36	1,955	6,118	13.04	2,565
SUBTOTAL			1,199	15.81	610	4,919	12.36	1,955	6,118	13.04	2,565
TOTAL GOLD			1,414,175	0.57	25,717	1,296,817	0.61	25,233	2,710,992	0.58	50,950

Silver

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **SILVER**
PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES ((1),(3),(5),(6),(7))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Proven			Probable			Proven and Probable		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA											

Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	104	7.7	26	10,917	7.2	2,534	11,021	7.2	2,560
SUBTOTAL			104	7.7	26	10,917	7.2	2,534	11,021	7.2	2,560
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	115,775	1.9	6,988	490,667	1.4	22,376	606,442	1.5	29,364
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	19,926	49.0	31,417	6,642	30.6	6,527	26,568	44.4	37,944
SUBTOTAL			135,701	8.8	38,405	497,309	1.8	28,903	633,010	3.3	67,308
ASIA											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	1,199	203.5	7,845	4,919	159.1	25,165	6,118	167.8	33,010
SUBTOTAL			1,199	203.5	7,845	4,919	159.1	25,165	6,118	167.8	33,010
TOTAL SILVER			137,004	10.5	46,276	513,145	3.4	56,602	650,149	4.9	102,878

Copper

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **COPPER**
PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES ((3),(5),(6),(7))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Proven			Probable			Proven and Probable		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891
SUBTOTAL			115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891
TOTAL COPPER			115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources

This section uses the terms "Measured" and "Indicated" mineral resources. United States investors are advised that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into proven and probable mineral reserves or recovered.

Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources
(excludes Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves) ((2),(3),(4),(6),(7),(8))

Gold

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **GOLD**
MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES (EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) ((2),(3),(4), (6),(7),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA											
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	7,380	0.50	119	98,388	0.50	1,575	105,768	0.50	1,694
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	9,580	0.98	302	30,257	0.65	636	39,837	0.73	938
SUBTOTAL			16,960	0.77	421	128,645	0.53	2,211	145,605	0.56	2,632
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	7,347	0.33	79	101,386	0.39	1,286	108,733	0.39	1,365
Crixas (9)	Brazil	50.0%	103	3.13	10	200	3.54	23	303	3.40	33
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	—	—	—	15,932	11.20	5,737	15,932	11.20	5,737
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	8,409	0.85	229	2,820	0.97	88	11,229	0.88	317
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	10,860	0.99	345	9,231	0.82	245	20,091	0.91	590
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	19,449	0.61	383	140,600	0.57	2,562	160,049	0.57	2,945
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	51,100	0.36	591	174,481	0.43	2,403	225,581	0.41	2,994
SUBTOTAL			97,268	0.52	1,637	444,650	0.86	12,344	541,918	0.80	13,981
ASIA											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	—	—	—	17	15.48	9	17	15.48	9
SUBTOTAL			—	—	—	17	15.48	9	17	15.48	9
TOTAL GOLD			114,228	0.56	2,058	573,312	0.79	14,564	687,540	0.75	16,622

Silver

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **SILVER**

MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES (EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) ((2),(3),(4),(6),(7),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA											
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	9	9.8	3	1,296	7.2	301	1,305	7.2	304
SUBTOTAL			9	9.8	3	1,296	7.2	301	1,305	7.2	304
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	7,347	1.3	299	101,386	1.1	3,424	108,733	1.1	3,723
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	—	—	—	15,932	14.3	7,304	15,932	14.3	7,304
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	8,409	42.0	11,352	2,820	28.1	2,549	11,229	38.5	13,901
SUBTOTAL			15,756	23.0	11,651	120,138	3.4	13,277	135,894	5.7	24,928
ASIA											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	—	—	—	17	269.2	149	17	269.2	149
SUBTOTAL			—	—	—	17	269.2	149	17	269.2	149
TOTAL SILVER			15,765	23.0	11,654	121,451	3.5	13,727	137,216	5.8	25,381

Copper

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **COPPER**
MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES (EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) ((3),(4),(7),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)
SOUTH AMERICA											
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440
SUBTOTAL			7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440
TOTAL COPPER			7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440

Inferred Mineral Resources

Gold

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **GOLD**
INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES ((2),(3),(4),(6),(7),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

		Kinross	Inferred		
Property	Location	Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA					
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	12,755	0.55	226
Kettle River	USA	100.0%	282	11.22	102
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	26,064	0.59	498
SUBTOTAL			39,101	0.66	826
SOUTH AMERICA					
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	221,939	0.37	2,660
Crixas (9)	Brazil	50.0%	3,281	5.23	552
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	24,306	7.85	6,135
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	1,178	0.91	34
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	21,742	0.56	394
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	207,868	0.48	3,183
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	74,195	0.47	1,129
SUBTOTAL			554,509	0.79	14,087
ASIA					
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	2,985	13.81	1,325
SUBTOTAL			2,985	13.81	1,325
TOTAL GOLD			596,595	0.85	16,238

Silver

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **SILVER**
INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES ((2),(3),(4),(6),(7),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Inferred Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (g/t)	Inferred Ounces (koz)
NORTH AMERICA					
Round Mountain Area	**USA**	**50.0%**	**134**	**2.1**	**9**
SUBTOTAL			**134**	**2.1**	**9**
SOUTH AMERICA					
Cerro Casale (10)	**Chile**	**50.0%**	**221,939**	**1.1**	**7,607**
Fruta del Norte	**Ecuador**	**100.0%**	**24,306**	**10.1**	**7,908**
La Coipa (11)	**Chile**	**100.0%**	**1,178**	**36.4**	**1,380**
SUBTOTAL			**247,423**	**2.1**	**16,895**
ASIA					
Kupol	**Russia**	**75.0%**	**2,985**	**179.4**	**17,223**
SUBTOTAL			**2,985**	**179.4**	**17,223**
TOTAL SILVER			**250,542**	**4.2**	**34,127**

Copper

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT **COPPER**
INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES ((3),(4),(8))
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Inferred Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (%)	Inferred Pounds (Mlb)
SOUTH AMERICA					
Cerro Casale (10)	**Chile**	**50.0%**	**221,939**	**0.19**	**937**
SUBTOTAL			**221,939**	**0.19**	**937**
TOTAL COPPER			**221,939**	**0.19**	**937**

Stockpiles

The following table reflects proven mineral reserves attributable to Kinross' ownership interest in stockpiles at the identified properties:

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT
STOCKPILE INVENTORY (INCLUDED IN PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES)
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Proven Tonnes (kt)	Proven Grade (g/t)	Proven Ounces (koz)	Probable Tonnes (kt)	Probable Grade (g/t)	Probable Ounces (koz)	Proven and Probable Tonnes (kt)	Proven and Probable Grade (g/t)	Proven and Probable Ounces (koz)
GOLD											
Crixas Stockpile **(9)**	Brazil	50.0%	44	3.20	5	—	—	—	44	3.20	5
Fort Knox Stockpile	USA	100.0%	128,334	0.34	1,422	—	—	—	128,334	0.34	1,422
Kettle River Stockpile	USA	100.0%	13	21.60	9	—	—	—	13	21.60	9
Kupol Stockpile	Russia	75.0%	164	7.26	38	—	—	—	164	7.26	38
La Coipa Stockpile (11)	Chile	100.0%	3,684	0.74	88	—	—	—	3,684	0.74	88
Paracatu Stockpile	Brazil	100.0%	1,650	0.39	20	—	—	—	1,650	0.39	20
Round Mountain Stockpile	USA	50.0%	1,212	0.91	35	—	—	—	1,212	0.91	35
TOTAL			**135,101**	**0.37**	**1,617**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**135,101**	**0.37**	**1,617**
SILVER											
Kupol Stockpile	Russia	75.0%	164	90.4	477	—	—	—	164	90.4	477
La Coipa Stockpile (11)	Chile	100.0%	3,684	39.8	4,714	—	—	—	3,684	39.8	4,714
TOTAL			**3,848**	**42.0**	**5,191**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,848**	**42.0**	**5,191**

Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve & Resource Statements

(1) Unless otherwise noted, the Company's reserves are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on an assumed gold price of $US 800 per ounce, a silver price of $US 12.50 per ounce and a copper price of $1.75 per pound. Mineral reserves are estimated using appropriate

process recoveries, operating costs and mine plans that are unique to each property and include estimated allowances for dilution and mining recovery. Mineral reserves are reported in contained units and are estimated based on the following foreign exchange rates:
Russian Roubles to $US 32
Chilean Peso to $US 550
Brazilian Reais to $US 2.00

(2) Unless otherwise noted, the Company's mineral resources are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on a gold price of $US 875 per ounce, a silver price of $US 13.75 per ounce, a copper price of $2.25 per pound and the following foreign exchange rates:
Russian Roubles to $US 32
Chilean Peso to $US 550
Brazilian Reais to $US 2.00

(3) The Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources as at December 31, 2009 are classified in accordance with the CIM Standards and the requirements of the Instrument. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates reflect the Company's reasonable expectation that all necessary permits and approvals will be obtained and maintained.

(4) **Cautionary note to US investors concerning estimates of measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources. U.S. investors are advised that terms "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian Securities regulations. These terms are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. U.S. investors should not assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves and that as compared with measured and indicated mineral resources, inferred mineral resources have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic feasibility. It should not be assumed that any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.**

(5) The mineral reserves presented herein comply with the reserve categories of Industry Guide 7 published by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission except for the mineral reserves at Lobo Marte, which estimates are based on a recently completely pre-feasibility study. For mineral reserves under the Instrument, a pre-feasibility study is sufficient, however for reserves under Industry Guide 7, a feasibility study is required.

(6) The Company's mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates were completed under the supervision of Mr. R. Henderson, P. Eng., an officer of Kinross, who is a qualified person as defined by the Instrument.

(7) The Company's normal data verification procedures have been used in collecting, compiling, interpreting and processing the data used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources. Independent data verification has not been performed.

(8) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resources are subject to infill drilling, permitting, mine planning, mining dilution and recovery losses, among other things, to be converted into mineral reserves. Due to the uncertainty with inferred mineral resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to indicated or measured mineral resources, including as a result of continued exploration.

(9) The Crixas mine is operated by AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. Mineral reserves are reported based on a gold price of $US 750 per ounce. Mineral resources are reported using a gold price of $US 1,025 per ounce. Mineral resources and mineral reserves are reported using the following foreign exchange rate: Brazilian Reais to $US 1.95.

(10) Estimates for the Cerro Casale project are based on the pre-feasibility study completed in 2009 by the joint venture. Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on the following commodity prices and foreign exchange rates:
Mineral reserves – Gold price of $US 800 per ounce; Silver price of $US 12.50 per ounce; Copper price of $US 2.00 per pound
Mineral resources – Gold price of $US 900 per ounce; Silver price of $US 14.50 per ounce; Copper price of $US 2.25 per pound
Chilean Peso to $US 550
On February 17, 2010, Kinross agreed to sell 50% of its interest in the Cerro Casale project to Barrick. Following closing of the transaction, Kinross' mineral reserves and mineral resources will be proportionately reduced from those reported as at December 31, 2009.

(11) Includes mineral reserves and mineral resources from the Puren deposit in which the Company holds a 65% interest.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in calculating mineral resources and reserves, including average process recovery, cut-off grade assumptions, the foreign exchange rate into U.S. dollars, total cost per ounce, and reserve drill spacing.

Property	Average Process Recovery (%)	Average Gold Cutoff Grade(s) (gpt)	Foreign Exchange Rates (per U.S. $)	Unit Cost (U.S. $/tonne)	Reserve Drill Spacing Proven (m)	Reserve Drill Spacing Probable (m)
GOLD or GOLD Equivalent						
Fort Knox and Area	77% to 82%	0.20 to 0.44	—	$2.34 to $8.28	30.5	51.5
Round Mountain and Area	67% to 90%	0.27 to 0.69	—	$5.02 to $8.97	15.2	30.5
Kettle River	92.0%	3.64 to 8.34	—	$69.23 to $179.36	30.5	30.5
Paracatu	78.0%	0.25	2.00	$4.61	100.0	150.0
La Coipa	70% to 85%	0.26 to 1.53	550.0	$15.02 - $25.49	25.0	50.0
Cerro Casale	50% to 79%	0.19 to 0.36	550.0	$4.88 to $8.36	35	75
Kupol	95.0%	3.0 (o/p), 6.0 (u/g)	32.0	$100.4 to $116.1	NA	25 to 50
Maricunga	53 to 85%	0.30 to 0.41	550.0	$6.92 to $8.08	30.0	60.0
Crixás	91.7 to 94.6%	1.78 to 2.87	1.95	$37.1 to $67.4	25.0	50.0
SILVER						
Cerro Casale	n/a	n/a	550.0	$4.88 to $8.36	35.0	75.0
Kupol	82.5%	n/a	32.0	$100.4 to $116.1	NA	25 to 50
La Coipa	42.2% to 70.0%	0.26 to 1.53	550.0	$15.02 - $25.49	25.0	50.0
COPPER						
Cerro Casale	9.5% to 87.5%	0.20 to 0.23%	550.0	$4.88 to $8.36	35	75

Reserve reconciliation is shown in the following tables:

Gold

Mining Operation/Project	Kinross Interest (%)	2008 Gold Reserves (koz)	Production Depletion (koz)	Exploration Change (koz)	Engineering Change (koz)	Exploration/Engineering Change (koz)	Reserve Growth or Depletion (koz)	2009 Gold Reserves (koz)
NORTH AMERICA								
Fort Knox	100.0%	3,807	(484)	(24)	393	369	(115)	3,692
Kettle River	100.0%	1,019	(167)	(20)	(73)	(93)	(260)	759
Round Mountain and Area	50.0%	1,621	(223)	(29)	99	70	(153)	1,468
SUBTOTAL		**6,447**	**(874)**	**(73)**	**419**	**346**	**(528)**	**5,919**
SOUTH AMERICA								
Cerro Casale	50.0%	10,405	—	—	1,180	1,180	1,180	11,585
Crixas	50.0%	362	(84)	—	69	69	(15)	347
La Coipa	100.0%	604	(119)	—	622	622	503	1,107
Lobo Marte	100.0%	—			5,552	5,552	5,552	5,552
Maricunga Area	100.0%	6,541	(409)	375	(103)	272	(137)	6,404
Paracatu	100.0%	18,162	(685)	—	(6)	(6)	(691)	17,472
SUBTOTAL		**36,074**	**(1,297)**	**375**	**7,315**	**7,689**	**6,392**	**42,467**
ASIA								
Kupol	*75.0%*	*3,107*	*(542)*			—	*(542)*	*2,565*
SUBTOTAL		**3,107**	**(542)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(542)**	**2,565**
TOTAL GOLD		**45,628**	**(2,713)**	**302**	**7,734**	**8,035**	**5,322**	**50,951**

Silver

Mining Operation/Project	Kinross Interest (%)	2008 Silver Reserves (koz)	Production Depletion (koz)	Exploration Change (koz)	Engineering Change (koz)	Exploration/Engineering Change (koz)	Reserve Growth or Depletion (koz)	2009 Silver Reserves (koz)
NORTH AMERICA								
Round Mountain and Area	50.0%	3,589	—	—	(1,029)	(1,029)	(1,029)	2,560
SUBTOTAL		**3,589**	**—**	**—**	**(1,029)**	**(1,029)**	**(1,029)**	**2,560**
SOUTH AMERICA								
Cerro Casale	50.0%	28,930	—	—	434	434	**434**	29,364
La Coipa	100.0%	34,144	(5,956)	—	9,755	9,755	**3,799**	37,944
SUBTOTAL		**63,074**	**(5,956)**	**—**	**10,189**	**10,189**	**4,233**	**67,308**
ASIA								
Kupol	*75.0%*	*39,103*	*(6,093)*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*(6,093)*	*33,010*
SUBTOTAL		**39,103**	**(6,093)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(6,093)**	**33,010**
TOTAL SILVER		**105,766**	**(12,049)**	**—**	**9,160**	**9,160**	**(2,889)**	**102,878**

Copper

Mining Operation/Project	Kinross Interest (%)	2008 Copper Reserves (Mlbs)	Production Depletion (Mlbs)	Exploration Change (Mlbs)	Engineering Change (Mlbs)	Exploration/Engineering Change (Mlbs)	Reserve Growth or Depletion (Mlbs)	2009 Copper Reserves (Mlbs)
SOUTH AMERICA								
Cerro Casale	50.0%	2,601	—		290	290	290	2,891
SUBTOTAL		**2,601**	**—**	**—**	**290**	**290**	**290**	**2,891**
TOTAL COPPER		**2,601**	**—**	**—**	**290**	**290**	**290**	**2,891**

Kinross Material Properties

The technical information in this Annual Information Form has been prepared under the supervision of, or reviewed by, Mr. Robert Henderson, a qualified person under NI 43-101 who is an officer of the Company.

Fort Knox and Area, Alaska, United States



General

Kinross is the owner of the Fort Knox mine located in Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska. The Fort Knox mine includes the main Fort Knox open pit mine, mill and tailings storage facility; an 80% ownership interest in the Gil property that is subject to a joint venture agreement with Teryl Resources Corp ("Teryl"); and the True North open pit mine (which is under reclamation). Kinross' ownership interest in the Fort Knox mine was acquired in June 1998.

Detailed financial production and operational information for the Fort Knox mine is available in Kinross' management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the "MD&A").

Property Description and Location

Fort Knox Open Pit

The Fort Knox open pit mine, mill and mineral claims cover approximately 21,197 hectares located 40 kilometres northeast of the City of Fairbanks, Alaska. Kinross controls 1,339 State of Alaska mining claims covering an area of approximately 17,427 hectares; an additional 519 hectares of mineral rights comprised of an Upland Mineral Lease issued by the State of Alaska; 2,984 hectares of leased private land, one leased federal mining claim; and 22 unpatented federal lode mining claims. Mineral reserves at the Fort Knox mine are situated on land covered by the Upland Mineral Lease. The Upland Mineral Lease expires in 2014 and may be renewed for a period not to exceed 55 years.

Production from the Fort Knox mine is subject to a 3% production royalty based on net income (adjusted for certain items) and recovery of the initial capital investment and a Mining License Tax which ranges from 3% to 7% of taxable income (adjusted for certain items). Kinross royalties and production taxes are estimated to be $1.7 million for 2009 compared to $4.0 million for 2008 and $3.3 million for 2007.

Except for permits required for the future expansion of the tailings impoundment, all requisite permits have been obtained for mining and continued development of the existing Fort Knox open pit mine and are in good standing. Kinross is in compliance with the Fort Knox permits in all material respects.

Gil Property

The Gil property mineral claims cover approximately 2,521 hectares located contiguous to the Fort Knox claim block. The claim block consists of 182 State of Alaska mining claims and is subject to a joint venture agreement between Kinross and Teryl. Kinross' ownership interest in the Gil claim block is 80%. Mineral production from State mining claims is subject to a Mining License Tax, following a three-year grace period after production commences. The Mining License Tax ranges from 3% to 7% of taxable income. Kinross continues to actively explore the Gil claims.

True North Open Pit

Mining at the True North open pit is complete and the property is under reclamation.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Fort Knox mine is situated in close proximity to the City of Fairbanks, which is a major population, service and supply centre for the interior region of Alaska. Fairbanks is the second largest city in Alaska, and has an estimated population of more than 35,000. The surrounding areas of the Fairbanks North Star Borough have a further 30,000 to 40,000 residents. Fairbanks is served by major airlines and the Alaska

Railroad, and is connected to Anchorage and Canada by a series of well-maintained paved highways. Services and supplies are available in Fairbanks in ample quantities to support the local and regional needs, along with the mining and processing operations of Kinross.

The Fort Knox milling operation obtains its process makeup water from a fresh water reservoir located within the permitted property area. Power is provided to the mine by Golden Valley Electric Association's power grid serving the area over a distribution line paid for by Kinross.

Access to the Fort Knox mine from Fairbanks is by 34 kilometres of paved highway and eight kilometres of unpaved road. The True North mine is located 18 kilometres west of the Fort Knox property and is accessible by an unpaved road. The area has a subarctic climate, with long, cold winters and short summers.

The area topography consists of rounded ridges with gentle side slopes. Vegetation includes spruce, birch and willow trees and various shrubs, grasses and mosses. The elevation ranges from 150 to 1,000 metres.

Environmental Considerations

Fort Knox operates in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and with Kinross' policies on environment, health and safety. There are no known material environmental concerns at Fort Knox. Kinross estimates the net present value of future cash outflows for site restoration costs at Fort Knox and True North under CICA Handbook Section 3110 for the year ended December 31, 2009, at approximately $23.3 million. Kinross has posted approximately $39.2 million of letters of credit to various regulatory agencies in connection with its closure obligations at Fort Knox and True North.

History

An Italian prospector named Felix Pedro discovered gold in the Fairbanks mining district in 1902. Between 1902 and 1993, more than eight million ounces of predominately placer gold were mined in the district. In 1984, a geologist discovered visible gold in granitic-hosted quartz veins on the Fort Knox property. Between 1987

and 1991, a number of companies conducted extensive exploration work on the Fort Knox, True North and Gil properties. In 1991, Amax Gold Inc. (now Kinross) entered into a joint venture agreement with Teryl to explore the Gil property. In 1992, Amax Gold Inc. (now Kinross) acquired ownership of the Fort Knox property. Construction of the Fort Knox mine and mill operations began in 1995 and was completed in 1997. Commercial production at Fort Knox was achieved on March 1, 1997.

In 2008, Kinross commenced construction of a heap leach processing facility, which was commissioned in 2009. First gold from the new heap leach was poured in November, 2009.

Geological Setting

Kinross' mining and exploration properties are located within the Fairbanks mining district, a northeast trending belt of lode and placer gold deposits that comprise one of the largest gold producing areas in the state of Alaska.

The Fairbanks district is situated in the northwestern part of a geologic formation called the Yukon—Tanana Terrane (the "YTT"). The YTT consists of a thick sequence of polymetamorphic rocks that range in age from Precambrian to Upper Paleozoic. The dominant rock types in the district are grey to brown, fine-grained micaceous schist and micaceous quartzite known as the Fairbanks Schist. The Cleary Sequence, consisting of bimodal metarhyolite and metabasalt with actinolite schist, chlorite schist, graphite schist, and impure marbles, is intercalated with the Fairbanks Schist. Higher grade metamorphic rocks of the Chatanika Terrane are thought to be middle Paleozoic to Ordovician in age, and outcrop in the northern part of the district. Granodiorite to granite igneous bodies intrude YTT rocks.

The mineral deposits are generally situated in a northeast trending, structurally complex zone characterized by a series of folds, shear zones, high angle faults, and occasional low angle faults. Northeast striking high angle faults influence the location of gold deposits.

Exploration

Gold exploration techniques utilized at the Fort Knox project include: reconnaissance and detailed geologic mapping and geophysical methods to determine the distribution of rock types and structures; soil and rock chip sampling to determine the presence and surface distribution of gold and associated trace elements; trenching of soil anomalies to create exposures of mineralized bedrock for detailed mapping and sampling; and drilling to confirm the geologic controls on mineralization and to determine the distribution of gold in three dimensions.

Kinross' mine site and regional exploration within the Fairbanks district totalled $10.3 million in 2009, $11.3 million in 2008 and $4.4 million in 2007.

Mineralization

The Fort Knox gold deposit is hosted by a granitic body that intruded the Fairbanks Schist. The surface exposure of the intrusive body is approximately 1,100 metres in the east-west direction and 600 metres north-south.

Gold occurs in and along the margins of pegmatite veins, quartz stockwork veins and veinlets, quartz-veined shear zones, and fractures within the granite. The stockwork veins strike predominantly east and dip randomly. Stockwork vein density decreases with depth. Shear zones generally strike northwest and dip moderately to the southwest.

Gold mineralization in the quartz-filled shears is distributed relatively evenly, and individual gold grains are generally less than 100 microns in size. The gold occurrences have a markedly low (less than 0.10%) sulphide content.

Drilling

Two types of drilling methods are used to explore for and define mineral deposits : (a) diamond core ("Core"); and (b) reverse circulation ("RC").

Core drilling produces continuous cylindrical samples of rock by means of a diamond impregnated bit rotated by a borehole drilling machine. Core drilling, also referred to as diamond drilling, is commonly used to collect continuous, intact rock samples for detailed geologic logging and sampling, for geotechnical and rock strength tests, metallurgical tests, or because alternative drilling methods may not provide adequate or appropriate geological materials. The Core drilling at Fort Knox, since 1998, is commonly PQ3 sized holes (diameter of 83.1 millimetres, or 3.270 inches). Prior to 1998, Core holes were PQ sized (diameter of 85.0 millimetres, or 3.345 inches). Both PQ3 and PQ diameter Core holes are used for exploration and evaluation of mineral deposits where a larger sample is more representative of coarse-grained gold distribution.

RC is a specialized method of rotary drilling. The drilling medium (air, water, foam drilling muds, and additives) is circulated from the surface to the drill bit through the outside annulus of nested drill rods. The drilling medium then carries rock fragments produced by the drill bit to the surface through the centre of the drill rods. This method reduces sample contamination by isolating the drilling medium and rock cuttings from the wall of the hole. The RC holes completed at Fort Knox are normally 139.70 millimetres (5.50 inches) in diameter, but may range as high as 146.05 millimetres (5.75 inches) in diameter.

Sampling and Analysis

Comprehensive drilling programs have been carried out at the Fort Knox deposit. The Fort Knox deposit has been defined by 981 drill holes (394 Core holes and 587 RC holes totalling 215,862 metres, or 708,206 feet), which have provided 137,031 nominal 1.52-metre (five foot) long samples. Of these samples, 136,502 were assayed for gold.

Core samples and RC drill cuttings are collected from each drill hole and are geologically logged. RC rotary drill cuttings are collected at one and a half metre intervals by a geologist or helper at each drill site. Each core interval and RC rotary cutting sample is submitted to an independent assay laboratory for geochemical analysis, and the subsequent geochemical data is entered, together with information about the host rock, into the project database. Core samples are regularly photographed and then logged and sampled in 1.52 metre intervals. Data is entered on the logs in a digital format. Special emphasis is placed on fault and vein orientations, as well as alteration and oxidation. Whole drill core is submitted to the assay lab for crushing, splitting and analysis.

RC drill samples are collected by a geologist or helper and labelled and placed in bags at the drill site and prepared for transport to commercial laboratories for preparation and assay. Kinross currently uses American Assay Laboratories to perform gold assays and geochemical analyses. Check assay work is currently performed by ALS Chemex Laboratories.

For dry RC samples, the drill cuttings are passed through a collection hose into a cyclone-type dust collector and are then manually split through a hopper-feed Gilson splitter. The split fraction of each sample is recorded on the log sheet. For wet RC samples, the drill cuttings are fed into a cyclone that deposits a stream of sample and drilling fluid into a splitter with a variable speed hydraulic motor that rotates a set of vanes controlling the volume of the split sample. Historically, the split sample was fed into four five-gallon buckets set in cascading series to collect and settle out the cuttings. The current method utilizes one five-gallon bucket placed in a washtub that collects all of the sample and drill fluids. A flocculent was added to the first bucket to aid in the settling of the sample and is still added to the single bucket. The samples are then permitted to settle.

The nature of the mineralization and host rock at the Fort Knox deposit requires that particular care be given to the collection of drill hole samples, especially for RC holes, that penetrate the water table within the deposit. Kinross employs, as a standard operating procedure, a detailed program of weighing the RC and Core samples to determine if the specimen is underweight, which helps to indicate potential loss of material in the sample interval. If individual 1.52 metre (five foot) intervals have unusually high or low weights, they could indicate sample contamination in a drill hole.

Mineralized intervals with a calculated recovery greater than 100% are evaluated. The anomalous hole is flagged and examined in cross-section. The drill hole is compared to adjacent holes, historical production and a decision is made to accept or reject the assay interval. Rejected samples are coded and given a "no sample" value in estimating mineral resources.

Security of Samples

Core and RC drill samples, which are the basis for all analytical determinations, are collected from the drill hole under the direct supervision of Kinross staff. The samples are labelled and placed in bags at the Kinross facility and prepared for transport to commercial laboratories for preparation and assay. Employees of the laboratory pick up drill samples at the Kinross facility.

To monitor the precision of the analytical process, a standard is inserted at every odd 20 th (21, 41, 61 and 81) sample for RC and Core drilling. A pulp is split on every even 20th (20, 40, 60 and 80) sample at the primary lab and sent to an outside lab for analysis. The primary assay lab also reassays the first and then every 20th sample in each job.

Kinross also inserts blank or unmineralized samples into each sample shipment as part of the operation's standard procedures. Returned sample rejects that assay below the detection limit (<0.001) are submitted with the regular RC samples every 30.5 metres (100 feet), or 20th sample.

A standard pulp sample of known grade is also submitted to the laboratory. The sample frequency is one per Core and RC hole. These standards are prepared both in-house and by outside laboratories over the different exploration seasons, and they represent different ranges of gold grades.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 — 18 for quantity, grades and category. Assumptions are outlined in the Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18.

Mining and Milling Operations

The Fort Knox deposit is mined by conventional open pit methods. Higher grade ore from the Fort Knox mine is processed at Kinross' carbon-in-pulp mill located near the Fort Knox mine. The mill processes ore 24 hours per day year-round. Lower grade ore is processed on a dedicated leach pad that was commissioned in 2009.

The Fort Knox mill has a daily capacity of between 33,000 and 45,000 tonnes. Mill feed is first crushed to minus 20 centimetres (eight inches) in the primary gyratory crusher located near the Fort Knox pit and conveyed 800 metres (2,625 feet) to a coarse-ore stockpile located near the mill. The crushed material is conveyed to a semi-autogenous ("SAG") mill, which operates in closed circuit with two ball mills and a bank of cyclones for sizing. A portion of the cyclone underflow is screened and then directed to a gravity recovery circuit. The gravity circuit consists of three Knelson concentrators and one Acacia reactor.

Correctly sized material flows into a high rate thickener and then into leach tanks where cyanide is used to dissolve the gold. Activated carbon is used in the carbon-in-pulp circuit to absorb the gold from the cyanide solution. Carbon particles loaded with gold are removed from the slurry by screening and are transferred to the gold recovery circuit where the gold is stripped from the carbon by a solution, plated onto a cathode by electrowinning, and melted into doré bars for shipment to a refiner. Mill tailings are detoxified and transferred into the tailings impoundment below the mill.

Gold recoveries at the Fort Knox mill have historically ranged from 84% to more than 90% since commercial production began in 1997.

The heap leach facility constructed at Fort Knox in 2008-2009 consists of a valley fill leach pad, carbon adsorption plant, piping, haul road construction, relocation of access roads, power lines and tailings and water lines. Modifications to the existing crusher and the installation of an overland conveyer were completed in 2007. Run of mine ore is hauled from the pit and from existing stockpiles to the leach pad. The heap leach was built in five stages,

covers approximately 310 acres and has a total capacity of 161 million tonnes. It is located in the upper end of the Walter Creek drainage, immediately upstream of the tailings storage facility.

Life of Mine and Capital Expenditures

The life of mine plan prepared by Kinross does not incorporate mining at True North. Fort Knox pit production is expected to continue until 2016. Thereafter, rehandling of low grade stockpiles to the leach pad is expected to continue until early 2022.

Capital expenditures for 2009 at the Fort Knox operations were $133.1 million.

Exploration and Development

The goal for the 2010 exploration program is to add to the Fort Knox reserve/resource and advance the projects within the trend. Two areas of interest will be targeted by a drilling campaign within the Fort Knox pit area: the northwest area beyond recently defined Phase 7 expansion and inferred mineralization within the Phase 7 pit shell. Trend project advancement will include drilling, mapping, and geochemical soil sampling on multiple project areas.

The Fort Knox pit area project is a three year program designed to increase the reserve/resources within the immediate pit area. Positive results from the programs have the potential to extend mining and ore processing beyond the current life of mine plan. Additional exploratory drilling may be warranted based on the results of the program.

The Fort Knox trend exploration projects are at minimum two to five year programs with the goal of delineating new ore bodies in close proximity to the existing infrastructure generated to process the Fort Knox ore body. The programs are progressive and results-driven. Exploratory drilling is scheduled for the 2010 field season on two of the project areas.

Paracatu, Brazil



General

Kinross is the owner of the Paracatu mine located in the northwestern portion of the Minas Gerais State in Brazil. The Paracatu mine includes an open pit mine, process plant, tailings dam area and related surface infrastructure. In 2002, an expansion project (the "Expansion Project") was commenced in order to evaluate resource potentiality and technical and economic feasibility. In 2006, the Expansion Project was approved by Kinross' board of directors, and in 2007, construction of a new 41 million tonnes per year plant began. The new plant began operations in September 2008.

The Paracatu mine (known locally as "Morro do Ouro") is 100% owned and operated by Kinross' wholly-owned subsidiary Rio Paracatu Mineração S.A. ("RPM").

Detailed financial, production and operational information for the Paracatu mine is available in the MD&A.

Property Description and Location

The Paracatu mine is a large scale open pit mine located two kilometres north of the city of Paracatu, situated in the northwestern portion of Minas Gerais State, 230 kilometres southeast of the national capital Brasília and 480 kilometres northwest of the state capital Belo Horizonte.

In Brazil, mining licences (claims) are issued by the Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral ("DNPM"). Once certain obligations have been satisfied, DNPM issues a mining licence that is renewable annually, and has no set expiry date. RPM currently holds title to three mining licences totalling 1,304 hectares. The mine and most of the surface infrastructure, with the exception of the tailings dam area, lie within the three mining licences. The remaining infrastructure is built on lands controlled by RPM under exploration concessions. RPM holds title to 12 exploration concessions (6,132 hectares) in the immediate mine area and has applied for title to an additional

exploration concession (1,030 hectares) in the Paracatu area. In addition to the RPM exploration concessions, Kinross Exploration Brazil holds title to 18 exploration concessions (35,880 hectares) in the area of the mine.

RPM must pay to the DNPM a royalty equivalent to 1% of net sales. Another 0.5% has to be paid to the holders of surface rights in the mine area not already owned by RPM.

Kinross is in compliance with the Paracatu permits in all material respects.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the site is provided by paved federal highways or by charter aircraft that can land at a small paved airstrip on the outskirts of Paracatu. The mine is the largest employer in Paracatu, directly employing 726 workers and 248 employees of contractors (with the Expansion Project the total number of employees peaked at 3,500) in what is predominantly an agricultural town (dairy and beef cattle and soy bean crops) located in Brazil's tropical savannah. Annual rainfall varies between 850 and 1,800 millimetres, the average being 1,300 millimetres, with the majority realized during the rainy season between October and March. Temperatures range from 15 to 35 degrees Celsius.

The mine draws power from the Brazilian national power grid. The mine is dependent on rainfall as the primary source of process water. During the rainy season, the mine channels surface runoff water to temporary storage ponds from where it is pumped to the beneficiation plant. Similarly, surface runoff and rain water is stored in the tailings impoundment, which constitutes the main water reservoir for the concentrator. The

objective is to capture and store as much water as possible from the rainy season to ensure adequate water supply during the dry season. The mine is permitted to draw makeup water from three local rivers that also provide water for agricultural purposes.

The area topography consists of gently rolling hills. Vegetation in the area of Paracatu is known as cerrado, which is similar to savannah, with dispersed cover of trees and shrubs. The elevation ranges from 700 to 820 metres.

Environmental Considerations

Paracatu operates in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and with Kinross' policies on environment, health and safety. There are no known material environmental concerns at Paracatu. Kinross estimates the net present value of future cash outflows for site restoration costs at Paracatu under CICA Handbook Section 3110 for the year ended December 31, 2009, at approximately $32.0 million. There are currently no laws in Brazil requiring the posting of a reclamation bond or other financial assurance.

History

Gold mining has been associated with the Paracatu area since 1722 when placer gold was discovered in the creeks and rivers of the Paracatu region. Alluvial mining peaked in the mid-1800s and until the 1980s, was largely restricted to garimpeiro (artisanal) miners. In 1984, Rio Tinto Zinc ("Rio Tinto") explored the property using modern exploration methods, and by 1987, the RPM joint venture was formed between Rio Tinto and Autram Mineração e Participações (the latter being part of the TVX group of companies). Production commenced in 1987 and the mine has operated continuously since then. As of December 31, 2004, the mine since inception had produced close to three million ounces of gold from 237 million tonnes of ore.

In 2003, TVX's 49% share in RPM was acquired by Kinross as part of the business combination between Kinross, TVX and Echo Bay Mines Ltd. Kinross purchased the remaining 51% from Rio Tinto on December 31, 2004.

In January 2005, Kinross and RPM commenced the exploration drill program west of Rico Creek and became aware of the potential for a significant reserve increase. A Plant Capacity Scope Study was completed in June 2005, which evaluated several alternatives to increase plant throughput. All options considered in this study assumed the installation of an in-pit crushing and conveying system ("IPCC") and a 38-foot diameter SAG mill, which were the cornerstone assumptions in the original feasibility study carried out at the property.

The Plant Capacity Scope Study recommended that production be increased from 18 million to 50 million tonnes per year ("Mtpa"). The Expansion Project was envisioned to proceed in two stages over a four year period, which commenced in 2006.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, the contract for the basic engineering of the Expansion Project was awarded to SNC-Lavalin Engineers and Constructors Ltd., an internationally recognized consulting engineering and construction company, and MinerConsult Engenharia, a Brazilian engineering firm. The scope of the 2006 Feasibility Study was to increase the present ore production from approximately 18 Mtpa to approximately 61 Mtpa via the installation of a new 41 Mtpa treatment plant, designed to treat the harder B2 sulphide ore being encountered as the mine gets deeper. The scope of work included the IPCC, covered stockpile, the new 41 Mtpa mill, hydromet expansion, electrical substation, tailings delivery and water systems. Commissioning of the new 41 Mtpa mill began in September 2008 and commercial production began in December 2008. The Company encountered challenges at the new mill, primarily due to ore hardness, which resulted in lower than expected concurrent recovery and throughput. The Company considered options to increase recoveries and has approved plans to add a third ball mill, which is expected to be commissioned in the first half of 2011.

Geological Setting

The mineralization at Paracatu is hosted by a thick sequence of phyllites belonging to the basal part of the Upper Proterozoic Paracatu Formation and known locally as the Morro do Ouro Sequence. The sequence outcrops in a northerly trend in the eastern Brasilia Fold Belt, which, in turn, forms the western edge of the San Francisco Craton. The Brasilia Fold Belt predominantly consists of clastic sediments, which have undergone lower greenschist grade metamorphism along with significant tectonic deformation.

The phyllites at Paracatu lie within a broader series of regional phyllites. The Paracatu phyllites exhibit extensive deformation and feature well-developed quartz boudins and associated sulphide mineralization. Sericite is common, likely as a result of extensive metamorphic alteration of the host rocks. Sulphide mineralization is dominantly arsenopyrite and pyrite, with pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

Exploration

Rio Tinto was the first company to apply modern exploration methods at Paracatu. Northeast of Rico Creek, the deposit had been drilled off on nominal 100 x 100 metre drill spacing.

The Paracatu mineralization is subdivided into four horizons defined by the degree of oxidation and surface weathering and the associated sulphide mineralization. These units are, from surface, the C, T, B1 and B2 horizons. Mining to date has exhausted the C and T horizons. The remaining mineral reserves are exclusively hosted in the B1 and B2 horizons.

Exploration at Paracatu evolved in lockstep with knowledge gained through production experience. Essentially, the success of mining in the C and T horizons focused attention and exploration effort on the B1 horizon. Continued production success in the B1 horizon led to an increased interest in the B2 horizon.

Drilling by Kinross in 2005 indicated that portions of the deposit northeast of Rico Creek had not been drill tested for the entire thickness of the mineralized horizon hosting gold. This largely reflects the historical mining theory at Paracatu where softer C, T and B1 ores were targeted and harder B2 ores were considered uneconomic due to limitations in the existing process plant technology in operation at that particular

moment in time.

The Expansion Project is allowing for processing of harder ores of the B2 horizon. Originally, Kinross focused on increasing reserves to the southwest of Rico Creek, exploiting the B2 mineralization that continues down dip of the surface exposure being mined in the current pit.

Mineralization

Gold is closely associated with arsenopyrite and pyrite and occurs predominantly as fine-grained free gold along the arsenopyrite and pyrite grain boundaries or as inclusions in the individual arsenopyrite and pyrite grains. Gold grains typically average 50-150 microns in size.

The mineralization appears to be truncated to the north by a major normal fault trending east-northeast. The displacement along this fault is not currently understood but the fault is used as a hard boundary during mineral resource estimation. The current interpretation is that the fault has displaced the mineralization upwards and natural processes have eroded away any mineralization in this area.

Drilling

The dominant sample collection method used to delineate the Paracatu resource and reserve model is Core drilling. A database of 459 test pits (4,987 metres) and 968 drill holes (74,974 metres) supports the mineral reserve estimate for the 2009 year-end reserves.

In the first quarter of 2005, Kinross committed to a phased exploration program at Paracatu to delineate measured and indicated mineral resources west of Rico Creek. As of December 31, 2005, Kinross had completed 267 Core drill holes (48,660 metres) which were added to the historical database.

In 2006, Kinross drilled 35 holes (3,586 metres) in the Albernaz area to the northwest of the pit and five holes (574 metres) west of Rico Creek.

The nominal drill spacing east-northeast of Rico Creek is 100 x 100 metres. An Optimum Drill Spacing Study commissioned by Kinross established that a 200 x 200 metre five spot pattern (a 200 x 200 metre grid plus one hole in the middle) would satisfactorily define indicated mineral resources. This pattern results in a nominal 140 metre hole spacing and represents a departure from historical RPM practices.

All drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically, with lithostructural and physical data recorded in detailed logging sheets. The core is also photographed and a permanent record is maintained in the on-site filing system.

Sampling and Analysis

Core recovery from the Core drilling programs is reported to be excellent, averaging greater than 95%. RPM employs a systematic sampling approach where the drilling (and test pitting) is sampled using a standard one metre sample length from the collar to the end of the hole. Sampling consumes 100% of the core except for the eight centimetre pieces selected from every two metre interval, which are retained and stored for specific gravity and Point Load Testing analysis. Samples for Bond Work Index (“BWI”) analysis are collected as composite samples during sample preparation.

Samples (typically eight kilograms) are crushed to 95% passing two millimetres and homogenized at the RPM sample preparation lab. Approximately six kilograms of sample is stored as coarse reject; the remaining two kilograms of sample is split out and pulverized to 90% passing 150 mesh. This sample is homogenized and three 50 gram aliquots are selected for fire assaying with an atomic absorption finish. The remaining pulverized sample is maintained as a sample pulp reject.

Sample analyses were performed at three separate analytical labs during the exploration program.

Security of Samples

Kinross completed several studies at the start of the 2005 exploration program. In April 2005, an audit of the RPM mine lab was undertaken to assess lab equipment and procedures. In May 2005, Kinross commissioned Agoratek International (“Agoratek”) to review sample preparation and analysis procedures, with a specific mandate to assess the historical practice of assaying six individual 50 gram aliquots per sample and averaging the results. Agoratek concluded that three 50 gram analyses would be sufficient for determining the grade of any given sample.

Based on the lab audit and the Agoratek study, Kinross’ standardized sample preparation and analytical procedure for the remainder of the 2005 exploration program was as follows:

Quality control and quality assurance programs were limited during the earlier exploration programs at Paracatu. The dominant quality control procedure involved the use of interlaboratory check assays, comparing results from RPM’s analytical lab and SGS Lakefield Research Limited (Lakefield) in Canada. Additional check assay work was carried out at the AngloGold laboratories in Brazil (Crixás and Morro Velho).

For the 2005 exploration program, three laboratories provided analytical services: RPM’s lab, Lakefield and ALS Chemex. All three laboratories have ISO certification.

For the 2005 exploration program, all procedures were under direct control of RPM and Kinross staff. A quality assurance and quality control program was implemented for the three labs used during the 2005 exploration program. The program consisted of inserted certified standards and blanks in the sample streams. All three labs also reported using round-robin checks. The labs were visited on an infrequent and unannounced basis by RPM representatives. No major sample preparation discrepancies were noted.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 — 18 for quantity, grades and category. Assumptions are outlined in the Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18.

Mining and Milling Operations

Historically, mining at Paracatu did not require blasting of the ore. Ore was ripped using CAT D10/11 dozers, pushed to CAT 992 front-end loaders and loaded to CAT 777 haul trucks for transport to the crusher. In 2004, due to increasing ore hardness in certain areas of the mine, RPM began blasting the harder ore. This fleet continues to feed the original mill.

In the old plant, ore is crushed through three stages of crushing and ground in ball mills prior to introduction into a flotation circuit. The concentrate is treated by gravimetric methods first and the coarser gold is recovered. The flotation and gravity concentrate is then treated by a conventional cyanidation and carbon-in-leach circuit.

The property's July 2006 technical report was prepared in support of the 2006 Feasibility Study and the July 2006 resource and reserve disclosure. The scope of the Feasibility Study was to increase the present ore production from approximately 18 Mtpa to approximately 61 Mtpa via the installation of a new 41 Mtpa treatment plant, designed to treat the harder B2 sulphide ore being encountered as the mine goes deeper. The older plant will treat the softer near-surface B1 ore at a throughput rate of 20 Mtpa until the soft ore is depleted.

As part of the expansion, in July 2008 the BE 495 electric shovel was commissioned, along with nine CAT 793 trucks, two CAT 994 loaders and two BE 39 rotary drills, and commenced mining the harder ore destined for the new mill. The new mill started production in September 2008, and achieved commercial production in December 2008. The new processing plant consists of an inpit crusher consisting of a MMD sizer, a 1.8 kilometre conveyer to a covered stockpile area, a 38 foot SAG mill, followed by two 24-foot ball mills. The ore recovery process follows the same principles as the old plant of gravimetric separation using jigs, Knelson concentrators and flotation to produce concentrate which is leached using conventional cyanidation and carbon-in-leach circuit.

Life and Mine and Capital Expenditures

Based on the 2009 reserves, which incorporate the Expansion Project, Paracatu will continue production until 2041.

The Expansion Project is currently estimated to cost $580.1 million, less a $35.1 million tax credit. In 2009, RPM incurred approximately $124.1 million in capital expenditures attributed predominantly to the Expansion Project and construction of the new tailings facility.

Paracatu Expansion Project

At the Paracatu Expansion Project, improvements and fine-tuning in the fourth quarter of 2009 have stabilized plant operation and increased recovery to an average of 74%. The Company has now approved plans to install a third ball mill at the Expansion Project to increase the grinding capacity needed to process harder ore from the Paracatu orebody. Conceptual engineering for a third ball mill was completed in the fourth quarter of 2009, and the addition of the third ball mill was approved by the Board of Directors in January 2010. Delivery of the new 15 MW ball mill is expected in mid-2010, and installation and commissioning are expected to be complete in the first half of 2011. Once completed, throughput at the Expansion Project is expected to reach up to 41 Mtpa, depending on ore hardness. The total capital cost is estimated to be approximately $97 million, of which approximately $90 million will be required in 2010.

In the third quarter of 2009, the State Environmental Protection Agency of the State of Minas Gerais (SUPRAM) granted the installation permit (LI) to commence construction of the new Eustaquio tailings facility, and construction of the new facility has commenced. However, the LI is the subject of an administrative appeal by the state public attorney against SUPRAM. While the Company expects that SUPRAM will prevail on such appeal, there is a risk that such appeal will not be successful, which may impact on the Company's ability to complete the construction of the new tailings facility which is necessary to support the operation of the mine in the future. The Company also requires an operating permit in order to operate the tailings facility, which has not yet been granted. For additional information, refer to the heading "Risk Factors — Title and access to Kinross' properties may be uncertain and subject to risks" in this Annual Information Form. Work has also commenced on the San Antonio dam expansion, known as the Lift 20 project, which is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Maricunga, Chile



General

The Maricunga heap leach mine, formerly known as the Refugio mine, is owned and operated by Compañía Minera Maricunga ("CMM"), a Chilean company that is now 100%-owned by Kinross, following the February 2007 acquisition of Bema. Previously, each of Kinross and Bema held a 50% interest in the Maricunga property, formerly known as the Refugio property.

Detailed financial, production and operational information for the Maricunga mine is available in the MD&A.

Property Description and Location

The Maricunga property is located in the Maricunga District of the Region III of Chile, 120 kilometres due east of the town of Copiapó.

All surface and mineral claims, surface rights and water rights are maintained in good standing. Mining claims total 6,770 hectares, while the exploration properties held by CMM include 2,100 hectares. Chilean attorneys monitor claim status on behalf of CMM annually. In addition to the mineral claim rights, CMM also holds title to surface rights at Maricunga, providing the land required for the leach pads, waste dumps, camp and other facilities. Water extraction rights, totalling 258 litres per second, have been secured by CMM.

Kinross is in compliance with the Maricunga permits in all material respects.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the property is via 156 kilometres of two-lane dirt road connecting with paved highway C-35 approximately ten kilometres south of Copiapó. The town of Copiapó is the primary staging and support area for the mine. Chile features a strong mining culture, with well-established support centres in both Santiago and Antofagasta. Most of the major equipment supply and support originates from these two major centres. Manpower is attracted from regions throughout Chile, with the majority of the employees residing in Copiapó or La Serena.

Water supply comes from three wells in the Pantanillo area, to the northeast of CMM. Two of these wells are fully operative (total rights of 105 and 108 litres per second) and one is currently not operating (total rights of 45 litres per second).

Power supply is obtained from the SIC (Sistema Interconectado Central), through Guacolda, a power provider. Current consumption at full production is 12 megavolt-amperes ("MVA"), and by contract, the maximum allowed is 16MVA. CMM also has a generating plant used in case of external power shortage, which has five generators of 1.8MVA each.

Employees and contractors stay in a full-service camp located on the property at an elevation of 4,200 metres with a capacity of 458 persons. A new camp at an elevation of 3,600 metres is nearly complete that will expand capacity to 544 persons.

The area topography consists of steep mountainous terrain with slopes up to 35%. The area is largely devoid of vegetation, with the exception of the spring fed marshes found along the valley floors. The elevation ranges from 4,200 to 4,500 metres.

Environmental Considerations

The Maricunga mine operates in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and with Kinross' policies on environment, health and safety. A reclamation plan for the current mine disturbance was approved in 2002, based on the commitments made in the original environmental impact assessment for the site (1994). The plan addressed physical activities, such as earthworks, but did not address chemical closure of the heap. A closure plan for chemical stabilization of the heap has been prepared and has been submitted to the

regulatory authorities in the form of a Declaration of Impact to the Environment ("DIA"). The regulatory agencies are currently considering Kinross' proposed chemical stabilization approach and further discussions with agencies are expected prior to a decision regarding the chemical stabilization plan. The agencies consider submittal of the chemical stabilization DIA as meeting the commitments in the original environmental impact assessment. The net present value of future cash outflows for site restoration costs at Maricunga under CICA Handbook Section 3110, as at December 31, 2009, are estimated at approximately $7.7 million. There is no requirement to post financial assurance to secure site restoration costs in Chile at present.

History

David Thomson and Mario Hernandez discovered gold mineralization at Maricunga (then known as Refugio) in 1984. Hernandez, Thomson and three other partners acquired the existing claims at Maricunga for Compañía Minera Refugio ("CMR"). CMR completed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling, identifying anomalous gold values in three areas: 1) Cerro Verde, 2) Cerro Pancho, and 3) Guanaco. In 1985, Anglo American Chile Limitada ("Anglo") optioned the property from CMR. Anglo explored the property for three years, returning the claims to CMR in 1988.

In 1989, CMR signed a letter of intent with Bema to explore the Maricunga property. Bema commenced exploration fieldwork in October 1989 and, from 1989 to 1991, completed 51,765 metres of drilling at Verde, with an additional 5,088 metres at Pancho. Bema also commissioned Mineral Resources Development Inc. ("MRDI") to complete a feasibility study on the project, which indicated positive project economics. In January 1993, Bema exercised its option rights, obtaining a 50% interest in the Maricunga property. At the same time, CMR sold its remaining 50% interest to Amax Gold Inc. ("Amax"). Amax (operator) and Bema formed CMM, a 50/50 joint venture to develop and operate the Maricunga project. From 1993 through 1997, CMM continued developing the

project, beginning commercial production in 1996. In 1998, Kinross acquired Amax's 50% interest through a merger agreement.

The mine operated from 1996 to 2001, producing more than 920,000 ounces of gold from 46 million tonnes of ore. The mine was placed on care and maintenance in 2001, a result of a downturn in gold prices. In September 2002, in response to rising gold prices, CMM approved an exploration program designed to increase the reserve base of the Maricunga project to a level sufficient to support resumption of active mining. An exploration program was developed to evaluate the reserve potential at depth at the Verde deposits and the inferred resource at the nearby Pancho deposit, located approximately two kilometres northwest of the Verde pit. The exploration program ran from September 2002 to June 2003. During this period, a total of 262 drill holes (51,478 metres) were completed. The drilling focused on increasing the confidence level of the known mineralization below the current Verde pits as well as increasing the confidence level in the mineralization at the nearby Pancho deposit.

The 2003 reserves resulting from the exploration program were based on a detailed engineering study examining the economics of the project. The reserves were used to complete a life of mine production schedule that in turn served as the basis for a financial analysis which indicated project economics at gold prices in excess of $325 per ounce. A decision was then made to reopen the mine.

During recommissioning, CMM spent approximately $140 million on upgrading the process plant to handle 40,000 tonnes per day. The upgrade costs included pad expansion at the heap leap facility, infrastructure development, acquisition of mining equipment (including drills, loaders, haul trucks and dozers) and indirect costs associated with engineering, procurement and construction management.

In 2007, Kinross acquired 100% of the Maricunga project through the successful acquisition of Bema. Shortly following the acquisition, the project and mine were renamed from "Refugio" to "Maricunga".

Geological Setting

The Verde and Pancho gold deposits at Maricunga occur in the Maricunga Gold Belt of the high Andes in northern Chile. Since 1980, a total of 40 million ounces of gold have been defined in the belt.

Gold mineralization at Maricunga is hosted in the Refugio volcanic-intrusive complex of Early Miocene age. These rocks are largely of intermediate composition. The Refugio volcanic-intrusive complex is exposed over an area of 12 square kilometres and consists of andesitic to dacitic domes, flows, and breccias that are intruded by subvolcanic porphyries and breccias.

Most of the structural trends affecting the Verde and Pancho deposits are related to fracture systems rather than fault zones. One of the main structural features influencing the Pancho deposit is the Falla Guatita fault zone. Field mapping suggests that there may be significant vertical displacement on this structure. Another major fault affecting the Pancho deposit is the Falla Moreno. This structure trends roughly east —west and forms an approximate northern boundary for the mineralization at Pancho.

Exploration

Exploration of the Verde and Pancho deposits has been ongoing since 1984. A total of 667 holes (103,392 metres) of Core and RC drilling have been completed on the Verde deposit with an additional 147 holes (30,240 metres) completed at Pancho. The drilling has resulted in a drill spacing of approximately 50 x 50 metres at Verde and 75 x 75 metres at Pancho. Much of the 2002—2003 drilling was Core drilling, allowing geologists an opportunity to clearly delineate geological and alteration features affecting gold mineralization and recovery.

In 2004, CMM drilled eight condemnation holes around the property. Results outlined one area of mineralization with potentially economic grades.

In 2006, 51 holes were drilled at Pancho deposit (23,159 metres). The first metres (overburden) of 18 holes were drilled with RC (3,936 metres) and completed with Core. When the overburden did not exist, only Core drilling was used.

In 2007, CMM carried out drilling at the Guanaco deposit, which is a gold satellite deposit located approximately 1.5 to two kilometres from the Pancho deposit. In 2007, CMM completed 2,793 metres of RC drilling and 768.8 metres of Core drilling. Results of the 2007 drilling program suggested that there was potential to establish additional reserves in the area, however, additional drilling is required to determine this potential. In 2008, CMM carried out Core drilling at the Verde (2,959 metres) and Guanaco (6,154 metres) deposits, for a total of 9,113 metres.

In 2009, a ten-hole Core drilling program was carried out in the Verde West subpit totalling 2,752 metres. The program increased confidence in reserves and provided incremental gains in resources at depth below the pit bottom and southwest high wall. For 2010, an extensive drilling program will be undertaken with the goal of upgrading known resources to reserve in both the Verde and Pancho pits. Depending on access and operating activities, the program may take up to 18 months to complete.

Mineralization

Gold mineralization at Maricunga has been interpreted to be porphyry style gold systems. The porphyries occur within a sequence of intermediate tuffs, porphyries and breccias that are the host rocks to the gold mineralization. The most favourable ore hosts at Verde are the Verde breccia and dacite porphyry units. Mineralization at Pancho is concentrated within a subhorizontal volcanic breccia unit. Underlying the volcanic breccia is a large, laterally extensive, diorite porphyry, which outcrops half way down the Pancho west slope. This porphyry underlies the entire Pancho area.

Gold mineralization at Verde is interpreted to be the result of the fracturing and concentration of fluids in the carapace of an intrusive plug or stock. Gold is closely associated with quartz, magnetite, calcite, and garnet stockworks. Gold mineralization at Pancho is characterized as porphyry hosted stockwork and sheeted veins. The veins are subvertical and have a strong, preferred northwesterly strike. The northwest structural control is not only evident at the outcrop scale but is also reflected in the northwest alignment of intrusives and the three centres of mineralization in the district, Verde, Pancho and Guanaco.

Drilling

Historically, most of the drilling at Maricunga consisted of RC drilling. The destructive nature of this drill method made identification of lithology, structure and alteration difficult.

The mine survey crews establish the collar location and mark it in the field. The survey crew later verify alignment and inclination when the drill hole was in progress. Downhole inclinometry is completed at the end of each hole. Gyroscopic azimuth and inclination readings were taken every ten metres down the hole to within ten metres of the hole bottom and every 50 metres back up the hole as a double check. All field surveys were tied into the established mine grid. Guillermo Contreras and Sons Limitada (Santiago), licensed Chilean surveyors, completed a survey audit that verified an approximate 10% of the drill collars using a differential GPS survey system. No significant errors were noted.

CMM provided all of the technical support for the sampling, geologic logging, and drill supervision. Rig geologists and samplers were responsible for the quality/accuracy of each sample. Geologists and samplers typically had up to 15 years of sampling experience. All logging utilized standardized logging forms and a geological legend developed for the Verde and Pancho deposits. The legend has evolved from historic observation and is consistent with both the regional and local geology.

Mine operations personnel supervised the contract Core drilling in 2009, continuing with past procedures for control and logging.

Sampling and Analysis

Between 1989 and 1991, samples from RC drills were collected at two-metre intervals and were split on site using a riffle-type splitter into two “twin” samples each weighing four to six kilograms. One sample was shipped to Copiapó for preparation while the other was stored on site for reference.

Sample preparation of all drill hole material was completed by a contractor, with facilities located in Copiapó adjacent to the Bema offices.

All drill hole samples were fire assayed for gold and silver by Monitor Geochemical Laboratory Inc. (Monitor) of Elko, Nevada, using a one assay-ton sample and a gravimetric finish. Monitor also analyzed each sample for copper using atomic absorption. Any copper samples showing greater than 1,000 parts per million were reanalyzed and values were reported as percentages.

The 2003 drill program adopted a two metre standard sample length for all samples. All sample preparation, including core splitting (sawing), was performed and supervised by ALS Chemex personnel. ALS Chemex established, equipped and staffed a portable sample preparation facility at the Maricunga (then known as Refugio) mine for the duration of the program. After splitting, one half of the core was placed in sample trays along with the sample tag. The other half of the core was fitted back into the core box and returned to CMM for placement in permanent storage. The prepared samples were received at the ALS Chemex facility in La Serena (the primary analytical lab for the duration of the program) where gold, silver and copper as well as cyanide soluble gold and copper analyses were performed.

In 2009, logging took place at the mine and at the Kinross staging facility at Paipote near Copiapo. Core sawing and sampling were carried out by Kinross personnel under the supervision of a mine geologist from Maricunga. Each lot submitted for assay included blind blanks, standards, and duplicates for quality control using standardized protocols. No significant issues were encountered with the results from ALS Chemex labs.

Security of Samples

An independent engineer completed operational audits of the La Serena lab for the 2002-2003 program. The operational audits were performed measuring compliance with analytical best practices as well as NI 43-101 requirements with respect to quality control and quality assurance. The independent engineer did not note any significant problems with this facility, concluding that ALS Chemex's lab and procedures met the highest industry standards. ALS Chemex also inserted its own blanks, standards and duplicate samples for each sample batch as part of the lab's own internal quality management program.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 — 18 for quantity, grades and category. Assumptions are outlined in the Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18.

Mining and Milling Operations

Production at Maricunga (then known as Refugio) reopened in October 2005 and achieved its targeted rate of 14 million tonnes per year (40,000 tonnes per day) in late 2005. The mine operates two 12-hour shifts per day for 355 days annually allowing for inclement weather interruptions. Final pit design for Verde and Pancho assumed ten metre bench heights, bench face angles of 65 to 70 degrees, berm widths of eight to 11 metres, berm interval of 20 metres, inter-ramp angles of 38 to 53 degrees and haul road gradient at 10% with a 25 metre road width.

The Maricunga gold recovery process consists of a single line primary crushing, fines crushing (secondary and tertiary), heap leaching using cyanide solution, followed by adsorption and regeneration ("ADR") plant operation. The process is designed to treat 40,000 tonnes per day of dry Maricunga ore. The crushing plant product is approximately 80% passing 10.5 millimetres. Crushed ore is hauled to the heap leach pads by haul trucks.

A comprehensive program of metallurgical testing incorporating bottle roll tests and column leach tests of samples obtained from drilling was established to determine gold recovery and reagent consumption data for the remaining Verde resources and the Pancho resource. To economically treat ore extracted from Pancho, the SART (Sulphidization, Acidification, Recycling, and Thickening) process will be added to the plant, principally to control soluble copper in the leachate.

Based on the recovery estimates by ore type, process recovery over the mine life averaged 65.9% of contained gold in the plant feed. Life of mine annual gold production is expected to range from 200,000 to 290,000 ounces on a 100% basis, with higher annual production during the years in which oxide ore is being mined and processed from the Pancho pit.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the mine initiated programs to improve blasting, high-wall monitoring and maintenance, and geotechnical design of the Verde and Pancho pits. A ten-hole, 2829 metre geotechnical Core drilling program under the supervision of Kinross and AMEC personnel began in December 2009 with the purpose of collecting data for pit slope design and rock mass characterization in the Pancho pit and the Verde Phase 3 expansion. The program will be completed and results analyzed in the first quarter of 2010.

The actual reserves may result in the need to permit additional leach pad capacity, but this is not considered to be a material risk, as the existing permitted space is sufficient for the majority of the remaining reserves (218 million tonnes).

Life of Mine and Capital Expenditures

Based on the expected processing rates and reserves, the mine life of the Maricunga property is estimated to continue up to 2026.

Kinross spent approximately $42.5 million on capital expenditures in 2009, and expects to complete the new camp by the second quarter of 2010.

Kinross is currently evaluating the possibility of expanding production by up to 50% by adding a new primary crusher and increasing secondary and tertiary capacity. The Company expects to complete a feasibility study in the second quarter of 2010.

Exploration and Development

During 2009, CMM continued to develop Pancho, nearly completing the pre-strip. In the third quarter of 2009, a scoping study was completed by AMEC to increase the throughput of the mine and crushing plant. Based on favourable economic projections from the scoping study, further study of the feasibility of expansion was undertaken and a progress report is expected to be issued in the second quarter of 2010. Additional work, including infill Core drilling, geotechnical studies, site layout and preliminary crusher and plant design modifications are included in the ongoing study. In 2010, Pancho is expected to produce 5.5 million tonnes of ore from the Phase 1 starter pit and 10.5 million tonnes is expected to be removed. Phase 3 stripping is expected to begin in the Verde pit in 2010.

In 2010, the Kinross exploration group is planning a 21,200 metre combined RC and Core drilling program to convert inferred resources to mineral reserves in the Verde and Pancho pit areas. The program may span 2010 and 2011 depending on platform availability and operational requirements. The geotechnical drilling, logging, and analysis will be completed in the second quarter of 2010.

Kupol mine, Russian Federation



General

Kinross' 75% (less one share) interest in the high grade Kupol mine in the northeast region of the Russian Federation is held through a commensurate interest in Chukotka Mining & Geological Company ("CMGC"). The remaining 25% (plus one share) of CMGC is held by the Government of Chukotka. Bema, which was acquired by Kinross in 2007, had acquired its interest in the property through a definitive framework agreement (the "Framework Agreement") with a State Unitary Enterprise of Chukotka Autonomous District, an autonomous Okrug (region) in the northeast region of the Russian Federation. Development and construction of the Kupol mine commenced in 2005.

Detailed financial, production and operational information for the Kupol mine is available in the MD&A.

Property Description and Location

The property comprises a 7.8 square kilometre licence for subsoil use for geological study and production of gold and silver. This licence was issued by the Ministry of Natural Resource of the Russian Federation on April 6, 2002, and is held by CMGC.

There are no royalties payable in respect of the Kupol mine, but an extraction tax is payable equal to 6% of the sales value for all gold contained in the mined ore and 6.5% of the sales value for all silver contained in the mined ore.

In 2006, CMGC was awarded two new exploration licences surrounding, and adjacent to, the Kupol project. With the acquisition of these two licences, known as Kupol West and Kupol East, CMGC increased its overall land position in the Kupol project area from approximately 17.5 square kilometres to a combined total of approximately 425.5 square kilometres. Pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement dated December 21, 2006, as

amended (the "Purchase and Sale Agreement"), among Kinross, certain of its subsidiaries, and B2 Gold Corporation ("B2"), it was contemplated that a subsidiary of B2 would acquire a 37.5% interest in an entity that would hold, indirectly, the Kupol West and Kupol East licenses, with the other shareholders of that entity being a subsidiary of Kinross and B2 and by Gossudarstvennoe Unitarnoe Chukotskogo Autonomnogo Okruga ("Cue"), Kinross' 25% joint venture partner in the Kupol mine. The interests of each of Kinross and B2 in such entity were initially proposed to be 37.5%; subsequently it was proposed by Cue that each of the three shareholders have a 33.33% interest. A draft, unsigned joint venture and shareholders agreement among the three shareholders was proposed by Kinross and B2 to Cue but was not approved and agreed to by Cue. Under the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, if certain conditions were not satisfied by December 31, 2009, then such acquisition by B2 would not proceed and the parties would cease to be obligated to enter into such joint venture and shareholders agreement, In that event, B2 was entitled to require that Kinross' subsidiary, White Ice Ventures Limited, use its reasonable commercial efforts to structure an alternative transaction together with B2 so as to provide B2 with the equivalent of an indirect interest in the Kupol West and Kupol East licenses equal to one-half of Kinross' interest in such licenses. In January 2010, B2 notified Kinross that it requires Kinross to proceed with the structuring of that alternative transaction. The Purchase and Sale Agreement provides for a 180-day period following such notice for this alternative transaction to be completed, after which either party will have a right to terminate any obligations to pursue such alternative transaction.

Kinross is in compliance with the Kupol permits in all material respects.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Kupol deposit is located in the northwest part of the Anadyr foothills on the boundary between the Anadyr and Bilibino Regions in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. The total distance between the Kupol property and Bilibino is approximately 200 kilometres.

A regional airport serving Bilibino is located 35 kilometres south of Bilibino in Keperveem. Keperveem airport is the closest public airport to Kupol. In 2009 the airstrip at Kupol was certified as an airport and direct daily flights from Magadan to Kupol commenced. The main access point for land freight to Kupol is from the port facilities at Pevek, approximately 400 kilometres north of Kupol. Pevek and Kupol are connected by a combined all-season and winter road for a total distance of approximately 440 kilometres. Freight is transported from the port and stored at a storage yard and shop 21 kilometres from Pevek. From there, a winter road, constructed in December and January of every year, follows the contour of Chaunskii Bay for 133 kilometres then travels due south to Dvoynoye camp and across the Maly Anui River to Kupol. The winter road is serviced by five temporary camps and one permanent 60-person, containerized camp and is passable between mid-December and late April.

During spring thaw, summer and fall, Kupol is only accessible by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft via a two and one half hour flight from Magadan, a one hour flight from Keperveem or a three hour flight from Anadyr. Magadan is serviced by an all season paved airstrip, Keperveem is serviced by a gravel airstrip capable of handling IL76 aircraft. Anadyr is serviced by an all-season paved airstrip. A 1,800 metre airstrip at the Kupol site is currently in use.

The climate of the region around the Kupol site belongs to the continental climatic region of the subarctic climate belt with extremely severe weather consisting of long and cold winters (8-8.5 months), overcast weather, and short summer periods (2.5 months). The average annual temperature at the Kupol site is -13 degrees Celsius, ranging from -58 degrees Celsius to 33 degrees Celsius.

The overall region is sparsely populated, with approximately 65,000 inhabitants. Of this population, approximately one half of the people live in the two districts where the Kupol deposit is located (Bilibino and Anadyr).

The Kupol property is situated on a height of land adjacent to the divide between the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea drainages. The Straichnaya River drains north to the Anui River and the Sredniy Kaiemraveem River drains into the Mechkereva River to the south. Topography is moderate, characterized by low rolling hills and occasional flat midland areas. The Sredniy Kaiemveem River bisects the eastern portion of the property. The elevation ranges from 450 to 755 metres.

Permafrost is distributed throughout the property area. Depending on geomorphology, the thickness of the permafrost layer ranges from surface to a depth of 200 to 320 metres and reaches its maximum depth under riverbeds.

The property is located approximately 40 kilometres north of the tree line and is covered with tundra, rock outcrop and felsenmeer. The vegetation is limited to lichen, grass and arctic shrubs and flowers.

Environmental Considerations

Kupol operates in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and with Kinross' policies on environment, health and safety. There are no known material environmental concerns at Kupol. Kinross estimates the net present value of future cash outflows for site restoration costs at Kupol under CICA Handbook Section 3110 for the year ended December 31, 2009, at approximately $21.8 million.

History

Quartz vein float was originally located in the Kupol area in 1966 during a Soviet government 1:200,000 regional mapping program. These float boulders assayed up to 3.0 grams per tonne gold and 660 grams per tonne silver and the find was designated as the "Oranzheviy Occurrence". The main Kupol deposit was discovered by the Bilibino-based, state-funded Anyusk State Mining and Geological Enterprise ("Anyusk") in 1995, through prospecting in the region of the "Oranzheviy Occurrence". Prospecting was aided by the identification of gold, silver, arsenic, and antimony anomalies in a 1:200,000 stream sediment geochemical sampling program. During 1996 and 1997, Anyusk completed mapping, prospecting, magnetic and resistivity surveys, and lithogeochemical and soil surveys.

During 1998, two drill holes were drilled and four trenches were excavated. In 1999, Metall, a Chukotka-based, Russian mining cartel, acquired the rights to the deposit and contracted Anyusk to conduct the exploration work. From 1999 through 2001, an additional 31 trenches and 24 drill holes were completed. In 2000 and 2001, 450 metres of the central portion of the vein system was stripped, mapped and channel sampled in detail. By the end of 2001, the work completed included 3,004 metres of drilling in 26 drill holes, 5,034.1 metres of trenching and 3,110.8 metres of channel sampling. Additionally, the majority of the licence area was surveyed, and a frame for a small mill was constructed immediately south of Bolotnoye Lake, where the 2004-2006 camp is located.

In 2002, Metall's licence was revoked due to nonpayment of contractors and incompletion of the reporting required under the licence. As a result, there was no exploration activity in 2002. In December 2002, Bema entered into an agreement to acquire up to a 75% interest in the property.

Geological Setting

Gold and silver mineralization is hosted by low sulphidation epithermal quartz-adularia veins within a north-south fault zone in Cretaceous andesite flows and pyroclastic units. Gold-bearing banded chalcedonic quartz-adularia veins and breccias are associated with silicification, argillization and rhyolite dykes for 4.1 kilometres along strike. The main vein zone is up to 50 metres wide and has been drilled to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 725 metres. The vein dips range from vertical to 75 degrees to the east. The deposit has been divided into six contiguous zones; from north to south these are North Extension, North, Central, Big Bend, South and South Extension. Mineralization, with widths up to 22 metres, has been defined along 3.9 kilometres of strike.

In 2005, a series of polymetallic veins were discovered starting 350 metres west of the main Kupol structure. These veins strike northwest and dip 55 to 75 degrees to the west.

Exploration

During 2003, Bema completed 22,257 metres of drilling, extensive trenching, metallurgical test work, a site survey, hydrology studies and acquisition of environmental baseline information. In addition, Bema conducted initial engineering work and studies toward a scoping or preliminary economic assessment, which was successfully completed in 2004, and on procurement of equipment and supplies for the 2004 exploration and development program.

The 2004 exploration and development program included 52,828 metres of drilling in 309 holes to further explore the property and to conduct infill, reserve definition drilling. The highlights of results from the 2004 drilling program were: the extension of high grade mineralization in the North zone 250 metres to the north at depth; confirmation of multiple veins and identification of new veins in the North zone; the discovery of a new high-grade subparallel or offset vein in the South zone; the definition of existing, and discovery of a new, high-grade mineralized shoots in the Central zone. The development portion of the 2004 program also included the engineering and design of a runway for fixed wing aircraft, preparatory earthworks for mine and mill facilities, geotechnical and condemnation drill programs, water well drilling, final metallurgical test work and procurement of equipment for the planned commencement of mill construction in 2005.

The 2005 exploration and development program included 46,147 metres of drilling in 192 holes to further explore the property and to conduct infill and resource definition drilling.

The highlights of results from the 2005 drilling program were: the increase of indicated mineral resources; deep drilling in the North Extension which extended inferred mineral resources 200 metres north of previous estimates; deep drilling under the Big Bend and South zones; and further delineation of the South Offset zone located east of the main South veins. A new high grade vein system, the Vtoryi II, was discovered outside the main Kupol vein structure, which opens up the rest of the property and region for further exploration.

In late May 2006, an exploration program consisting of 20,000 metres of Core drilling was commenced, designed to test other veins, structures and extensions of the main Kupol vein, which continues to remain open in all directions. An additional 17 holes, totalling 4,672.2 metres, have been drilled on the 650 zone since its discovery. The 650 zone has now been traced through drilling over a strike length of 775 metres and down dip for approximately 200 metres. Continuous high-grade mineralization has been traced over 625 metres and appears to occur principally within a 100 to 125 metre elevation range, starting approximately 75 to 100 metres below surface. The zone remains open along strike to the north and south. Several parallel to subparallel veins are present in the 650 zone, with dips ranging from 70 degrees to vertical.

In 2007, exploration continued on the 650 zone with 14 drill holes (2,489 metres) to test the shallow projections of the vein and refine the geologic model of the area. Also during 2007, through its partial ownership of B2 Gold Corp., Kinross continued exploration activities on targets identified on adjacent properties. This exploration is ongoing.

In 2008, on-going drilling continued at the 650 zone with 42 holes (12,325 metres) completed. The program resulted in the conversion of 287,000 ounces of gold and 5.1 million ounces of silver to reserves.

The 2009 program included drilling on several nearby targets. Drilling was carried out on the Northern Extension zone (6,166 metres) and the 650 Zone (5,386 metres) to begin to convert resource ounces to reserve ounces. These programs are planned to continue in 2010. Two new targets, T1 and T2, on the Kupol mining license to the northeast of the main Kupol ore deposit. 1,002 and 1,004 metres were drilled at T1 and T2 respectively and no mineralisation was encountered at either target. A small program of 926 metres was completed north of the current open pit to confirm a small resource and bring it into a reserve category. These ounces will be reported in 2010.

Mineralization

Gold and silver occur as native gold, gold-silver alloy electrum, in acanthite and silver-rich sulphosalts (stephanite and pyrargyrite dominant). Gold and these minerals occur with pyrite and minor amounts of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite predominantly in bands within chalcedonic quartz, quartz and quartz-adularia colloform and crustiform veins and breccias.

Drilling

In 2009, underground definition drilling continued with N- and B-sized Core for a total of 23,397.8 metres. The Termite Core drill continued to test the limits of mineralization in the development headings and to optimize slashing operations and panel extraction, and 2240.9 metres were drilled during 2009. Average sample length was one metre.

The RC drilling rig continued drilling for grade control in the open pit, completing 7,961.5 metres in 2009. The RC drill results supplement, and to some extent replace, grade control trenching activities. The holes also help with forecasting future mining areas.

A 2008 SX (650) zone surface Core drilling program comprised 12,325 metres of H- and N-sized Core in 56 holes performed by Russian and Canadian drilling companies under Kinross' supervision. The program infilled the existing pattern of holes from previous campaigns and resulted in a significant conversion of inferred resources to probable mineral reserves. Total Core and RC drilling to date at Kupol is 157,580 metres.

In 2007, a 105-hole underground diamond drill hole definition program produced 5,606 metres of N and B-sized core from drill stations in Big Bend. The geologists laid out the drill fans in Micromine software, and then distributed the layouts to the mine surveyors who painted backsights and frontsights in the drill stations for hole alignment. Drill fans were spaced ten metres apart with four or five holes per fan, designed

to penetrate the vein every 15 metres vertically on dip, or in the centre of each stope panel. Drill recovery was >90% overall, with very few instances of poor vein recovery. In instances of bad ground, e.g., in shear zones in the footwall of the vein, the standard NQ rods served as casing and the drillers completed the holes with BQ tools. A REFLEX E-Z Shot downhole digital magnetic recorder measured uncorrected azimuth, dip, temperature and local magnetic field. The readings were transcribed by hand in the field and given to a data entry clerk to enter in the drill hole database. To convert to local north, the azimuth reading was adjusted by -1.8 degrees, based on USGS model WMM 2000 projected to 2007. The mine surveyors also surveyed the collar coordinates in local coordinates, azimuth, and dip of each hole after it was drilled. The survey instrument was a Trimble total station device with a data collector. The surveyors were under the direction of the Russian Chief Mine Engineer.

Geological Core drill logs included header, survey, recovery, rock quality designation ("RQD"), structural, mineralogical, and lithologic information. The logging scheme was similar, but condensed from the exploration scheme described in the previous technical reports on Kupol. All information was logged directly into a data recording laptop with online validation parameters. The data logger downloaded to the Kupol server into the GBIS SQL database manager and the contents migrated to database tables. RC logs followed an abbreviated logging procedure excluding structural and geotechnical information. The first sampling task for the geologist was a log of recovery; RQD; and for selected Core drill holes, full geotechnical logging of fractures and rock quality. This required some reconstruction of the core in the boxes such as sorting out jumbled sections and fitting broken core together before taking measurements. Next, sampling intervals were determined, marked up, and tagged by the Russian geologists using preprinted sample ticket books. Sample intervals were based on geology (lithology or vein types, mineralogy, and structure). The geologist could sample across contacts if the vein width was less than the minimum sample width (30 centimetres). The maximum sample length was one metre and mineralized zones were bracketed by a minimum of one to three metres of sampling into the footwall and hanging wall. Geologists sampled all vein zones and alteration types; each major zone was continuously sampled. Definition drill hole sampling was whole core, with no sawing or splitting.

Shallow trenches in the open pit totalled 28,579 metres as of December 31, 2009. Trench spacing was five to ten metres along strike on the vein, and the median length of each trench was approximately 20 metres. A Komatsu 650 excavator or a dozer scraped a shallow trench through the subdrill or overburden to bedrock. A sampling crew led by a mine geologist cleaned the trench floors with shovels, picks, and/or a blowpipe to prepare the trench for geologic logging and sampling. The geologist used a form similar to a core log to record the lithology, vein type, mineralogy, structure and sample intervals with codes similar to the underground definition core logs. The geologist spray-painted and identified the sample intervals and lithology codes, and in most cases painted a line down the centreline of the proposed sample. The sampling crew collected samples either by moiling them with a hammer and chisel, or with a pavement breaker attached to a portable compressor. Any water that collected in the bottoms of the trenches was dispersed by draining or pumping prior to logging and sampling. The crew collected the samples once or twice a shift and transported them to the on-site assay lab. The average sample length was 0.9 metres.

The pit surveyors laid out end stakes prior to trench excavation. After work completion, the surveyors picked up the first, last, and a variable number of intermediate sample points in the trenches. The trenches were then backfilled prior to production drilling.

Chip channel sampling was the basis for all 2007-2009 underground development production grade control and reporting. Geologists followed written procedures for each face, including mapping geologic and sample intervals graphically, and listing the sample information on a form. The form included a face sketch, depiction of painted instructions, temporal, spatial, and other information adequate to form a complete record of the face. Chip samples from mine development compose a total of 18,490 metres as of year-end with an average length of 0.8 metres.

Sampling and Analysis

Underground chip sampling was a team effort conducted by a crew of one or two samplers, supervised and/or assisted by the geologist. Sampling equipment included a chipping hammer powered by a truck-mounted diesel compressor attached to a one inch air hose. The geologist inserted a sample ticket from preprinted books into each bag and the bags were laid on the ground in order. Sampling always occurred from the footwall to the hanging wall. The geologist painted a level sample line on the face at one metre above the ground and the objective was to make the line disappear during sampling. This approximated a five by five centimetre channel. The geologist also painted sample numbers on the face, and photos were taken as a record of the sampling after it was complete. Geologists broke samples based on the same criteria as for the Core sampling, and at the same maximum and minimum lengths.

Core sample minimum length was 0.25 metres for HQ diameter Core and 0.30 metres for NQ diameter Core. Generally, the maximum sample length was one metre. Mineralized zones were bracketed by a minimum of one to three metres of sampling into the footwall and hanging wall. All vein zones and alteration types of interest were sampled and each major zone was continuously sampled.

Samples containing visible gold or abundant sulphosalt mineralization were indicated by a sample bag at the start of the sample interval, so sampling technicians would employ contamination minimization protocols during cutting and laboratory preparation. Field duplicate samples were marked with flagging tape.

Core to be sampled was delivered to the splitting shack and either taken inside or dead-stacked on the pallets outside. Core was 2/3 split using a diamond saw; the remaining third was returned to the Core box as a permanent record. The rock saw core jig was calibrated to ensure that an even 2/3 split was taken of the Core for both HQ and NQ sized samples.

Trench sampling followed a simple protocol that was similar to Core sampling. The protocol was to attempt to cut intervals that were five to six centimetres wide by five centimetres deep to approximate a Core sample. The geologist placed tags in the bags, laid the bags next to the sample interval weighted down with a rock, and supervised the sampling process. The geologist wrote up a submittal sheet, picked up standards and blind pulp reruns at the office, and drove the samples to the lab the same day or to the ovens if they were wet and needed pre-drying.

RC drilling was dry; samples were collected in a cyclone, passed through a Gilson splitter at the end of the drilling interval, and a split transferred to a labelled bag. The hole was blown clean after each one metre sample interval and the cyclone and splitter cleaned with brushes and compressed air.

All samples and gold-silver analyses were performed on-site by a Russian-certified laboratory. Geology modified the on-site quality control program for 2007 to comprise: (a) insertion of standard reference material (standards) to monitor accuracy; (b) coarse blank material (blanks) to monitor contamination and sample mix-ups; and (c) field duplicates (duplicates) and prep duplicate split reruns to monitor precision. All quality control samples were blind to the Kupol laboratory. The Kupol lab also maintained its own internal quality control program. All lab results were electronically imported to a secure, server-based SQL database maintained by an expat database administrator. Russian regulations require periodic submittal of a certain percentage of pulp duplicates to an outside Russian-certified laboratory as an outside check.

Security of Samples

The geologists arranged and personally conducted transport of drill core from the drills in covered wooden boxes. The core was laid out in a secure core logging tent by the responsible geologist and photographed immediately after logging was complete.

Samples were bagged and field blanks/reference standards were inserted into the sample stream by the geologists. The samples were assembled into batches of twenty, in the order they were sampled, and submitted to the laboratory two to three times per day. Well-mineralized or visible gold-bearing samples were indicated on the submission form to ensure that contamination reduction protocols were followed by the laboratory.

Core containing veining is stored in racks in locked tents. Non-mineralized core from the 2005 program is stored either in open racks, or, if it is from areas of condemnation drilling, dead-stacked by hole.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 – 18 for quantity, grades, category and to the Notes – 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18 for assumptions.

Mining and Milling Operations

The Kupol deposit is mined by both open pit and underground mining. The open pit mining methods mine ore on a two shift per day, 340 days per year schedule (25 days are not scheduled to allow for weather delays). The underground mining methods utilize mechanized sublevel mining methods to mine ore on a two shift per day, 365 days per year schedule. The first gold pour at Kupol occurred during the second quarter of 2008 and the mill reached its full production rate of approximately 3,000 tonnes per day in October 2008.

The milling process consists of primary crushing and a SAG/ball mill grinding circuit, and includes conventional gravity technology followed by whole ore leaching. Merrill-Crowe precipitation is used to produce gold and silver doré bars. Counter-current decantation (“CCD”) wash thickeners recover soluble gold and silver values and a cyanide destruction system is used to reduce cyanide concentrations to an acceptable level for disposal. Tails gravity-flow through a pipeline to a conventional tailings impoundment.

Life of Mine and Capital Expenditures

Based upon the current reserve estimates, the life of mine for Kupol is expected to continue up to 2016.

Kinross spent approximately $39.3 million on capital expenditures in 2009.

Exploration and Development

In 2010, exploration programs at the Kupol property will focus on drill testing the North Extension zone and structural targets (T1 and T2), as well as continued drilling at the 650 zone.

Financing

The Project Loan, which is used for the advancement and development of the Kupol project, consists of two tranches totalling $400 million. Tranche A, for $150.0 million, matures June 30, 2013 and is from a group of multilateral and industry finance institutions, of which the mandated lead arrangers are Caterpillar Financial SARL, Export Development Canada, International Finance Corporation (“IFC”), Bank of Tokyo and ING; as at December 31, 2009, $69.5 million was outstanding (2008: $135.0 million). Tranche B is for $250.0 million, matures June 30, 2012, and was fully underwritten by the mandated lead arrangers, namely Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG (“HVB”) and Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking (“SG CIB”); as at December 31, 2009, $88.9 million was outstanding (2008: $225.0 million). Both tranches of the Project Loan were drawn down on a pro rata basis and administered by HVB, as documentation and facility agent, and SG CIB, as technical and insurance agent.

The annual interest rate per the loan agreements are: (a) London Inter Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 2% prior to economic completion of the Kupol mine; (b) LIBOR plus 2.5% for two years after economic completion; and (c) LIBOR plus 3% for each remaining term. The Project Loan is collateralized against the Kupol mine and guaranteed by EastWest until economic completion is achieved, as defined by the loan agreements. The loan agreements include customary covenants for debt financings of this type. Economic completion was achieved on September 23, 2009.

Under the terms of Project Loan, the Company accumulates funds for loan interest and principal payments in restricted account HVB

London. At December 31, 2009 the balance in this account was $22.2 million (2008: $10.3 million).

As part of the project equity contribution, the Company has signed a subordinated loan for Kupol with International Finance Corporation ("IFC") for $25 million which was fully drawn during the year (2008: $19.8 million) and subsequently assigned to EastWest as outlined below. The annual interest rate was LIBOR plus 2%.

On November 22, 2005, as part of the loan agreement, Bema (Now EastWest) issued 8.5 million share purchase warrants to the IFC, each warrant entitling IFC to purchase one common share of Bema at a price of $2.94. Subsequently, as a result of the acquisition of Bema by Kinross, there were 8.5 million Kinross share purchase warrants outstanding relating to the issuance which are convertible into 3.8 million Kinross shares. Each warrant had entitled IFC to receive one Kinross share plus Cdn.$0.01, at a price of $6.61, until March 1, 2014. Proceeds from the exercise of the warrants are required to be used to repay the IFC loan.

On March 20 2009, 8.5 million Kinross share purchase warrants were converted into 3.8 million Kinross shares. As a result, the balance outstanding on the IFC loan of $25 million (2008: $19.8 million) was assigned to EastWest. As the loan is now of an intercompany nature, it is eliminated on consolidation.

For details as the terms and conditions of these credit facilities, refer to Note 9 in the Company's most recently filed Financial Statements.

Cerro Casale, Chile



General

The Cerro Casale project is located in Chile. Kinross and Barrick each hold a 50% interest in the porphyry copper deposit. Pursuant to an agreement dated February 17, 2010, Kinross agreed to sell one-half of its 50% interest to Barrick. The feasibility study completed in February 2010 envisions a conventional open pit and milling/heap leach operation with production capacity of up to 160,000 tonnes per day of sulphide feed through a flotation facility and, for the initial part of the mine life, approximately 100,000 tonnes per day of oxide feed through a heap leach facility.

Property Description and Location

The Cerro Casale project is located in the Maricunga District of Region III of northern Chile. The city of Copiapó is 145 kilometres northwest of the deposit. The international border separating Chile and Argentina is located approximately 20 kilometres to the east.

The Cerro Casale project is owned by Compañía Minera Casale ("CMC"), a contractual mining company formed under the laws of the Republic of Chile. CMC owns 33 claim groups containing 4,239 exploitation claims and totalling 20,421 hectares. Some of these claims partially overlap, reducing the actual ground covered by all patented mining claims to an area of 19,520 hectares.

Water exploration concessions are held in three areas: Piedra Pomez, Pedernales and Cerro Casale. Piedra Pomez and Pedernales are located 121 kilometres and 210 kilometres, respectively, north of Cerro Casale.

CMC holds permits for 17 wells drilled at Piedra Pomez with a total yield of 1,237.62 litres per second. This area is expected to be the principal source of water for the Cerro Casale project.

There are no existing impediments to obtaining easements for rights of way for access roads, water pipelines or concentrate pipelines.

Minera Anglo American Chile Limitada ("MAAC") and its affiliates are owed a royalty from production from the Cachito and Nevado mining concessions, which cover all of the Cerro Casale deposit. The royalty is capped at $3 million, is based on a gold trigger price, and varies from 1% to 3% of net smelter returns. At the gold prices used to constrain mineral resources and mineral reserves, a 3% NSR royalty is

applicable.

Kinross is in compliance with the Cerro Casale permits in all material respects.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The project is approximately 180 kilometres by road from Copiapó, which consists of 25 kilometres of paved highway and 155 kilometres of gravel road. Copiapó is served by a national airport with daily flights from Santiago. The city has most major services and utilities and serves as a regional centre for this part of Chile. The population of Copiapó is approximately 136,000 and a skilled labour force is available in the Copiapó region and surrounding mining areas of northern Chile.

The climate is typical for the northern Chilean Andes. Precipitation is generally limited to snowfall in April through September and rain is rare. Daytime temperatures in summer months reach 23 degrees Celsius, with night-time lows of five degrees Celsius. Daytime temperature in winter is around freezing, with night-time temperatures dropping to -15 degrees Celsius.

A source of electric power must be negotiated, but the current concept involves building a temporary power line from Maricunga to the site for initial power supply. Long term power will be provided from a generation plant expansion (yet to be permitted and built) near Huasco in the south of Chile. The power will be delivered to the Cardones substation near Copiapó utilizing existing infrastructure, with some sections requiring upgrades. Capital costs estimates for the power plant and required upgrades have been included in the operating cost of $0.0502 per kilowatt-hour. Delivery of power from Cardones to the Cerro Casale site has been included in the capital cost estimates. The area topography consists of an area of major relief, with local variations in topography ranging from 3,700 metres to 5,800 metres in elevation. Vegetation is sparse and generally restricted to small plants, mostly along stream beds and river courses.

Environmental Considerations

Ongoing environmental studies for the Cerro Casale project were initiated by CMC in 1998 and led to the preparation of the environmental impact study (“EIS”) presented to the Government of Chile’s responsible authority on March 12, 2001. Following a documented review process, approval for this EIS was granted on February 1, 2002.

Since the approval was granted in 2002, there have been changes to the Project plan, including new components (for example, the heap leach facility) and changes to the original plan (for example, a change in the proposed alignment of the concentrate pipeline). CMC currently plans to submit a new EIS relating to these new components and changes in order to obtain the approvals necessary to proceed with development of the Project in accordance with the current Project plan.

The next step in relation to the environmental process will be to obtain sectorial permits from the various agencies that have authority over environmental resources and construction, operation and closure of project infrastructure.

History

MAAC first explored the Aldebarán area in the late 1980s, drill testing multiple areas of alteration. Anglo American drilled two holes in the Cerro Casale deposit in 1989. In 1991, Anglo American conveyed its interests in the Cerro Casale property to Compañía Minera Estrella de Oro Limitada (“CMEO”) and Compañía Minera Aldebarán (“CMA”), two companies presently owned by Kinross and Barrick, with their respective predecessors, Bema and Arizona Star, being members of the Bema Shareholders Group, the legal entity at that time. CMA, on behalf of the Bema Shareholders Group, conducted exploration drilling from 1991 through 1997, targeting both oxide and sulphide gold-copper mineralization. In 1997, Bema completed a feasibility study for development of oxide gold-copper mineralization, a prefeasibility study for an oxide-sulphide operation and a scoping study for development of deep sulphides.

In 1998, Placer Dome Inc., through its subsidiary Placer Aldebarán (Cayman) Limited and the Bema Shareholders Group, established CMC to continue exploration and development of various gold-copper deposits in an area of interest covering the known gold-copper mineral occurrences in the Cerro Casale area.

Placer Dome Latin America (Placer Dome), as general manager of the project, continued drilling in 1998 and 1999, leading to completion of a feasibility study in 2000. Work in 1998 included property-wide geological mapping, ground and airborne magnetic surveys and Audio Frequency Magnetic Telluric surveys.

In 2005, Placer Dome agreed to sell its 51% interest in the project to Arizona Star Resource Corporation (“Arizona Star”). Prior to completion of the transaction, Placer Dome was taken over by Barrick. Arizona Star subsequently entered into definitive agreements in June 2006 with Barrick for acquisition by Arizona Star of Barrick’s 51% interest in CMC.

In February 2007, Kinross completed its acquisition of Bema and in March 2008, Barrick completed its acquisition of Arizona Star, with the resulting ownership of CMC being 51% Barrick and 49% Kinross. In September 2009, Barrick and Kinross restructured their shareholdings in CMC, such that each of Barrick and Kinross held a 50% interest. In February 2010, Kinross agreed to sell Barrick 50% of its interest.

During 2009, a pre-feasibility study was completed on the project which indicated that sufficient economic potential existed to warrant proceeding with a feasibility study. The feasibility study was completed in February 2010.

Geological Setting

The Cerro Casale deposit is located in the Aldebarán subdistrict of the Maricunga Volcanic Belt. The Maricunga Volcanic Belt is made up of a series of coalescing composite, Miocene andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic centres that extend for 200 kilometres along the western crest of the Andes. The volcanic rocks are host to multiple epithermal gold and porphyry-hosted gold-copper deposits, including Cerro Casale, Maricunga, Marte and La Coipa,

as well as numerous other smaller mineral prospects. The volcanic rocks overlie older sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Mesozoic and Paleozoic age.

Reverse faults parallel to the axis of the Andes have uplifted hypabyssal intrusive rocks beneath the extrusive volcanics, exposing porphyry-hosted gold-copper deposits in the Aldebarán area such as Cerro Casale, Eva, Jotabeche, Estrella and Anfiteatro. Composite volcanic centres are still preserved in the immediate Cerro Casale area at Volcan Jotabeche and Cerro Cadillal.

Extensive hydrothermal alteration consisting of quartz-feldspar veinlet stockworks, biotite-potassium feldspar, quartz-sericite and chlorite occurs in these intrusive centres. Gold-copper mineralization is principally associated with intense quartz-sulphide stockworks, potassic and phyllic alteration.

Exploration

Exploration programs have been undertaken by a number of companies, including Anglo, Bema, Arizona Star, Placer Dome, Kinross and Barrick. Work completed during 1989-2009 comprised property-wide geological mapping, interpretation of Landsat imagery, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, rock-chip and geochemical sampling, including bulk leach extractable gold and - -80 mesh stream sediment, soil, talus, road-cut and grab sampling, trenching, RC and Core drilling, metallurgical testwork, and studies to support pre-feasibility and feasibility-level project assessment.

RC and Core drilling have been carried out in multiple campaigns since 1989. Anglo American drilled two RC holes in 1989. Bema and Arizona Star drilled a large number of RC and Core holes between 1991 and 1997. Placer Dome drilled additional confirmation, infill and geotechnical core holes in 1998 and 1999. CMC completed an additional 32 Core holes for infill, metallurgical, and geotechnical purposes between 2007 and 2009.

A total of 195 RC and 128 Core and RC—Core holes comprising 137,993 metres support the resource estimate for Cerro Casale.

Mineralization

Gold-copper mineralization occurs in quartz-sulphide and quartz-magnetite-specularite veinlet stockworks developed in the dioritic to granodioritic intrusives and adjacent volcanic wall rocks. Stockworks are most common in two dioritic intrusive phases, particularly where intrusive and hydrothermal breccias are developed. Mineralization extends at least 1,450 metres vertically and 850 metres along strike. The strike of mineralization follows west-northwest fault and fracture zones. The main zone of mineralization pinches and swells from 250 to 700 metres along strike and down dip steeply to the southwest. The highest grade mineralization is coincident with well developed quartz-sulphide stockworks in strongly potassic-altered intrusive rocks.

Oxidation resulting from weathering and/or high oxygen activity in the last phase of hydrothermal alteration overprints sulphide mineralization in the upper portion of the Cerro Casale deposit. Oxidation locally extends deeply along fault zones or within steeply dipping breccia bodies. Oxidation generally goes no deeper than 15 metres where vertical structures are absent. Oxide is present in linear oxidation zones as deep as 300 metres along major fault and fracture zones, or as pendants along the intersection of multiple fault zones.

Drilling

Most RC and Core holes were drilled from south to north, inclined at -60 to -70 degrees to intersect the steeply south-dipping stockwork zones at the largest possible angle. Drill hole spacing varies with depth. Drill hole spacing in shallow oxide mineralization is approximately 45 metres. Average drill spacing in the core of the deposit in the interval between 3,700 and 4,000 metres and elevation is about 75 metres. Drill spacing increases with depth as the number of holes decrease and holes deviate apart. Average spacing at the base of the ultimate reserve pit is about 100 metres.

RC drilling was used principally to test the shallow oxide portion of the deposit on the north side of Cerro Casale and to pre-collar deeper core holes. RC holes have a range in depth from 23 to 414 metres and a mode of 100 metres. The average RC hole depth is 187 metres.

Core drilling was used to test mineralization generally below 200 metres. Core holes range from 30 to 1,473 metres deep. The average Core hole depth is 752 metres. Drilling tools produced NC (61 millimetre), HQ (61 millimetre), NQ (45 millimetre) and HX (63 millimetre) cores. Core recovery is poorly documented but appears to have exceeded 95%.

Sampling and Analysis

Sampling of Core and RC cuttings was done in accordance with standard industry practices. Collar surveying was of suitable accuracy to ensure reliable location of drill holes relative to the mine grid and other drill holes. Downhole surveys of RC and Core holes are not complete and locally downgrade the confidence in the position of individual intercepts of deep mineralization. Holes not surveyed are dominated by RC holes testing oxide mineralization less than 200 metres deep.

Logging of RC drill cuttings and core followed procedures suitable for recording lithology, alteration and mineralization in a porphyry deposit. AMEC found the quality of logging to be generally professional and interpretations of lithology and stockwork veining intensity to honour original logs. Geological data and interpretations are suitable to support resource estimates.

Sample preparation and assay protocols generally met industry standard practices for gold and copper, although the 150 gram split for pulverization from 1991 through 1994 is substandard for gold analyses and resulted in poorer precision compared to subsequent years.

Gold was determined on a one assay-ton aliquot by fire assay with either a gravimetric or atomic absorption finish. Copper and silver were obtained from a two gram sample aliquot by atomic absorption after an aqua regia digestion. Assay methods conform to industry standard practices.

Security of Samples

An extensive program of data verification was part of the development of the project, and included:

- An audit of the topographic control base of the project; there is a uniform offset of coordinates that was resolved by a high-precision resurvey program completed in 2008;
- Drill relogging of two selected cross sections was performed in 2008 for lithology, alteration, stockwork, and internal structure. The geological model was revised with respect to the definition of hydrothermal breccias versus other breccias;
- Drill collar coordinates and elevations were reviewed for a number of drill holes against their plotted position on topography. No drill holes were noted with discrepancies greater than the accuracy of the topographic survey;
- Review of RC sample weights for drilling prior to 1996, which found no relationship between copper grades and recovery and no relationship between gold grades and recovery in oxide intervals;
- Downhole survey data were checked and generally concluded to be reasonable and suitable to support mineral resource estimates;
- Review of QA/QC for assay data from 1994—2000 indicated sampling, preparation, and analytical procedures were adequate for obtaining acceptable analytical results for gold and copper;
- Review of data and QA/QC from the 2008 infill drill campaign was reviewed by CMC and determined to be suitable for use in mineral resource estimation; and

- Database validation in 2009, consisting of audits of geological and assay attributes against geological logs, check assays, and original assay certificates, showed that the database was acceptably free of errors.

QA/QC data for silver are limited, but a re-assay program of 7% of the sample pulps by Geovectra showed that there is no bias in the data relative to the original analyses.

The reviews indicated that the assay and geological databases are suitable to support the mineral resource estimates. Overall errors are within acceptable ranges.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 — 18 for quantity, grades and category. Assumptions are outlined in the Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18.

Mining and Processing

There are no mining or milling operations at Cerro Casale.

Exploration and Development

A preliminary feasibility study for the development of an open pit operation, 150,000 tonnes per day concentrator was completed in December 2008. In 2008, eight in-fill Core holes were completed within the deposit area to increase sample density in key areas of the deposit.

No exploration activity is contemplated for 2010.

Engineering and feasibility work was ongoing throughout 2009 to complete a final feasibility study for the Cerro Casale deposit in February 2010. As part of the feasibility study, geotechnical drilling was completed for the pit slopes, tailings dam, leach pad and mill site. Drilling for hydrogeologic investigation and condemnation drilling to characterize the development sites was also completed in 2009.

A conventional open pit mining operation using trucks and shovels was planned using bulk mining methods. Mine design and production schedules were developed for a nominal mining rate of 225 million tonnes per year, which is required to provide a nominal 57.6 million tonnes per year of sulphide mill feed. The estimated mine life is 20 years.

The Cerro Casale deposit contains both oxide and sulphide mineralization. The design capacity of the proposed plant is to process up to 160,000 tonnes per day of sulphide feed through a flotation facility, and, for the initial part of the mine life, approximately 100,000 tonnes per day of oxide feed through a heap leach facility. Gold recovery and sulphidization, acidification, recycling, and thickening (SART) circuits are planned. The planned process route primarily uses tested extractive technologies. The SART process was collaboratively developed by Teck Cominco Ltd. and SGS Lakefield in the 1990s, and is a relatively new addition to gold process designs. The process is in use at a number of

global operations, including the Telfer mine operated by Newcrest in Australia.

Fruta del Norte, Ecuador



General

Kinross acquired Aurelian in 2008 and now wholly owns the Condor project, which includes the Fruta del Norte ("FDN") deposit. FDN was discovered in the first half of 2006 and is a significant gold and silver deposit. In addition to this deposit, the Condor project area has several other unexplored exploration targets.

Property Description and Location

The Condor project consists of 39 mining concessions covering approximately 95,152 hectares located in southeast Ecuador, largely in the province of Zamora-Chinchipe, with some in Morona-Santiago. The majority of the concessions form a large contiguous block that extends from the Rio Nangaritza eastward to the international border with Peru. The La Zarza concession, which hosts the Fruta del Norte deposit, is situated between 9,575,900 to 9,585,000 mN and 781,000 to 773,000 mE of UTM zone 17S (PSAD 1956 datum). The term of each concession is 25 years according to the recently promulgated Ecuadorian mining law.

Certain obligations must be met by the concessionaire; non-compliance can lead to cancellation of the concession. Non-compliances include:

- Non-payment of prescribed patent fees, royalties, or other levies and taxes;
- Non-filing of the required annual report detailing exploration activity or non-filing of the required report on annual production. Production reports are required bi-annually on or before January 15 and July 15; exploration reports are required annually on or before March 31. Misrepresentation of work completed, or fraudulent information contained in these annual reports can also cause concession cancellation;
- Misrepresentation of benchmark concession development stages;
- Commencement of mining activities prior to grant of the appropriate extraction permits; and

- Cases where severe environmental damage has occurred, or damage to Ecuadorian cultural heritage is irreparable, or where human rights have been violated.

A concessionaire who loses a mining concession due to a breach of one or more legal or contractual obligations, cannot have a concession in the same area (whether in whole or in part) for a period of three years, taken from the expiry date of the concession.

Environmental Considerations

Current environmental liabilities are restricted to the exploration camp, and to grids, roads, and drill pads established to support exploration activity. There is an expectation that environmental contamination may be associated with sites where artisanal miners have been

active.

As of the date hereof, environmental licensing of a mining project could be carried out through one of two mechanisms: through the successful presentation to the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) of a project socio-environmental impact study (EIS), when the project does not already have an approved EIS, and through an environmental audit, when the project has an approved EIS. In both cases, the EIS or environmental audit must be prepared and executed based on terms of reference issued and approved by the MOE.

In addition to environmental permits, mining operations require additional permitting and approvals. Key permits include: water rights, archaeological clearance, wood felling permit and power generation permit.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The nearest city to the Condor project area is Loja, which has a population of approximately 190,000 and lies approximately 80 km west-southwest of La Zarza concession. Loja has daily scheduled air service from the national capital Quito, as well as from Ecuador's largest city and port Guayaquil. The Condor project area is located approximately 195 road-kilometres from Loja.

The Cordillera del Condor is a mountain system situated east of, and parallel to, the axis of the Andes Mountains. It defines the international border with Peru in southeastern Ecuador. Locally, the Cordillera del Condor consists of heavily dissected, steep ridges that rise from the Rio Zamora and Rio Nangaritza valleys (approximately 850 metres above sea level) to sharp ridges and flat-topped mesas, up to 2,400 metres above sea level, which lie along the border. The majority of the Condor project, including La Zarza concession, lies in the highlands south of the Rio Zamora and east of the Rio Nangaritza, both of which flow into the Amazon River drainage system.

Tropical rainforest canopies most of the region except where cleared for agriculture in the river valleys and adjacent slopes. The flat-topped mesas, or paramos, along the border are covered by low shrub and heathland. Typically, over 0.5 metres of composting vegetation overlies many metres of saprolite. Landslides are common, transporting soil, weathered bedrock and vegetation down-slope to locally expose relatively fresh rock on hill slopes. Variably weathered bedrock is also locally exposed in mountain streams within ravines (quebradas).

As a result of its location near the equator, daily average temperatures are fairly constant between 21 and 24 degrees Celsius. Annual precipitation in the region averages between 1,800 and 2,500 millimetres. Lower average daily temperatures and higher monthly rainfall prevail at higher elevations such as La Zarza concession.

Kinross has commenced the process of acquiring sufficient surface rights to support project development and access. Approximately 80% of the required surface rights had been obtained to date.

The Loja branch of the National Water Secretary's Office has granted Kinross the right to use water in an unnamed ravine, located in the La Zarza sector, in the parish of Los Encuentros, Yanzatza canton, province of Zamora Chinchipe, for industrial use for advanced exploration mining activities at a flow rate of 1.40 L/s.

History

Modern exploration of La Zarza concession began in 1996 with reconnaissance sampling by Minera Climax del Ecuador ("Climax"), a subsidiary of Climax Mining Ltd. of Australia. It optioned the concession from Amlatminas S.A. ("Amlatminas") in March 1997 and began a more extensive exploration program.

During 1997 and 1998, Climax conducted mapping, soil sampling, induced polarization ("IP") geophysical surveying and drilling programs on La Zarza concession. The work focused on the Bonza and Ubewdy prospects, located approximately 1.5 and three kilometres, respectively, to the south of Fruta del Norte. Both of these prospects were mined by artisanal miners between 1993 and 1996. Work completed in the Fruta del Norte area included the gradient array IP survey that produced a strong coincident resistivity and chargeability anomaly due north of the BLP prospect and approximately 200 metres east of the Fruta del Norte epithermal system.

Climax mapped La Zarza concession in 1997 and took the first known rock samples from the Fruta del Norte area. Stockwork veining in the Misahuallí volcanics, 50 metres west of the IP anomaly, assayed 102 parts per billion gold. Two additional samples described as "quartz stockwork veining in conglomerate" from an area further to the west assayed up to 1,034 parts per million arsenic, 159 parts per million antimony and 101 parts per billion gold. These are believed to have probably come from weak mineralization above the Fruta del Norte epithermal deposit.

Climax interpreted the Suarez conglomerate as filling a fault bounded pull-apart basin in the volcanics but also concluded that the conglomerate predated epithermal mineralization. As a result, Climax did not consider drill testing below the conglomerate for buried mineralization. Although listed as its Priority 1 target, the IP anomaly was never drill tested before Climax ceased exploration of the concession in mid-1998. The terms of the option agreement to purchase La Zarza concession were not fulfilled and the concession reverted to Amlatminas in March 1999.

Following the departure of Climax, artisanal miners recommenced bedrock operations at Las Peñas, and started similar mining operations at Aguas Mesas Norte and Sur.

In 2001, Aurelian Resources Corporation Ltd. (the private, predecessor company to Aurelian), recognized the exploration potential of southeast Ecuador and began compiling a land package in the Cordillera del Condor region through staking under the recently revised mining act. Aurelian's exploration began in 2001 with an initial site visit and continued in 2002 with confirmation sampling on La Zarza concession, completed for the Technical Report supporting the company's TSX-V listing.

Up until late 2005, Aurelian's exploration focused on more advanced targets peripheral to the Suarez pull-apart basin such as the Bonza

las Peñas, Aguas Mesas and Puente-Princesa prospects. Simultaneously, Aurelian conducted a regional stream geochemical survey on all concessions.

Aurelian's exploration focus shifted in late 2005 due to the reinterpretation of the timing of the Suarez conglomerate deposition relative to the epithermal gold mineralizing event. This work came after the recognition that the epithermal gold mineralization at Bonza las Peñas was partially buried by the Suarez conglomerate, with only a late pulse of epithermal mineralization occurring after sedimentation.

The new exploration model surmised that significant epithermal gold mineralization may have formed in andesite within dilational faults along the Suarez basin margins. This was the turning point that resulted in the discovery of Fruta del Norte. Subsequently, the Suarez conglomerate was interpreted to have buried the epithermal system and these rocks experienced only a late, weak pulse of hydrothermal alteration. Based on the new exploration model, the Aurelian board of directors approved a program of drill testing for buried mineralization within the Suarez pull-apart basin in September 2005.

Geology and Mineralization

The Fruta del Norte epithermal gold-silver deposit and encompassing Condor property is located in the Cordillera del Condor. The cordillera dominantly comprises Jurassic arc-related plutonic and attendant volcanic host units. Basin-related Lower Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the Jurassic units and

were deposited post-mineralization at Fruta del Norte. The mineralized corridor of the Cordillera del Condor and the contiguous Corriente Copper Belt consists of numerous porphyry copper, copper-gold skarn and epithermal gold-silver deposits.

The Fruta del Norte deposit is classified as an intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system, with multi-phase quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork veining and hydrothermal brecciation traced over widths of 80 to 150 metres at the central part and increasing to over 300 metres at the southern end. The epithermal system is currently defined over a strike length of 1,300 metres. The stockwork veining comprises closely spaced, multidirectional veinlets at shallow levels, but at depth the number of sheeted veins increases while the overall stockwork intensity progressively decreases. Hydrothermal brecciation textures vary from fine, millimetre-scale crackle brecciation to matrix-supported brecciated "veins". The deposit is also cut by a series of more discrete, larger (0.5 to 5 metres wide), banded epithermal veins. These veins typically exhibit classic space-filling epithermal textures with crustiform-colloform banding, cockade and bladed calcite (usually pseudo-morphed by quartz).

The alteration mineral assemblages within the host andesite consist of proximal intense silicification with fine disseminated sulphide (primarily pyrite and marcasite) within a broad illite-pyrite + silica halo, grading out into widespread propylitic (chlorite-epidote-calcite) alteration. Smectite (often as iron-rich celadonite) occurs high up in the system, grading downwards into illite. Sericite is also locally detected at depth. Rarer kaolinite has been observed in veins and fractures high up in the system. Carbonate alteration is usually present within the manganese-carbonate stockwork zone.

Mineralization at Fruta del Norte is dominantly associated with chalcedonic to crystalline quartz, manganese carbonates (manganoan calcite with lesser kutnahorite and rhodochrosite), calcite, adularia, barite, marcasite, pyrite as well as subordinate sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite with trace tetrahedrite and other silver sulphosalts. Rare accessory minerals that have been identified include cinnabar, rhodonite, stibnite and arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, hematite, acanthite and native silver.

The bulk of the gold is microscopic and is associated with quartz, carbonates and sulphides. Much of the gold is "free milling", but the mineralization is moderately refractory, with approximately 40% of the gold locked in sulphides. Coarse visible gold is common, however, and is usually associated with higher grades. Individual gold grains range from discrete specks less than 0.1 millimetres to "broccoli-like" arborescent crystals more than ten millimetres across. Visible gold occurs in all mineralized zones, in quartz or carbonate, as well as within pyrite or silver sulphosalt clusters.

Exploration

The regional exploration program is currently focused on targets beneath the Suarez Formation cover within the pull-apart basin, where dilational faulting may have produced other epithermal systems of similar or greater tenor to Fruta del Norte. This exploration model, however, does not preclude exploration for other types of deposits within the Condor project.

Drilling

Drill campaigns completed project-wide from 1997 to the end of 2009 comprise 304 Core holes (119,841 metres). A total of 166 drill holes (83,895 metres) between 2006 and 2009 were completed in the Fruta del Norte deposit area, of which 128 are used to support reserve and resource estimation. Drill spacing varies from about 100 metres x 100 metres on the periphery of the deposit to approximately 50 x 25 metres spacing in the deposit core.

Core sizes produced varied according to the rig type; the majority of core, however, ranges from HQ (63.5 millimetres diameter) to NQ (47.6 millimetres) with lesser HQ3—NQ3 (drilled for geotechnical purposes), NTW (56 millimetres) and BTW (42 millimetres) sizes.

Drilling operations at Fruta del Norte involved rig set-ups at inclinations ranging between -45° and -84°, the majority of which were drilled from west to east (azimuth 90°). The bulk of the drill holes were collared west of the West Fault.

Sample intervals for Core drilling are typically a maximum sample length of two metres in un-mineralized lithologies and a maximum sample length of one metres in mineralized lithologies. Geological changes in the core such as major mineralization/alteration intensity and lithology changes were used as sample breaks, as were zones of core loss, and where drill size changed.

Sampling and Analysis

All strongly altered or epithermal mineralized intervals of core were sampled, with the exception of some intervals within the Suarez Formation once it was established that this material did not contain potentially economic levels of gold. Sampling always began at least five samples above the start of mineralization. Sample intervals were a maximum of two metres in unmineralized lithologies and a maximum of one metre in mineralized lithologies. Smaller samples were selected around high grade, visible gold-bearing veins, with a minimum sample length of 20 centimetres.

Geological changes in the core such as major mineralization/alteration intensity and lithology changes were used as sample breaks. Also, core size changes and any zones of core loss were used as sample breaks. Large discrete veins that might possibly be modelled or mined as separate structures were sampled separately.

All samples were originally cut in half using custom-made, gasoline engine-powered diamond core saws. These saws were recently changed to electric-powered saws. Each saw has sliding trays and customized core cradles sized for each core diameter in order to ensure a straight cut down the cut line and to minimize the loss of friable core during cutting.

Areas of very soft rock (e.g., fault gouge) are cut with a machete, using the side of the core channel to ensure a straight cut. Areas of very broken core (pieces less than one centimetre) were sampled using spoons.

Samples from the Fruta del Norte drilling program have been assayed by ALS Chemex and Inspectorate, which both maintain sample preparation facilities in Quito. Samples from ALS Chemex have been analyzed in its Vancouver, B.C. laboratory or, since January 1, 2007 at Lima, Peru. Inspectorate performs its analyses in Lima, Peru. Both laboratories are ISO 9001 accredited.

All of the samples were analyzed for gold. A multi-element geochemical package was also used, with re-assays for some elements which exceeded certain threshold values. As with the sample preparation, the assaying protocols used have varied somewhat over the course of the drilling program.

Gold was determined by fire assay with an inductively-coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (“ICP-AES”) finish and by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. If gold assays greater than 10 g/t were detected, then over-limit re-assays were completed using a fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Multi-element analysis was completed using a 32- or 34-element package (including silver) with an aqua regia acid digestion and ICP-AES finish.

Security of Samples

Core trays were stored briefly at the drill rig (24 hour a day drilling schedule), before having a wooden lid nailed to the top for transportation to the Peñas exploration camp by Aurelian personnel. The trays have either been carried by Aurelian field workers, mules, on quad bikes or in light pickups.

Once at Las Peñas, the core is checked by geologists and stored in the core shed during the logging and sampling process. As soon as samples have been taken, they are sealed in plastic bags and rice sacks using single-use plastic cable ties and stored in a locked shed overnight. The Peñas camp has 24-hour security guard patrols (minimum two guards per shift, day and night) that monitor any activity in the core shed area. A professional security company has been retained for this purpose.

Until November 2006, sample transport to the road end was by canoe, with a minimum of two Aurelian personnel on each trip. After November 2006, the exploration camp was accessible by all-weather road and the

canoes were no longer necessary. Samples were transported to Quito by Aurelian drivers in light trucks where the custody of the samples is handed over to laboratory.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Refer to Kinross Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources on pages 15 — 18 for quantity, grades and category. Assumptions are outlined in the Notes — 2009 Kinross Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statements section commencing on page 18.

Mining and Milling Operations

There are no mining or milling operations at Fruta del Norte. Kinross is planning to prepare a feasibility study commencing in 2010.

Exploration and Development

Kinross plans to continue its exploration of Fruta del Norte in 2010 and has budgeted $7.4 million for exploration activities. A total of $44.1 million has been budgeted to upgrade mineral resources and support a feasibility study on the Fruta del Norte deposit in 2010.

Other Kinross Properties

Round Mountain, Nevada, United States

Kinross owns an undivided 50% interest in and operates the Round Mountain gold mine through its wholly-owned subsidiary Round Mountain Gold Corporation ("RMGC"). Two affiliates of Barrick collectively own the remaining 50% interest in the joint venture common operation known as the Smoky Valley Common Operation. Kinross acquired its interest in Round Mountain in January 2003. Detailed financial, production and operations information for Round Mountain is available in the MD&A.

The Round Mountain mine is located 96 kilometres north of Tonopah in Nye County, Nevada. The Smoky Valley Common Operation controls the mineral and surface rights covering approximately 26,676 hectares through ownership of 105 patented lode claim, four patented placer claims, and two leased patented lode claims, 3,387 unpatented lode claims, 12 unpatented mill site claims and 196 leased unpatented claims.

Mine production is subject to a net smelter return royalty ranging from 3.53% at gold prices of $320 per ounce to 6.35% at gold prices of $440 or more per ounce. During 2009, a total of $16.2 million in royalties was paid. In addition, there is a 5% Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax payable in respect of production from Round Mountain.

The first gold production from the Round Mountain district occurred in 1906. The original Smoky Valley Common Operation was formed in 1975 to operate the mine and commercial production commenced in 1977. A series of ownership changes occurred which eventually led to the current 50-50 ownership by Barrick and Kinross.

The Round Mountain mine currently operates a conventional open pit that is approximately 2,700 metres long in the north-west, south-east direction and 1,700 metres wide. The operation uses conventional open-pit mining methods and recovers gold using four independent processing operations. These include crushed ore leaching (reusable pad), run-of-mine ore leaching (dedicated pad), milling and the gravity concentration circuit. Most of the ore is heap leached, with higher grade oxidized ores crushed and placed on the reusable pad. Lower grade ore, ore removed from the reusable leach pad and stockpiled ore that was previously leached are placed on the dedicated pad.

The site Plan of Operations and Comprehensive Reclamation Plan filed with the BLM and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") have been approved for all current operational facilities. Annual updates of the Reclamation Plan are prepared to adjust for cost inflation and to take credit for concurrent reclamation activities and submitted to the BLM and NDEP. Kinross has posted letters of credit totalling approximately $21.7 million in support of its share of site restoration costs as of December 31, 2009.

Round Mountain is currently in the process of permitting an expansion, which is expected to extend the mine life to 2016, with production expected to continue from the leach pad and stockpiled ore until 2022. Exploration will continue in 2010 with the primary emphasis on the Manhattan area to the south of the Round Mountain mine. The program will consist of drilling at Salisbury Peak and South Manhattan, near Manhattan and Stibnite Hill, which is north of the Round Mountain Mine. Generative work to identify new targets will consist of geologic mapping, geophysical survey and geochemical surveys.

La Coipa, Chile

Kinross owns a 100% interest in the La Coipa mine, following the completion of an asset swap transaction with Goldcorp on December 21, 2007 pursuant to which Kinross acquired the 50% interest previously owned by the operator Goldcorp. Kinross acquired its initial 50% interest in January 2003. Detailed financial, production and operational information for the La Coipa mine is available in the MD&A.

The La Coipa mine, located approximately 1,000 kilometres north of Santiago in Copiapo Province, consists of six deposits (notable deposits being Ladera-Farellon, Coipa Norte, Brecha Norte, Can Can, Chimberos and Puren), which are operated by Compania Minera Mantos de Oro ("MDO"), a Chilean subsidiary of Kinross, except for Puren which is operated through a joint venture between MDO and Codelco-Chile, with participation interests of 65% and 35%, respectively. The La Coipa mine consists of approximately 7,500 hectares of mineral claims. In addition, Kinross holds a 50% interest in CMLC which covers approximately 7,294 hectares in the area surrounding the La Coipa mine.

No royalties are payable on gold and silver produced from the La Coipa mine properties. A 35% withholding tax is applicable on all dividends disbursed to foreign shareholders, less the corporate income tax already paid. In addition, mining tax is applicable, the specific applicable tax rate being based on a progressive scale that ranges from 0.5 to 5% based on the volume of sales made converted into metric tonnes of copper.

The La Coipa area was identified as a potential precious metals prospect almost a century ago, but did not receive much attention until the 1970s when several companies began to actively explore the area. MDO began drilling in the La Coipa area in 1984 and has completed 361,570 metres of drilling since then, consisting of 1,815 RC holes and 212 Core holes.

The La Coipa mine currently operates four open pits (Ladera Ferellon, Coipa Norte, Brecha Norte and Puren). Mining is carried out with one hydraulic shovel, front-end loaders, diesel rotary drills and 154-tonne trucks. Ore is crushed then ground in a circuit incorporating a SAG mill with a pebble crusher and two ball mills with a throughput of 16,000 tonnes per day. The ground ore is leached, then filtered and washed to separate out the tailings, and the solution is passed through a Merrill-Crowe plan. The precipitate is then sent to the refinery.

The La Coipa mine received an ISO 14001 certification in July 2002, which was confirmed in 2006. There are comprehensive management systems and procedures in place for environment, health and safety. The most significant environmental issue relates to the mercury contained in ore, which after processing and placement in the tailings facility resulted in mercury contamination of the Quebrada La Coipa Aquifer. In the mid 1990s, mercury and cyanide (Hg/CN) from tailings seepage were detected in control wells. MDO made appropriate notifications to responsible authorities and took remedial measures including installation of a groundwater treatment plant at the leading edge of the groundwater management area in 2000. During 2005 and 2006, geochemical investigations in the tailings were completed to characterize the source of the mercury and groundwater hydrochemical and hydrological models were updated for the Quebrada La Coipa Aquifer. The

recommendation resulting from a workshop held in 2005 with various consultants and experts was to construct two concrete cut-off walls in the valley at the toe of the tailings areas to isolate the contaminated water and control the Hg/CN migration downstream in the valley. Construction of both cut-off walls was completed in 2007. Water treatment pilot plant tests, to treat water isolated between the concrete walls, were initiated in 2008. A seepage model for the tailings facility was developed that indicated tailings pore water will drain for about 80 years after the operation closes. During that period, a water treatment plant will treat the seepage water to acceptable levels. The effluent from the water treatment plant is planned to be injected into the groundwater system. In addition, the water treatment plant at the leading edge of the groundwater management area will continue to operate until the mercury concentration is reduced to acceptable

levels. MDO voluntarily provided the remediation project to the regional regulatory authority with a Declaration of Environmental Impact ("DIA"), which DIA was approved on August 31, 2007.

Based on the reserves and resources at La Coipa as at December 31, 2009, the production plan has been extended to 2015.

Kinross believes that there is potential for additional reserves and resources to be discovered near the present mine site. In 2010, MDO plans to continue exploring the Cominor property surrounding the La Coipa mine as it is believed to be an area of high potential for locating additional reserves for the MDO plant.

Kettle River — Buckhorn, Washington State, United States

Kinross owns a 100% interest in the Buckhorn Mine following the acquisition of Crown Resources in August 2006. Crown is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross and is the operator of the Buckhorn Mine. Echo Bay Minerals Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross and is the operator of the Kettle River Mill and also holds mineral properties in northern Washington State. Detailed financial, production and operational information for the Buckhorn Mine is available in the MD&A.

The Buckhorn Mine is located in the Myers Creek Mining District of north-eastern Okanogan county, Washington, approximately 77 kilometres by road from the town of Republic, Washington. The Project consists of approximately 4,700 hectares of contiguous patented and unpatented lode mining claims, mill site claims and state mining leases.

No royalties are payable on gold and silver produced from the mine. In 2006 Kinross exercised its right to buy-out the royalties on gold and silver production that had been retained by Newmont Mining Corporation.

Prospecting in the early 1900s lead to the development of several mines which produced minor amounts of copper, gold, silver and iron ore up to 1950. Several of these occur within the limits of the project. Exploration continued sporadically with concerted campaigns by large companies in the 1960s and 1970s. Systematic gold exploration began on the current property in 1988 and discovery of significant gold mineralization occurred during this year. Since 1988 a total of 956 holes, or 111,270 meters of drilling, have been completed on the property. These consist of 484 RC, 348 Core, 109 Airtrack and 15 Percussion holes.

The Buckhorn Mine is a three portal access underground mine which will produce material from two primary zones, the South-West and Gold Bowl zones. The primary mining method employed is cut and fill and the target production rate is 900 tonnes per day. The Buckhorn Mine ore is trucked 77 kilometers to the Kettle River Mill where the ore is crushed and then goes through a rod and ball mill and floatation circuit before being treated by Carbon-In-Leach. Throughput is capable of 1,800 tonnes per day. With excess capacity, the Kettle River Mill occasionally processes material from other mining companies in the western United States and Canada.

The environmental aspects of the project have been studied extensively since 1991 and on September 25, 2006 the Washington Department of Ecology issued a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and construction commenced. All permits necessary to commence commercial mining operations were issued by the end of 2007.

In 2008, the Buckhorn mine commenced gold production and reached its 900 tonnes per day capacity in July 2009.

Based on the existing proven and probable reserves at Buckhorn, the mine is scheduled to cease production in 2016. However, Kinross believes that there is potential for additional reserves and resources to be discovered near the present mine site.

Lobo Marte, Chile

Kinross holds a 100% interest in the Lobo Marte project, having acquired a 40% interest in the project from Anglo in 2008, and the remaining 60% interest from Teck in early 2009.

The Lobo Marte project currently comprises two open-pit minable gold ore deposits, located approximately seven kilometres apart, in Region III of Northern Chile, approximately 650 kilometres north of Santiago and 100 kilometres east of Copiapó. The project lies approximately 65 kilometres south of Kinross' La Coipa operation and 60 kilometres north of the Maricunga mine.

The Lobo Marte project includes 38 concessions that are either granted (33) or under application (5) covering a total of 31,637 hectares in a single contiguous block. Concessions are held in the name of Minera. Kinross has two established easements for the construction of roads, stockpiles, process facilities, camp, support facilities, water extraction and associated pipelines. Additional rights will be required to support project development.

The project has a 1.75% net smelter return royalty on 60% of future production, payable when the gold price is US$760 per ounce or

more. Kinross' obligation to make royalty payments will cease when an aggregate amount of US$40 million has been paid.

The Marte deposit was discovered in 1982 through a program of regional soil sampling, geophysical surveys and geological mapping. The Lobo deposit was discovered through regional geochemical surveys in 1981-1982. The Marte deposit was mined by a joint venture of Anglo American and Cominco from 1988 — 1992; a total of 3.78 million tonnes of ore grading 1.51 grams per tonne of gold, 0.3 million tons of low-grade mineralization and 4.7 million tonnes of waste were mined.

The project is located within a biological corridor established between two sectors of the Nevado Tres Cruces National Park, created to preserve and protect the vegetation of the desert steppes and the Andean salars (salt lakes). In addition, this area has been designated a Ramsar site (an international agreement to preserve wetlands). Kinross has commenced work on an environmental impact study (EIA) for the Project which includes a biophysical and socioeconomic baseline study. Because of the recognized environmental importance of these areas, the Baseline Study for the EIA is critical to the development of the project. Areas to be addressed include proper management of water extraction, disposition of waste material, heap leach facilities and other installations that interact with the environment.

Prior to 2009, a total of 153 Core and RC drill holes (34,685 meters) were completed at Lobo, with an additional 211 Core and RC drill holes (26,182 meters) at Marte. During 2009, an additional 8,411 meters of Core drilling and 2,050 meters of RC drilling were completed at Lobo and Marte. For 2010, 8,500 meters of Core drilling and 7,500 meters of RC drilling are planned.

Significant near-deposit exploration potential remains in the project. The Lobo deposit remains open at depth, to the northeast, and to the southeast, outside of pit limits. Mineralization in a fault down-dropped block to the northeast of the Marte pit shell requires additional drill testing as do two satellite pits, Marte Northwest and Marte Southwest. A number of greenfields targets have been identified that have characteristics that suggest the presence of additional centres of porphyry—epithermal mineralization. In addition, potential remains for the identification of new mineralized zones under gravel and post mineral cover.

Kinross has completed a prefeasibility study at the Lobo Marte project which confirms the viability of a 47,000 tonnes per day open heap leach operation incorporating SART technology, and identifies proven and probable mineral reserves of approximately 5.6 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 1.22 grams of gold per tonne. The study estimates initial capital expenditures of approximately $575-650 million and operating costs of approximately $11.50-12.50 per tonne, with annual production estimated to be approximately 350,000-400,000 gold equivalent ounces for the first five years of full production. Project infrastructure would include an upgraded powerline providing 16 MW of power, and a 1,500 person camp to accommodate construction and phase into operations. Once operational, the project is expected to employ approximately 700 people, including permanent contractors.

The prefeasibility study is based on estimated heap leach recovery rates of 60-70%. Optimization opportunities and options that are being explored include potential recovery improvements through the addition of high pressure grinding rolls, plus potential improvements to plant layout and infrastructure.

Kinross is currently targeting first gold production at Lobo Marte between the third quarter of 2013 and mid-2014. A more definitive timetable will be developed as part of the project feasibility study and will depend, among other things, on discussions with government authorities regarding estimated permitting timeframes and projected construction schedules.

In 2010, pending permit approvals, Kinross plans to follow up on regional exploration opportunities and undertake further infill and engineering drilling to support a feasibility study, which is targeted for completion in the first quarter of 2011.

RISK FACTORS

The business and operations of Kinross are subject to risks. In addition to considering the other information in this Annual Information Form, you should consider carefully the following factors in deciding whether to invest in securities of Kinross. If any of these risks occur, or if other risks not currently anticipated or fully appreciated occur, the business and prospects of Kinross could be materially adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on Kinross' valuation and the trading price for its shares.

The success of Kinross is dependent on gold and silver prices.

The profitability of Kinross' operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold and silver. Gold and silver prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Kinross. The price of gold and/or silver can be subject to volatile price movements and future serious price declines could cause continued commercial production to be impractical. Industry factors that may affect the price of gold and silver include: industrial and jewellery demand; the level of demand for the metal as an investment; central bank lending, sales and purchases of the metal; speculative trading; and costs of and levels of global production by producers of the metal. Gold and silver prices may also be affected by macroeconomic factors, including: expectations of the future rate of inflation; the strength of, and confidence in, the US dollar (the currency in which the price of the metal is generally quoted) and other currencies; interest rates; and global or regional political or economic uncertainties.

If the world market price of gold and/or silver were to drop and the prices realized by Kinross on gold and/or silver sales were to decrease significantly and remain at such a level for any substantial period, Kinross' profitability and cash flow would be negatively affected. In such circumstances, Kinross may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of its operations or the development of some or all of its current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Kinross' financial performance and results of operations. Under such circumstances, Kinross might curtail or suspend some or all of its exploration activities, with the result that depleted reserves are not replaced. In addition, the market value of Kinross' gold and/or silver inventory might be reduced and existing reserves might be reduced to the extent that ore cannot be mined and processed economically at the prevailing prices. Furthermore, certain of Kinross' mineral projects include copper, which is similarly subject to price volatility based on factors beyond Kinross' control.

Kinross' operations and profitability are affected by shortages and price volatility of other commodities and equipment.

Kinross is dependent on various commodities (such as diesel fuel, electricity, steel, concrete and cyanide) and equipment to conduct its mining operations and development projects. The shortage of such commodities, equipment and parts or a significant increase of their cost could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to carry out its operations and therefore limit, or increase the cost of, production. The Company is also dependent on access to and supply of water to carry out its mining operations, and such access and supply may not be readily available, especially at the Company's operations in Chile. Market prices of commodities can be subject to volatile price movements which can be material, occur over short periods of time and are affected by factors that are beyond Kinross' control. If the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with Kinross' operations and development projects were to increase significantly, and remain at such levels for a substantial period, Kinross may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at

some or all of Kinross' operations or the development of some or all of Kinross' current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Kinross' financial performance and results of operations.

Kinross' future plans rely heavily on mine development projects.

The Company's ability to increase present gold and silver production levels is dependent in part on the successful development of new mines and/or expansion of existing mining operations. Major development projects for Kinross include the addition of the third ball at Paracatu, Lobo Marte, Fruta del Norte, Cerro Casale, the expansion at Maricunga, the extension of mine life at Round Mountain and the Fort Knox heap leach project in Alaska. Development projects rely on the accuracy of predicted factors including: capital and operating costs; metallurgical recoveries; reserve estimates; and future metal prices. Development projects are also subject to accurate feasibility studies, the acquisition of surface or land rights and the issuance of necessary governmental permits. As a result of the substantial expenditures involved, developments are prone to material cost overruns versus budget. The project development schedules are also dependent on obtaining the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project. The timeline to obtain these government approvals is often beyond the control of Kinross. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, resulting in delays and requiring more capital than anticipated.

Changes to the extensive regulatory and environmental rules and regulations to which Kinross is subject could have a material adverse effect on Kinross' future operations.

Kinross' mining and processing operations and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety, and other matters. The legal and political circumstances outside of North America cause these risks to be different from, and in many cases, greater than, comparable risks associated with operations within North America. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on Kinross, increase costs, cause a reduction in levels of production and/or delay or prevent the development of new mining properties. Compliance with these laws and regulations is part of the business and requires significant expenditures. Changes in regulations and laws, including those pertaining to the rights of leaseholders or the payment of royalties, net profit interest or similar amounts, could adversely affect Kinross' operations or substantially increase the costs associated with those operations. Kinross is unable to predict what legislation or revisions may be proposed that might affect its business or when any such proposals, if enacted, might become effective.

The operations of Kinross require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to exploit its properties, and the process for obtaining licenses and permits from governmental authorities often takes an extended period of time and is subject to numerous delays and uncertainties. Such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspensions or revocation of permits and licenses and other penalties. There can be no assurance that Kinross has been or will be at all times in compliance with all such laws and regulations and with its licenses and permits or that Kinross has all required licenses and permits in connection with its operations. Kinross may be unable to timely obtain or maintain in the future all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

Kinross' exploration programs in North America are subject to federal, state, and local environmental regulations. For example, in the U.S., some of Kinross' mining claims are on United States public lands and The United States Forest Service (the "USFS") and BLM extensively regulate mining operations conducted on public lands. Most operations involving the exploration for minerals are subject to laws and regulations relating to exploration procedures, safety precautions, employee health and safety, air quality standards, pollution of stream and fresh water sources, odour, noise, dust, and other environmental protection controls adopted by federal, state, and local governmental authorities as well as the rights of adjoining property owners. In addition, in order to conduct mining operations, Kinross will be required to obtain performance bonds related to environmental permit compliance. These bonds may take the form of cash deposits, letters of credit provided through the banking syndicate line of credit, or, if available, could be provided by outside insurance policies. Kinross will be required to prepare and present to federal, state, or local authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that any proposed

exploration or mining activity may have upon the environment and propose mitigation to decrease environmental impacts. All requirements imposed by any such authorities may be costly and time-consuming and may delay commencement or continuation of exploration, mine development or production operations.

The reserve and resource figures of Kinross are only estimates and are subject to revision based on developing information.

The figures for reserves and resources presented herein, including the anticipated tonnages and grades that will be achieved or the indicated level of recovery that will be realized, are estimates and no assurances can be given as to their accuracy. Such estimates are, in large

part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. It may also take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a deposit may change. Reserve and resource estimates are materially dependent on prevailing gold and silver prices and the cost of recovering and processing minerals at the individual mine sites. Market fluctuations in the price of gold or silver or increases in recovery costs, as well as various short-term operating factors, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Prolonged declines in the market price of gold and/or silver may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of gold and/or silver mineralization uneconomic to exploit and could reduce materially Kinross' reserves and resources. Should such reductions occur, material write downs of Kinross' investment in mining properties or the discontinuation of development or production might be required, and there could be material delays in the development of new projects, increased net losses and reduced cash flow. The estimates of mineral reserves and resources attributable to a specific property are based on accepted engineering and evaluation principles. The estimated amount of contained gold and silver in proven and probable mineral reserves does not necessarily represent an estimate of a fair market value of the evaluated properties.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of mineral reserves and resources. The estimates in this Annual Information Form are based on various assumptions relating to gold prices and exchange rates during the expected life of production, mineralization of the area to be mined, the projected cost of mining, and the results of additional planned development work. Actual future production rates and amounts, revenues, taxes, operating expenses, environmental and regulatory compliance expenditures, development expenditures, and recovery rates may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant change in these assumptions, including changes that result from variances between projected and actual results, could result in material downward revision to current estimates.

Kinross' operations may be adversely affected by changing political, legal and economic conditions.

Kinross has mining and exploration operations in various regions of the world, including the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation and such operations are exposed to various levels of political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to: terrorism; hostage taking; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; the risks of civil unrest; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; illegal mining; changes to policies and regulations impacting the mining sector; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls, and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Future political and economic conditions in countries in which Kinross operates may result in these governments adopting different policies respecting foreign investment, and development and ownership of mineral resources. Any changes in such policies may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, foreign investment, mining exploration and development, taxation, rates of exchange, gold sales, environmental protection, labour relations, price controls, repatriation of income, and return of capital, which may affect both the ability of Kinross to undertake exploration and development activities in respect of future properties in the manner currently contemplated, as well as its ability to continue to explore, develop, and operate those properties to which it has rights relating to exploration, development, and operation. Future governments in these countries may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to, as an example, expropriation of assets.

Tax regimes in the countries in which Kinross operates may be subject to differing interpretations and are subject to frequent change. Kinross' interpretation of taxation law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and Kinross' operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Kinross is subject to hazards and risks associated with exploration and mining activities and insurance may be insufficient to cover these risks.

The operations of Kinross are subject to the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development, and production activities of precious metals mining properties, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for such damage. The activities of Kinross may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which Kinross has interests. Hazards and risks, such as unusual or unexpected formations, faults and other geologic structures, rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, flooding, pit wall failures, ground and slope failures and inventory theft, could have an adverse impact on Kinross' operations. Severe weather conditions, including those resulting from global climate change, may adversely impact Kinross' operations. For example, a significant and prolonged increase in temperatures near Kinross' Kupol mine could result in the melting of the ice road which leads in and out of the Kupol mine or could cause ground instability at the mining operations. At the Paracatu mine, a significant increase in rainfall could result in flooding, which may disrupt mining operations.

Further, few mining properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities. Large amounts of capital are frequently required to purchase necessary equipment. Delays due to equipment malfunction or inadequacy may adversely affect Kinross' results of operations. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on properties in which Kinross has an interest will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Mining, processing, development, and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources, and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Lack of such infrastructure or unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, terrorism, government, or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect Kinross' operations, financial condition, and results of operations.

Available insurance does not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. Kinross may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover insurable risks at economically feasible premiums, and insurance coverage may not be available in the future or may not be adequate to cover any resulting loss. Moreover, insurance against risks such as the validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims and mill sites and environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to Kinross or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. As a result, Kinross might become subject to liability for environmental damage or other hazards for which it is completely or partially uninsured or for which it elects not to insure because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause Kinross to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

If Kinross does not develop additional mineral reserves, it may not be able to sustain future operations.

Because mines have limited lives, Kinross must continually replace and expand its mineral reserves as they are depleted by production at its operations in order to maintain or grow its total mineral reserve base. The life-of-mine estimates included in this Annual Information Form for each of Kinross' material properties are based on a number of factors and assumptions and may prove to be incorrect. Kinross' ability to maintain or increase its annual production of gold and silver will significantly depend on its ability to bring new mines into production and to expand mineral reserves at existing mines. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. There is a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by discoveries. As a result, the reserve base of Kinross may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and Kinross may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates.

The mineral resources of Kinross may not be economically developable, in which case Kinross may never recover its expenditures for exploration and/or development.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty of measured, indicated or inferred mineral resources, these mineral resources may never be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves. Measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves or recovered.

Kinross is subject to risks related to environmental liability, including liability for environmental damages caused by mining activities prior to ownership by Kinross and reclamation costs and related liabilities.

Mining, like many other extractive natural resource industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with the effects on the environment resulting from mineral exploration and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to the ownership of a property by Kinross. The payment of such liabilities would reduce funds otherwise available and could have a material adverse effect on Kinross. Should Kinross be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, Kinross might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on the operations and business of Kinross.

Kinross is generally required to submit for government approval a reclamation plan and to pay for the reclamation of its mine sites upon the completion of mining activities. Kinross estimates the net present value of future cash outflows for reclamation costs under CICA Handbook Section 3110 at $269.8 million as at December 31, 2009 based on information available as of that date. Any significant increases over the current estimates of these costs could have a material adverse effect on Kinross.

There are currency, tax and permitting risks related to Kinross' Russian operations, which could adversely affect those operations.

Kinross is subject to the considerations and risks of operating in the Russian Federation. Certain currency conversion risks exist in the Russian economy.

Russian laws, particularly licensing and permitting requirements and taxation laws, have been in a state of change and new laws may be given retroactive effect. Russian laws may contemplate implementing regulations that may not yet exist which poses regulatory risks and leaves discretion to the relevant authorities. Further, the existing licensing requirements are subject to frequent change and inconsistent interpretation by various authorities.

Licenses and permits, including construction, environmental and operational permits required from time to time in respect of a mineral project, may not be obtained on a basis consistent with our current expectations. Further, ambiguity exists in regard to the interpretation of licenses and permits and the application of rules and

regulations in regard to mining activities and associated environmental requirements in the Russian Federation. Russian regulatory authorities may exercise considerable discretion in the timing of license issuance and renewal, and the monitoring of licensees' compliance with license terms. Requirements imposed by these authorities may be costly and time-consuming and may result in delays in the commencement or continuation of exploration or production operations. The suspension, limitation in scope or revocation of a significant license or the levying of substantial fines could have a material adverse effect on our operations in the Russian Federation and Kinross' financial results. In such circumstances, the construction, development and mining activities may be significantly and adversely affected.

Additionally, the Russian authorities and the Russian court system may not be predictable. Independence of the judiciary system from

political influences in Russian cannot be assured. Challenges to foreign companies' asset ownership, operations and regulatory compliance may be brought by Russian authorities for reasons that cannot be predictable. It is also not unusual in the context of dispute resolution in the Russian Federation for parties to use the uncertainty in the Russian legal environment as leverage in business negotiations.

The Russian Federal Strategic Investments Law and amendments to the Russian Subsoil Law could have adverse effects on Kinross' Russian operations.

On May 7, 2008, the federal laws "On the Procedure for Foreign Investment in Companies of Strategic Significance for State Defence and Security" (the "Strategic Investments Law") and "On Amendments to the Subsoil Law" (the "Law on Amendments") came into effect. The Strategic Investments Law sets forth the criteria whereby certain transactions entered into by a foreign investor require prior approval from the Russian Federation ("RF") authorities. Such approval will be required if: (1) the Russian Company ("RusCo") is engaged in activities which are defined as strategic for the purposes of national security and defence, and (2) where a RusCo holds rights to a "strategic deposit" (such as Kupol), a potential foreign investor directly or indirectly obtains 10% or more of the voting shares of or there exists some other mechanism for control over (such as a management agreement) the RusCo. These laws also apply to transactions and agreements entered into outside of the RF if such transactions or agreements result in the control over RusCo.

The Strategic Investments Law designates geological study and/or mining work in subsoil areas of federal significance as strategic activity. According to the Law on Amendments, subsoil areas of federal significance, among other things, include those that contain according to the records of the state balance of mineral reserves as of January 1, 2006, gold reserves of 50 tonnes (or 1,763,698 ounces) or more and/or 500,000 tonnes or more of copper. The law does not designate deposits containing silver in the list of deposits that are deemed "strategic". In accordance with the Law on Amendments, the list of the subsoil areas of federal significance was published on March 5, 2009 by the Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") in an official publication approved by the RF. The Kupol deposit was listed as a strategic deposit as its gold reserves exceed 50 tonnes.

Although the Kupol deposit is on the strategic deposit list, Kinross believes that these laws do not have a material impact on its current ownership and operation of the Kupol mine as it was obtained prior to the enactment of the Strategic Investments Law and the Law on the Amendments. However, in the event that Kinross increases its ownership interest in Kupol, such transaction would be subject to applicable governmental approvals under the Strategic Investments Law. Further, a foreign purchaser of 10% or more of Kinross' ownership interest will be required to obtain applicable governmental approvals.

Certain procedures, rules and regulations have yet to be promulgated under the Strategic Investments Law and the Law on Amendments. Further, some provisions of these laws are unclear, making their application and interpretation difficult in certain areas and thus it may not be possible to predict with certainty how these laws will be applied in practice.

Under the new laws and RF Government Resolution no. 697 dated September 16, 2008, combined license holders (such as CMGC with respect to the Kupol East and Kupol West licenses) are required to seek approval from the RF Government prior to commissioning mining operations on a strategic deposit under a combined license. The RF government is entitled to terminate the combined license after completion of geological surveys, if 50 or more tonnes (a "strategic deposit") are discovered during the exploration stage with respect to either of these deposits. If such approval is not obtained or the license is terminated, CMGC will not be able to mine under the Kupol East and Kupol West combined exploration and mining licenses after completion of geological surveys, if 50 or more tonnes

(a "strategic deposit") are discovered during the exploration stage with respect to either of the deposits. Although the RF Government has granted such approval to other foreign parties, there can be no assurance that such approval to mine will be granted to the license holder by the RF Government or what the terms of such approval might be. In the case of a withdrawal of a license, the RF Government is required to reimburse the expenses (including finance expenses, but subject to a cap on interest) incurred in respect of the geological study of the subsoil plot and any tender fee amount paid by the license holder plus a termination fee (in the case of a gold deposit, the termination fee is equal to 30% of the amount of reimbursable expenses). In addition, the license holder may be paid a finder's fee by the RF Government in its discretion.

There are political and economic risks relating to Kinross' activities in Ecuador, which could adversely affect Kinross' activities in Ecuador.

Kinross may be negatively affected by political uncertainty and economic instability, or by unanticipated legislative, regulatory or public policy initiatives, in Ecuador in the future.

On January 29, 2009, Ecuador's new mining law took effect. However, the regulations pursuant to the new law, and the form of exploitation contract to which private mining companies will be subject, have yet to be finalized.

There are risks that, should they materialize, could create a situation adverse to the Company or which could undermine the ability of mining companies to operate successfully in the country. These risks include, but are not limited to, the possibility that: (1) the mining law is amended or administered in a manner which renders the development of the FDN deposit, or large-scale mining in general, uneconomic; (2) the Company is unsuccessful in entering into an "exploitation contract" with the government, as required under the mining law; (3) the interpretation and the implementation of the mining law regulations, and/or related permitting requirements, make it difficult or impossible to proceed with the development of the FDN deposit on an economic basis; (4) a deterioration in Ecuador's economy and public finances, or other unforeseen matters, causes the government to introduce fiscal measures which make it difficult or impossible for the Company to raise or justify the investment of capital necessary to successfully develop the FDN deposit; (5) the government decides to replace the dollar as the official currency of Ecuador with an alternative or secondary currency and introduces an exchange system and capital controls that make it difficult for international companies to operate in Ecuador; and (6) legal challenges, such as the March 2009 constitutional challenge to the mining law initiated by CONAIE (the Confederacion de Nacionadlidades Indigenas Del Ecuador), result in court rulings that find the mining law to be unconstitutional or that require substantive amendments to the mining law that are adverse to the future development of the mining industry. If the Ecuadorian government continues its existing default or subsequently defaults on additional foreign debt obligations, this could have negative implications for the country's economy and investment climate, although Kinross does not anticipate it will impact the implementation and

application of the new mining law.

Title and access to Kinross' properties may be uncertain and subject to risks.

The validity of mining claims which constitute most of Kinross' property holdings may, in certain cases, be uncertain and is subject to being contested. Kinross' titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective.

Certain of Kinross' United States mineral rights consist of unpatented mining claims. Unpatented mining claims are unique property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain and is always subject to challenges of third parties or contests by the United States government. The validity of an unpatented mining claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of United States federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively control the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims. The General Mining Law of the United States includes provisions for obtaining a patent, which is essentially equivalent to fee title, for an unpatented mining claim upon compliance with certain statutory requirements (including the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit). However, a Congressional moratorium against the filing of new applications for a mineral patent is currently in effect and is expected to remain in effect.

Certain of Kinross' mining properties are subject to various royalty and land payment agreements. Failure by Kinross to meet its payment obligations under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

Certain of Kinross' properties may be subject to the rights or the asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including indigenous people. The presence of community stakeholders may also impact on the Company's ability to develop or operate its mining properties. In certain circumstances, consultation with such stakeholders may be required and the outcome may affect the Company's ability to develop or operate its mining properties.

For example in Brazil, there is legislation requiring the government to grant title to the Quilombola people who either still occupy their traditional lands or who are found, through a process administered by the Instituto Nacional de Colonizacao e Reforma Agraria (INCRA), to have rights to certain lands. There are Quilombola communities in the Paracatu area. An INCRA report issued on March 6, 2009 concluded that the Machadinho Quilombola community has rights to 2,217.52 hectares of land in the area, a portion of which (900 hectares) would be affected by the operation of the planned new tailings facility at Paracatu.

As a result the Company is negotiating an agreement with the Machadinho Quilombola Association (AQUIMA) to compensate the affected community for the tailings facility construction in the lands that once were occupied by their ancestors. The Company expects that the negotiations will be successful and that it will fully compensate the Quilombola community, but there remains a risk that such agreement is not concluded on a timely basis which may adversely impact on the Company's plan to complete the construction of and operate a new tailings facility in the desired location under its current timetable. While the Company obtained an installation permit to construct the new tailings facility, it also requires an operating permit issued by a state environmental protection agency to operate the new tailings facility. In order to obtain the operating permit, Kinross will need to acquire the necessary ownership rights for the remaining areas.

The installation permit is the subject of an administrative appeal by the state public attorney against the state environmental protection agency that issued it. The Company expects the subject agency to prevail on such appeal. However, there is a risk that such agreement or appeal will not be concluded or successful, respectively, which may adversely impact on the Company's plan to complete the construction of and operate a new tailings facility in the desired location under its current timetable.

Numerous other companies compete in the mining industry, some of which may have greater resources and technical capacity than Kinross and, as a result, Kinross may be unable to effectively compete , which could have a material adverse effect on Kinross' future operations.

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. Kinross competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Kinross, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of Kinross to operate successfully in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration. Kinross may be unable to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects on terms it considers acceptable, if at all.

Internal controls provide no absolute assurances as to reliability of financial reporting and statement preparation, and ongoing evaluation may identify areas in need of improvement.

Kinross has invested resources to document and assess its system of internal controls over financial reporting and it is continuing its evaluation of such internal controls. Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Kinross is required to satisfy the requirement of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), which requires an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of Kinross'

internal control over financial reporting and an attestation report by Kinross' independent auditors addressing the effectiveness of Kinross' internal control over financial reporting.

If Kinross fails to maintain the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting, as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, Kinross may not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Kinross' failure to satisfy the requirement of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm Kinross' business and negatively impact the trading price of its common shares. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm Kinross' operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

Although Kinross intends to devote substantial time and incur substantial costs, as necessary, to ensure ongoing compliance, Kinross cannot be certain that it will be successful in complying with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

To operate successfully, Kinross is reliant on finding and retaining qualified personnel, including key executives.

In order to operate successfully, Kinross must find and retain qualified employees. Kinross and other companies in the mining industry compete for personnel and Kinross is not always able to fill positions in a timely manner. One factor that has contributed to an increased turnover rate is the ageing workforce and it is expected that this factor will further increase the turnover rate in upcoming years. If Kinross is unable to attract and retain qualified personnel or fails to establish adequate succession planning strategies, Kinross' operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, Kinross has a relatively small executive management team and in the event that the services of a number of these executives were no longer available, Kinross and its business could be adversely affected. Kinross does not carry key-man life insurance with respect to its executives.

Kinross may require additional capital that may not be available.

The mining, processing, development, and exploration of Kinross' properties may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of Kinross' properties, or even a loss of property interest. Additional capital or other types of financing may not be available if needed or, if available, the terms of such financing may be unfavourable to Kinross.

Kinross' level of indebtedness and an inability to satisfy repayment obligations could have a significant impact on its operations and financial performance.

Although Kinross has been successful in repaying debt in the past, there can be no assurance that it can continue to do so. Kinross' level of indebtedness could have important consequences for its operations and the value of its common shares including: (a) limiting Kinross' ability to borrow additional amounts for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, execution of Kinross' growth strategy or other purposes; (b) limiting Kinross' ability to use operating cash flow in other areas because of its obligations to service debt; (c) increasing Kinross' vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including increases in interest rates, particularly given that a substantial portion of Kinross' indebtedness bears interest at variable rates; (d) limiting Kinross' ability to capitalize on business opportunities and to react to competitive pressures and adverse changes in government regulation; and (e) limiting Kinross' ability or increasing the costs to refinance indebtedness.

Kinross expects to obtain the funds to pay its expenses and to pay principal and interest on its debt by utilizing cash flow from operations. Kinross' ability to meet these payment obligations will depend on its future financial performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic and other factors. Kinross will not be able to control many of these factors, such as economic conditions in the markets in which it operates. Kinross cannot be certain that its future cash flow from operations will be sufficient to allow it to pay principal and interest on Kinross' debt and meet its other obligations. If cash flow from operations is insufficient or if there is a

contravention of its debt covenants, Kinross may be required to refinance all or part of its existing debt, sell assets, borrow more money or issue additional equity. There can be no assurance that Kinross will be able to refinance all or part of its existing debt on terms that are commercially reasonable.

The operations of Kinross in various countries are subject to currency risk.

Currency fluctuations may affect the revenues which Kinross will realize from its operations since gold is sold in the world market in United States dollars. The costs of Kinross are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Chilean pesos, Brazilian reais, and Russian roubles. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar increases the cost of gold production in U.S. dollar terms. From time to time, Kinross transacts currency hedging to reduce the risk associated with currency fluctuations. Currency hedging involves risks and may require margin activities. Sudden fluctuations in currencies could result in margin calls that could have an adverse effect on Kinross' financial position. While the Chilean peso, Brazilian real and Russian rouble are currently convertible into Canadian and United States dollars, they may not always be convertible in the future.

While Kinross has a "no gold hedging" policy, the Company may from time to acquire gold and/or silver hedge (or derivative product) obligations through acquisitions and/or employ hedge/derivative products in respect of other commodities, interest rates and/or currencies.

While Kinross has a "no gold hedging" policy, the Company has from time to time through acquisition acquired gold and/or silver hedge (or derivative product) obligations and may do so in the future. Kinross has also from time to time employed hedge/derivative products in respect of other commodities, interest rates and/or currencies, and may do so in the future. Hedge (or derivative) products are used to manage the risks associated with gold or silver price volatility, changes in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and energy prices.

Where Kinross holds such derivative positions, the Company will deliver into such arrangements in the prescribed manner. The use of derivative instruments involves certain inherent risks including: (a) *credit risk* - the risk of default on amounts owing to Kinross by the counterparties with which Kinross has entered into such transactions; (b) *market liquidity risk* — the risk that Kinross has entered into a derivative position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such derivative instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (c) *unrealized mark-to-market risk* — the risk that, in respect of certain derivative products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in Kinross incurring an unrealized mark-to-market loss in respect of such derivative products.

In the case of a gold or silver forward sales program, if the metal price rises above the price at which future production has been committed under a forward sales hedge program, Kinross may have an opportunity loss. However, if the metal price falls below that committed price, revenues will be protected to the extent of such committed production. There can be no assurance that Kinross will be able to achieve future realized prices for gold that exceed the spot price as a result of any forward sales hedge program.

The business of Kinross is dependent on good labour and employment relations.

Production at Kinross' mines is dependent upon the efforts of, and maintaining good relationships with, employees of Kinross. Relations between Kinross and its employees may be impacted by changes in labour relations which may be introduced by, among others, employee groups, unions, and the relevant governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions Kinross carries on business. Adverse changes in such legislation or in the relationship between Kinross and its employees may have a material adverse effect on Kinross' business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The results of Kinross' operations could be adversely affected by its acquisition strategy and Kinross may not realize the anticipated benefits of recent acquisitions.

As part of Kinross' business strategy, it has sought, and will continue to seek, to acquire new mining and development opportunities in the mining industry. Any acquisition that Kinross may choose to complete which may be of a significant size, may change the scale of Kinross' business and operations, and may expose Kinross to new geographical, political, operational, financial and geological risks. Kinross' success depends on its ability to identify appropriate acquisition candidates, negotiate acceptable arrangements, including arrangements to finance

acquisitions, and to integrate the acquired businesses and their personnel. Kinross may be unable to complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues on favourable terms. Any acquisitions or business arrangements completed may not ultimately benefit Kinross' business and could impair its results of operations, profitability and financial results. Acquisitions and business arrangements are accompanied by risks including, without limitation: a significant change in commodity prices after Kinross has committed to complete the transaction and established the purchase price or exchange ratio; an acquired material orebody may prove to be below expectations; Kinross may have difficulty integrating and assimilating the operations, technologies and personnel of any acquired companies, including the recently acquired Minera and Aurelian (see "General Development of the Business — Three Year History"), realizing anticipated synergies and maximizing the financial and strategic position of the combined enterprise, and maintaining uniform standards, policies and controls across the organization to support the expansion of Kinross' operations resulting from these acquisitions; the integration of the acquired business or assets may divert management's attention and disrupt Kinross' ongoing business and its relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and contractors; and the acquired business or assets may have unknown liabilities which may be significant. In the event that Kinross chooses to raise debt capital to finance any such acquisition, Kinross' leverage will be increased. If Kinross chooses to use equity as consideration for such acquisition, existing shareholders may suffer dilution. Alternatively, Kinross may choose to finance any such acquisition with its existing resources. There can be no assurance that Kinross would be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with such acquisitions.

Kinross may be adversely affected by global financial conditions.

Recent global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. The fallout from the current global financial crisis has resulted in the following conditions, which may have an impact on the operations and cash flows of the Company:

- volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates,
- tightening of credit markets,
- increased counterparty risk, and
- volatility in the prices of publicly traded entities.

Although the tightening of credit markets has restricted the ability of certain companies to access capital, to date this has not had an impact on the Company's liquidity. In February 2009, the Company raised approximately $396 million in net proceeds from a public common share offering. Additionally, the Company recently re-negotiated its credit facilities and has additional availability under its revolving credit facility of $354.2 million. However, continued tightening of credit markets may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company.

The Company has not experienced any difficulties to date with respect to the counterparties it transacts with. The counterparties continue to be highly rated and as noted above, the Company has employed measures to reduce the impact of counterparty risk.

Continued volatility in equity markets may have an impact on the value of publicly listed companies in Kinross' equity portfolio. Should declines in the equity values continue and are deemed to be other than temporary, impairment losses may result.

Kinross is subject to certain legal proceedings and may be subject to additional litigation in the future.

Kinross is a party to the legal proceedings described under the caption "Legal Proceedings". If decided adversely to Kinross, these legal proceedings, or others that could be brought against Kinross in the future which are not now known, for example, litigation based on its business activities, environmental laws, volatility in its stock price or failure to comply with its disclosure obligations, could have a material adverse effect

on Kinross' financial condition or prospects.

In the event of a dispute arising at Kinross' foreign operations, Kinross may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in

Canada. Kinross' inability to enforce its rights could have an adverse effect on its future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Kinross may not be able to control the decisions and strategy of joint ventures to which it is a party.

Some of the mines in which Kinross owns interests are operated through joint ventures with other mining companies and are subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on Kinross' profitability or the viability of its interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on Kinross' results of operations and financial condition: (a) inability to exert influence over certain strategic decisions made in respect of joint venture properties; (b) disagreement with partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently; (c) inability of partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and (d) litigation between partners regarding joint venture matters.

DIVIDEND POLICY

In 2009, Kinross paid a total cash dividend of $0.09 on its common shares - $0.04 in March and $0.05 in September. On February 17, 2010, Kinross' board of directors declared a dividend of $0.05 per common share, payable on March 31, 2010. Prior to 2008, Kinross had not paid any dividends on its common shares. While the present intention is to pay a dividend semi-annually, Kinross is under no obligation to declare or pay any further dividends on its common shares. Payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of Kinross' board of directors, after taking into account many factors, including Kinross' operating results, financial condition, and current and anticipated cash requirements. Further, pursuant to Kinross' syndicated credit facility, Kinross may be required to obtained consent from the lenders prior to declaring any common share dividend.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Kinam Preferred Shares

The Company was named as a defendant in a Class Action Complaint filed on or about April 26, 2002 (the "Complaint"), entitled Robert A. Brown, et al. v. Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., et al., Case No. CV-S-02-0605-PMP-RJJ, in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. The Complaint named as defendants the Company, its subsidiaries, Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc. and Kinam Gold, Inc. ("Kinam"), and Robert M. Buchan, former President and CEO of the Company. The Complaint was filed on behalf of one potential class and three subclasses, i.e., those who tendered their Kinam $3.75 Series B Preferred Stock (the "Kinam Preferred") into the tender offer for the Kinam Preferred made by the Kinross Gold U.S.A., those who did not tender their Kinam Preferred but later sold it directly to the Company or any of its controlled entities after closure of the tender offer and delisting of the Kinam Preferred, and those who continue to hold Kinam Preferred. The Complaint alleged, among other things, that amounts historically advanced to Kinam should be treated as capital contributions rather than loans, that the purchase of Kinam Preferred from certain institutional investors in July 2001 constituted a constructive redemption of the Kinam Preferred, an impermissible amendment to the conversion rights of the Kinam Preferred, or the commencement of a tender offer, that the Company and its subsidiaries have intentionally taken actions for the purpose of minimizing the value of the Kinam Preferred, and that the amount offered in the tender offer of $16.00 per share was not a fair valuation of the Kinam Preferred. The Complaint alleged breach of contract based on the governing provisions of the Kinam Preferred; breach of fiduciary duties; violations of the "best price" rule under Section 13(e) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, and the New York Stock Exchange rules; federal securities fraud in violation of Section 10(b) and 14(c) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* , as amended, and Rules 10b-5 and 14c-6(a) thereunder; violation of Nevada's anti-racketeering law; and control person

liability under Section 20A of the Sec*urities Exchange Act of 1934* , as amended. A second action seeking certification as a class action and based on the same allegations was also filed in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada on or about May 22, 2002. It named the same parties as defendants. This action has been consolidated into the Brown case, and the Brown plaintiffs have been designated as lead plaintiffs.

The parties entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle all claims in the litigation for an aggregate cash payment by Kinross to the plaintiff class of $29.25 million, inclusive of any fees and costs, without admission of any fault or liability. The settlement was approved by the court on January 29, 2009. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement, no further dividends are payable on the Kinam Preferred and all Kinam Preferred held by persons who were class members (i.e. other than Kinross) have been cancelled.

Kettle River — Buckhorn Permitting

In November 2005, the Kettle River mill was temporarily shut down as all mining activities had been completed. The Buckhorn property was acquired in August 2006 pursuant to a share exchange transaction between Kinross and Crown Resources Corporation, with the intent of employing the Kettle River mill to process ore from the Buckhorn property. All permits and approvals required to complete development and initiate commercial mining operations at the Buckhorn property were received by the end of 2007. However, certain Project opponents appealed certain permits and approvals during 2006 and 2007.

In April 2008, the Company reached a settlement agreement pursuant to which all such appeals were dismissed. Commercial production was achieved in October, 2008.

Aurelian Warrants

Aurelian, which was acquired by Kinross on September 30, 2008, was named as a defendant in six actions relating to warrants issued by it on June 6, 2003. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share at Cdn$0.60 per share during the first year and at Cdn$0.75 per share during the second year. The terms of the warrants provided that they would expire on June 6, 2005 unless, prior to that time, Aurelian met a series of conditions set forth in an agreement between Aurelian and Equity Transfer Services Inc. dated June 6, 2003 (the "Warrant Agreement"), and Aurelian received approval from the relevant stock exchange to extend the expiry date of the warrants for an additional two-year period. The Warrant Agreement provided that Aurelian was to use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that the warrants remained outstanding for four years. In order for the warrants to remain outstanding beyond the initial two years, Aurelian needed to obtain an upgraded listing from Tier 2 on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") to either Tier 1 on the TSX-V or to the TSX by meeting certain minimum listing requirements and obtain approval for the extension from the exchange. Aurelian failed to upgrade its stock listing and, in turn, could not obtain approval to extend the term of the warrants.

The six actions commenced by or on behalf of former warrantholders alleged that Aurelian was able to meet the applicable minimum listing requirements prior to the end of the second year of the four-year term of the warrants and, that had Aurelian acted in good faith and used its best efforts, it would have obtained stock exchange approval necessary for the warrants to remain outstanding for the four-year term. The plaintiffs alleged that they would have exercised their warrants following the announcement of the discovery at Fruta del Norte. In aggregate, the plaintiffs claimed approximately 3.8 million Aurelian shares (on a pre-split basis(2)) or, alternatively, approximately Cdn$150 million in monetary damages plus interest and costs.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, Kinross reached settlements with all plaintiff groups.

Income Taxes

The Company operates in numerous countries around the world and accordingly is subject to, and pays annual income taxes under the various regimes in countries in which it operates. These tax regimes are determined under general corporate income tax laws of the country. The Company has historically filed, and continues to file,

(2) On June 22, 2007, Aurelian effected a four-for-one split of its shares.

all required income tax returns and to pay the taxes reasonably determined to be due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time the Company will undergo a review of its historic tax returns and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the Company's interpretation of the country's income tax rules. As at December 31, 2009, the Company did not have any material disputes. Please refer to the Company's most recently filed Financial Statements and MD&A for a description of ongoing disputes with taxing authorities.

Regulatory Investigations

In July 2005, Kinross was notified by the enforcement division of the SEC that Kinross would be requested to provide documentation in connection with an informal inquiry focused on Kinross' accounting of the business combination with TVX and Echo Bay. On June 1, 2006, the SEC requested that Kinross produce certain related documents. Kinross was responsive to the request and completed production on August 31, 2006. Kinross' legal counsel received written notice form the SEC on July 10, 2007 that the SEC has completed its investigation relating to the Company and does not intend to recommend enforcement action.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

KINROSS COMMON SHARES

Kinross has an unlimited number of common shares authorized and 696,758,497 common shares issued and outstanding as of March 26, 2010. There are no limitations contained in the articles or bylaws of Kinross on the ability of a person who is not a Canadian resident to hold Kinross common shares or exercise the voting rights associated with Kinross common shares. A summary of the rights of the Kinross common shares is set forth below.

Dividends

Holders of Kinross common shares are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors of Kinross out of funds legally available therefor, provided that if any Kinross preferred shares are at the time outstanding, the payment of dividends on common shares or other distributions (including repurchases of common shares by Kinross) will be subject to the declaration and payment of all cumulative dividends on outstanding Kinross preferred shares and any other preferred shares which are then outstanding. The *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) provides that a corporation may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the corporation is, or would after the payment of the dividend, be unable to pay its liabilities as they fall due or the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes of shares of its capital.

Liquidation

In the event of the dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of Kinross, holders of Kinross common shares are entitled to share rateably in any assets remaining after the satisfaction in full of the prior rights of creditors, including holders of Kinross' indebtedness, and the payment of the aggregate liquidation preference of the Kinross preferred shares, and any other preferred shares then outstanding.

Voting

Holders of Kinross common shares are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters voted on by shareholders, including the election of directors.

MARKET PRICE FOR KINROSS SECURITIES

In Canada, the Kinross common shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "K." In the United States, the Kinross common shares trade on the NYSE under the symbol "KGC." The Kinross common shares began trading on the NYSE on February 3, 2003. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of the Kinross common shares on the TSX and the NYSE and the trading volume.

	Kinross Common Shares on the TSX			Kinross Common Shares on the NYSE		
	High (CDN Dollars)	Low (CDN Dollars)	Trading Volume (in millions of shares)	High (U.S. Dollars)	Low (U.S. Dollars)	Trading Volume (in millions of shares)
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2009						
January	24.66	19.56	121.0	19.52	15.50	42.5
February	24.78	19.20	103.6	19.64	15.11	32.8
March	23.84	18.40	112.3	19.41	14.33	32.8
April	23.50	16.52	104.8	18.65	13.62	34.0
May	22.50	18.25	68.6	20.49	15.33	24.8
June	22.66	19.07	66.6	20.98	16.48	27.6
July	22.94	20.01	58.4	20.75	17.22	21.0
August	22.24	19.91	50.2	20.72	17.96	21.7
September	25.22	20.21	93.3	23.65	18.43	44.5
October	24.59	19.25	78.8	23.91	17.85	42.5
November	21.33	18.82	92.2	20.31	17.45	36.5
December	23.47	18.73	83.7	22.45	17.50	35.3

	Kinross Common Shares on the TSX			Kinross Common Shares on the NYSE		
	High (CDN Dollars)	Low (CDN Dollars)	Trading Volume (in millions of shares)	High (U.S. Dollars)	Low (U.S. Dollars)	Trading Volume (in millions of shares)
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2008						
January	24.45	18.73	159.0	24.05	18.74	72.0
February	24.95	20.78	85.5	25.51	20.65	42.7
March	27.16	21.02	145.8	27.40	20.49	42.2
April	25.55	18.30	89.5	25.45	18.09	32.3
May	21.64	18.36	83.8	21.99	18.00	28.1
June	24.40	18.50	82.5	24.08	17.97	31.6
July	25.37	17.84	100.0	25.36	17.42	34.8
August	19.00	15.60	87.6	18.52	14.59	28.2
September	18.81	12.31	150.1	18.18	11.47	41.2
October	18.75	8.96	151.7	17.68	6.85	45.7
November	19.18	12.60	121.1	15.48	10.42	36.2
December	22.50	15.80	103.8	19.07	12.12	33.7

As of March 26, 2010 there were 2,829 registered holders of Kinross common shares.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

Set forth below is information regarding the directors of Kinross as of March 26, 2010. Wilson Brumer was elected as a director of the

Company on May 6, 2009. He subsequently resigned effective January 31, 2010.

Name and Place of Residence	Principal Occupation	Director Since	Current Committees(1)
John A. Brough Toronto, Ontario Canada	Corporate Director	January 19, 1994	A, H, S
Tye W. Burt Toronto, Ontario Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross	March 23, 2005	None
John K. Carrington Thornhill, Ontario Canada	Corporate Director	October 26, 2005	CG, E, S
John M. H. Huxley Toronto, Ontario Canada	Corporate Director	May 31, 1993	A, H
John A. Keyes The Woodlands, Texas United States	Corporate Director	March 3, 2003	E
Catherine McLeod-Seltzer Vancouver, British Columbia Canada	Chairman and Director, Pacific Rim Mining Corp.	October 26, 2005	H
George A. Michals Vero Beach, Florida United States	Corporate Director	January 31, 2003	CG, S
John E. Oliver Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada	Corporate Director	March 7, 1995	H, S
Terence C.W. Reid Toronto, Ontario Canada	Corporate Director	January 5, 2005	A, E

(1) Committees: A-Audit and Risk, CG-Corporate Governance, E-Environmental, Health & Safety, H-Human Resources, Compensation and Nominating, S-Special Committee.

Each of the directors has held the principal occupation set forth opposite his or her name, or other executive offices with the same firm or its affiliates, for the past five years.

Below is a biography of each of the directors of Kinross:

John A. Brough

Mr. Brough retired as President of both Torwest Inc. and Wittington Properties Limited, both of which are real estate companies, effective December 31, 2007, positions he had held since 1998. Prior thereto, from 1996 to 1998, Mr. Brough was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of iSTAR Internet, Inc. From 1974 to 1996, Mr. Brough held a number of positions with Markborough Properties, Inc., his final position being Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, which position he held from 1986 to 1996. Mr. Brough is an executive with over 30 years of experience in the real estate industry. He is currently lead director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Silver Wheaton Corp., a director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of First National Financial Income Fund, a director of Canadian Real Estate Investment Trust ("CREIT") and a director of Quadra Mining Ltd. Mr. Brough holds a Bachelor of Arts (Economics) degree from the University of Toronto and is a Chartered Accountant. Mr. Brough has graduated from the Director's Education Program at the University of Toronto, Rotman School of Management and is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Tye W. Burt

Mr. Burt was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Kinross in March, 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Burt held the position of Vice Chairman and Executive Director of Corporate Development of Barrick. From December 2002 to February 2004, he was Executive Director of Corporate Development of Barrick and a member of the board of directors. From May — December 2002 he consulted to Barrick on a full time basis. From May 2000 — May 2002, Mr. Burt was President, Cartesian Capital Corp. Mr. Burt was a director and the Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Ontario Financing Authority. Mr. Burt is a Vice-chair of the Board of Governors of the University of Guelph. He has been appointed to the Russian Federation's Foreign Investment Advisory Committee. Mr. Burt is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Osgoode Hall Law School. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Guelph.

John K. Carrington

Mr. Carrington was Vice Chairman and a director of Barrick from 1999 through 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Carrington was Chief Operating Officer of Barrick from 1996 until February 2004. He has also occupied the functions of President and Executive Vice President, Operations of Barrick in 1997 and 1995, respectively. Prior to that, Mr. Carrington occupied officerships in other mining companies, including Noranda Minerals Inc., Brunswick Mining & Smelting Inc. and Minnova Inc. Mr. Carrington holds a Bachelor of Applied Science (Mining Engineering) and a Master of Engineering (Mining). He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

John M. H. Huxley

Mr. Huxley was most recently a principal of Algonquin Management Inc., the manager of the Algonquin Power Income Fund, from 1997 until his retirement in 2006. Prior to that, he was President of Algonquin Power Corporation, a builder, developer and operator of hydroelectric generating facilities in Canada and the United States. Mr. Huxley is currently serving as a director of Nordex Explosives Ltd. and Phoenix Coal Inc. He holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Osgoode Hall Law School. He is also a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

John A. Keyes

Mr. Keyes most recently held the position of President and Chief Operating Officer of Battle Mountain Gold Company from 1999 until his retirement in 2001. Prior to that, he served as the Senior Vice President - Operations for Battle Mountain with responsibilities for operations in the United States, Canada, Bolivia, Chile and Australia. Mr. Keyes received his Bachelor of Science Mine Engineering degree from Michigan Technological University and successfully completed an executive Masters of Business Administration program at the University of Toronto. Mr. Keyes has graduated from the Director's Education Program at the University of Toronto, Rotman School of Management. He is also a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Catherine McLeod-Seltzer

Ms. McLeod-Seltzer is Chairman and a director of Pacific Rim Mining Corp. She has been an officer and a director of Pacific Rim since 1997. From 1994 to 1996, she was President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Arequipa Resources Ltd., a publicly traded company which she co-founded in 1992. From 1985 to 1993, she was employed by Yorkton Securities Inc. as an institutional trader and broker, and also as Operations Manager in Santiago, Chile (1991-92). She has a Bachelor in Business Administration from Trinity Western University. She holds directorships in other publicly traded companies including Bear Creek Mining Corporation, Stornoway Diamond Corporation and Troon Ventures.

George F. Michals

Mr. Michals retired as President of Baymont Capital Resources Inc., an investment holding company, in 2007. Mr. Michals has also served as an active member on the boards of a number of public and private companies. Prior to January 2003, Mr. Michals was also Chairman of the board of TVX, and from 1987 to 1990, he held the position of Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Canadian Pacific Limited. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Concordia University and is a Chartered Accountant.

John E. Oliver

Mr. Oliver retired as Senior Vice President, Atlantic Region, of Bank of Nova Scotia in August 2008, a position he had held since March 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Oliver was Executive Managing Director and Co-Head of Scotia Capital U.S., Bank of Nova Scotia since October 1999. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. Oliver was Senior Vice President, Corporate and Real Estate Banking of Bank of Nova Scotia and prior thereto, he was Senior Vice President of Real Estate Banking of Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Oliver was appointed as the Independent Chairman of Kinross in August 2002.

Terence C.W. Reid

Mr. Reid retired as Vice Chairman of CIBC Wood Gundy in 1997 after a career there spanning 31 years during which he provided investment banking services to many of Canada's leading corporations. He subsequently acted as a consultant in the electricity industry and helped develop an internet start-up business. Between 2001 and 2003 he was president of Laketon Investment Management, a leading Canadian investment asset manager. Mr. Reid has served on a number of investment industry committees and was Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Reid holds a Diploma in Law from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Toronto. Mr. Reid is a director of Pizza Pizza Royalty Income Fund.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance practices established by Kinross' board of directors are described in Kinross' latest management information circular for its annual meeting of shareholders available at www.sedar.com. Details of Kinross' corporate governance practices compared to the corporate governance listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange are available for review on Kinross' website at www.kinross.com under the corporate governance section of the website.

OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the names of each of the executive and certain other officers of Kinross and all offices held by each of them as of March 26, 2010.

Name	Office Held

RICK A. BAKER Sparks, Nevada, United States	Senior Vice President, Environment and Project Permitting
TIMOTHY C. BAKER Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Name	Office Held
THOMAS M. BOEHLERT Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
TYE W. BURT Toronto, Ontario, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer
LISA J. COLNETT Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services
JAMES CROSSLAND Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, External Relations & Corporate Responsibility
GEOFFREY P. GOLD Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer
ROBERT D. HENDERSON Oakville, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Technical Services
CHRISTOPHER T. HILL Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President and Treasurer
JOHN E. OLIVER Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	Independent Chairman
SHELLEY M. RILEY Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Administration and Corporate Secretary
J. PAUL ROLLINSON Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Executive Vice President, Corporate Development
DR. KENNETH THOMAS Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Projects

The following sets forth biographical information for each of the above officers of Kinross who is not also a director of Kinross:

Rick A. Baker was appointed Senior Vice President, Environmental, Health & Safety on March 1, 2005 and assumed the newly created role of Senior Vice President, Environment and Project Permitting in September 2009. Prior to that Mr. Baker held the positions of Vice President, Operations from October 2003 to February 2005 and Vice President and General Manager, Reclamation Operations from March to September 2003 of Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross. Prior to that, he held the positions of General Manager, from August 2001 to February 2002 and Operations Manager from April 2000 to July 2001, respectively, with Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross. From July 1997 to March 2000, Mr. Baker was General Manager, McCoy/Cove Operation, Echo Bay Minerals Company.

Timothy C. Baker was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer effective June 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Baker was Executive General Manager for Placer Dome Chile from 2005 until 2006; Managing Director for Placer Dome Tanzania from July 2003 until December 2004; Senior Vice President for Compania Minera Zaldivar from February 2002 until July 2003; Mine General Manager for Getchell Gold Corp from July 2000 until February 2002, and General Manager Operations for Minera Las Cristinas C.A from February 1999 until June 2000. Mr. Baker held various operational roles from 1988 until 1999.

Thomas M. Boehlert was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective April 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Boehlert was Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President for Texas Genco from February 2005 until August 2005; Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President for Centrica North America

from January 2004 until February 2005; Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President for Sithe Energies Inc., from 2000 until 2003; Director, Investment Banking, Credit Suisse First Boston from 1997 to 2000 and Head of Project Finance — Europe, Africa and Middle East for Credit Suisse from 1993 to 1997.

Lisa J. Colnett was appointed Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Corporate Services effective November 2008. She joined

Kinross from Celestica Inc., where she most recently held the position of Senior Vice President, Human Resources. As one of Celestica's founding executives, she held of a number of senior roles within the organization, including President, Memory Division and Chief Information Officer. Prior to joining Celestica, Lisa spent 13 years in manufacturing and operations at IBM Canada. She holds an Honours B.A. in Business Administration from the Richard Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario.

James Crossland joined Kinross in June 2007 as Senior Vice President, Government Relations and Corporate Affairs and was appointed Executive Vice President, External Relations and Corporate Responsibility in September, 2009. From October 2003 to May 2007, he was Executive Vice President of Cossette Communication Group Inc. Prior to that, from 2000 to 2002, he served as Executive Vice President and, subsequently, President, of National Public Relations.

Geoffrey P. Gold was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer on February 21, 2008. Prior to that, he had been Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer since May 2006. Prior to that, he was Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel for Placer Dome Inc. from 2001 until 2006; Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel for Placer Dome from 1999 to 2001; General Counsel and Secretary for Placer Dome North America from 1998 to 1999; and held other legal positions with Placer Dome from 1994 to 1998.

Christopher T. Hill is currently Senior Vice President and Treasurer and prior to March 2006, he had been Senior Vice President, Corporate Communications since August 2005. Prior to that, he had been Vice President, Investor Relations since May 2004. Mr. Hill was Vice President, Treasurer from May 1998 to March 2004.

Robert D. Henderson was appointed Senior Vice President, Technical Services in February, 2009. Prior to that, he had been Vice President, Technical Services since September 2006. He joined Kinross in April 2004 as Manager, Metallurgy and Mineral Processing. Prior to that, he was a Project Manager with Hatch Vancouver since May 2000. Prior to that, Mr. Henderson held various positions with mining operations in Johannesburg and with mining engineering service companies in Vancouver. Mr. Henderson is a registered Professional Engineer in Ontario and has a degree in Chemical Engineering and a Masters in Business Administration, both from the University of Cape Town.

Shelley M. Riley has been the Corporate Secretary of Kinross since June 1993 and was appointed Vice President, Administration and Corporate Secretary in September 2005.

J. Paul Rollinson was appointed Executive Vice President, Corporate Development, in September 2009. Paul joined Kinross as Executive Vice President, New Investments in September 2008 after a long career in investment banking, most recently as the Deputy Head of Investment Banking at Scotia Capital. During his time with Scotia, he was responsible for the mining, power/utilities, forestry and industrial sectors. He also served as Managing Director / Head of Americas for the mining group within Deutsche Bank AG, and, before that, was a senior member of the mining team at BMO Nesbitt Burns. Paul has an Honours BSc in Geology from Laurentian University and an MEng in Mining from McGill University.

Dr. Kenneth Thomas was appointed Senior Vice President, Projects on December 2, 2009. Dr. Thomas joined Kinross with 45 years of experience in technical services and project development. Most recently, he was Global Managing Director at Hatch. From 2003 to 2005, he was Chief Operating Officer at Crystallex International, and earlier in his career, he was Senior Vice-President, Technical Services at Barrick. Dr. Thomas has a Ph.D. from Delft University of Technology in The Netherlands, with a focus on technical services and project implementation. He is a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario, and a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum.

As at March 26, 2010, the directors and officers of Kinross, as a group owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 5,946,066 common shares of Kinross, representing less than one percent of the total number of common shares outstanding before giving effect to the exercise of options or other convertible securities

held by such directors and officers. The statement as to the number of common shares beneficially owned directly or indirectly or over which control or direction is exercised by the directors and officers of Kinross as a group is based upon information provided by the directors and officers.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

No director or executive officer of Kinross or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities to affect materially the control of Kinross is, or within the ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer of any company (including Kinross) that, while that person was acting in that capacity: (i) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; (ii) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or (iii) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, except as follows:

On April 14, 2005, the Ontario Securities Commission issued a definitive management cease trade order which superseded a temporary management cease trade order dated April 1, 2005 against all the directors and officers of the Company in connection with the Company's failure to file its audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004. The missed filings resulted from questions raised by the SEC about certain accounting practices related to the accounting for goodwill. The following current officers and directors of Kinross were the subject of the Ontario Securities Commission's order: J. Brough, J. Huxley, J. Keyes, G. Michals, T. Reid, J. Oliver, R. Baker, C. Hill, S. Riley and T. Burt. A similar order was issued by the Nova Scotia Securities Commission against Mr. John Oliver dated July 6, 2005. These management cease trade orders were lifted on February 22, 2006 when the Company completed the necessary filings following the SEC's acceptance of Kinross' accounting treatment for goodwill.

No director or executive officer of Kinross or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Kinross to affect materially the control of Kinross has, within the ten years prior to the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, officer or shareholder.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

To the best of Kinross' knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this Annual Information Form, in the notes to Kinross' financial statements and its MD&A, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest between Kinross and any director or officer of Kinross, except as disclosed below and that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other public companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of Kinross and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies.

The directors and officers of Kinross are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosure by directors of conflicts of interest and Kinross will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as described elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, the notes to the Company's financial statements and its MD&A, since January 1, 2006, no director, executive officer or 10% shareholder of Kinross or any associate or affiliate of any such person or company, has or had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for Kinross' common shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc. at its principal office at 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2Y1, telephone 1-800-663-9097.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Kinross Material Contracts

The only material contracts entered into by the Company within the financial year ended December 31, 2009 or before such time that are still in effect, other than in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

The Kupol Project Loan Agreement dated December 1, 2005. See "General Development of the Business — Material Properties — Kupol gold and silver project, the Russian Federation".

The purchase and sale agreement between Kinross and Goldcorp dated September 25, 2007. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The purchase agreement between Kinross and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and UBS Securities LLC dated January 23, 2008 relating to the purchase of the Notes. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The note indenture between Kinross and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, dated January 29, 2008, governing the Notes. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The support agreement between Kinross and Aurelian dated July 23, 2008. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The warrant agreement between Kinross and Computershare Trust Company of Canada dated September 3, 2008 relating to the creation and governing of warrants issued by Kinross in connection with its acquisition of Aurelian. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The share purchase agreement between KG Minera LM S.A. ("KGM"), Anglo American Norte S.A., Minera Anglo American Chile Limitada and Minorco Inversud S.A. dated November 19, 2008 relating to the acquisition by KGM of Anglo's 40% interest in Minera. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The share purchase agreement between KGM, Kinross, Teck, Teck Gold Ltd. and Teck Gold Ltd., Agencia Chile dated January 6, 2009 relating to the acquisition by KGM of Teck's 60% interest in Minera. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The underwriting agreement between Kinross and a syndicate of underwriters, dated January 21, 2009 relating to the purchase of 24,035,000 Kinross common shares. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

The subscription agreement between Kinross and Harry Winston, dated March 19, 2009, relating to the acquisition by Kinross' of 19.9% of Harry Winston's outstanding common shares; the amended limited partnership agreement dated March 31, 2009 between Harry Winston Diamond Mines Limited ("HWDML"), 6355137 Canada Inc. and Kinross; and the shareholders agreement dated March 31, 2009 between Harry Winston, HWDML and Kinross.

The indenture dated May 15, 2009 between Kinross and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, governing the issuance of any debt securities under the Company's shelf prospectus. See "General Development of the Business — Three Year History".

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The Company's independent auditors for fiscal 2009, KPMG LLP, have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kinross for the three years ended December 31, 2009.

Mr. Robert Henderson is the qualified person who supervised the preparation of the Company's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates as at December 31, 2009. Mr. Henderson was at the time an officer of the Company.

The experts named in this section beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any class of shares of the Company's outstanding shares at the time of the preparation of the reserve and resource estimates and the technical reports.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee's charter sets out its responsibilities and duties, qualifications for membership and reporting to the Company's board of directors. A copy of the charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the members of the Company's Audit and Risk Committee are John Brough (Chairman), John Huxley and Terence Reid. Each of Messrs. Brough, Huxley and Reid are independent and financially literate within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("MI 52-110"). In addition to being independent directors as described above, all members of the Company's Audit Committee must meet an additional "independence" test under MI 52-110 in that their directors' fees are the only compensation they, or their firms, receive from the Company and that they are not affiliated with the Company. Mr. Brough is a "financial expert" in accordance with SEC requirements.

Relevant Education and Experience

Set out below is a description of the education and experience of each Audit and Risk Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit and Risk Committee member.

John A. Brough	Mr. Brough holds a Bachelor of Arts (Economics) degree from the University of Toronto and is a Chartered Accountant. Mr. Brough has graduated from the Director's Education Program at the University of Toronto, Rotman School of Management and is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors. Mr. Brough had been President of both Torwest Inc. and Wittington Properties Limited, real estate companies from 1998 until his retirement

	on December 31, 2007. Prior thereto, from 1996 to 1998, Mr. Brough was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of iSTAR Internet, Inc. Prior thereto, from 1974 to 1996, he held a number of positions with Markborough Properties, Inc., his final position being Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer which position he held from 1986 to 1996. Mr. Brough is an executive with over 30 years of experience in the real estate industry. He is currently lead director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Silver Wheaton Corp., a director of Livingston International Income Fund, a director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of First National Financial Income Fund, a director of CREIT and a director of Quadra Mining Corp.
John M.H. Huxley	Mr. Huxley has a Bachelor of Laws degree, and was most recently a principal of Algonquin Management Inc., the manager of Algonquin Power Income Fund, from 1997 to 2006. Prior to that Mr. Huxley was President of Algonquin Power Corporation.
Terence C.W. Reid	Mr. Reid holds a diploma in law from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Toronto. Mr. Reid retired as Vice Chairman of CIBC Wood Gundy in 1997 after a career there spanning 31 years during which he provided investment banking services to many of Canada's leading corporations. Between 2001 and 2003 he was president of Laketon Investment Management, a leading Canadian investment asset manager. Mr. Reid has served on a number of investment industry committees and was Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Reid is a director of Norcast Income Fund and Pizza Pizza Property Fund.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit and Risk Committee has formalized its approach to non-audit services by the external auditors in its charter, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

External Auditor Service Fees

Audit Fees

The audit fees billed by the Company's external auditors for the financial year ended December 31, 2009 were Cdn$2,568,000 (December 31, 2008 — Cdn$2,944,000).

Audit-Related Fees

The audit-related fees billed by the Company's external auditors for the financial year ended December 31, 2009 were Cdn$182,000 (December 31, 2008 — Cdn$300,000) relating to due diligence and translation services.

Tax Fees

The tax fees in respect of tax compliance and tax advice billed by the Company's external auditors for the financial year ended December 31, 2009 were Cdn$331,000 (December 31, 2008 — Cdn$867,000).

All Other Fees

Cdn$792,000 was paid to the Company's auditors in 2009 under this caption (December 31, 2008 — Cdn$100,000).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com*. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's

securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the management information circular of the Company filed for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the MD&A for the financial year ended December 31, 2009.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

adularia

A variety of orthoclase, a mineral part of the feldspar group. A common mineral of granitic rocks.

alluvial

Referring to material which has been placed by the action of surface water.

arsenopyrite

The most common arsenic mineral and principal ore of arsenic; occurs in many sulfide ore deposits, particularly those containing lead, silver and gold.

assay

To determine the value of various elements within an ore sample, streambed sample, or valuable metal sample.

B2 horizon

A local geological term identifying a particular formation of rock.

ball mill

A steel cylinder filled with steel balls into which crushed ore is fed. The ball mill is rotated, causing the balls to cascade and grind the ore.

basalt

An extrusive volcanic rock composed primarily of plagioclase, pyroxene and some olivine.

belt

A series of mineral deposits occurring in close proximity to eachother, often with a common origin.

biotite

A common rock-forming mineral in crystalline rocks, either as an original crystal in igneous rocks or as a metamorphic product in gneisses and schists; a detrital constituent of sedimentary rocks.

boudins

Series of sausage-shaped segments occurring in a boudinage structure. Boudinage occurs when bed sets are divided by cross-fractures into pillowlike segments. The cross-fractures are not sharp, but rather rounded, and may be compared with the necks that develop in ductile

metal pieces under tension. The overall resulting appearance is that of a string of linked sausages when observed in section.

breccia

A coarse-grained clastic rock, composed of angular broken rock fragments held together by a mineral cement or in a fine-grained matrix; it differs from conglomerate in that the fragments have sharp edges and unworn corners.

carbon-in-leach

A process step wherein granular activated carbon particles much larger than the ground ore particles are introduced into the ore pulp. Cyanide leaching and precious metals adsorption onto the activated carbon occur simultaneously. The loaded activated carbon is mechanically screened to separate it from the barren ore pulp and processed to remove the precious metals and prepare it for reuse.

carbon-in-pulp

A process step wherein granular activated particles much larger than the ground ore particles are introduced into the ore pulp after primary leaching in cyanide. Precious metals adsorption occurs onto the activated carbon from the pregnant cyanide solution.

care and maintenance

The status of a mining operation when mining has been suspended but reclamation and closure of the property has not been commenced. The mill and associated equipment is being cared for and maintained until operations re-commence.

cathode

A rectangular plate of metal, produced by electrolytic refining, which is melted into commercial shapes such as wire-bars, billets, ingots, etc.

chalcopyrite

A copper mineral composed of copper, iron and sulphur. This mineral is very similar to marcasite in its characteristics; it tarnishes easily; going from bronze or brassy yellow to yellowish or grayish brown, has a dark streak, and is lighter in weight and harder than gold.

chert

A compact, glass-like siliceous rock composed of silica of various types (opaline or chalcedonic).

chlorite

1. The mineral group chamosite, clinochlore, cookeite, gonyerite, nimite, orthochamosite, pennantite, and sudoite. 2. Chlorites are associated with and resemble micas (the tabular crystals of chlorites cleave into small, thin flakes or scales that are flexible, but not elastic like those of micas); they may also be considered as clay minerals when very fine grained. Chlorites are widely distributed, especially in low-grade metamorphic rocks, or as alteration products of ferromagnesian minerals.

circuit

A processing facility for removing valuable minerals from the ore so that it can be processed and sold.

clay

An extremely fine-grained natural earthy material composed primarily of hydrous aluminum silicates. It may be a mixture of clay minerals and small amounts of nonclay materials or it may be predominantly one clay mineral. The type is determined by the predominant clay mineral. Clay is plastic when sufficiently pulverized and wetted, rigid when dry, and vitreous when fired to a sufficiently high temperature.

core

The long cylindrical piece of rock, about an inch in diameter, brought to surface by diamond drilling.

cut-off grade

The lowest grade of mineral resources considered economic; used in the calculation of reserves in a given deposit.

cyanidation

A method of extracting exposed gold or silver grains from crushed or ground ore by dissolving the contained gold and silver in a weak cyanide solution. May be carried out in tanks inside a mill or in heaps of ore out of doors.

cyclone underflow

A coarser sized fraction, which leaves via apex aperture of hydrocyclone.

dedicated pad

An area of topography where gold ore will be placed in order to be leached. The ore will remain permanently upon this pad upon the completion of the gold extraction.

dilution

The effect of waste or low-grade ore being included unavoidably in the mine ore, lowering the recovered grade.

doré

Unrefined gold and silver bullion bars, which will be further refined to almost pure metal.

electrowinning

Recovery of a metal from a solution by means of electro-chemical processes.

epithermal

Said of a hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within about 1 kilometre of the Earth's surface and in the temperature range of 50 to 200 degrees Celsius, occurring mainly as veins. Also, said of that depositional environment.

fault

A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.

feldspar

1. Constituting 60% of the Earth's crust, feldspar occurs in all rock types and decomposes to form much of the clay in soil, including kaolinite. 2. The mineral group albite, andesine, anorthite, anorthoclase, banalsite, buddingtonite, bytownite, celsian, hyalophane, labradorite, microcline, oligoclase, orthoclase, paracelsian, plagioclase, reedmergnerite, sanidine, and slawsonite.

flocculent

A chemical used to promote the formation of denser slurries.

flotation

A separation process in which valuable mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float, while the non-valuable minerals sink.

fold

Any bending or wrinkling of rock strata.

formation

Unit of sedimentary rock of characteristic composition or genesis.

galena

A lead mineral, which occurs with sphalerite in hydrothermal veins, also in sedimentary rocks as replacement deposits; an important source of lead and silver.

garnet

The silicate minerals almandine, andradite, calderite, goldmanite, grossular, hibshite, katoite, kimzeyite, knorringite, majorite, pyrope, schlorlomite, spessartine, and uvarovite.

gold

A yellow malleable ductile high density metallic element resistant to chemical reaction, often occurring naturally in quartz veins and gravel, and precious as a monetary medium, in jewellery, etc. Symbol — Au.

gold equivalent production

Gold equivalent production represents gold production plus silver production computed into gold ounces using a market price ratio.

grade

The amount of valuable metal in each tonne or ore, expressed as grams per tonne for precious metals.

Cut-off grade – is the minimum metal grade at which a tonne of rock can be processed on an economic basis.

Recovered grade – is actual metal grade realized by the metallurgical process and treatment or ore, based on actual experience or laboratory testing.

gravity recovery circuit

Equipment used within a plant to recover gold from the ore using the difference in specific gravity between the gold and the host rock. Typically used are shaking tables, spirals, etc.

greenschist

A metamorphosed basic igneous rock, which owes its color and schistosity to abundant chlorite.

heap leaching

A process whereby gold is extracted by “heaping” broken ore on sloping impermeable pads and repeatedly spraying the heaps with a weak cyanide solution which dissolves the gold content. The gold-laden solution is collected for gold recovery.

hedging

Taking a buy or sell position in a futures market opposite to a position held in the cash market to minimize the risk of financial loss from an adverse price change.

high-grade

Rich ore. As a verb, it refers to selective mining of the best ore in a deposit.

high rate thickener

A type of equipment used to perform solid liquid separation. Slurry (a mixture of rock and water) is fed into this unit with a clear solution produced in one stream and a moist solid produced in the second stream.

HQ

A diamond drill core measuring 2.500 inches in diameter (6.35 centimetres).

intrusive

Rock which while molten, penetrated into or between other rocks but solidified before reaching the surface.

leach

A method of extracting gold from ore by a chemical solution usually containing cyanide.

lode

Vein of metal ore.

low-grade

A term applied to ores relatively poor in the metal they are mined for; lean ore.

metamorphism

The process by which the form or structure of rocks is changed by heat and pressure.

mica

1. A group of phyllosilicate minerals having the general composition, X2Y4-6Z8O20(OH,F) where X=(Ba,Ca,Cs,H3O,K,Na,NH4), Y=(Al,Cr,Fe,Li,Mg,Mn,V,Zn), and Z=(Al,Be,Fe,Si); may be monoclinic, pseudohexagonal or pseudo-orthorhombic; soft; perfect basal (micaceous) cleavage yielding tough, elastic flakes and sheets; colorless, white, yellow, green, brown, or black; excellent electrical and thermal insulators (isinglass); common rock-forming minerals in igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. 2. The mineral group anandite, annite, biotite, bityite, celadonite, chernykhite, clintonite, ephesite, ferri-annite, glauconite, hendricksite, kinoshitalite, lepidolite, margarite, masutomilite, montdorite, muscovite, nanpingite, norrishite, paragonite, phlogopite, polylithionite, preiswerkite, roscoelite, siderophyllite, sodium phlogopite, taeniolite, tobelite, wonesite, and zinnwaldite.

micaceous

Consisting of or containing mica; e.g., a micaceous sediment.

mill

A plant where ore is ground fine and undergoes physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals.

mineral claim

A mineral claim usually authorizes the holder to prospect and mine for minerals and to carry out works in connection with prospecting and mining.

mineralization

The process or processes by which a mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit. It is a general term, incorporating various types; e.g., fissure filling, impregnation, and replacement.

muscovite

A monoclinic mineral, Kal2(Si3Al)O10(OH,F)2; mica group; pseudohexagonal; perfect basal cleavage; forms large, transparent, strong, electrically and thermally insulating, stable sheets; a common rock-forming mineral in silicic plutonic rocks, mica schists, gneisses, and commercially in pegmatites; also a hydrothermal and weathering product of feldspar and in detrital sediments.

net smelter return

A type of royalty payment where the royalty owner receives a fixed percentage of the revenues of a property or operation.

open pit

A mine that is entirely on surface. Also referred to as open-cut or open-cast mine.

Oligocene

An epoch of the early Tertiary Period, after the Eocene and before the Miocene; also, the corresponding worldwide series of rocks. It is considered to be a period when the Tertiary is designated as an era.

oxidation

A reaction where a material is reacted with an oxidizer such as pure oxygen or air in order to alter the state of the material.

Paleozoic

The era of geologic time that includes the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian periods and is characterized by the appearance of marine invertebrates, primitive fishes, land plants and primitive reptiles.

phases

Stages in time and/or composition in forming the rock.

placer

A place where gold is obtained by the washing of materials: rocks, boulders, sand, clay, etc. containing gold or other valuable minerals by the elements. These are deposits of valuable minerals, in Kinross' case, native gold, which are found in the form of dust, flakes, grains, and nuggets. In the United States mining law, mineral deposits, not veins in place, are treated as placers as far as locating, holding, and patenting are concerned. The term "placer" applies to ancient (Tertiary) gravel as well as to recent deposits, and to underground (drift mines) as well as surface deposits.

porphyry

An igneous rock in which relatively large crystals, called phenocrysts, are set in a fine-granted groundmass.

pyrite

A yellow iron sulphide mineral, normally of little value. It is sometimes referred to as "fool's gold."

pyroclastic

Produced by explosive or aerial ejection of ash, fragments, and glassy material from a volcanic vent. Applied to the rocks and rock layers as well as to the textures so formed.

qualified person

An individual who: (a) is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; (b) has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project; and (c) is a member in good standing of a professional association as defined by NI 43-101.

quartz

Common rock-forming mineral consisting of silicon and oxygen.

quartzite

1. A granoblastic metamorphic rock consisting mainly of quartz and formed by recrystallization of sandstone or chert by either regional or thermal metamorphism; metaquartzite. 2. A very hard but unmetamorphosed sandstone, consisting chiefly of quartz grains that are so completely cemented with secondary silica that the rock breaks across or through the grains rather than around them; an orthoquartzite. 3. Stone composed of silica grains so firmly cemented by silica that fracture occurs through the grains rather than around them. 4. As used in a general sense by drillers, a very hard, dense sandstone. 5. A granulose metamorphic rock consisting essentially of quartz. 6. Sandstone cemented by silica that has grown in optical continuity around each fragment.

reclamation

The restoration of a site after mining or exploration activity is completed.

recovery

A term used in process metallurgy to indicate the proportion of valuable material obtained in the processing of an ore. It is generally stated as a percentage of valuable metal in the ore that is recovered compared to the total valuable metal present in the ore.

run-of-mine

Said of ore in its natural, unprocessed state; pertaining to ore just as it is mined.

reusable pad ore

Ore which is processed on a reusable pad. The reusable pad is an area where heap leaching takes place on ore material temporarily placed onto it. Upon completion of leaching, the ore is removed from the pad and sent to disposal. New material is then applied.

sample

A small portion of rock or a mineral deposit taken so that the metal content can be determined by assaying.

schist

A foliated metamorphic rock the grains of which have a roughly parallel arrangement; generally developed by shearing.

sedimentary rocks

Secondary rocks formed from material derived from other rocks and laid down under water. Examples are limestone, shale and sandstone.

semi-autogenous (SAG) mill

A steel cylinder with steel balls into which run-of-mine material is fed. The ore is ground in the action of large lumps of rock and steel balls.

sericite

A white, fine-grained potassium mica occurring in small scales as an alteration product of various aluminosilicate minerals, having a silky luster, and found in various metamorphic rocks (especially in schists and phyllites) or in the wall rocks, fault gouge, and vein fillings of many ore deposits. It is commonly muscovite or very close to muscovite in composition, but may also include paragonite and illite.

shear zone

A geological term used to describe a geological area in which shearing has occurred on a large scale.

silica

The chemically resistant dioxide of silicon, SiO_2; occurs naturally as five crystalline polymorphs: trigonal and hexagonal quartz, orthorhombic and hexagonal tridymite, tetragonal and isometric cristobalite, monoclinic coesite, and tetragonal stishovite. Also occurs as cryptocrystalline chalcedony, hydrated opal, the glass lechatelierite, skeletal material in diatoms and other living organisms, and fossil skeletal material in diatomite and other siliceous accumulations. Also occurs with other chemical elements in silicate minerals.

slurry

Fine rock particles are suspended in a stream of water.

sphalerite

A zinc mineral which is composed of zinc and sulphur. It has a specific gravity of 3.9 to 4.1.

stock

A magma that has intruded into preexisting rock in a columnar shape typically a kilometre or more in diameter.

stockpile

Broken ore heaped on surface, pending treatment or shipment.

stockwork

A mineral deposit consisting of a three-dimensional network of planar to irregular veinlets closely enough spaced that the whole mass can be mined.

tailings

The material that remains after all metals considered economic have been removed from ore during milling.

terrane

Area of land of a particular character, *e.g.,* mountainous, swampy.

tuff

Rock composed of fine volcanic ash.

vein

A fissure, fault or crack in a rock filled by minerals that have traveled upwards from some deep source.

volcanics

A general collective term for extrusive igneous and pyroclastic material and rocks.

zone

An area of distinct mineralization.

SCHEDULE "A"

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION
("KINROSS")

CHARTER OF THE
AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

I. Purpose

The Audit and Risk Committee shall provide assistance to the Board of Directors in fulfilling its financial reporting and oversight responsibilities to the shareholders of Kinross and the investment community. The Audit and Risk Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- Oversee (i) the integrity of Kinross' financial statements; (ii) Kinross' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements regarding financial disclosure; (iii) the independent auditors' qualifications and independence; and (iv) the performance of Kinross' internal audit function.
- Serve as an independent and objective party to monitor Kinross' financial reporting processes and internal control systems.
- Review and appraise the audit activities of Kinross' independent auditors and the internal auditing functions.
- Annually evaluate the performance of the Audit and Risk Committee in light of the requirements of its Charter.
- Provide open lines of communication among the independent auditors, financial and senior management, and the Board of Directors for financial reporting and control matters. The Audit and Risk Committee will meet, periodically, with management, with the members of the internal audit function and with the independent auditors.

The primary responsibility of the Committee is to oversee Kinross' financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors and to report the results of its activities to the Board of Directors. While the Committee has the responsibility and powers provided in this Charter, it is the responsibility of management and the external auditors, not the responsibility of the Committee, to plan and conduct audits and prepare and determine that Kinross' financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It is also the responsibility of management to establish, document, maintain and review systems of internal control and policies designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws. Absent knowledge to the contrary (details of which shall be promptly reported to the Board of Directors), each member of the Committee is entitled to rely on the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by management and the external auditors and any representations made by management or the external auditors as to any non-audit services provided to Kinross or any of its subsidiaries.

II. Composition

The Audit and Risk Committee shall be comprised of at least three directors. Each Committee member shall be an "independent director" as determined in accordance with applicable legal requirements for Audit and Risk Committee service, including the requirements of National Instrument 52-110 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 52-110") and the Corporate Governance Rules of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE Rules"), as such rules are revised,

updated or replaced from time to time. A copy of such requirements is reproduced in Schedule "I" attached hereto.

All members shall, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, be "financially literate", and at least one member shall have accounting or related financial management expertise to qualify as a "financial expert" in accordance with applicable legal requirements, including the requirements of NI 52-110, and the rules adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as revised, updated or replaced from time to time. A copy of such requirements is reproduced in Schedule "I" attached hereto.

No director may serve as a member of the Committee if such director serves on the Audit and Risk Committee of more than two other public companies unless the Board of Directors determines that such simultaneous service would not impair the ability of such director to effectively serve on the Audit and Risk Committee, and this determination is disclosed in the annual management information circular.

The Committee members will be appointed by the Board of Directors annually at the first meeting of the Board of Directors following the annual general meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors may remove a member of the Committee at any time in its sole discretion by resolution of the Board of Directors. Unless a Chair of the Committee is appointed by the full Board of Directors, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair of the Committee by majority vote of the full membership of the Committee.

III. Responsibilities and Powers

Responsibilities and powers of the Audit and Risk Committee include:

- Annually reviewing and recommending revisions to the Charter, as necessary for consideration by the Board of Directors.
- Reviewing disclosure respecting the activities of the Audit and Risk Committee included in Kinross' annual filings.
- Subject to the powers of the Board of Directors and the shareholders under Kinross' articles and by-laws and under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario), the Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for the selection, appointment, oversight, evaluation, compensation, retention and, if necessary, the replacement of the independent auditors who prepare or issue an auditors' report or perform other audit, review or attest services for Kinross.
- Overseeing procedures relating to the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by Kinross regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the confidential anonymous submission by employees of Kinross of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters, pursuant to Kinross' whistleblower policy, or otherwise.
- Approving the appropriate audit engagement fees and the funding for payment of the independent auditors' compensation and any advisors retained by the Audit and Risk Committee.
- Requiring that the auditors report directly to the Audit and Risk Committee and be accountable to the Board and the Audit and Risk Committee, as representatives of the shareholders to whom the auditors are ultimately responsible.

- Reviewing the independence of the auditors, which will require receipt from the auditors of a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the auditors and Kinross and any other factors that might affect the independence of the auditors and reviewing and discussing with the auditors any significant relationships and other factors identified in the statement. Reporting to the Board of Directors its conclusions on the independence of the auditors and the basis for these conclusions.
- Requiring the external auditors to provide the Committee with all reports which the external auditors are required to provide to the

Committee or the Board of Directors under rules, policies or practices of professional or regulatory bodies applicable to external auditors.

- Prohibiting the independent auditors from providing the following non-audit services and determining which other non-audit services the independent auditors are prohibited from providing:
  - bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of Kinross;
  - financial information systems design and implementation;
  - appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contribution-in-kind reports;
  - actuarial services;
  - internal audit outsourcing services;
  - management functions or human resources;
  - broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;
  - legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit; and
  - any other services which the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board determines to be impermissible.
- Approving any permissible non-audit engagements of the independent auditors in accordance with applicable laws.
- Obtaining from the independent auditors in connection with any audit a timely report relating to the Kinross' annual audited financial statements describing all critical accounting policies and practices used, all alternative treatments within generally accepted accounting principles for policies and practices related to material items that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent auditors, and any material written communications between the independent auditors and management, such as any "management" letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
- Meeting with the auditors and financial management of Kinross to review the scope of the proposed audit for the current year, and the audit procedures to be used.
- Reviewing with management and the independent auditors:
  - Kinross' annual and interim financial statements and related notes, management's discussion and analysis, earnings releases and the annual information form, for the

purpose of recommending approval by the Board of Directors prior to being released or filed with regulators, and:

  - reviewing with management has significant judgments affecting the financial statements, including any disagreements between the external auditors and management
  - discussing among the members of the Committee without management or the independent auditors present, the information disclosed to the Committee
  - receiving the assurance of both financial management and the independent auditors that Kinross' financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with Canadian GAAP in all material respects
  - discussing with management the use of "pro forma" or "non GAAP information" in Kinross' continuous disclosure documents
  - discussing with management and counsel any matter, including any litigation, claim or other contingency (including tax assessments) that could have a material effect on the financial position or operating results of Kinross and the manner in which any such matter has been described in the financial statements
  - reviewing the effect of any regulatory and accounting initiatives, including any off balance sheet structures, on Kinross' financial statements
- The financial reporting of any transactions between Kinross and any officer, director or other "related party" (including any significant shareholder) or any entity in which any person has a financial interest and any potential conflicts of interest
- Any significant changes in the independent auditors' audit plan
- Other matters related to the conduct of the audit that are to be communicated to the Committee under generally accepted auditing standards.

- Reviewing the financial reporting

- With respect to the internal auditing department,

  (i) reviewing the appointment and replacement of the director of the internal auditing department;

  (ii) advising the director of the internal auditing department that he or she is expected to provide to the Audit and Risk Committee copies of significant reports to management prepared by the internal auditing department and management's responses thereto; and

  (iii) considering if the internal auditing department has the resources needed to carry out its responsibilities.

- With respect to accounting principles and policies, financial reporting and internal control over financial reporting,

  (i) to advise management, the internal auditing department and the independent auditors that they are expected to provide to the Audit and Risk Committee a timely analysis

of significant issues and practices relating to accounting principles and policies, financial reporting and internal control over financial reporting;

(ii) to consider any reports or communications (and management's and/or the internal audit department's responses thereto) submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee by the independent auditors required by or referred to in SAS 61 (as codified by AU Section 380), as it may be modified or supplemented or other professional standards, including reports and communications related to:

- deficiencies, including significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, in internal control identified during the audit or other matters relating to internal control over financial reporting;
- consideration of fraud in a financial statement audit;
- detection of illegal acts;
- the independent auditors' responsibility under generally accepted auditing standards;
- any restriction on audit scope;
- significant accounting policies;
- significant issues discussed with the national office respecting auditing or accounting issues presented by the engagement;
- management judgments and accounting estimates;
- any accounting adjustments arising from the audit that were noted or proposed by the auditors but were passed (as immaterial or otherwise);
- the responsibility of the independent auditors for other information in documents containing audited financial statements;
- disagreements with management;
- consultation by management with other accountants;
- major issues discussed with management prior to retention of the independent auditors;
- difficulties encountered with management in performing the audit;
- the independent auditors' judgments about the quality of the entity's accounting principles;
- reviews of interim financial information conducted by the independent auditors; and
- the responsibilities, budget and staffing of the Company's internal audit function.

- Satisfying itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of Kinross' public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from Kinross' financial statements, other than the annual and interim financial statements and related notes, management's discussion and analysis, earnings releases and the annual information form, and assessing the adequacy of such procedures periodically.

- Reviewing with the independent auditors and management the adequacy and effectiveness of the financial and accounting controls of Kinross.

- Reviewing the quality and appropriateness of Kinross' accounting policies and the clarity of financial information and disclosure practices adopted by Kinross and considering the independent auditor's judgments about the quality and appropriateness of Kinross' accounting principles and financial disclosure practices, as applied in its financial reporting and whether the accounting principles and underlying estimates are common or minority practices.

- Establishing procedures: (i) for receiving, handling and retaining of complaints received by Kinross regarding accounting, internal controls, or auditing matters, and (ii) for employees to submit confidential anonymous concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

- Reviewing with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties and management's response and resolving disagreements between management and the auditors.

- Making inquires of management and the independent auditors to identify significant, financial and control risks and exposures and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risk to Kinross.

- Assessing the overall process for identifying principal financial and control risks and providing its views on the effectiveness of this process to the Board.

- Reviewing the adequacy of Kinross' disaster recovery plan to consider if operations can be resumed as quickly and efficiently as possible following the occurrence of any disaster.

- Reviewing reports of compliance with Kinross' policies on internal controls.

- Discussing any earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies.

- Reviewing any significant tax exposures and tax planning initiatives intended to promote compliance with applicable laws while minimizing tax costs.

- At least annually obtaining and reviewing a report prepared by the independent auditors describing (i) the auditors' internal quality-control procedures; (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the auditors, or by any inquiry of investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the auditors, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (iii) (to assess the auditors' independence) all relationships between the independent auditors and Kinross, including each non-audit service provided to the Company and at least the matters set forth in Independent Standards Board No.1.

- Setting clear hiring policies for partners, employees or former partners and former employees of the independent auditors.

- Engaging and compensating (for which Kinross will provide appropriate funding) independent counsel and other advisors if the Committee determines such advisors are necessary to assist the Committee in carrying out its duties.

- Reporting disclosure respecting the mandate of the Committee and the Committee's activities included in Kinross' Management Information Circular prepared for the annual and general meeting of shareholders and Kinross' Annual Information Form.

IV. Meetings and Other Matters

The Audit and Risk Committee will meet regularly at times necessary to perform the duties described above in a timely manner, but not less than four times a year. Meetings may be held at any time deemed appropriate by the Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee will meet periodically with representatives of the independent auditors, appropriate members of management and personnel responsible for the internal audit function, all either individually or collectively as may be required by the Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee will also meet periodically without management present.

The independent auditors will have direct access to the Committee at their own initiative.

The Chair of the Committee will report periodically the Committee's findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The Audit and Risk Committee shall have the resources and authority appropriate to discharge its duties and responsibilities, including the authority to select, retain, terminate, and approve the fees and other retention terms of special or independent counsel, accountants or other experts and advisors, as it deems necessary or appropriate, without seeking approval of the Board or management.

Kinross shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit and Risk Committee, in its capacity as a committee of the Board, for payment of:

1. Compensation to the independent auditors and any other public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attestation services for the Company;

2. Compensation of any advisers employed by the Audit and Risk Committee; and

3. Ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit and Risk Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

Schedule "I"

Independence Requirement of National Instrument 52-110

A member of the Audit and Risk Committee shall be considered "independent", in accordance with *National Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110"), subject to the additional requirements or exceptions provided in NI 52-110, if that member has no direct or indirect relationship with the Company, which could reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment. The following persons are considered to have a material relationship with the Company and, as such, cannot be a member of the Audit and Risk Committee:

(a) an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the Company;

(b) an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Company;

(c) an individual who:

(i) is a partner of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor;

(ii) is an employee of that firm; or

(iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;

(d) an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:

(i) is a partner of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor;

(ii) is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or

(iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;

(e) an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the Company's current executive officers serves or served at the same time on the entity's compensation committee; and

(f) an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the Company received, more than $75,000 in direct compensation from the Company during any 12 month period within the last three years, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors or any Board committee, or the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service for the Company if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

In addition to the independence criteria discussed above, for Audit and Risk Committee purposes, any individual who:

(a) has a relationship with the Company pursuant to which the individual may accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the Company or any subsidiary entity of the Company, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee; or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board or committee, or

(b) is an affiliated entity of the Company or any of its subsidiary entities,

is deemed to have a material relationship with the Company, and therefore, is deemed not to be independent.

The indirect acceptance by an individual of any consulting, advisory or other fee includes acceptance of a fee by:

(a) an individual's spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual's home; or

(b) an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the Company or any subsidiary entity of the Company.

Independence Requirement of NYSE Rules

A director shall be considered "independent" in accordance with NYSE Rules if that director has no material relationship with the Company that may interfere with the exercise of his/her independence from management and the Company.

In addition:

(a) A director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of the Company is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationships.

(b) A director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than $120,000 per year in direct compensation from the Company, other than director or committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent until three years after he or she ceases to receive more than $120,000 per year in such compensation.

(c) A director who is (i) a current partner or employee of the Company's internal or external auditor, (ii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of the auditor and personally worked on the Company's audit during that time or (iii) whose immediate family member is a current partner of the Company's auditor, a current employee of the auditor and personally works on the Company's audit or was within the last three years a partner or employee of the auditor and personally worked on the Company's audit during that time is not "independent".

(d) A director who is employed, or whose immediate family member is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executives serve on that company's compensation committee is not "independent" until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship.

(e) A director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of a company that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of $1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, is not "independent" until three years after falling below such threshold.

A member of the Audit and Risk Committee must also satisfy the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3(b)(1) adopted under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* as set out below:

> In order to be considered to be independent, a member of an audit committee of a listed issuer that is not an investment company may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of

> the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee:
>
> (a) Accept directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary thereof, provided that, unless the rules of the national securities exchange or national securities association provide otherwise, compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the listed issuer (provided that such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or
>
> (b) Be an affiliated person of the issuer or any subsidiary thereof.

An "affiliated person" means a person who directly or indirectly controls Kinross, or a director who is an employee, executive officer, general partner or managing member of an entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, Kinross.

Financial Literacy Under National Instrument 52-110

"Financially literate", in accordance with NI 52-110, means that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

Financial Expert under SEC Rules

An audit committee financial expert is defined as a person who has the following attributes:

(a) an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;

(b) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

(c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues which are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

(d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

(e) an understanding of audit committee functions.

An individual will be required to possess all of the attributes listed in the above definition to qualify as an audit committee financial expert and must have acquired such attributes through one or more of the following means:

(a) education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor, or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar function;

(b) experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

(c) experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

(d) other relevant experience.

Exceptions to Independence Requirements of NI 52-110 for Audit Committee Members

Every Audit and Risk Committee member must be independent, subject to certain exceptions relating to (i) controlled companies; (ii) events outside the control of the member; (iii) the death, disability or resignation of the member; and (iv) the occurrence of certain exceptional circumstances.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended December 31, 2009

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") relates to the financial condition and results of operations of Kinross Gold Corporation together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, as of February 17, 2010, and is intended to supplement and complement Kinross Gold Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the notes thereto. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A contains forward-looking statements and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Information included with this MD&A and to consult Kinross Gold Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and corresponding notes to the financial statements which are available on the Company's web site at *www.kinross.com* and on *www.sedar.com*. The consolidated financial statements and MD&A are presented in US dollars and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CDN GAAP"). This discussion addresses matters we consider important for an understanding of our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as our outlook.

This section contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors described in "Risk Analysis". In certain instances, references are made to relevant notes in the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company" or "Kinross", we mean Kinross Gold Corporation or Kinross Gold Corporation and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as it may apply. Where we refer to the "industry", we mean the gold mining industry.

1. Description of the Business

Kinross is engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration and acquisition of gold-bearing properties, the extraction and processing of gold-containing ore, and reclamation of gold mining properties. Kinross' gold production and exploration activities are carried out principally in the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation. The Company had gold production activities in Canada up until December 21, 2007, when the Porcupine Joint Venture ("PJV") and Musselwhite Joint Venture ("Musselwhite") were sold as part of an asset swap transaction with Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp"). Gold is produced in the form of doré, which is shipped to refineries for final processing. Kinross also produces and sells silver.

The profitability and operating cash flow of Kinross are affected by various factors, including the amount of gold and silver produced, the market prices of gold and silver, operating costs, interest rates, regulatory and environmental compliance, the level of exploration and capital expenditures, general and administrative costs, and other discretionary costs. Kinross is also exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, interest rates, political risks and varying levels of taxation that can impact profitability and cash flow. The Company seeks to manage the risks associated with its business operations; however, many of the factors affecting these risks are beyond the Company's control.

Commodity prices continue to see volatility as economies around the world continue to recover from the economic difficulties experienced over the last several years. Volatility in the price of gold and silver may impact the Company's revenue, while volatility in the price of other commodities, such as oil and foreign exchange rates, particularly the Brazilian real, Chilean peso and Russian rouble may have an impact on the Company's operating costs and capital expenditures (see *section 11 – Risk Analysis* for additional details on the impact of foreign exchange rates). Moreover, the global financial crisis may impact the demand for gold as gold has traditionally been viewed as a "safe haven" (see *section 2 – Gold Supply and Demand Fundamentals* for additional details).

The Company currently does not face the liquidity issues that have impacted other companies in various industries over the past several years. During 2009, the Company amended its credit facility agreement to increase the amount of available credit to $450.0 million, on an unsecured basis, and added an additional $125 million letter of credit facility agreement. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had $325.6 million available under its revolving credit facility arrangement. Additionally, on February 5, 2009, Kinross successfully raised $396.4 million in gross proceeds through a

public offering of common shares (see section 4 – Other Developments for additional details). During the year, the Company filed a shelf prospectus in Canada and a shelf registration statement in the United States, qualifying the issuance of up to $1 billion of common shares and debt securities. While the Company does not currently plan to issue any securities in the near term, maintaining a current shelf prospectus and registration statement with the regulators will allow the Company to more readily access the Canadian and US public capital markets.

Segment profile

Each of the Company's significant operating mines is considered to be a separate segment. These are the segments that are reviewed and measured by the Chief Executive Officer as they are financially and operationally significant operations of Kinross.

			Ownership percentage at December 31		
Operating Segments	Operator	Location	**2009**	2008	2007
Fort Knox	Kinross	U.S.A.	**100%**	100%	100%
Round Mountain	Kinross	U.S.A.	**50%**	50%	50%
Kettle River–Buckhorn	Kinross	U.S.A.	**100%**	100%	100%
Kupol	Kinross	Russian Federation	**75%**	75%	75%
Paracatu	Kinross	Brazil	**100%**	100%	100%
Crixás	AngloGold Ashanti	Brazil	**50%**	50%	50%
Maricunga	Kinross	Chile	**100%**	100%	100%
La Coipa	Kinross	Chile	**100%**	100%	100%
Porcupine Joint Venture	Goldcorp	Canada	**–**	–	–
Musselwhite	Goldcorp	Canada	**–**	–	–
Julietta	Kinross	Russian Federation	**–**	–	90%

Consolidated Financial and Operating Highlights

(in millions, except ounces, per share amounts, gold price and cost of sales per equivalent ounce)	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Highlights							
Total gold equivalent ounces [(a)]							
Produced [(b)]	**2,470,042**	1,994,674	1,589,321	**475,368**	**24%**	405,353	26%
Sold [(b)]	**2,487,076**	1,888,954	1,575,940	**598,122**	**32%**	313,014	20%
Attributable gold equivalent ounces [(c)]							
Produced [(b)]	**2,238,665**	1,838,038	1,589,321	**400,627**	**22%**	248,717	16%
Sold [(b)]	**2,251,189**	1,756,056	1,575,940	**495,133**	**28%**	180,116	11%
Financial Highlights							
Metal sales	**$ 2,412.1**	$ 1,617.0	$ 1,093.0	**$ 795.1**	**49%**	$ 524.0	48%
Cost of sales [(a)]	**$ 1,047.1**	$ 768.8	$ 580.3	**$ 278.3**	**36%**	$ 188.5	32%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**$ 19.3**	$ 24.7	$ 10.9	**$ (5.4)**	**(22%)**	$ 13.8	127%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**$ 447.3**	$ 273.8	$ 129.3	**$ 173.5**	**63%**	$ 144.5	112%
Impairment charges – Goodwill	**$ –**	$ 994.1	$ –	**$ (994.1)**	**(100%)**	$ 994.1	nm
Operating earnings (loss)	**$ 645.9**	$ (611.6)	$ 226.9	**$ 1,257.5**	**206%**	$ (838.5)	(370%)
Net earnings (loss)	**$ 309.9**	$ (807.2)	$ 334.0	**$ 1,117.1**	**138%**	$ (1,141.2)	(342%)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.45**	$ (1.28)	$ 0.60	**$ 1.73**	**135%**	$ (1.88)	(313%)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.44**	$ (1.28)	$ 0.59	**$ 1.72**	**134%**	$ (1.87)	(317%)
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 785.6**	$ 443.6	$ 341.2	**$ 342.0**	**77%**	$ 102.4	30%
Average realized gold price per ounce	**$ 967**	$ 857	$ 697	**$ 110**	**13%**	$ 160	23%
Consolidated cost of sales per equivalent ounce sold [(a)]	**$ 421**	$ 407	$ 368	**$ 14**	**3%**	$ 39	11%

(a) Total includes 100% of Kupol production and costs.

(b) Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on a ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each year. The ratios were: 2009 – 66.97:1, 2008- 58.17:1, 2007 – 51.51:1.

(c) "Attributable" includes Kinross' share of Kupol production and sales (75%).

(d) "nm" means not meaningful.

Consolidated Financial Performance

2009 vs. 2008

In 2009, Kinross' attributable production increased by 22% to 2,238,665 gold equivalent ounces compared with 1,838,038 for 2008. A full year of attributable production at Kupol and Kettle River–Buckhorn and additional production from the Paracatu expansion resulted in an increase of 536,982 gold equivalent ounces. This increase was offset to some extent by lower production at Fort Knox, primarily the result of planned lower grades, and Round Mountain, the result of lower throughput. Additionally, 2008 production included 39,585 gold equivalent ounces at Julietta, which was sold in August 2008.

Metal sales for 2009 were $2,412.1 million, a 49% increase compared with $1,617.0 million in 2008. The increase in metal sales can be attributed to higher realized gold prices and more gold equivalent ounces sold. Higher realized gold and silver prices were responsible for $195.8 million of the increase in metal sales compared with 2008. Gold equivalent ounces sold for 2009 were 2,487,076 an increase of 32% over the prior year, as 2009 reflects a full year of production at Kupol and Kettle River–Buckhorn and additional production from the Paracatu expansion. These operations were in various stages of development during 2008. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher primarily due to higher production. Higher sales volumes accounted for the remaining increase in metal sales compared with 2008. Additionally, gold

equivalent ounces sold in 2009 were partially impacted by timing of shipments, as shipments produced at the end of 2008 were sold in 2009.

Cost of sales increased by 36% to $1,047.1 million compared with $768.8 million for 2008, which reflects more gold equivalent ounces sold. Additionally, higher costs were experienced as a result of the on-going challenges in achieving targeted throughput and recovery in the new plant at Paracatu during 2009. Cost of sales, however, was positively impacted as the average US dollar exchange rate relative to the Russian rouble, Brazilian real and Chilean peso was stronger during 2009 compared with 2008.

Accretion and reclamation expense was $19.3 million, a decrease of $5.4 million from 2008, primarily due to a revision to the Company's reclamation liability as at December 31, 2009.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased by 63% to $447.3 million compared with $273.8 million for 2008, as 2009 results reflect the impacts of a full year of production at Kupol and Kettle River–Buckhorn and increased production from the Paracatu expansion. These projects were in various stages of development and not depreciated during the earlier part of 2008.

During 2009, the Company recorded operating earnings of $645.9 million compared with an operating loss of $611.6 million for 2008. Operating earnings reflect the impact of higher gold equivalent ounces sold offset by a slightly higher cost of sales per ounce, and higher depreciation, depletion and amortization. Additionally, the operating loss in 2008 includes a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of $994.1 million.

Net earnings for the year were $309.9 million or $0.45 per share and reflect higher gold equivalent ounces sold, although this was partially offset by higher depreciation, foreign exchange losses, and higher income and mining tax expenses. Included in net earnings is tax expense related to foreign exchange gains on US dollar intercompany and third party debt owing by Paracatu. The tax expense related to the gains is calculated locally in Brazilian reais and is included in the consolidated income tax expense, however, since the Company's functional currency is the US dollar, this foreign exchange gain is excluded from the Company's consolidated income before taxes. On December 23, 2009 $545.0 million of the US dollar intercompany debt and accrued interest owing by Paracatu was converted into preferred shares of Paracatu. This transaction has eliminated approximately 80% of the Company's exposure to the impact of the volatility of the Brazilian reais. In addition, the net earnings contain a tax recovery with respect to the settlement of several of its Brazilian federal tax debts under the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty Program along with a recovery due to an adjustment relating to taxes in respect of prior years. The Company also recorded foreign exchange losses of $91.0 million as a result of the revaluation of foreign currency denominated balances, largely future income and mining taxes, as a result of a weaker spot US dollar at December 31, 2009 compared with December 31, 2008.

Operating cash flows of $785.6 million reflect the impact of higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Additionally, operating cash flows were positively impacted by a smaller change in inventory balances, as 2008 reflects the build up of inventory at Kupol and the positive cash flow impact of a higher accounts payable and accrued liability balance at Kupol and the Corporate offices at December 31, 2009, while the tax settlement under the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty program reduced operating cash flow by $71.0 million.

Cost of sales per ounce increased by 3% compared with 2008, largely due to sales of higher cost production at Paracatu.

2008 vs. 2007

In 2008, Kinross' share of attributable production was 1,838,038 gold equivalent ounces, up from 1,589,321 in 2007. The increase of 248,717 ounces was primarily related to the start-up of operations at Kupol. For the year, Kinross' 75% share of production from Kupol was 469,907 gold equivalent ounces. The increase in production was partially offset by lower production from Round Mountain due to lower grades and reduced performance of the heap leach pads. In 2007, gold equivalent ounces produced included 215,291 ounces from PJV and Musselwhite, operations that were sold in December 2007. In 2008, Kinross sold 1,888,954 gold equivalent ounces, 20% higher than the 1,575,940 ounces sold in 2007. The increase was due to the sale of production from Kupol offset to some extent by the impact of the sale of PJV and Musselwhite in December 2007, and lower production from Round Mountain in 2008.

Metal sales were $1,617.0 million in 2008, or 48% higher than 2007. Kinross recorded a net loss of $807.2 million, or $(1.28) per share, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, compared with earnings of $334.0 million, or $0.60 per share, in 2007. Financial results for 2008 reflect higher prices for gold and silver, with an average realized gold price in 2008 of $857 per ounce, which is 23% higher than the $697 per ounce realized in 2007.

An operating loss of $611.6 million was recorded in 2008 as compared with operating earnings of $226.9 million in 2007. Included in the operating loss for 2008 was an impairment charge of $994.1 million against goodwill. During the Company's annual goodwill impairment testing it was determined that the carrying value of goodwill at Kupol, Maricunga and Quebrada Seca exceeded fair value and as a result an impairment charge was recorded.

Cost of sales increased by 32% reflecting a 20% increase in gold equivalent ounces sold as well as higher costs for power, fuel, labour and other consumables that the Company and the industry experienced in 2008 compared with 2007. Costs at the Company's mines located outside the United States were also higher due to the effects of a weaker US dollar relative to other currencies in 2008 compared with 2007. Accretion and reclamation expense increased to $24.7 million in 2008 from $10.9 million in 2007. The accretion expense in 2008 was higher compared with 2007, largely due to a re-assessment of the reclamation provision on the assets related to the swap with Goldcorp, which occurred at the end of 2007.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2008 increased by 112% compared with 2007, primarily related to the start-up of commercial operations at Kupol.

Earnings in 2008 were positively impacted by higher gold prices and higher gold equivalent ounces sold. However, earnings were negatively impacted by higher costs, higher tax expense and charges related to the impairment of goodwill and investments. Included in tax expense for 2008 is a charge of $20.7 million with respect to the 2003 and 2004 tax years, as a result of an assessment received from the Brazilian tax authorities related to disallowing deductions taken by a subsidiary of Kinross prior to Kinross acquiring 100% of the subsidiary.

Additionally, earnings in 2007 also include $184.6 million in gains on the disposal of assets.

During 2008 cash flow provided from operating activities increased by $102.4 million compared with 2007, primarily the result of higher operating earnings, largely offset by a build up of accounts receivable and inventory at Kupol due to the start up of commercial operations and a build up of inventory at Paracatu as a result of the mine expansion.

Reserves [(1)]

Kinross' total proven and probable mineral reserves at December 31, 2009 increased by 5.4 million ounces of gold to 51.0 million ounces, compared with 45.6 million ounces at December 31, 2008, primarily due to the declaration of reserves at Lobo-Marte. Reserves at December 31, 2009 were based on a gold price of $800.

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(1) For details concerning mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates refer to the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources tables and notes in the Company's press release filed with Canadian regulators on January 28, 2010 and US regulators on January 29, 2010.

The Company has completed a pre-feasibility study at the Lobo-Marte project which confirms the viability of heap leach processing, and has subsequently declared a proven and probable mineral reserve of 5.6 million ounces.

Gold reserves also increased at the Cerro Casale project by 1.2 million ounces due to engineering changes, project improvements, and the change in Kinross' ownership from 49% to 50%. Gold reserves at La Coipa increased by 0.5 million ounces due primarily to exploration additions at Coipa Norte.

In 2009, depletion from production at all operations totaled 2.7 million ounces [(2)].

(2) Total depletions to proven and probable gold reserves from production exceed actual gold ounces produced as not all contained gold is recovered in production.

2. Impact of Key Economic Trends

Price of Gold – Four Year Price Performance



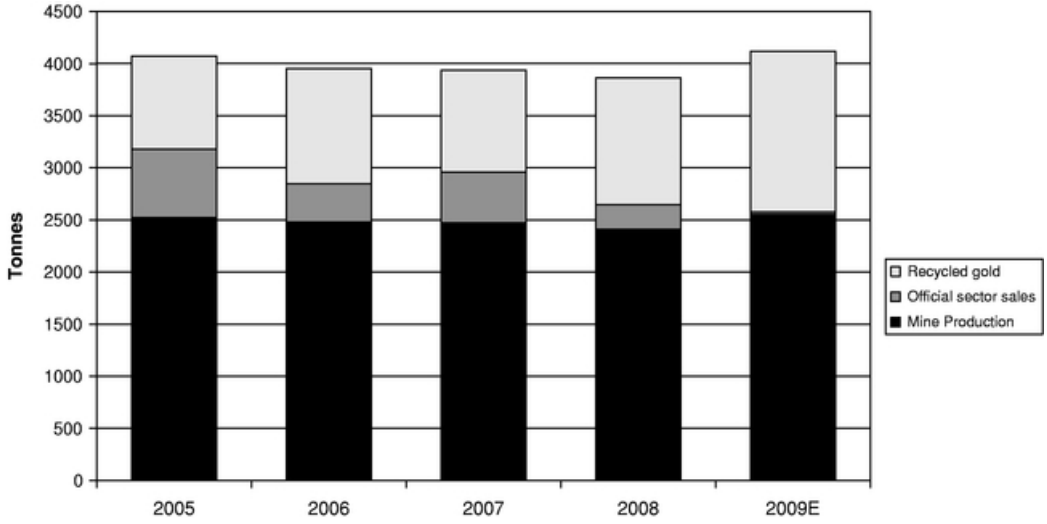
Source: Reuters

The price of gold is the largest single factor in determining profitability and cash flow from operations, therefore, the financial performance of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, closely linked to the price of gold. Historically, the price of gold has been subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and is affected by numerous macroeconomic and industry factors that are beyond the Company's control. Major influences on the gold price include currency exchange rate fluctuations and the relative strength of the US dollar, the supply of and demand for gold and macroeconomic factors such as the level of interest rates and inflation expectations. During 2009 the price of gold hit a new all time high of approximately $1,226 per ounce. The low price for the year was $802 per ounce. The average price for the year based on the London PM Fix was $972 per ounce, a $100 increase over the 2008 average price of $872 per ounce. The major influences on the gold price during 2009 were continuing strong investment demand in both physical gold bars as well as gold linked instruments, further producer de-hedging, the global financial crisis that continues to unfold, and declining supply from central banks.

Source: London Bullion Marketing Association London PM Fix, Company records

Gold Supply and Demand Fundamentals

Gold Supply

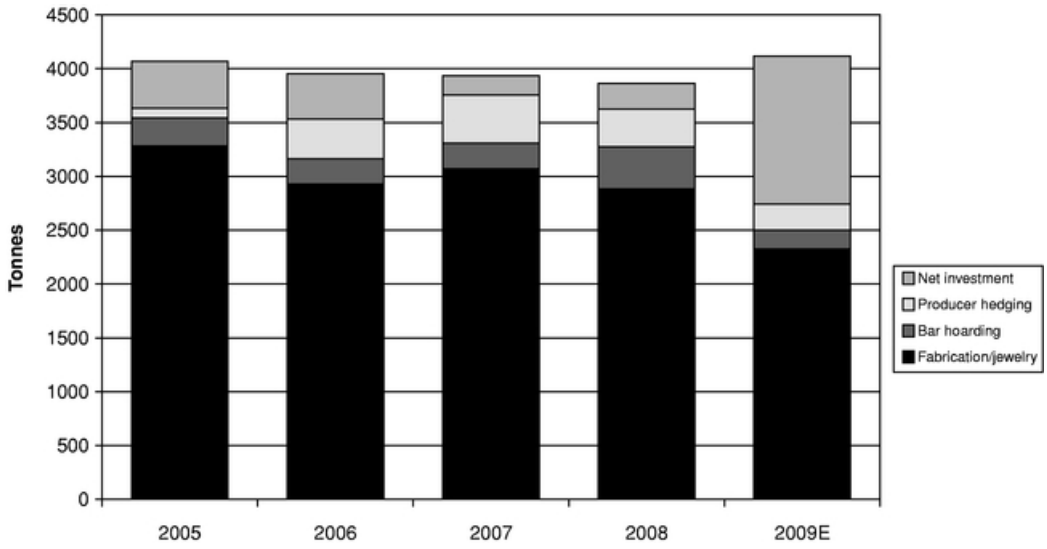


Source: GFMS 2009 Gold Survey

Global gold mine production in 2009 increased 6.0% from 2008 production. Central banks' net sales of gold decreased by 89.8% in 2009. Central banks in the Washington Agreement reduced their selling activity, well below the 500 tonne annual threshold they had agreed to for 2009. Central banks outside of the Washington Agreement were net purchasers of gold in 2009. Recycled gold increased by 26.6% over 2008 levels, supplying over 1,500 tonnes of gold to the market. High gold prices are encouraging people to sell their unwanted jewelry and other items made of precious metals.

Overall, the limited supply of gold to the market has been a positive influence on the price of gold, as mine supply has been flat to falling slightly, and central banks have reduced their selling activity.

Gold Demand



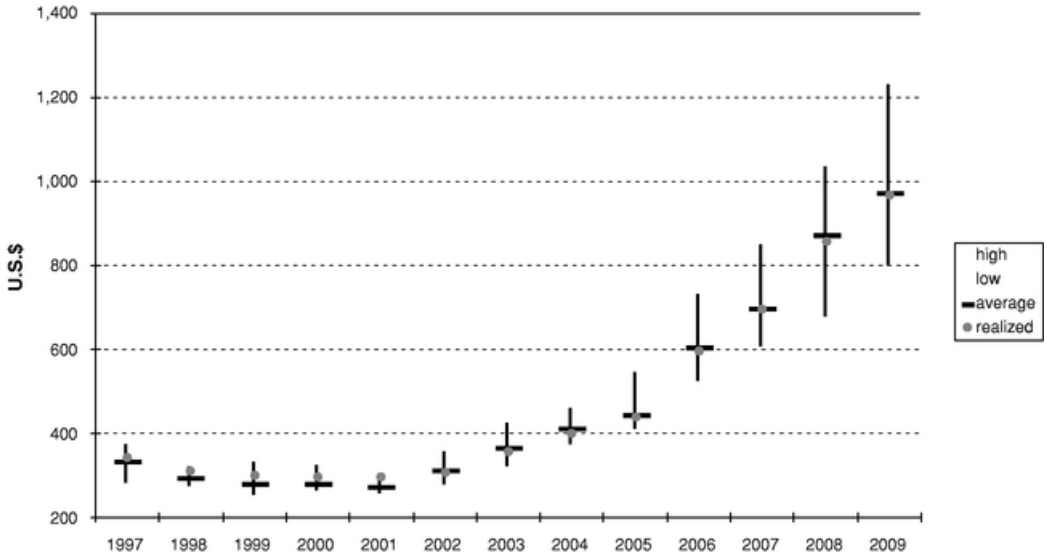
Source: GFMS 2009 Gold Survey

Gold prices rose significantly in many of the traditional gold market currencies such as the Indian rupee and many far east currencies. Jewelry and fabrication demand was 19.4% lower in 2009 compared with 2008 largely as a result of higher prices. While bar hoarding and producer de-hedging were also lower during 2009, investment demand was over 480% higher with 1,375 tonnes of demand. Overall demand was 6.6% higher than in 2008. If the US dollar continues to be weak and gold prices remain high, fabrication and jewelry demand are not expected to be strong in the coming year. Investment demand and bar hoarding will have to increase to keep the market balanced.

The Company generally has a "no gold hedge" policy. However, the Company may acquire gold and/or silver hedge or derivative product obligations as a result of an acquisition. A hedge program can protect the Company against future declines in price and can prevent the Company from benefiting from future price increases.

As a result of the acquisition of Bema, the Company acquired a portfolio of hedge contracts for gold and silver related to the Kupol project financing. Otherwise, Kinross is not actively engaged in hedging its exposure to prices for gold or silver.

Kinross' Average and Realized Gold Price



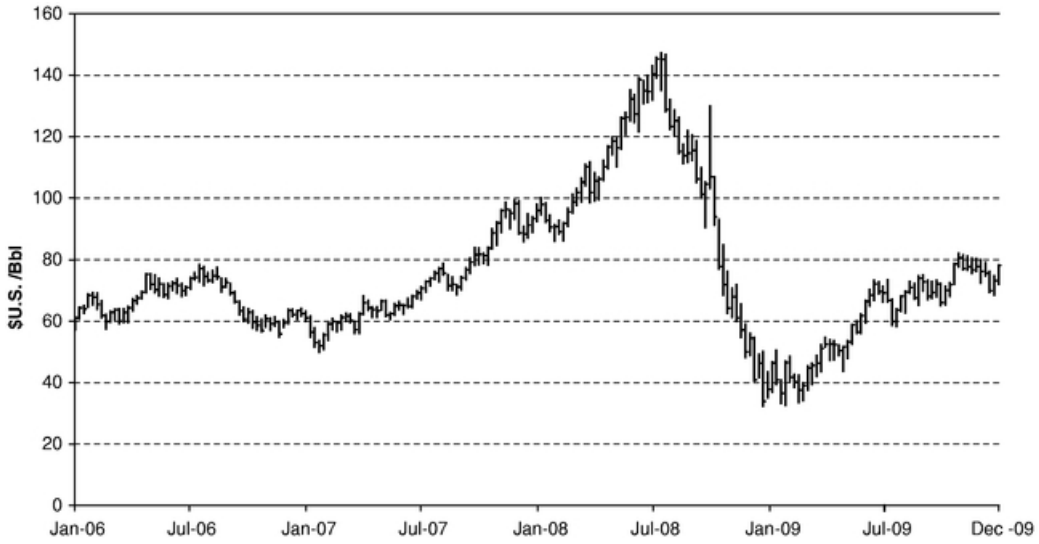
Source: London Bullion Marketing Association London PM Fix

During 2009, the Company realized an average gold price of $967 per ounce compared to the average spot gold price of $972 per ounce.

Inflationary Cost Pressures

The Company's profitability has been impacted by development and operating costs with respect to labour, energy and consumables in general. Since mining is generally an energy intensive activity, especially in open pit mining, energy prices can have a significant impact on operations. The cost of fuel as a percentage of operating costs varies amongst the Company's mines, however all mines have benefitted from the decrease in global oil prices that occurred in the second half of 2009. Kinross continues to actively hedge its exposure to energy costs by hedging its exposure to crude oil prices.

West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price History

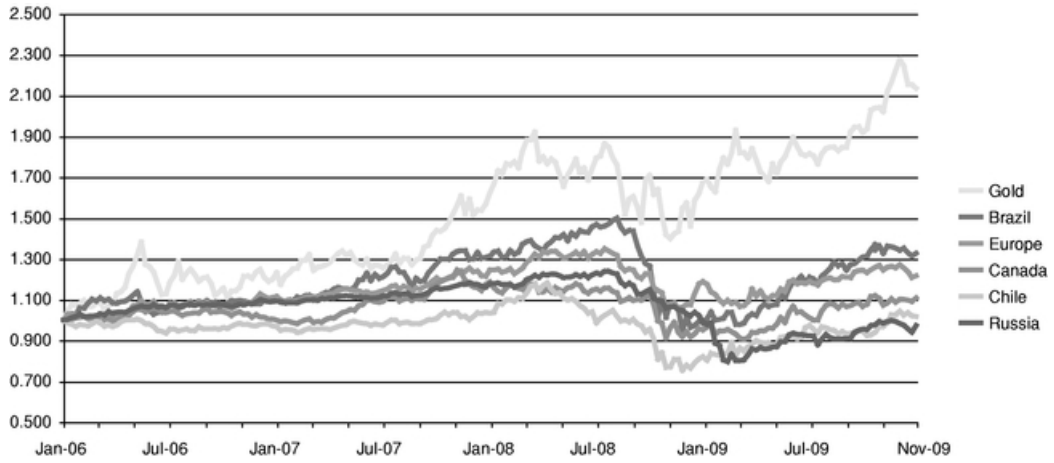


Source: Reuters

In order to mitigate the impact of higher consumable prices, the Company continues to focus on continuous improvement by extending the life of capital assets and promoting a more efficient use of materials and supplies in general.

Currency Fluctuations

Currency Exchange Rate Relative Performance Against U.S. Dollar

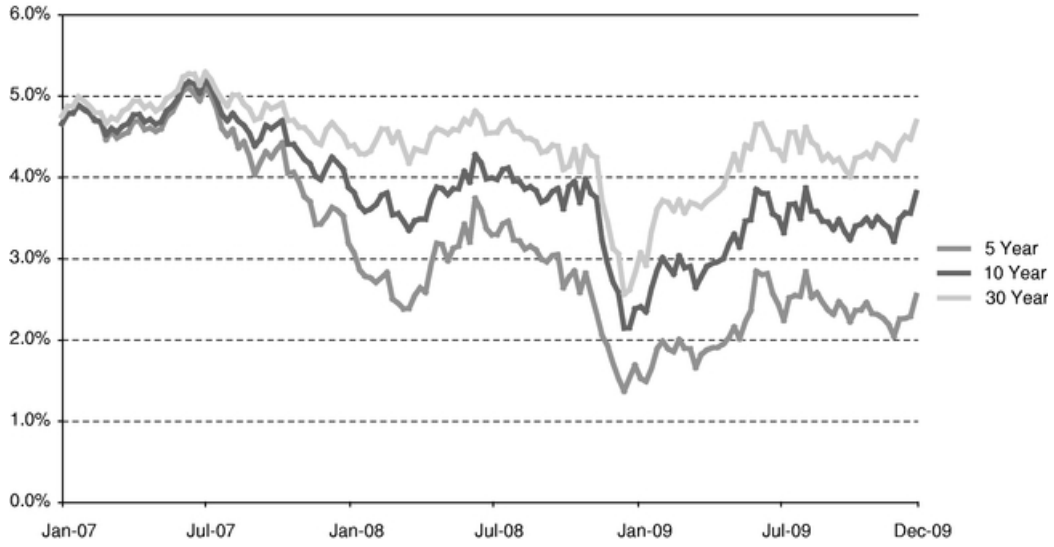


Source: Reuters

At the Company's non-US operations, which are located in Brazil, Chile and Russia, a portion of operating costs and capital expenditures are denominated in their respective local currencies. Many of the currencies of the countries in which Kinross operates strengthened against the US dollar during 2009, as highlighted in the graph above. Generally, as the US dollar strengthens, these currencies weaken, and as the US dollar weakens, these foreign currencies strengthen. Approximately 68% of the Company's expected attributable production in 2010 is forecast to come from operations outside the US and costs will continue to be exposed to foreign exchange rate movements. In order to manage this risk, the Company periodically uses currency hedges for certain foreign currency exposures.

Interest Rate Environment

U.S. Treasury Yields



Source: Reuters

The company's capital structure is made up of equity and US dollar denominated debt, and as a result changes in US interest rates can have a significant impact on the Company's overall interest expense. At December 31, 2009, a total of $692.2 million of debt was outstanding, all of which was denominated in US dollars. $253.9 million of the Company's long-term debt is subject variable interest rates, of which approximately $177.7 million, or approximately 70%, has been hedged.

Interest rates fell substantially during the financial crises of 2008. During 2009, longer term treasury yield increased substantially, while yields at the shorter end of the yield curve remained lower.

During 2009 Kinross re-financed it's revolving credit facility. As a result, any LIBOR loans drawn on the facility saw credit spreads over LIBOR increase from 100 bps over LIBOR to 250 bps over LIBOR. This is consistent with credit spreads observed in the bond market for companies like Kinross.

3. Outlook

The forward-looking information contained in this section is subject to the risk factors and assumptions contained in the Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information included with this MD&A and these factors are set out in Section 11 – Risk Analysis.

Unless otherwise stated "attributable" production includes only Kinross' share of Kupol production (75%). Cost of sales per attributable gold equivalent ounce is defined as cost of sales as per the financial statements divided by the number of gold equivalent ounces sold, both reduced for Kupol sales attributable to a third-party 25% shareholder.

Key sensitivities

Approximately 50%-60% of the Company's costs are denominated in US dollars.

A 10% change in foreign exchange could result in an approximate $10 impact in cost of sales per ounce [(3)].

A $10 change in the price of oil could result in an approximate $3 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

The impact on royalties of a $100 change in the gold price could result in an approximate $4 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

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(3) Refers to all of the currencies in the countries where the Company has mining operations, fluctuating simultaneously by 10% in the same direction, either appreciating or depreciating, taking into consideration the impact of hedging and the weighting of each currency within our consolidated cost structure.

In 2010, Kinross expects to produce approximately 2.2 million attributable gold equivalent ounces.

Cost of sales per attributable gold equivalent ounce is expected to be approximately $460 to $490 for 2010.

On a by-product accounting basis, Kinross expects to produce 2.0 million ounces of gold and 10.0 million ounces of silver at an average cost of sales per gold ounce of $420 to $450.

Material assumptions used to forecast 2010 cost of sales are: a gold price of $1,000 per ounce, a silver price of $16.00 per ounce, an oil price of $75 per barrel, and foreign exchange rates of 1.85 Brazilian reais to the US dollar, 1.10 Canadian dollars to the US dollar, 31 Russian roubles to the US dollar and 500 Chilean pesos to the US dollar. Taking into account existing currency and oil hedges respectively, a 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would be expected to result in an approximate $10 impact on our cost of sales per ounce [(4)], a $10 per barrel change in the price of oil would be expected to result in an approximate $3 impact on our cost of sales per ounce, and a $100 change in the price of gold would be expected to result in an approximate $4 impact on our cost of sales per ounce as a result of a change in royalties.

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(4) Refers to all of the currencies in the countries where the Company has mining operations, fluctuating simultaneously by 10% in the same direction, either appreciating or depreciating, taking into consideration the impact of hedging and the weighting of each currency within our consolidated cost structure.

Capital expenditures for the full year 2010 are forecast to be approximately $550.0 million. The forecast for expenditures in 2010 related to mine development includes approximately $109.0 million for mine development and stripping, and approximately $91.0 million for the expansion of tailings facilities at Paracatu, Fort Knox and Kupol. The forecast for new project expenditures includes approximately $90.0 million for the third ball mill at the Paracatu expansion and $30 million to advance the Lobo-Marte project in Chile. The new project forecast also includes estimated expenditures of approximately $8.0 million and $7.0 million, respectively, for Cerro Casale in Chile and the proposed Maricunga expansion, to advance work and permitting activities at both projects in the first quarter of 2010. The full-year capital expenditure forecasts for Cerro Casale and for the Maricunga expansion will be revisited following completion of project reviews and feasibility studies for these projects in the first and second quarters of 2010 respectively.

The 2010 forecast for exploration and business development expenses is approximately $102.0 million, comprising $79.0 million for exploration expenses, including $24.0 million for greenfields exploration and $27.0 million for programs at existing mine sites; $17.0 million for technical and environmental services; and $6.0 million for corporate development. Other operating costs are forecast to be $46.0 million, including $34.0 million to advance the Fruta del Norte project in Ecuador.

General and administrative expense is forecast to be approximately $140.0 million in 2010, including head office and regional office expenses. The Company's tax rate in 2010 is forecast to be in the range of 34% to 39% and depreciation, depletion and amortization is forecast to be approximately $460.0 million.

4. Project update and new developments

Organic Project updates

Agreement to acquire the Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property

Kinross has now signed a definitive agreement respecting the transaction announced on January 20, 2010, to acquire the high-grade Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property, both located approximately 90 km north of Kinross' Kupol operation in the Chukotka region of the Russian Far East. Kinross plans to develop Dvoinoye as an underground mine and process ore from Dvoinoye at the existing Kupol mill, pursuant to an ore purchase agreement with Kinross' 75% owned Chukotka Mining and Geological Company, the owner of the Kupol mine. Kinross expects the acquisition to leverage its existing Kupol facilities by eliminating the need for construction of an additional processing plant, and allowing for blending of Kupol ore with higher-grade Dvoinoye ore.

The transaction entails the indirect acquisition of 100% of the participatory interests in Northern Gold LLC and Regionruda LLC, the owners of the Dvoinoye and Vodorazdelnaya exploration and mining licenses. The total purchase

price is $368 million, comprising $165 million in cash and approximately 10.56 million newly issued Kinross shares (with a market value of $203 million, as of market close on January 19, 2010). The shares to be issued by Kinross will be subject to a minimum hold period of four months after closing. The selling entities, who are related to Millhouse LLC, have expressed their intention to remain shareholders of Kinross for the foreseeable future.

The Company plans to complete the additional work necessary to report a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant mineral resource estimate for the Dvoinoye deposit during 2010. Upon closing of the transaction, the Company intends to commence permitting and feasibility work, including engineering and baseline studies.

The Vodorazdelnaya property encompasses approximately 922 square kilometres and includes an exploration and mining licence. Historic work on the property has identified targets for further exploration.

Kinross expects to complete its due diligence on the transaction in March 2010, and expects the transaction to close by the third quarter of 2010.

Paracatu ball mill

The Company has approved plans to install a third ball mill at the Paracatu expansion to increase the grinding capacity needed to process harder ore from the Paracatu orebody. Delivery of the new 15 MW ball mill is expected in mid-2010, and installation and commissioning are expected to be complete in the first half of 2011. The total capital cost is estimated to be approximately $97 million, of which approximately $90 million will be required in 2010. The Company is also considering additional options to further increase throughput and production at Paracatu.

Maricunga expansion

Kinross continues to explore options to increase production at its Maricunga operation, with the most attractive option involving an approximate 50% increase in ore processing through increasing capacity of the existing crushing plant and constructing a new primary crusher. The Company expects to complete a feasibility study in the second quarter of 2010.

New developments

Lobo-Marte

Kinross has completed a pre-feasibility study on the Lobo-Marte gold project confirming the viability of a 47,000 tonne per day open pit heap leach operation incorporating a SART (Sulphidization, Acidification, Recycling and Thickening) facility for cyanide recovery. The study estimates initial capital expenditures of approximately $575-650 million and operating costs of approximately $11.50-12.50 per tonne, with annual production estimated to be approximately 350,000-400,000 gold equivalent ounces for the first five years of full production. Kinross is continuing to explore opportunities to optimize project economics, including infill drilling and potential recovery improvements through the addition of high pressure grinding rolls. In 2010, pending permit approvals, Kinross plans to follow up on regional exploration opportunities and undertake further infill and engineering drilling to support a feasibility study, which is targeted for completion at year-end.

Fruta del Norte

Kinross is continuing with a 18,000-metre drilling campaign at Fruta del Norte (FDN) in Ecuador in 2010. The Company expects to complete the campaign by the third quarter of 2010, with the expectation of finalizing a pre-feasibility study and further upgrading resources at year-end. Environmental impact statements are expected to be submitted by the end of the second quarter in 2010 in order to acquire permits for geotechnical drilling on the Colibri concession, and to construct a decline ramp as part of the advanced exploration program.

Kinross continues to work cooperatively on permitting issues, stakeholder engagement and community development projects with the Ecuadorian government, the local community, and interested parties, including the Shuar Federation of

Zamora Chinchipe. The Company expects to be in a position to commence discussions with the Ecuadorian government regarding a contractual framework for FDN development later in the year.

Cerro Casale

On February 17, 2010, Kinross entered into an agreement with Barrick Gold Corporation to sell one-half of its 50% interest in the Cerro Casale project in Chile to Barrick for a total value of $475 million, comprising $455 million in cash, plus the assumption by Barrick of a $20 million payment obligation contingent upon a production decision on the project.

The Compania Minera Casale (CMC) joint venture has prepared a feasibility study of the project, to be submitted to the CMC Board of Directors. The current draft study contemplates a heap leach facility and a 160,000 tonne per day mill. The study estimates initial capital expenditures of approximately $1.05 billion on a 25% basis, with a construction period of approximately three years following the receipt of key permits. Based on the base case in the feasibility study, Kinross' annual share of production over the first five full years of mine life is estimated to average 250,000 – 275,000 ounces of gold at a cost of sales of approximately $530 per ounce, and 57 – 63 million pounds of copper at a cost of sales of approximately $1.25 per pound. Mine life is estimated to be approximately 20 years. The feasibility study is based on a gold price of $800 per ounce and a copper price of $2.00 per pound.

The final feasibility study will be submitted to the CMC Board shortly for approval and a decision regarding next steps. Kinross expects to file a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant technical report on the project pending approval of the feasibility study by the CMC Board.

Other Developments

Amended credit facilities

In November 2009, Kinross amended its existing revolving credit facility so as, among other things, to increase the amount available to $450 million on an unsecured basis. The amended credit facility agreement will expire in November 2012. The term loan for the Paracatu property forms part of the amended revolving credit facility, and that credit will be available to the Company as the term loan is repaid. Kinross also entered into a separate Letter of Credit guarantee facility with Export Development Canada ("EDC") for $125 million. Letters of credit issued under this new facility are expected to be available solely in respect of reclamation liabilities at Fort Knox, Round Mountain, and Kettle River–Buckhorn.

Sale of non-core assets and junior equity investments

During 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Jaguar Mining Inc. ("Jaguar") to sell the Gurupi property to Jaguar in exchange for 3.4 million shares of Jaguar. Additionally, during the fourth quarter, the Company disposed of all or a portion of its interests in several junior companies for proceeds of $6.7 million. As a result of the sale of non-core assets and investments the Company recognized a non-cash gain of $16.2 million, before taxes for the year.

Technical alliance with Polyus Gold

Kinross has entered into a technical alliance with Polyus Gold to continue the joint assessment of the Nezhdaninskoye deposit in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the Russian Federation, and to explore other opportunities for exploration and development in the country. According to the terms of the agreement, Kinross and Polyus have extended the previously announced timetable for initiating a full feasibility study of the Nezhdaninskoye deposit, and will now conduct a strategic review to more fully assess various technical alternatives for cost-effectively developing all or part of the deposit. The strategic review will be completed within 12 months, at which time Kinross will have 60 days to decide whether to proceed with further exploration and development, including a feasibility study. Kinross and Polyus have also agreed to conduct joint exploration work. Both parties have further agreed on a non-exclusive basis to consider and potentially pursue cooperative business opportunities related to other projects in the Russian Federation. Under the terms of the agreement, it is expected that Kinross' investment in the technical alliance will total approximately $20 million over 24 months, commencing November 2009.

New collective agreement at La Coipa

On August 1, 2009, unionized workers at La Coipa voted to accept a new three year collective agreement, ending a strike that began on July 8, 2009.

Shelf Prospectus

In the first quarter of 2009, Kinross filed a preliminary shelf prospectus in Canada and a shelf registration statement in the United States qualifying the issuance of up to $1 billion of common shares and debt securities. While the Company does not currently plan to issue any securities in the near term, maintaining a current shelf prospectus and registration statement with the regulators will allow the Company to more readily access the Canadian and US public capital markets.

Investments in Harry Winston

On March 31, 2009, Kinross closed its investment in the Diavik Diamond Mine and Harry Winston Diamond Corporation ("Harry Winston"). Kinross subscribed for new partnership units representing a 22.5% interest in the limited partnership which holds Harry Winston's 40% joint venture interest in the Diavik Diamond Mine (therefore, a 9% indirect interest in the mine), for a gross subscription price of $127.2 million including transaction costs. Upon closing, Kinross' interest in the cash held in the partnership was approximately $21.4 million. Kinross also subscribed for 15.2 million treasury shares of Harry Winston at a price of $3.00 per share, representing approximately 19.9% of Harry Winston's issued equity following the transaction, for an investment of $46.3 million including transaction costs.

Acquisition of the remaining interest in Lobo-Marte

On January 7, 2009, Kinross completed its acquisition of 100% of Minera Santa Rosa SCM ("Minera"), owner of the Lobo-Marte project, through the acquisition of the remaining 60% interest from Teck Cominco Limited ("Teck") for net cash of $41.4 million including transaction costs, 5.6 million shares of Kinross and a 1.75% net smelter royalty on 60% of future production, payable when the gold price is US$760 per ounce or more. In 2008, Kinross had acquired a 40% interest in Minera from certain subsidiaries of Anglo American plc. As of January 7, 2009, the financial statements of Minera are being consolidated.

Issue of Equity

On February 5, 2009, the Company completed a public offering of common shares at a price of $17.25 per common share. The offering resulted in a total of 24,035,000 common shares being issued for net proceeds of $396.4 million. The Company is using the net proceeds from the offering to enhance its capital position following the funding of recent acquisitions and for general corporate purposes.

5. Consolidated Results of Operations

(in millions, except ounces, per share amounts, gold price and cost of sales per equivalent ounce)	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics							
Total gold equivalent ounces [a]							
Produced [b]	**2,470,042**	1,994,674	1,589,321	**475,368**	**24%**	405,353	26%
Sold [b]	**2,487,076**	1,888,954	1,575,940	**598,122**	**32%**	313,014	20%
Attributable gold equivalent ounces [c]							
Produced [b]	**2,238,665**	1,838,038	1,589,321	**400,627**	**22%**	248,717	16%
Sold [b]	**2,251,189**	1,756,056	1,575,940	**495,133**	**28%**	180,116	11%
Gold ounces sold	**2,277,721**	1,694,128	1,404,880	**583,593**	**34%**	289,248	21%
Silver ounces sold (000)	**13,982**	11,815	8,794	**2,167**	**18%**	3,021	34%
Average realized gold price ($/ounce)	**$ 967**	$ 857	$ 697	**110**	**13%**	160	23%
Financial Data							
Metal sales	**$ 2,412.1**	$ 1,617.0	$ 1,093.0	**$ 795.1**	**49%**	524.0	48%
Cost of sales [c]	**$ 1,047.1**	$ 768.8	$ 580.3	**$ 278.3**	**36%**	188.5	32%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**$ 19.3**	$ 24.7	$ 10.9	**$ (5.4)**	**(22%)**	13.8	127%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**$ 447.3**	$ 273.8	$ 129.3	**$ 173.5**	**63%**	144.5	112%
Impairment charges – Goodwill	**$ –**	$ 994.1	$ –	**$ (994.1)**	**(100%)**	994.1	nm
Operating earnings (loss)	**$ 645.9**	$ (611.6)	$ 226.9	**$ 1,257.5**	**206%**	(838.5)	(370%)
Net earnings (loss)	**$ 309.9**	$ (807.2)	$ 334.0	**$ 1,117.1**	**138%**	(1,141.2)	(342%)

(a) *"Total" includes 100% of Kupol production.*

(b) *Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on a ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each year. The ratios were: 2009 – 66.97:1, 2008 – 58.17:1, 2007 – 51.51:1.*

(c) *"Attributable" includes Kinross' share of Kupol production and sales (75%).*

(d) *"nm" means not meaningful.*

Operating earnings

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change[e]	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change[e]
Operating segments							
Fort Knox	**$ 80.4**	$ 102.3	$ 77.3	**$ (21.9)**	**(21%)**	$ 25.0	32%
Round Mountain	**84.1**	76.8	105.1	**7.3**	**10%**	(28.3)	(27%)
Kettle River–Buckhorn	**58.6**	(6.6)	(8.0)	**65.2**	**nm**	1.4	18%
Kupol	**442.5**	(479.9)	(3.3)	**922.4**	**(192%)**	(476.6)	nm
Paracatu	**41.7**	70.2	38.3	**(28.5)**	**(41%)**	31.9	83%
Crixás	**25.9**	35.0	29.5	**(9.1)**	**(26%)**	5.5	19%
La Coipa [a]	**42.3**	38.7	58.7	**3.6**	**9%**	(20.0)	(34%)
Maricunga [b]	**83.2**	(180.5)	39.5	**263.7**	**(146%)**	(220.0)	nm
Porcupine Joint Venture	**–**	–	9.1	**–**	**nm**	(9.1)	nm
Musselwhite	**–**	–	3.5	**–**	**nm**	(3.5)	nm
Julietta [c]	**–**	(3.0)	(8.0)	**3.0**	**nm**	5.0	63%
Non-operating segments							
Fruta del Norte	**(26.0)**	(4.8)	–	**(21.2)**	**(442%)**	(4.8)	nm
Cerro Casale	**(0.4)**	(0.1)	(0.2)	**(0.3)**	**(300%)**	(0.1)	50%
Corporate and Other [d]	**(186.4)**	(259.7)	(114.6)	**73.3**	**(28%)**	(144.9)	(127%)
Total	**$ 645.9**	$ (611.6)	$ 226.9	**$ 1,257.5**	**(206%)**	$ (838.5)	(370%)

(a) *As a result of the Goldcorp asset swap transaction, the results of operations (excluding tonnes of ore mined and processed) reflect the Company's 50% ownership up to December 21, 2007 and 100% thereafter.*

(b) *Includes results of operations from the additional 50% interest in the Maricunga mine acquired from Bema on February 27, 2007.*

(c) *Includes results of operations from the Julietta mine acquired from Bema on February 27, 2007 and sold on August 16, 2008.*

(d) *"Corporate and Other" includes operating costs which are not directly related to individual mining properties such as general and administrative expenditures, gains on disposal of assets and investments and other operating costs.*

(e) *"nm" means not meaningful.*

Mining operations

Fort Knox (100% ownership and operator) – USA

	Year ended December 31,			2009 vs 2008		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**25,052**	27,112	20,518	**(2,060)**	**(8%)**	6,594	32%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**16,224**	13,769	12,722	**2,455**	**18%**	1,047	8%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.69**	0.88	0.96	**(0.12)**	**(14%)**	(0.08)	(8%)
Recovery	**82.9%**	81.8%	86.6%	**1.1%**	**1%**	(4.8%)	(6%)
Gold equivalent ounces:							
Produced	**263,260**	329,105	338,459	**(65,845)**	**(20%)**	(9,354)	(3%)
Sold	**263,046**	330,898	330,977	**(67,852)**	**(21%)**	(79)	(0%)
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 261.0**	$ 290.3	$ 230.0	**$ (29.3)**	**(10%)**	60.3	26%
Cost of sales [(a)]	**143.7**	152.4	113.9	**(8.7)**	**(6%)**	38.5	34%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**1.7**	1.2	1.1	**0.5**	**42%**	0.1	9%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**32.6**	29.7	32.2	**2.9**	**10%**	(2.5)	(8%)
	83.0	107.0	82.8	**(24.0)**	**(22%)**	24.2	29%
Exploration	**2.4**	2.7	4.4	**(0.3)**	**(11%)**	(1.7)	(39%)
Other	**0.2**	2.0	1.1	**(1.8)**	**(90%)**	0.9	82%
Segment Earnings	**$ 80.4**	$ 102.3	$ 77.3	**$ (21.9)**	**(21%)**	$ 25.0	32%

(a) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

The Company has been operating the Fort Knox mine, located near Fairbanks, Alaska, since it was acquired in 1998.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore mined was lower in 2009 compared with 2008 due to geotechnical issues experienced in the East Wall. As a result of these issues, the mine plan has been modified in order to improve stability in the pit wall so that production focused on higher grades, although a harder portion of the ore body, and supplemented by lower grade stockpile ore. Tonnes of ore processed were higher primarily due to tonnes placed on the heap leach. The grade mined was lower in 2009 due to the processing of lower grade stockpile ore and as the mine plan called for mining an area of the pit with a lower grade than the area mined in 2008 and the inclusion of 3.4 million tonnes on the heap leach. Production in 2009 was lower than 2008 primarily due to lower grades which more than offset the higher tonnes processed and the slightly higher recovery.

At the new Fort Knox heap leach, approximately 3.4 million tonnes of ore had been stacked as of the end of the fourth quarter, and leaching is progressing well.

Metal sales were lower than the prior year, largely due to lower ounces sold. Lower sales volumes resulted in a $67.7 million decrease in metal sales compared with 2008, while higher gold prices offset the impact by $38.4million. Cost of sales was lower primarily due to fewer gold equivalent ounces sold.

2008 vs. 2007

Tonnes of ore mined during 2008 were higher than 2007 due to the addition of mining equipment and the stockpiling of lower grade heap leach ore during 2008, in anticipation of building the heap leach. Tonnes processed were higher due to stockpiling of SAG mill pebbles and certain improvements made to the mill liners. Recovery declined during 2008 due to more refractory ore. Gold equivalent ounces produced were lower for 2008 compared with 2007 as higher tonnes processed did not offset lower grades and recoveries.

Metal sales in 2008 increased over 2007 primarily due to higher metal prices. Cost of sales increased by 34%, primarily due to higher personnel costs resulting from additional employees and inflationary pressures, which increased the cost of electricity, diesel fuel and consumables compared with 2007. Depreciation, depletion and amortization was lower than in 2007 as reserves increased, thereby increasing the base upon which the majority of depreciation is calculated.

Round Mountain (50% ownership and operator; Barrick 50%) – USA

	Year ended December 31,			2009 vs 2008		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics [a],[b]							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**22,179**	26,227	23,385	**(4,048)**	**(15%)**	2,842	12%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**30,035**	37,368	36,990	**(7,333)**	**(20%)**	378	1%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.55**	0.47	0.51	**0.08**	**17%**	(0.04)	(8%)
Gold equivalent ounces:							
Produced	**213,916**	246,946	302,971	**(33,030)**	**(13%)**	(56,025)	(18%)
Sold	**215,469**	242,652	300,222	**(27,183)**	**(11%)**	(57,570)	(19%)
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 210.0**	$ 213.7	$ 208.2	**$ (3.7)**	**(2%)**	$ 5.5	3%
Cost of sales [c]	**111.4**	112.9	94.9	**(1.5)**	**(1%)**	18.0	19%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**1.6**	1.1	0.6	**0.5**	**45%**	0.5	83%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**12.1**	22.2	6.2	**(10.1)**	**(45%)**	16.0	258%
	84.9	77.5	106.5	**7.4**	**10%**	(29.0)	(27%)
Exploration	**0.4**	0.7	1.4	**(0.3)**	**(43%)**	(0.7)	(50%)
Other	**0.4**	–	–	**0.4**	**nm**	–	nm
Segment earnings	**$ 84.1**	$ 76.8	$ 105.1	**$ 7.3**	**10%**	$ (28.3)	(27%)

(a) *Tonnes of ore mined/processed represent 100%.*

(b) *Due to the nature of heap leach operations, recovery rates cannot be accurately measured.*

(c) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

The company acquired its ownership interest in the Round Mountain open pit mine, located in Nye county, Nevada, with the acquisition of Echo Bay Mines Ltd. ("Echo Bay") on January 31, 2003.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore mined in 2009 was 15% lower than in 2008 as mining was impacted by wall stability issues in Phase E. The stability issues were encountered in October and the wall was stabilized in November. Geotechnical work is ongoing to address the stability issues. For the time being, mining is occurring in Phase G. The reduction in tonnes placed on the leach pads was primarily due to fewer tonnes mined and the depletion in 2008 of the remaining low grade stockpile ore. All tonnes currently being placed on the dedicated pads are sourced from the pit. Gold equivalent ounces produced were 13% lower than in 2008 due to lower tonnes processed, which more than offset the higher grade.

Metal sales were consistent with 2008 as higher gold prices more than offset the lower ounces sold. Fewer gold equivalent ounces sold reduced metal sales by $25.4 million, which was largely offset by the impact of higher gold prices of $21.7 million. The $10.1 million decrease in depreciation, depletion and amortization is due to fewer gold equivalent ounces sold, increased reserves which increased the base upon which depreciation, depletion and amortization is calculated and a reduction in the asset retirement obligation.

2008 vs. 2007

Tonnes of ore mined during 2008 were higher than 2007 due to mine sequencing. The grade at Round Mountain decreased as a result of the pit expansion. Lower grades and the decline in the performance of the aging pads resulted in lower gold equivalent ounces produced in 2008 compared with 2007.

Metal sales in 2008 were comparable with 2007 as higher metal prices were largely offset by the decrease in ounces sold, as a result of lower production. Cost of sales increased in 2008 compared with 2007 due to increases in the price of diesel, personnel, other consumables and higher revenue-based royalties. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense increased due to amortization of the pit expansion which commenced in 2008 and the amortization of the LL&E Royalty which was acquired during the first quarter of 2008.

Kettle River–Buckhorn (100% ownership and operator) – USA

	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**286**	36	–	**250**	**694%**	36	nm
Tonnes processed (000's)	**282**	77	–	**205**	**266%**	77	nm
Grade (grams/tonne)	**20.48**	12.29	–	**8.19**	**67%**	12.29	nm
Recovery	**91.8%**	88.4%	–	**3.4%**	**4%**	88.4%	nm
Gold equivalent ounces:			–				
Produced	**173,555**	27,036	–	**146,519**	**542%**	27,036	nm
Sold	**182,472**	16,296	–	**166,176**	**1,020%**	16,296	nm
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 182.0**	$ 13.7	$ –	**$ 168.3**	**1,228%**	$ 13.7	nm
Cost of sales [(a)]	**53.6**	5.6	–	**48.0**	**857%**	5.6	nm
Accretion and reclamation expense	**2.9**	2.1	(0.1)	**0.8**	**38%**	2.2	nm
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**64.6**	5.9	0.1	**58.7**	**995%**	5.8	nm
	60.9	0.1	–	**60.8**	**nm**	0.1	nm
Exploration	**3.9**	3.4	1.6	**0.5**	**15%**	1.8	113%
Other	**(1.6)**	3.3	6.4	**(4.9)**	**(148%)**	(3.1)	(48%)
Segment Earnings (loss)	**$ 58.6**	$ (6.6)	$ (8.0)	**$ 65.2**	**988%**	$ 1.4	18%

(a) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

The Kettle River–Buckhorn properties are located in Ferry County in the State of Washington and cover approximately 3,075 hectares through patented and unpatented mining claims and fee lands. Kinross acquired Kettle River through the acquisition of Echo Bay on January 31, 2003.

2009 vs. 2008

Kettle River–Buckhorn completed its first full year of production in 2009 as the mine commenced operations during the fourth quarter of 2008, upon reaching certain minimum levels of production. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher than production as production at the end of 2008 was sold at the beginning of 2009. Results for 2009 reflect a full year of production.

Kupol (75% ownership and operator) – Russian Federation

	Year ended December 31,			2009 vs 2008		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics – 100% [a]							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**1,090**	463	–	**627**	**135%**	463	nm
Tonnes processed (000's)	**1,144**	618	–	**526**	**85%**	618	nm
Grade (grams/tonne)							
Gold	**22.79**	28.51	–	**(5.72)**	**(20%)**	28.51	nm
Silver	**266.90**	330.38	–	**(63.48)**	**(19%)**	330.38	nm
Recovery							
Gold	**94.7%**	94.5%	–	**0.2%**	**0%**	94.5%	nm
Silver	**82.9%**	82.0%	–	**0.9%**	**1%**	82.0%	nm
Gold equivalent ounces: [a],[b]							
Produced	**925,507**	626,543	–	**298,964**	**48%**	626,543	nm
Sold	**943,548**	531,590	–	**411,958**	**77%**	531,590	nm
Silver ounces produced (000) [a]	**8,205.0**	5,566.8	–	**2,638.2**	**47%**	5,566.8	nm
Silver ounces sold (000) [a]	**8,160.8**	4,695.0	–	**3,465.8**	**74%**	4,695.0	nm
Financial Data (in millions) – 100%							
Metal sales [a]	**$ 900.2**	$ 433.2	$ –	**$ 467.0**	**108%**	$ 433.2	nm
Cost of sales [c]	**245.5**	116.8	–	**128.7**	**110%**	116.8	nm
Accretion and reclamation expense	**1.4**	0.9	0.5	**0.5**	**56%**	0.4	80%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**205.1**	121.6	–	**83.5**	**69%**	121.6	nm
	448.2	193.9	(0.5)	**254.3**	**131%**	194.4	nm
Exploration	**4.8**	5.4	2.8	**(0.6)**	**(11%)**	2.6	93%
Impairment charge – Goodwill	**–**	668.4	–	**(668.4)**	**(100%)**	668.4	nm
Other	**0.9**	–	–	**0.9**	**nm**	–	nm
Segment earnings (loss)	**$ 442.5**	$ (479.9)	$ (3.3)	**$ 922.4**	**192%**	$ (476.6)	nm

(a) Tonnes of ore mined/processed and production, sales, and cost of sales figures represents 100%.

(b) Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on a ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each year. The ratios were: 2009 – 66.97, 2008 – 58.17:1, 2007 – 51.51:1.

(c) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

(d) "nm" means not meaningful.

The Company acquired a 75% interest in the Kupol project in Far Eastern Russia on February 28, 2007 through the acquisition of Bema. The remaining 25% interest is held by the Chukotka government.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore mined and processed were higher in 2009 compared with 2008 as Kupol had just begun operations during the second quarter of 2008. Gold and silver grades were lower in 2009 compared with 2008 as higher grade ore that had been stockpiled during the development phase was processed during 2008. Ground control issues were encountered earlier in the year and have been addressed with a modified mine plan and refined mining techniques. By the end of the year, underground conditions had improved significantly as a result of mine plan modifications, which included limiting the length of selected stopes, modified blasting techniques, and limiting air circulation to inactive headings.

Metal sales, cost of sales and depreciation, depletion and amortization were higher due to higher ounces sold, which reflects a full year of activity. In the prior year, ounces were not sold until the second half of the year.

2008 vs. 2007

Upon reaching certain minimum levels of production in the second quarter of 2008, the Kupol mine was considered to be in operation. In 2008, Kupol produced 626,543 gold equivalent ounces, on a 100% basis, which was consistent with expectations. Gold equivalent ounces sold were lower than the amount produced due to the timing of shipments, as ounces produced were not sold due to the time involved in transporting the doré from Kupol to the refinery.

In 2008, as a result of the annual impairment test for goodwill, it was determined that the carrying value of goodwill exceeded its fair value and an impairment charge of $668.4 million was recorded.

Paracatu (100% ownership and operator) – Brazil

	Year ended December 31,			2009 vs 2008		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**41,256**	20,575	19,883	**20,681**	**101%**	692	3%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**39,744**	20,307	19,285	**19,437**	**96%**	1,022	5%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.41**	0.39	0.37	**0.02**	**5%**	0.02	5%
Recovery	**67.6%**	74.2%	76.1%	**(6.6%)**	**(9%)**	(1.9%)	(2%)
Gold equivalent ounces:							
Produced	**354,396**	188,156	174,987	**166,240**	**88%**	13,169	8%
Sold	**347,664**	183,115	175,009	**164,549**	**90%**	8,106	5%
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 340.1**	$ 161.4	$ 121.7	**$ 178.7**	**111%**	$ 39.7	33%
Cost of sales [(a)]	**240.9**	82.4	65.2	**158.5**	**192%**	17.2	26%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**1.0**	1.2	0.7	**(0.2)**	**(17%)**	0.5	71%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**42.5**	16.3	13.2	**26.2**	**161%**	3.1	23%
	55.7	61.5	42.6	**(5.8)**	**(9%)**	18.9	44%
Exploration	**–**	–	0.7	**–**	**nm**	(0.7)	(100%)
Other	**14.0**	(8.7)	3.6	**22.7**	**261%**	(12.3)	(342%)
Segment earnings	**$ 41.7**	$ 70.2	$ 38.3	**$ (28.5)**	**(41%)**	$ 31.9	83%

(a) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

The Company acquired a 49% ownership interest in the Paracatu open pit mine, located in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the acquisition of TVX Gold Inc. ("TVX") on January 31, 2003. On December 31, 2004, the Company completed the purchase of the remaining 51% of Paracatu from Rio Tinto Plc.

2009 vs. 2008

Results for 2009 reflect the additional capacity from the expansion as tonnes of ore mined and tonnes of ore processed were 101% and 96% higher than 2008, respectively. The grade was 5% higher than in the prior year as a higher grade area of the pit was mined, consistent with the mine plan. Recoveries were lower for 2009 compared with 2008 primarily due to lack of plant stability, difficulty achieving optimum grind size, and hydromet plant startup issues. Performance at the expansion plant was considerably improved in the latter part of the year. Upgrades to the plant have eliminated minor unplanned stoppages, contributing to plant stability and recovery. In addition, circuit modifications have been made to optimize grinding capacity. The Company has now approved plans to install a third ball mill at the Paracatu expansion to increase the grinding capacity needed to process harder ore from the Paracatu orebody. Delivery of the new 15 MW ball mill is expected in mid-2010, and installation and commissioning are expected to be complete in the first half of 2011.

Higher tonnes processed and a higher grade contributed to a 88% increase in production compared with 2008. This was partially offset by a decrease in recoveries. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher due to higher production.

Metal sales increased to $340.1 million compared with $161.4 million in 2008, of which $161.1 million was due to an increase in sales volumes. Cost of sales increased by $158.5 million compared with 2008, due to the greater volume of ounces sold and additional costs due to the challenges experienced earlier in the year in achieving targeted recovery levels while maintaining targeted throughput levels. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to increased spending on labour and consumables which reflect higher production volumes and were $162.9 million higher than in 2008. However, costs were reduced to some extent by a weaker Brazilian real in 2009 versus 2008. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense was higher due to higher ounces sold and the depreciation on the increased capital spending for the mine expansion. Of the $26.2 million increase in depreciation, $14.4 million was due to the higher gold equivalent ounces sold.

2008 vs. 2007

Tonnes of ore processed were slightly higher in 2008 than in 2007 due to the start-up of the expansion project in December. Gold equivalent ounces produced during 2008 were higher than 2007, a result of the combination of slightly higher throughput and grades. The increase in equivalent gold ounces sold during this period was primarily due to higher production, a result of improved recoveries in the old plant.

Upon reaching certain minimum levels of production in December 2008, the mine expansion was considered to be in operation with production of approximately 8,000 ounces.

Metal sales for 2008 were higher than in 2007 due to higher gold prices, as well as the 5% increase in gold equivalent ounces sold in 2008. Cost of sales increased due to the increased cost of consumables, the higher level of ounces sold in 2008, higher costs for diesel fuel and electricity as well as royalties and foreign exchange rates as the Brazilian real was stronger in 2008 compared with 2007. In other expenses, a reversal of an accrual for an uncertain tax position was recorded in the net amount of $11.5 million upon receipt of a successful appeal for the reassessment of payments made which related to value-added taxes for the years 1999-2002.

Crixás (50% ownership; AngloGold Ashanti 50% and operator) – Brazil

	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics [a]							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**1,036**	807	818	**229**	**28%**	(11)	(1%)
Tonnes processed (000's)	**1,036**	807	818	**229**	**28%**	(11)	(1%)
Grade (grams/tonne)	**4.85**	7.11	7.32	**(2.26)**	**(32%)**	(0.21)	(3%)
Recovery	**91.6%**	95.0%	94.8%	**(3.4%)**	**(4%)**	0.2%	0%
Gold equivalent ounces:							
Produced	**74,654**	87,669	91,305	**(13,015)**	**(15%)**	(3,636)	(4%)
Sold	**75,173**	86,663	95,822	**(11,490)**	**(13%)**	(9,159)	(10%)
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 73.6**	$ 75.3	$ 66.2	**$ (1.7)**	**(2%)**	$ 9.1	14%
Cost of sales [b]	**31.0**	26.2	24.9	**4.8**	**18%**	1.3	5%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.1**	0.4	0.1	**(0.3)**	**(75%)**	0.3	300%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**9.7**	10.7	9.9	**(1.0)**	**(9%)**	0.8	8%
	32.8	38.0	31.3	**(5.2)**	**(14%)**	6.7	21%
Exploration	**0.7**	2.1	1.1	**(1.4)**	**(67%)**	1.0	91%
Other	**6.2**	0.9	0.7	**5.3**	**589%**	0.2	29%
Segment earnings	**$ 25.9**	$ 35.0	$ 29.5	**$ (9.1)**	**(26%)**	$ 5.5	19%

(a) Tonnes of ore mined/processed represent 100%.

(b) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

The Company acquired its ownership interest in the Crixás underground mine, located in the State of Goias, Brazil, with the acquisition of TVX on January 31, 2003.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore mined and processed were 28% higher than 2008 primarily due to the mill expansion. The grade was lower in the current year as lower grade areas were mined, consistent with the mine plan. Recovery was lower because of low residence time in the leaching circuit, due to insufficient capacity of the existing leaching tanks. New leaching tanks were installed at the end of September 2009. Gold equivalent ounces produced were lower, primarily due to lower grades which more than offset the higher tonnes processed.

Metal sales decreased by 2% during 2009 as the impact of higher gold prices of $9.6 million was largely offset by the impact of fewer gold equivalent ounces sold of $11.2 million. Cost of sales was higher as costs were increased by higher spending on labour of $2.6 million and consumables of $2.3 million, compared with 2008.

2008 vs. 2007

Gold equivalent ounces sold in 2008 were lower than 2007 due to lower mill throughput and grades.

Metal sales increased by 14% during 2008 primarily due to higher gold prices, partially offset by a slight decline in gold equivalent ounces produced and sold compared with 2007 due to lower grades in 2008. Cost of sales were slightly higher in 2008 compared with 2007 as general increases associated with higher energy costs and foreign exchange were partially offset by the lower costs associated with lower sales volumes in 2008.

La Coipa (100% ownership and operator) – Chile [d]

	Year ended December 31,			2009 vs 2008		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics [a]							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**3,164**	2,350	3,774	**814**	**35%**	(1,424)	(38%)
Tonnes processed (000's)	**4,907**	4,918	3,546	**(11)**	**(0%)**	1,372	39%
Grade (grams/tonne)							
Gold	**1.13**	1.02	1.11	**0.11**	**11%**	(0.09)	(8%)
Silver	**52.53**	58.33	180.09	**(5.80)**	**(10%)**	(121.76)	(68%)
Recovery							
Gold	**85.4%**	80.6%	76.1%	**4.8%**	**6%**	4.5%	6%
Silver	**62.7%**	61.2%	70.2%	**1.5%**	**2%**	(9.0%)	(13%)
Gold equivalent ounces: [b]							
Produced	**231,169**	226,293	197,554	**4,876**	**2%**	28,739	15%
Sold	**222,664**	234,759	193,731	**(12,095)**	**(5%)**	41,028	21%
Silver ounces produced (000)	**5,263**	5,686	7,548	**(423)**	**(7%)**	(1,862)	(25%)
Silver ounces sold (000)	**5,219**	6,261	7,632	**(1,041)**	**(17%)**	(1,371)	(18%)
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 216.4**	$ 206.6	$ 134.7	**$ 9.8**	**5%**	$ 71.9	53%
Cost of sales [c]	**97.6**	114.7	52.1	**(17.1)**	**(15%)**	62.6	120%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**8.5**	7.9	1.1	**0.6**	**8%**	6.8	618%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**57.5**	38.8	19.6	**18.7**	**48%**	19.2	98%
	52.8	45.2	61.9	**7.6**	**17%**	(16.7)	(27%)
Exploration	**6.3**	3.7	2.7	**2.6**	**70%**	1.0	37%
Other	**4.2**	2.8	0.5	**1.4**	**50%**	2.3	460%
Segment earnings	**$ 42.3**	$ 38.7	$ 58.7	**$ 3.6**	**9%**	$ (20.0)	(34%)

(a) Tonnes of ore mined/processed represents 100% of mine production.

(b) Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on a ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each year. The ratios were: 2009 – 66.97:1, 2008 – 58.17:1, 2007 – 51.51:1.

(c) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

(d) As a result of the Goldcorp asset swap transaction, the results of operations (excluding tonnes ore mined and processed) reflect the Company's 50% ownership up to December 21, 2007 and 100% thereafter.

The Company acquired its original 50% ownership interest in the La Coipa open pit mine in the acquisition of TVX on January 31, 2003. On December 21, 2007 the Company completed an asset Purchase and Sale Agreement with Goldcorp whereby the interest in the PJV and Musselwhite were sold and the remaining 50% interest in La Coipa was acquired. Therefore, results of operations of La Coipa reflect Kinross' original 50% interest for the full year in 2007 and the acquired 50% from December 22, 2007. Included in the results of La Coipa is its 65% interest in the Puren deposit.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore mined in 2009 were higher than the prior year as mining in 2008 was impacted by a pit wall failure in the Coipa Norte pit during January 2008. Replacement ore to feed the mill in 2008 was sourced from stockpile ore which contained lower gold grades. Silver grades were lower as the mine plan called for mining an area of the pit with lower grades. Gold equivalent ounces sold were lower than produced due to timing of shipments. It is expected that these shipments will be sold during the first quarter of 2010.

Metal sales were slightly higher as the impact of lower gold equivalent ounces was more than offset by the impact of higher metal prices of $5.6 million. Cost of sales in 2009 was 15% lower than the same period in 2008 partially due to lower gold equivalent ounces sold. Additionally, the decline in cost of sales reflects the impact of a weaker Chilean peso

in 2009 compared with 2008. Cost of sales was lower in part due to $5.6 million less was spent on consumables during the year. Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased compared with 2008 largely because of the decrease in reserves, which reduced the base upon which depreciation, depletion and amortization is calculated.

2008 vs. 2007

Tonnes of ore mined in 2008 were lower compared with 2007, because of a pit wall failure in Coipa Norte pit during January 2008, resulting in stockpiled ore being processed through the mill instead. Access to Coipa Norte pit was re-established during the middle of the year and mining of ore and waste recommenced. The grades were lower as the ore processed in 2008 was sourced from the Coipa Norte pit as well as lower grade stockpiles compared with the higher grade ore from the Puren pit, which was processed in 2007.

Metal sales increased by 53% during 2008 primarily due to the additional 50% interest acquired through the Goldcorp asset swap transaction in December 2007, as well as the positive impacts of a higher gold price during the period as well as higher volumes of gold equivalent ounces sold, partially offset by a lower volume of silver ounces sold during the period. Cost of sales increased primarily due to higher maintenance costs, and higher energy costs for diesel fuel and electricity and Kinross' additional interest in La Coipa in 2008 compared with 2007. There was an increase in accretion and reclamation expense as well as an increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization expense reflecting Kinross' additional interest in La Coipa in 2008 compared with 2007.

Maricunga (100% ownership and operator; 2007: 50% ownership and operator) – Chile [(a)]

	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
	2009	2008	2007	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics [(b),(c)]							
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**15,099**	14,971	14,333	**128**	**1%**	638	4%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**15,613**	15,027	13,691	**586**	**4%**	1,336	10%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.84**	0.76	0.73	**0.08**	**11%**	0.03	4%
Gold equivalent ounces:							
Produced	**233,585**	223,341	205,750	**10,244**	**5%**	17,591	9%
Sold	**237,040**	221,882	204,922	**15,158**	**7%**	16,960	8%
Financial Data (in millions)							
Metal sales	**$ 228.8**	$ 184.8	$ 144.6	**$ 44.0**	**24%**	$ 40.2	28%
Cost of sales [(d)]	**123.4**	125.5	91.7	**(2.1)**	**(2%)**	33.8	37%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.5**	0.4	0.3	**0.1**	**25%**	0.1	33%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**19.3**	17.8	11.9	**1.5**	**8%**	5.9	50%
	85.6	41.1	40.7	**44.5**	**108%**	0.4	1%
Exploration	**0.2**	1.4	1.2	**(1.2)**	**(86%)**	0.2	17%
Impairment charge – Goodwill	**–**	220.2	–	**(220.2)**	**nm**	220.2	nm
Other	**2.2**	–	–	**2.2**	**nm**	–	nm
Segment earnings (loss)	**$ 83.2**	$ (180.5)	$ 39.5	**$ 263.7**	**146%**	$ (220.0)	nm

(a) *As a result of the purchase of Bema, the results of operations (excluding tonnes ore mined and processed) reflect the Company's 50% ownership up to February 27, 2007 and 100% ownership thereafter.*

(b) *Due to the nature of heap leach operations, recovery rates cannot be accurately measured.*

(c) *Tonnes of ore mined/processed represents 100% of mine production.*

(d) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

Kinross acquired its original 50% interest in the Maricunga open pit mine (formerly known as the Refugio mine), located 120 kilometres northeast of Copiapó, Chile in 1998. On February 27, 2007, Kinross acquired the remaining 50% interest in Maricunga from Bema. Therefore, results are reported on a 100% basis from February 28, 2007.

2009 vs. 2008

Tonnes of ore processed were higher by 4% in 2009 compared with 2008, due to improved plant availability and reflects the impact of the optimization initiatives implemented early in the year. The gold grade increased to 0.84 grams per tonne compared with 0.76 grams per tonne in 2008 due to mine sequencing. Gold equivalent ounces produced and sold were higher than 2008 due to higher tonnes processed and a higher gold grade.

Metal sales for the year were higher than 2008, due to higher realized gold prices, which increased metal sales by $24.5 million and higher gold equivalent ounces sold which increased Metal sales by $19.5 million. Cost of sales for 2009 were largely consistent with the same period in the prior year as the impact of higher gold equivalent ounces sold were largely offset by the impact of the strengthening of the Chilean peso relative to the US dollar and lower contractor costs incurred during 2009 compared with 2008.

Pit development at the new Pancho continued throughout 2009. It is anticipated that the total feed to the Maricunga mill sourced from Pancho will gradually increase to 100% by 2012.

2008 vs. 2007

Tonnes of ore processed during 2008 were higher than in 2007 due to an increase in plant availability and fewer lost days of production due to weather. Gold equivalent ounces produced were higher in 2008 primarily due to higher tonnes processed and a slightly higher gold grade.

Metal sales in 2008 increased compared with 2007 due to the combination of higher gold prices, an 8% increase in gold equivalent ounces sold and Kinross' additional interest in Maricunga for the full year compared with ten months in 2007. Cost of sales increased due to higher costs of energy, consumables, labour and higher revenue-based royalties. Additionally, cost of sales were higher due to Kinross' additional interest in Maricunga for the full year compared with ten months in 2007.

In 2008, as a result of the annual impairment test for goodwill, it was determined that the carrying value of goodwill exceeded its fair value and an impairment charge of $220.2 million was recorded.

Mining operations sold

Julietta (0%) – Russian Federation

The Company acquired 90% ownership of Julietta as part of the Bema acquisition on February 27, 2007. Subsequently, on August 16, 2008, the Company disposed of this operation. Results for 2008 includes the results of operations to August 16, 2008.

Gold equivalent ounces produced in 2008 were 39,585 ounces as compared with 63,004 ounces in 2007. Gold equivalent ounces sold in 2008 were 41,099 compared with 71,428 in 2007. The declines are primarily due to the sale of Julietta during the third quarter of 2008.

During 2008, metal sales were $38.0 million, compared with $47.2 million in 2007. Cost of sales decreased to $32.3 million in 2008 as compared with $38.1 million in 2007. The figures for 2007 reflect only ten months of activity as Julietta was acquired in February 2007 as part of the Bema acquisition.

Musselwhite (0% ownership; Goldcorp 100% and operator) – Canada

On December 21, 2007, the Company disposed of its interest in Musselwhite as part of an asset Purchase and Sale Agreement with Goldcorp. The 2007 results for Musselwhite are from January 1, 2007 through to December 21, 2007.

The Company had originally acquired its 31.9% interest in the Musselwhite underground mine, located in northwestern Ontario, Canada, with the acquisition of TVX on January 31, 2003. In the second quarter of 2006, Goldcorp acquired the 68.1% interest in the mine from Barrick, which had previously acquired its interest as part of its purchase of Placer Dome.

In 2007, Musselwhite produced 71,229 gold equivalent ounces. Gold equivalent ounces sold in 2007 were 67,824.

In 2007, metal sales were $47.1 million with cost of sales of $32.6 million and depreciation, depletion and amortization of $9.9 million.

Porcupine (0% ownership; Goldcorp 100% and operator) – Canada

On December 21, 2007, the Company disposed of its interest in the PJV as part of an asset Purchase and Sale Agreement with Goldcorp. The 2007 results for PJV are from January 1, 2007 through to December 21, 2007.

The Company had formed the PJV on July 1, 2002, with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Placer Dome. The formation of the joint venture combined the two companies' gold mining operations in the Porcupine district of Timmins, Ontario. In the second quarter of 2006, Goldcorp acquired its initial 51% interest in the joint venture from Barrick, which had previously acquired its interest as part of its purchase of Placer Dome.

In 2007, PJV produced 144,062 gold equivalent. Metal sales were $93.3 million with cost of sales of $66.9 million and depreciation, depletion and amortization of $10.3 million.

Exploration and business development

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change
Exploration and business development	**$ 72.5**	$ 59.0	$ 47.3	**$ 13.5**	**23%**	$ 11.7	25%

Exploration and business development expenses for full-year 2009 were $72.5 million, compared with $59.0 million for the year 2008. Of the total exploration and business development expense, expenditures on exploration totaled $56.1 million for the year. Capitalized exploration expenses totaled $10.6. Kinross was active on more than 40 mine site, near-mine and greenfields projects in 2009 with a total of 166,496 metres drilled (126,772 metres expensed and 39,742 metres capitalized).

In 2008, exploration and business development expenses for the year were $59.0 million, compared with $47.3 million for 2007. Of the total exploration and business development expense, expenditures on exploration totaled $45.1 million for the year. Capitalized exploration expenses for 2008 totaled $10.3 million. Kinross was active on more than two dozen mine site and greenfields projects in 2008 with a total of 172,580 metres drilled (112,385 metres expensed and 60,195 metres capitalized).

In 2007, exploration and business development expenses increased 20% from 2006 to $47.3 million. Of this, $15.0 million was spent on Kinross-owned and operated properties and an additional $9.8 million at non-operated joint venture properties. This contributed to increases in reserves and resources at Maricunga, Fort Knox, Paracatu and La Coipa. The balance of the costs incurred in 2007 were for exploration projects, corporate costs and technical services costs.

General and administrative

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change
General and administrative	**$ 117.7**	$ 100.8	$ 69.6	**$ 16.9**	**17%**	$ 31.2	45%

General and administrative costs include expenses related to the overall management of the business which are not part of direct mine operating costs. These are costs that are incurred at corporate offices located in Canada, the United States, Brazil, the Russian Federation and Chile.

Costs for 2009 were 17% higher than in 2008. The increase was primarily a result of higher personnel costs, including additional hires and information technology costs, which were incurred as a result of the growth in the Company. At the

Company's corporate office in Toronto, employee related compensation costs including stock based compensation increased by 16% in 2009, while information technology costs increased by 15%.

Costs of $100.8 million in 2008 represented an increase of 45% compared with 2007. The increases are primarily a result of higher personnel costs, including additional hires, travel and information technology costs, which were incurred as a result of the growth in the Company.

Impairment of Goodwill

The Company evaluates its carrying value of goodwill at least once each year. The test for impairment of goodwill is discussed further in the "The Carrying Value of Goodwill" in the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section below.

There no impairment charges recorded in 2009.

In 2008, as part of the annual review of the carrying amount of goodwill for each reporting segment that has goodwill it was determined that the carrying value of goodwill at Kupol, Maricunga and Quebrada Seca, an exploration property, exceeded its fair value. As a result, the Company wrote down the value of goodwill for each reporting segment to its fair value resulting in a non-cash charge of $994.1 million. The assets were acquired through the acquisition of Bema in 2007. A summary of impairment charges to goodwill is as follows:

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change
Goodwill Impairment Charges							
Kupol	**$ –**	$ 668.4	$ –	**$ (668.4)**	**(100%)**	$ 668.4	nm
Maricunga	**–**	220.2	–	**(220.2)**	**(100%)**	220.2	nm
Quebrada Seca	**–**	105.5	–	**(105.5)**	**(100%)**	105.5	nm
Total	**$ –**	$ 994.1	$ –	**$ (994.1)**	**(100%)**	$ 994.1	nm

Other income (expense) – net

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change
Gain on sale of assets and investments – net	**$ 16.2**	$ 30.2	$ 184.6	**$ (14.0)**	**(46%)**	$ (154.4)	(84%)
Impairment of Investments	**–**	(83.9)	(1.3)	**83.9**	**100%**	(82.6)	(6,354%)
Litigation reserve adjustment	**18.5**	(19.1)	–	**37.6**	**197%**	(19.1)	nm
Interest income and other	**9.2**	21.7	15.2	**(12.5)**	**(58%)**	6.5	43%
Interest expense	**(19.1)**	(74.6)	(6.8)	**55.5**	**74%**	(67.8)	(997%)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	**(91.0)**	41.4	(36.4)	**(132.4)**	**(320%)**	77.8	214%
Non-hedge derivative gains	**2.9**	41.6	34.3	**(38.7)**	**(93%)**	7.3	21%
Working interest in Diavik Diamond mine	**(11.0)**	–	–	**(11.0)**	**nm**	–	nm
	$ (74.3)	$ (42.7)	$ 189.6	**$ (31.6)**	**(74%)**	$ (232.3)	(123%)

For 2009, other expense increased by $31.6 million from $42.7 million to $74.3 million. The increase can be partially explained by a foreign exchange loss in 2009 compared with a gain in 2008, lower interest income, lower non-hedge derivative gains and lower gains on the sale of assets and investments. The decreases were offset to some extent by a litigation settlement gain in 2009 compared with a loss in 2008, and lower interest expense.

Gain on the sale of assets and investments – net

Kinross continues to dispose of non-core assets that are identified in the strategic assessment of the Company's portfolio. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company closed an agreement with Jaguar Mining Inc. ("Jaguar") to sell the Gurupi property to Jaguar in exchange for 3.4 million common shares of Jaguar. Additionally, during the fourth

quarter, the Company disposed of all or a portion of its equity interests in several junior mining companies for proceeds of $6.7 million. As a result, of the disposition of non-core assets and investments, the Company recognized a non-cash gain on these transactions of $16.2 million, before tax for the year.

In 2008, total gains on disposal of assets and investments were $30.2 million. Kinross recognized gains on the disposition of Julietta ($3.0 million), the disposition of its 40% interest in Hammond Reef ($12.2 million) and the disposition of the Kubaka mine ($11.5 million).

In 2007, total gains on disposal of assets and investments were $184.6 million. The majority of the gain was $138.3 million, which was the result of the sale of PJV and Musselwhite pursuant to the Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement with Goldcorp. The remainder was the result of the sales of the Bell Creek Mine ($7.6 million) by the PJV, the sale of the investment in Anatolia Minerals Development Ltd. ($30.7 million), Haile Mine Assets ($1.4 million), and the Lupin mine ($6.5 million).

Impairment of investments

There were no impairments recorded on Kinross' investment portfolio during 2009.

In 2008, the Company assessed its portfolio of available for sale and equity accounted investments. Based on the decline in the market values of certain investments, severe market conditions and the difficulties facing junior mining companies in raising financing, the Company determined that the decline in values of certain investments were other-than-temporary and recorded an impairment charge of $83.9 million during the year.

The investment impairment charges recognized in 2008 primarily related to the Company's investment in several junior mining companies, acquired as part of the Bema acquisition, the majority of which are related to the Company's investment in Pamodzi Gold, Consolidated Puma Minerals and Victoria Gold Corporation.

In 2007, the Company determined that the decline in the market value of its investment in Rolling Rock Resources, which was acquired as part of the Bema acquisition, was other-than-temporary and the investment was written down by $1.3 million.

Litigation settlements

In 2009, the Company settled litigation in respect of certain actions brought against Aurelian Resources Inc., which was acquired in 2008. As a result, an adjustment to the litigation reserve was made in the amount of $18.5 million.

In 2008, the Company agreed to settle the Kinam preferred share litigation in the amount of $29.2 million As the Company previously held the preferred shares balance at $10.1 million, this resulted in a loss of $19.1 million for 2008.

See "Other legal matters" section for additional details.

Interest income and other

Interest income and other decreased by $12.5 million in 2009 compared with 2008. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates and a change in the nature of the Company's investments in 2009. The Company has focused on investing in treasury bills which earn a lower interest rate than the investments in 2008.

Interest income and other increased by $6.5 million to $21.7 million for 2008 compared with 2007 primarily due to higher average cash balances, partially offset by lower average interest rates.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by $55.5 million during 2009 compared with 2008. Positively impacting interest expense was the reversal of accrued interest of $45.5 million, as a result of the Brazil Federal Tax Amnesty. Additionally, with the start-up of Kupol, Kettle River–Buckhorn and the Paracatu expansion in 2008, Kinross ceased capitalizing interest expense to these projects. Capitalized interest for the year was $8.6 million compared with $30.6 million in 2008.

Interest expense increased by $67.8 million to $74.6 million in 2008 from $6.8 million in 2007. The increase was due to the additional debt taken on by the issuance of the Senior Convertible Notes issued in January 2008, which resulted in

additional interest expense of $21.9 million. Also impacting interest expense was the interest on a tax charge of $63.9 million as a result of an assessment received from the Brazilian tax authorities related to disallowing deductions taken by a subsidiary of Kinross prior to Kinross acquiring 100% of the subsidiary. The portion of the tax assessment relating to interest amounted to $37.3 million. The company capitalized interest totaling $30.6 million relating to capital expenditures at Fort Knox, Kettle River–Buckhorn, Round Mountain and Paracatu compared with capitalized interest of $31.4 million in 2007.

Foreign exchange gains/(losses)

For 2009, foreign exchange losses were $91.0 million. The foreign exchange losses primarily relate to the translation and revaluation of net monetary liabilities, primarily future income taxes, denominated in foreign currencies to the US dollar. As at December 31, 2009, the US dollar foreign exchange rate was weaker compared with the Russian rouble and the Brazilian real than the foreign exchange rates at December 31, 2008.

For 2008, the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of $41.4 million compared with a loss of $36.4 million for 2007, a change of $77.8 million. The foreign exchange gains were primarily due to the translation of net foreign currency denominated liabilities, mainly future tax liabilities, resulting from a strengthening of the US dollar over the second half of the year. Foreign exchange on the translation of local currency denominated future income tax liabilities was a gain of $58.0 million compared with loss of $39.9 million in the prior year.

Non-hedge derivative gains

For 2009, non-hedge derivative gains decreased by $38.7 million compared with 2008. The decline in the gains primarily related to a change in the fair value of the derivatives acquired through the acquisition of Bema in 2007. In 2008, the change in forward metal prices on the Company's derivatives had a greater impact than the change in forward metal prices in 2009.

For 2008, net non-hedge derivative gains of $41.6 million were recorded compared with a gain of $34.3 million during 2007. The increase of $7.3 million was primarily related to the derivative contracts which were acquired in the Bema acquisition in 2007. As part of that acquisition, Kinross acquired derivative contracts which hedged the Company against adverse price changes in gold, silver, and changes in US interest rates.

From February 2007 until May 2007 the gold and silver derivative contracts were being marked-to-market and any changes in their value recorded directly in earnings in the period. As the price of gold and silver declined during this period, the Company recorded gains on these contracts. In May 2007, the contracts were designated for hedge accounting. From that point forward, most of the mark-to-market changes in value were recorded in Other comprehensive income ("OCI").

In December 2007, the Company re-designated the hedge relationship for these derivative contracts using a new methodology for assessing their effectiveness. Under the new methodology, the changes in the value of the contracts due to changes in the spot price of gold or silver are recorded in OCI. Any changes in the spot forward differential in the contracts are excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for hedge accounting purposes and are recorded in income. During 2008, US interest rates decreased substantially, reducing the spot forward differential on gold and silver contracts. This change resulted in a substantial gain in value on the derivative gold and silver contracts. This unrealized gain was recorded in income along with realized gains and losses during the period.

Working Interest in Diavik Diamond mine

For 2009, the Company recognized a loss of $11.0 million on its Working Interest in the Diavik Diamond mine which was acquired in 2009. The $11.0 million is comprised of the Company's share of pro-rata earnings from the mine and includes amortization of the initial investment, net of any distributions from the Working Interest.

Income and mining taxes

Kinross is subject to tax in various jurisdictions including Canada, the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation. The Company recorded a tax provision of $150.8 million on earnings before taxes of $571.6 million, compared with a tax provision of $101.1 million on a loss before taxes of $654.3 million in 2008 and a provision of $73.8 million on earnings before taxes of $416.5 million in 2007. Kinross' combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate was 33.0% for 2009 33.5% in 2008 and 34.1% in 2007. There are a number of factors that can significantly impact the Company's effective tax rate including the geographic distribution of income, varying rates in different jurisdictions, the non-recognition of tax assets, mining allowance, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. A reconciliation of the Company's statutory rate to the actual provision is provided in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Due to the number of factors that can potentially impact the effective tax rate and the sensitivity of the tax provision to these factors, as discussed above, it is expected that the Company's effective tax rate will fluctuate in future periods.

In late December 2008, Rio Paracatu Mineração ("RPM"), a wholly-owned Brazilian subsidiary of the Company, received a tax assessment from the Brazilian tax authorities in respect of its 2003 tax year in the amount of approximately $30 million. This assessment is the result of the denial of a deduction for interest paid on certain debentures issued by such Brazilian subsidiary. On January 15, 2009, the Company filed its administrative appeal of the assessment. The Company believes that the basis for this assessment is equally relevant to the 2004 tax year of the same Brazilian subsidiary. At that time the Company recorded a total charge of $63.9 million, primarily comprised of $20.7 million that related to tax expense and $37.3 million in interest with respect to the 2003 and 2004 tax years after considering the tax deductibility of the assessed interest. As a result of the Company's review, it has recorded a tax liability in that amount resulting in a corresponding reduction in its net income after taxes for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2008. On November 27, 2009 the Company settled this tax debt under the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty Program.

6. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes Kinross' cash flow activity:

(in millions)	Year ended December 31, **2009**	2008	2007	**2009 vs 2008** Change	% Change	2008 vs 2007 Change	% Change
Cash flow:							
Provided from operating activities	**$ 785.6**	$ 443.6	$ 341.2	**$ 342.0**	**77%**	$ 102.4	30%
Used in investing activities	**(751.5)**	(856.2)	(336.0)	**104.7**	**12%**	(520.2)	(155%)
Provided from financing acitvities	**63.3**	375.7	379.4	**(312.4)**	**(83%)**	(3.7)	(1%)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	**9.4**	(23.8)	12.6	**33.2**	**139%**	(36.4)	(289%)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**106.8**	(60.7)	397.2	**167.5**	**276%**	(457.9)	(115%)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**490.6**	551.3	154.1	**(60.7)**	**(11%)**	397.2	258%
Short-term investments	**35.0**	34.5	9.9	**0.5**	**1%**	24.6	248%
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 632.4**	$ 525.1	$ 561.2	**$ 107.3**	**20%**	$ (36.1)	(6%)

Cash and cash equivalent balances increased by $107.3 million to $632.4 million at December 31, 2009 compared with $525.1 million at December 31, 2008. The increase primarily relates to an increase in cash provided from operating activities. Also benefitting the Company's cash balance was a decrease in cash used in investing activities which were $104.7 million lower than in 2008. These changes were offset to some extent by lower cash provided from financing activities. Detailed discussions regarding these cash flow movements are noted below.

Operating Activities

2009 vs. 2008

During 2009, cash provided from operating activities was $342.0 million higher than in 2008. The increase in operating cash flows reflects the impact of higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Additionally, operating cash flows were positively impacted by a smaller change in inventory balances, as 2008 reflected the build up of inventory at Kupol. Operating cash flows in 2009 were also positively impacted by higher accounts payable and accrued liabilities at Kupol and the Corporate offices at December 31, 2009, while the tax settlement under the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty reduced operating cash flow by $71.0 million.

2008 vs. 2007

During 2008, cash provided from operating activities increased to $443.6 million compared with $341.2 million in 2007. The increase in operating cash flows in 2008 was primarily due to higher operating earnings, as a result of higher gold prices and more gold equivalent ounces sold. This was offset to some extent by a reduction in net working capital related to: 1) the increase of inventory at Kupol which commenced production during the second quarter of 2008; 2) an increase in supplies inventory at Kupol in advance of the winter; and 3) an increase in supplies inventory at Paracatu due to the expansion project.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was $751.5 million compared with $856.2 million for 2008. Cash used in investing activities for 2009 reflects the acquisition of the remaining interest Lobo-Marte of $41.4 million and the investment in Harry Winston and the indirect interest in the Diavik Diamond Mine for a gross amount of $173.5 million. Additionally, cash used in investing activities reflects the payments to settle the Aurelian warrant litigation. In 2008, as part of the acquisition of Aurelian Resources Inc., net cash of $21.2 million was received. This was offset to some extent by lower

capital expenditures. Capital expenditures were lower in 2009, largely due to lower capital expenditures at Kupol and Paracatu, as Kupol was ramping up and the Paracatu expansion was in development during 2008.

During 2008, net cash used in investing activities totalled $856.2 million compared to $336.0 million for 2007, an increase of $520.2 million. The change was primarily related to the increase in property plant and equipment, primarily the result of expenditures related to the Paracatu expansion and the investment in Lobo Marte. The increase was offset to some extent by proceeds received from the sale of long-term assets and investments and the net cash acquired on the acquisition of Aurelian.

During 2007, cash proceeds of $61.8 million were received from the disposal of long-term investments and other assets, compared to proceeds of $33.7 million in 2006. In 2007, cash proceeds of $232.9 million were received on the disposition of property, plant and equipment. At December 31, 2007, Kinross held long-term investments in resource companies with a carrying value of $127.7 million and at December 31, 2006, held long-term investments in resource companies with a book value of $25.8 million and a market value of $45.7 million.

The following table provides a breakdown of capital expenditures:

	Year ended December 31,			**2009 vs 2008**		2008 vs 2007	
(in millions)	**2009**	2008	2007	Change	% Change[e]	Change	% Change[e]
Operating segments							
Fort Knox	**$ 133.1**	$ 126.6	$ 30.0	**$ 6.5**	**5%**	$ 96.6	322%
Round Mountain	**33.0**	36.9	40.3	**(3.9)**	**(11%)**	(3.4)	(8%)
Kettle River–Buckhorn	**30.3**	42.5	43.0	**(12.2)**	**(29%)**	(0.5)	(1%)
Kupol	**39.3**	102.4	191.8	**(63.1)**	**(62%)**	(89.4)	(47%)
Paracatu	**124.1**	329.2	225.2	**(205.1)**	**(62%)**	104.0	46%
Crixás	**25.2**	19.7	11.7	**5.5**	**28%**	8.0	68%
La Coipa [a]	**18.8**	17.1	5.2	**1.7**	**10%**	11.9	229%
Maricunga [b]	**42.5**	22.4	6.4	**20.1**	**90%**	16.0	250%
Porcupine Joint Venture	**–**	–	23.6	**–**	**nm**	(23.6)	(100%)
Musselwhite	**–**	–	12.1	**–**	**nm**	(12.1)	(100%)
Julietta [c]	**–**	2.4	3.0	**(2.4)**	**nm**	(0.6)	(20%)
Non-operating segments							
Fruta del Norte	**3.1**	–	–	**3.1**	**nm**	–	nm
Cerro Casale	**22.2**	10.9	2.4	**11.3**	**104%**	8.5	354%
Corporate and Other [d]	**9.6**	4.6	6.4	**5.0**	**109%**	(1.8)	(28%)
Total	**$ 481.2**	$ 714.7	$ 601.1	**$ (233.5)**	**(33%)**	$ 113.6	19%

(a) As a result of the Goldcorp asset swap transaction, the results of operations reflect the Company's 50% ownership up to December 21, 2007 and 100% thereafter.

(b) Includes results of operations from the 50% of the Maricunga mine acquired from Bema on February 27, 2007.

(c) Includes results of operations from the Julietta mine acquired from Bema on February 27, 2007 and was sold on August 16, 2008.

(d) "Corporate and Other" includes operating costs which are not directly related to individual mining properties such as general and administrative expenditures, gains on disposal of assets and investments and other operating costs.

(e) "nm" means not meaningful.

Capital expenditures in 2009 included costs related to the expansion at Paracatu and the pit expansion at Fort Knox.

Capital expenditures in 2008 included costs related to the expansion at Paracatu, and the development of Kupol and Kettle River–Buckhorn, which began operations during 2008.

Financing Activities

Cash provided from financing activities for 2009 was $63.3 million, lower by $312.4 million compared with the same period in 2008. The variance was largely due to a net repayment of debt of $248.2 million in 2009 compared with a net increase of $449.6 million in 2008. Additionally the Company raised $421.5 million through the issuance of shares in

2009 compared with $31.7 million in 2008. During 2009, the Company paid out $88.2 million in dividends to common shareholders and non-controlling shareholders.

During 2008, cash flow provided by financing activities of $375.7 million primarily consisted of a net increase in debt of $449.6 million, and cash from the exercise of options and warrants of $31.7 million, partially offset by dividends paid of $51.5 million and net cash paid in respect of the settlement of derivative instruments in the amount of $23.2 million. The net increase in debt primarily related to the Senior Convertible Notes issued in January 2008 in the amount of $449.9 million.

During 2007 cash provided from financing activities was $379.4 million. The sources of cash during 2007 included proceeds of $216.2 million received on the issuance of common shares from the exercise of warrants and options in 2007, of which approximately $90.0 million related to former Bema employees, proceeds from the issuance of debt of $287.7 million in 2007, primarily related to the Paracatu expansion and Kupol projects offset by debt repayments of $88.4 million, which included the repayment of the amount drawn on the LIBOR loan under the revolving credit facility of $60.0 million.

Balance Sheet

(in millions)	As at: December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 632.4**	$ 525.1	$ 562.1
Current assets	**$ 1,390.9**	$ 1,124.9	$ 933.7
Total assets	**$ 8,013.2**	$ 7,387.5	$ 6,729.3
Current liabilities	**$ 638.0**	$ 551.5	$ 407.4
Total long-term financial liabilities	**$ 1,058.2**	$ 1,370.4	$ 564.1
Total debt, including current portion [(a)]	**$ 692.2**	$ 950.9	$ 1,370.4
Total liabilities [(b)]	**$ 2,453.7**	$ 2,610.6	$ 1,891.5
Shareholders' equity	**$ 5,559.5**	$ 4,776.9	$ 4,837.8
Statistics			
Working capital	**$ 752.9**	$ 573.4	$ 526.3
Working capital ratio [(c)]	**2.18:1**	2.04:1	2.29:1

(a) *Includes long-term debt.*

(b) *Includes preferred shares and non-controlling interest.*

(c) *Current assets divided by current liabilities.*

At December 31, 2009, Kinross had cash and short-term investments of $632.4 million, an increase of $107.3 million compared with 2008. Current assets increased by $266.0 million largely due to an increase in prepaid expenses and supplies inventory at Kupol, to prepare for production in 2010, an increase in supplies inventory at Paracatu to handle higher operating levels, and higher inventory balances at Fort Knox due to the start-up of the heap leach expansion. In addition to the increase in current assets, total assets increased by $625.7 million as a result of the acquisition of the remaining interest in Lobo-Marte and the investment in Harry Winston and the Working Interest in the Diavik Diamond Mine. Total debt was reduced to $692.2 million.

On February 17, 2010, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.05 per common share to shareholders of record on March 24, 2010. On August 12, 2009, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $0.05 per common share.

A cash dividend of $0.04 per common share was declared on February 18, 2009. A cash dividend of $0.04 per common share was declared on February 21, 2008.

As of February 16, 2010, there were 696.2 million common shares of the Company issued and outstanding. In addition, at the same date, the Company had 7.2 million share purchase options outstanding under its share option plan and 31.0 million common share purchase warrants outstanding (convertible to 24.7 million Kinross shares).

Credit Facilities and Financing

Convertible debentures

In January 2008, Kinross received net proceeds of $449.9 million from the offering of $460.0 million Convertible Senior Notes due March 15, 2028 (the "Convertible Notes"), after payment of commissions and expenses of the offering. The notes pay interest semi-annually at a rate of 1.75% per annum. The notes will be convertible on or after December 27, 2027, at the holder's option, equivalent to a conversion price of $28.48 per share of common stock subject to adjustment. The Convertible Senior Notes may be converted, at the same conversion rate and at the option of the holder, prior to December 15, 2027 if certain events occur, including Kinross common shares trading at a level greater than 130% of the effective conversion price of the Convertible Senior Notes for any 20 trading days during the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the last trading day of each calendar quarter ending on or after June 30, 2008. The Convertible Senior Notes are redeemable by the Company, in whole or part, for cash at any time on or after March 20, 2013, at a redemption price equal to par plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. Holders may require Kinross to repurchase the Convertible Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to par plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date, on March 15, 2013, March 15, 2018 and March 15, 2023, or upon certain fundamental changes. Subject to certain conditions, Kinross may deliver, in lieu of cash, Kinross common shares, or a combination of cash and Kinross common shares, in satisfaction of the purchase price.

Credit facilities

In November 2009, the Company entered into an amended revolving credit facility which provides credit of $450.0 million on an unsecured basis and expires in November 2012. The term loan for the Paracatu property, which was part of the credit facility agreement the Company entered into in 2006, forms part of the amended revolving credit facility, and that credit will be available to the Company as the term loan is repaid.

The new credit agreement contains various covenants including limits on indebtedness, asset sales and liens. Significant financial covenants include a minimum tangible net worth of $3,345.3 million starting September 30, 2009 and increasing by 50% of positive net income each quarter, an interest coverage ratio of at least 4.25:1, and net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreement, of no more than 3.5:1. The Company is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2009.

Loan interest is variable, set at LIBOR plus an interest rate margin which is dependent on the ratio of the Company's net debt to EBITDA as defined in the agreement.

The Company's current ratio of net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreement, is less than 1.50:1. At this ratio, interest charges are as follows:

Type of Credit	Credit Facility
Dollar based LIBOR loan	LIBOR plus 2.50%
Letters of credit	2.50%
Standby fee applicable to unused availability	0.75%

Also in November 2009, the Company entered into a separate Letter of Credit guarantee facility with EDC for $125 million. Letters of credit guaranteed by this new facility are solely for reclamation liabilities at Fort Knox, Round Mountain, and Kettle River–Buckhorn. Fees related to letters of credit under this facility are 1.00% to 1.25%.

Prior to the amendment of the revolving credit facility, the Company had in place a revolving credit facility of $300.0 million and a $104.6 million term loan, under an agreement signed in 2006. The 2006 revolving credit facility supported the Company's liquidity and letters of credit requirements and, as amended in 2007, was to expire in August 2010. The purpose of the term loan was, and continues to be, to support the expansion program at the Paracatu mine in Brazil. The term loan expires in February 2012.

Loan interest under the 2006 revolving credit facility agreement was variable, set at LIBOR plus an interest rate margin dependent on the ratio of the Company's net debt to operating cash flow, as defined under the agreement.

The 2006 credit agreement contained various covenants that included limits on indebtedness, distributions, asset sales and liens. Significant financial covenants included a minimum tangible net worth of $700.0 million, an interest coverage ratio of at least 4.5:1, net debt to operating cash flow of no more than 3.0:1 and minimum Proven and Probable Reserves of 6 million gold equivalent ounces after repayment of the term loan. The financial covenants were based on the amounts recorded by the Company, less amounts recorded in EastWest Gold Corporation ("EastWest Gold"), a subsidiary of Kinross.

In addition to these facilities, Chukotka Mining and Geological Company has a project finance loan acquired as part of the Bema acquisition. As at December 31, 2009, $158.4 million was drawn against this facility compared with $379.8 million at December 31, 2008.

The following table outlines the credit facility utilization:

(in millions)	As at December 31, **2009**	2008
Revolving credit facility [(a)]	**$ (124.4)**	$ (146.0)
Utilization of EDC facility	**(96.4)**	–
Draw against Paracatu term loan [(a)]	**–**	(131.8)
Draw against Kupol project loan	**(158.4)**	(379.8)
Borrowings	**$ (379.2)**	$ (657.6)
Available under revolving credit facility [(a)]	**$ 325.6**	$ 154.0
Available under EDC credit facility	**28.6**	–
Available under Paracatu term loan [(a)]	**–**	–
Avaialble under Kupol project loan	**–**	–
Available credit	**$ 354.2**	$ 154.0

(a) The Paracatu term loan now forms part of the credit facility. At December 31, 2009 this amounted to $95.5 million.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had a Kupol project financing consisting of a project loan ("Project Loan"). In addition, Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG ("HVB") had provided the Company with a cost overrun facility, which expired on June 1, 2009.

The Project Loan consists of Tranche A which has a six-and-one half year term from drawdown, and Tranche B which has a seven-and-one half year term. The annual interest rate is: (a) LIBOR plus 2% prior to economic completion of the Kupol mine; (b) LIBOR plus 2.5% for two years after economic completion; and (c) LIBOR plus 3% for each remaining term (each rate is net of political risk insurance premiums). The Project Loan is collateralized against the Kupol Mine and guaranteed by a subsidiary until economic completion is achieved, as defined by the loan agreements. The loan agreements include customary covenants for debt financings of this type, including that EastWest Gold Corporation continues to be a guarantor of the Kupol credit facility until the project reaches economic completion. EastWest Gold must maintain a minimum liquidity balance to meet future capital expenditure requirements at Kupol. This declines as capital expenditures are made. Kinross has agreed to assume the hedge contracts for the Kupol project in the event that the Kupol loan is accelerated, and the net mark-to-market position of all the hedge contracts is negative.

Under the terms of the Kupol Project Loan there are two significant milestones that the project must meet in order for the loan to become a non-recourse loan; Mechanical Completion, and Economic Completion. Mechanical Completion was achieved on September 30, 2008, and Economic completion was achieved on September 23, 2009.

Having achieved economic completion, the Company was released from a guarantee that EastWest Gold (formerly known as Bema Gold) had given the project lenders and we received back a $25 million letter of credit. The Company received consent from the lenders to allow it to complete a special cash distribution when the Company achieved economic completion. As part of the distribution, the Company was required to prepay a portion of the principal outstanding on the loan (approximately $89 million) and as a result, the Company declared and paid a dividend (total dividend payment $102.6 million, Kinross' share $76.8 million).

Under the terms of the HVB Facility, the Company could have issued convertible unsecured notes to HVB, with a seven-year term from the date of drawdown. The holder of the notes would have had the right to convert the notes into common shares of Kinross at a conversion price equal to $14.57 per share prior to maturity or repayment of the notes. The annual interest was expected to be at the rate of LIBOR plus 2.5% for four years from date of issuance and thereafter at the rate of LIBOR plus 3%.

In 2008, the Company had a subordinated loan, up to a maximum of $25.0 million, with the International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), of which $19.8 million loan had been drawn under the loan at December 31, 2008. Prior to the acquisition of Bema by Kinross, Bema had issued share purchase warrants to IFC. There were 8.5 million Kinross share purchase warrants outstanding relating to the issuance which are convertible into 3.8 million Kinross shares, as a result of the acquisition of Bema. Each warrant entitles IFC to receive one Kinross share plus CAD$0.01, at a price of $6.61, until March 1, 2014. During the 2009, 8.5 million Kinross share purchase warrants were converted into 3.8 million Kinross shares at a price of $6.61 plus CAD$0.01 per warrant. As a result, the balance outstanding on the IFC loan of $25 million was assigned to EastWest Gold Corporation, a subsidiary of Kinross and as a result was eliminated from Kinross' consolidated financial results.

Total debt of $692.2 million at December 31, 2009 primarily consists of $402.6 million for the debt component of the convertible debentures, $92.0 million for the Corporate term loan, $158.4 million for the Kupol project loan, and $38.6 million in capital leases and other debt. The current portion of this debt is $177.0 million at December 31, 2009.

Equity financing

On February 5, 2009, the Company completed a public offering of common shares at a price of $17.25 per common share. The offering resulted in a total of 24,035,000 common shares being issued for net proceeds of $396.4 million. The Company is using the net proceeds from the offering to enhance its capital position following the funding of recent acquisitions and for general corporate purposes.

Liquidity Outlook

In 2010, the Company expects to repay $128.1 million related to the Kupol project loan, $36.4 million for the Corporate term loan and $12.5 million in capital lease and other debt payments.

The Company's capital resources include existing cash balances and short-term investments of $632.4 million, total available credit of $354.2 million including availability under the letter of credit facility and operating cash flows. We believe these capital resources are sufficient to fund operations, our forecasted exploration and capital expenditures (noted in Section 3 of this MD&A), debt repayments noted above and reclamation and remediation obligations of approximately $17.1 million in 2009. Prior to investment in capital projects, consideration is given to the cost and availability of various sources of capital resources.

The Company continually evaluates its capital resources based on its long-term strategic business plan. Alternative sources of capital that could be used to support the long-term growth strategy include issuing new equity, drawing on existing credit facilities, issuing new debt, entering into long-term leases and by selling or acquiring assets.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Certain contractual obligations of the company are noted in the table below:

(in millions)	Total	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 and beyond
Long-term debt obligations	$ 721.0	$ 167.2	$ 69.7	$ 24.1	$ 460.0	$ –	$ –
Lease obligations	83.4	15.4	15.8	15.6	8.5	5.0	23.1
Purchase obligations	135.7	135.7	–	–	–	–	–
Reclamation and remediation obligations	670.0	17.1	13.5	43.9	60.4	43.3	491.8
Interest	52.6	19.8	15.7	12.9	4.2	–	–
Total	$ 1,662.7	$ 355.2	$ 114.7	$ 96.5	$ 533.1	$ 48.3	$ 514.9

The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in input commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, by entering into derivative financial instruments from time to time, in accordance with the Company's risk management policy. The Company also assumed gold and silver derivative financial instruments as required under the terms of the Kupol project financing and other contracts that were acquired with the acquisition of Bema.

As at December 31, 2009, the Company had gold and silver forward contracts to deliver 612,735 ounces of gold and 7,200,000 ounces of silver which were acquired with the acquisition of Bema. These contract dates range from 2010 through 2012, at average prices ranging from $642 per ounce to $674 per ounce for gold and an average price of $10.71 for silver.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the company entered into gold forward contracts to purchase 109,500 ounces of gold at an average rate of $1,180.30 which mature in 2010. The purpose of these derivatives is to offset a portion of the above noted derivatives which were acquired as a result of the Bema acquisition in 2007. Commensurate with the engagement of these derivatives, the Company de-designated the hedging relationship and ceased hedge accounting for the contracts maturing in 2010.

During 2009, the company has purchased silver put contracts for 3,495,000 ounces of silver at an average cost of $13.00 per ounce on anticipated silver production at La Coipa. The Company has also entered into sold silver collar contracts for 3,495,000 ounces of silver at an average cost of $17.20 per ounce. These contracts mature in 2010 and 2011.

Subsequent to year end, hedge contracts covering an additional 91,250 ounces were de-designated at an average price of $1,125.61 per ounce. These contracts mature in 2010. The Company has also purchased 107,220 ounces of gold at an average forward price of $1,085.39 for delivery in 2011.

As at December 31, 2009 Kinross had contracts to sell $120.0 million US dollars for Brazilian reais at an average rate of 2.15. These contracts mature during 2010. As at December 31, 2009 Kinross had contracts to sell $48.0 million US dollars for Russian roubles at an average rate of 34.93, all of which mature in 2010. As at December 31, 2009 Kinross had contracts to sell $24.0 million US dollars for Chilean pesos at an average rate of 699.16, all of which mature in 2010. Kinross had contracts to sell $24.0 million US dollars for Canadian dollars at an average rate of 1.05, all of which mature in 2010.

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company entered into additional fixed foreign exchange forward contracts for:

- $27.5 million USD at a rate of 1.9166 Brazilian reais which mature in 2010;
- $55.8 million USD at a rate of 515.3 Chilean pesos maturing in 2010, and $30 million USD at a rate of 540.2 million Chilean pesos maturing in 2011;
- $11.0 million USD at a rate of 30.36 Russian roubles maturing in 2010; and
- $20.0 million USD at a rate of 1.075 Canadian dollars maturing 2010.

Forward contracts were in place at December 31, 2009 to purchase 132,000 barrels of diesel fuel at a price of $72.50 per barrel, all of which mature in 2010.

Acquired with the acquisition of Bema is an interest rate swap whereby the Company will pay a fixed rate of 4.4975% and receive a floating interest rate on a principal amount that varies from $4.2 million to $140.0 million, and an interest rate cap and floor whereby the Company will pay a maximum rate of 6.37% and a minimum of 4.75% on a principal amount that varies from $3.7 million to $70.0 million.

During 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap in order to fix the interest rates on 50% of the term loan for Paracatu. Under the contract, Rio Paracatu Mineração ("RPM"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, will pay a rate of 3.83% and receive LIBOR plus 1%.

Fair value of derivative instruments

(in millions)		As at December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Asset (liability)			
Interest rate swap	**$**	**(8.3)**	$ (12.0)
Foreign currency forward contracts		**38.1**	(64.3)
Gold contract related to Julietta sale		**4.3**	1.3
Gold and silver forward contracts		**(332.8)**	(176.8)
Energy forward contract		**1.3**	(10.8)
Total return swap		**(0.2)**	1.0
	$	**(297.6)**	$ (261.6)

Contingent Liability

The Company is obligated to pay $40 million to Barrick when a production decision is made relating to the Cerro Casale property. This contingent liability has been reduced, subsequent to year end, to $20 million (see Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements).

Other legal matters

The Company is from time to time involved in legal proceedings, arising in the ordinary course of its business. Typically, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not, in the opinion of management, materially affect Kinross' financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Aurelian Warrant Litigation

This litigation was settled in September 2009, and the underlying actions were dismissed with prejudice in November 2009.

Kinam preferred shares

On April 26, 2002, the Company was named as a defendant in a Class Action Complaint filed in connection with a 2002 tender offer by Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc. ("KGUSA") to purchase the Kinam Gold, Inc. ("Kinam") $3.75 Series B Preferred Stock (the "Kinam Preferred Shares") not then owned by KGUSA. In 2008, the parties entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle all claims in the litigation for an aggregate cash payment by the Company to the plaintiff class of $29,250,000, inclusive of any fees and costs, without admission of any fault or liability. The settlement was approved by the United States District Court of Nevada on January 29, 2009. All Kinam Preferred Shares held by persons other than Kinross are now cancelled pursuant to the settlement. No further dividends will be payable on the Kinam Preferred Shares. As the Company previously held the preferred shares balance at $10.1 million, this resulted in a charge of $19.1 million during 2008.

7. Summary of Quarterly Information

(in millions, except per share amounts)	2009 Q4	2009 Q3	2009 Q2	2009 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q3	2008 Q2	2008 Q1
Metal sales	**$ 699.0**	$ 582.3	$ 598.1	$ 532.7	$ 484.4	$ 503.7	$ 298.7	$ 330.2
Net earnings	**$ 235.6**	$ (21.5)	$ 19.3	$ 76.5	$ (968.8)	$ 64.7	$ 26.0	$ 70.9
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.34**	$ (0.03)	$ 0.03	$ 0.11	$ (1.47)	$ 0.10	$ 0.04	$ 0.12
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.34**	$ (0.03)	$ 0.03	$ 0.11	$ (1.47)	$ 0.10	$ 0.04	$ 0.11
Cash flow provided from (used in) operating activities	**$ 306.5**	$ 141.9	$ 171.8	$ 165.4	$ 201.0	$ 206.0	$ (39.7)	$ 76.3

The Company's results over the past several quarters have been largely driven by increases in the gold equivalent ounces produced. Additionally, fluctuations in the gold and silver price and foreign exchange rates have impacted results.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, revenue increased to $699.0 million on gold equivalent ounces sold of 636,601 compared with revenue of $484.4 million on sales of 610,935 gold equivalent ounces during the fourth quarter of 2008. The average spot price of gold was $1,100 per ounce compared with $795 per ounce in the fourth quarter of the prior year. Cost of sales increased by 25%, to $271.0 million versus $216.7 million, largely due to production at higher sales volumes.

At Paracatu, approximately 108,000 gold equivalent ounces were produced during the fourth quarter. Performance at the expansion plant was considerably improved compared with earlier in the year. Upgrades to the plant have eliminated minor unplanned stoppages, contributing to plant stability and recovery. In addition, circuit modifications have been made to optimize grinding capacity. Production at Paracatu remained on plan for the month of January 2010. The Company is proceeding with plans to install a third ball mill to increase the grinding capacity needed to process harder ore from the orebody.

At Fort Knox, first gold was produced from the new heap leach and approximately 87,000 gold equivalent ounces were produced during the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter mine plan was successfully achieved, as geotechnical issues encountered in the previous quarter were resolved.

At Kupol, by year-end, underground conditions had improved significantly as a result of mine plan modifications, which included limiting the length of selected stopes, modified blasting techniques, and limiting air circulation to inactive headings.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, Kinross amended its revolving credit facility which increased available credit to $450 million, and entered into an agreement with Export Development Canada to guarantee a Letter of Credit Facility for up to $125 million.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $994.1 million related to goodwill primarily on certain assets acquired as part of the Bema transaction.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, operating cash flows increased to $306.5 million compared with $201.0 million largely due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher accounts payable balances.

8. Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Pursuant to regulations adopted by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and those of the Canadian Securities Administrators, Kinross' management evaluates the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, and internal controls over financial reporting. This evaluation is done under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

As of the end of the period covered by this MD&A and accompanying audited financial statements, Kinross' management evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief

Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that Kinross' disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, provide reasonable assurance that they were effective. There have not been any significant changes in internal controls for 2009 other than as noted below.

During 2009, Kupol converted to the ERP system utilized at the Company's other sites to enhance consistency of systems across the Company. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company commenced the parallel testing phase of a new consolidation accounting system. Parallel testing continued during the remainder of the year and the system was implemented by the end of 2009.

9. International Financial Reporting Standards

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board has confirmed January 1, 2011 as the date that International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises. As a result, Kinross will report under IFRS for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2011, with comparative information for 2010 restated under IFRS. Adoption of IFRS as Canadian GAAP will require the Company to make certain accounting policy choices and could materially impact our reported financial position and results of operations. Our goal is to make policy changes that are compliant with IFRS but also provide the most meaningful information to our shareholders.

The Company has developed a changeover plan which includes the following three phases and sets out activities to be performed in each phase over the life of the project.

- Assessment phase: In this phase, the Company formed a Steering Committee, established a project management team and a working group, developed an initial project plan, and identified high level differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS that may impact the Company. This phase was completed in Q1 2009.

- Design phase: This phase involves the development of a detailed project plan, the completion of site visits, the completion of analyses of the differences between Kinross accounting policies and IFRS to provide a basis for accounting policy recommendations, the establishment of an IFRS Accounting Policy Committee, completion of an IT systems impact analysis and the development of a strategy for dual Canadian GAAP and IFRS reporting during 2010 and changeover to IFRS in 2011, the assessment of the impact of accounting and other business process changes on internal controls, the review of compensation arrangements, debt agreements and other contractual arrangements, and the delivery of detailed IFRS training to key finance and other personnel.

- Implementation phase: This phase involves the implementation of the necessary changes to our information systems and business processes as identified through the assessment and design phases of the changeover plan. Significant implementation phase milestones will include the development of IFRS-compliant financial models, budgeting and reporting processes, the implementation of our 2010 dual reporting systems strategy, the amendment and testing of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures impacted by accounting policy changes, the implementation of our internal and external communication plans, and the preparation of a January 1, 2010 opening balance sheet and 2010 comparative data under IFRS, with reconciliations from Canadian GAAP. The implementation phase will culminate in the preparation of our financial reporting under IFRS beginning in 2011.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company, with the assistance of its third party advisor, significantly progressed the design phase of its changeover plan. During this period, specific project milestones achieved include: the selection of a systems strategy and designing of an implementation plan to facilitate dual Canadian GAAP and IFRS reporting during 2010, significant progression in the identification of required changes to internal controls over financial reporting, significant progression in the preparation of draft mock-up financial statements and notes under IFRS, and the roll out of our IFRS resource plan including recruiting for additional resources. We expect to complete the final stages of the design phase of our changeover plan early in 2010. Updates regarding the progress of the IFRS changeover project are provided to the Company's Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Company has identified the areas noted below as those expected to have the most significant impact on our financial statements. These areas do not represent a complete list of expected changes. As we progress further into the

implementation phase, and as changes to Canadian GAAP and IFRS standards may occur prior to our changeover date, the differences and impacts described below may be subject to change. We will continue to disclose additional impacts on our financial reporting, including expected quantitative impacts, systems and processes and other areas of our business in future MD&As as they are determined.

First time adoption

The Company's adoption of IFRS will require the application of IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS 1") which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires that an entity apply all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period retrospectively, with specific mandatory exemptions and a limited number of optional exemptions. The following paragraphs outline the significant optional IFRS 1 exemptions the Company expects to apply in its first IFRS financial statements.

Business combinations

IFRS 1 permits companies to apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3") prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after the transition date, being January 1, 2010 for the Company. As a result of applying this election, the Company will be required to restate any business combinations effected during the 2010 year which were originally reported under Canadian GAAP, for comparative reporting in 2011. The alternative, retrospective application of IFRS 3, would require the restatement of all business combinations occurring prior to the date of transition to IFRS in addition to those occurring on or after January 1, 2010. We expect to elect the business combinations exemption and adopt IFRS 3 prospectively beginning on January 1, 2010.

The election of this exemption, however, does not preclude the Company from assessing its assets that were acquired and liabilities assumed through business combinations occurring prior to the Company's transition date to comply with IFRS requirements in establishing the Company's opening balance sheet at January 1, 2010.

Borrowing costs

IFRS 1 permits entities to apply IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* ("IAS 23") prospectively from the transition date. The alternative to this election would be to retrospectively restate borrowing costs previously capitalized to comply with IFRS requirements in addition to capitalizing borrowing costs in accordance with IFRS prospectively from the Company's transition date of January 1, 2010. We expect to elect the borrowing costs exemption, and apply IAS 23 prospectively from January 1, 2010. In effecting this election, we will reverse the carrying value of previously capitalized borrowing costs as determined under the Company's previous Canadian GAAP accounting policy for such costs on January 1, 2010 with an adjustment to the Company's opening retained earnings.

Other elective exemptions

The Company also expects to elect the exemption allowing the elimination of cumulative translation differences on transition. Other available exemptions continue to be evaluated, including the exemption related to decommissioning liabilities (asset retirement obligations).

Ongoing accounting policies

Business combinations

There are several differences between currently effective Canadian GAAP, CICA 1581 *Business Combinations,* and IFRS 3. The differences that are expected to impact the Company significantly are:

- Valuation of equity securities issued by an acquirer in a business combination – the Company currently values such securities by reference to their market price around the date the terms of the acquisition are agreed to and announced. Under IFRS, the valuation of equity securities issued by an acquirer in a business combination must be valued by reference to their market price on the closing date.

- Transaction costs – the Company currently capitalizes direct, incremental acquisition related costs in the cost of the acquisition. Under IFRS, acquisition related costs paid to third parties are excluded from the capitalized cost of acquisition, and expensed by the acquirer.

- Restructuring costs – the Company currently recognizes provisions for restructuring associated with the acquiree's operations as assumed liabilities at the date of acquisition in a business combination if certain conditions are met. Under IFRS, only those restructuring costs meeting the criteria for recognition by the acquiree can be recorded as a liability assumed at the date of acquisition in a business combination.

Goodwill

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company currently recognizes exploration potential acquired in a business combination (referred to as "Expected Additional Value" or "EAV") within goodwill. IFRS requires that exploration potential be classified separately from goodwill. As a result of the use of the optional exemption related to business combinations, we expect exploration potential currently recognized within goodwill to remain as goodwill on the date of transition, subject to any impairment charges as determined in accordance with IFRS, and we intend to recognize exploration potential acquired in business combinations effected on or after January 1, 2010 within property, plant and equipment.

As the Company's goodwill balance will not include exploration potential acquired in business combinations on or after January 1, 2010 under IFRS, the goodwill impairment model is expected to change on transition.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Under Canadian GAAP, whenever the estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis of a property is less than the carrying amount of the property, an impairment loss is measured and recorded based on fair values. Under IFRS, IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") requires an impairment charge to be recognized if the recoverable amount, determined as the higher of the estimated fair value less costs to sell or value in use, is less than carrying amount. The impairment charge under IFRS is equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The difference in testing and determining an impairment may result in more frequent impairment charges, where carrying values of assets may have been supported under Canadian GAAP on an undiscounted cash flow basis, but cannot be supported on a discounted cash flow basis.

IAS 36 also requires the reversal of any previous impairment losses where circumstances requiring the impairment charge have changed and reversed. Canadian GAAP does not permit the reversal of impairment losses in any circumstance.

Warrants

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounts for its Canadian dollar denominated warrants, primarily related to the Bema and Aurelian acquisitions, as equity instruments. IFRS requires that warrants denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the issuer be classified as liabilities unless they are issued pro rata to all existing shareholders, in which case they would be classified as equity. As such, upon adoption of IFRS, our outstanding Canadian dollar denominated warrants will be reclassified as liabilities and will be recognized at fair value, with changes in value being recorded in the statement of operations.

Other accounting policies

The Company continues to evaluate the impact of IFRS adoption on other areas, such as the accounting for income taxes and decommissioning liabilities (asset retirement obligations), which may result in significant differences from current Canadian GAAP accounting policies.

IFRS recent pronouncements

Joint Arrangements

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has issued Exposure Draft 9 *Joint Arrangements* ("ED 9") which proposes to require that all jointly controlled entities be accounted for using the equity method of accounting. ED 9 would replace the current IFRS standard which allows for a policy choice to account for jointly controlled entities using either proportionate consolidation, which is consistent with Canadian GAAP, or the equity method of accounting. ED 9 is expected to result in the issue of a final IFRS standard in 2010, which the Company will be required to adopt during a period subsequent to its transition to IFRS. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that ED 9 is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements.

10. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Kinross' accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The following is a list of the accounting policies that the Company believes are critical, due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates or assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liability, revenue or expense being reported:

- Purchase price allocation;
- Goodwill and Goodwill Impairment;
- Carrying Value of Operating Mines, Mineral Rights, Development Properties and Other Assets;
- Long-term investments;
- Depreciation, depletion and amortization;
- Inventories;
- Reclamation and remediation obligations; and
- Income and mining taxes

Management has discussed the development and selection of the above critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such policies in the MD&A.

Purchase Price Allocation

Business acquisitions are accounted for by the purchase method of accounting whereby the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on fair value at the time of the acquisition. The excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is goodwill. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of property, plant and equipment acquired generally require a high degree of judgment, and include estimates of mineral reserves acquired, future gold prices and discount rates. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill in the purchase price allocation.

Goodwill and Goodwill Impairment

The amount by which the purchase price of a business acquisition exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is goodwill. Goodwill is allocated to the reporting units acquired based on management's estimates of the fair value of each reporting unit as compared with the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Under the Company's goodwill policy, goodwill is attributed to the following factors:

- Expected additional value ("EAV") from identified exploration targets at the reporting unit is calculated based on management's estimates of the ounces at such targets, based on the specific geological attributes of the mineral property and based on prices in market transactions involving properties with similar exploration targets;
- The optionality (real option value associated with the portfolio of acquired mines as well as each individual mine) to develop additional, higher-cost reserves and to intensify efforts to develop the more promising acquired properties and reduce efforts at developing the less promising acquired properties in the future. This optionality may result from changes in the overall economics of an individual mine or a portfolio of mines, largely driven by changes in the gold price; and
- The going concern value of the Company's capacity to replace and augment reserves through completely new discoveries whose value is not reflected in any of the other valuations.

At the date of acquisition, the fair value of a reporting unit is comprised of the following:

- Discounted nominal cash flows of reserves and resources, which includes estimates for capital expenditures.
- Fair value of exploration properties based on market comparable data.
- Goodwill.

The value associated with EAV is assigned to reporting units at the date of acquisition. Residual goodwill represented by optionality and going-concern value as described above, is also assigned to reporting units at the date of acquisition. However, the Company assigns residual goodwill to reporting units using a relative fair value methodology.

Discounted nominal cash flows are estimated based on the Company's life-of-mine plans and include the following estimates and assumptions:

- estimated future recoverable mine production based on Proven and Probable Reserves, Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources, metal grades and recovery rates;
- metal prices, foreign exchange, inflation, tax rates and operating and abandonment costs, and
- Capital expenditures, which are all based on life-of-mine plans representing the budgets and long-term business plans for each reporting unit.

The fair value arrived at as described above is the Company's estimate of fair value for accounting purposes and is not a "preliminary assessment" as defined in *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* .

The use of estimates and assumptions is subjective and therefore it is possible that actual future cash flows may differ significantly from projected future results prepared using numerous estimates and assumptions. Each of the estimates and assumptions noted above are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to reporting units on an annual basis and at any other time if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may have been impaired. The Company compares the estimated fair value of reporting units to which goodwill was allocated to the carrying amounts. If the carrying value of a reporting unit were to exceed its estimated fair value, the Company would compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount. Any excess of the carrying value over the fair value is charged to earnings.

At impairment testing dates, the fair value of the reporting unit is estimated based on a computation of the reporting unit's discounted cash flows which requires assumptions similar to those used at the acquisition dates, together with the fair value of exploration properties based on market comparable data and the expected additional value based on the expected ability to find additional ore.

However, in applying the Company's accounting policy at impairment testing dates, no value is computed or attributed for the optionality and the going concern value, which are contributors to goodwill at the time that the reporting units were acquired. Under the Company's accounting policy these amounts are considered to exist at the corporate level and cannot be attributed to individual reporting units or individual mines. By not attributing any value to the optionality and going-concern value at the individual mines, an impairment of acquired goodwill, with all other assumptions including gold price and reserves remaining constant, is likely to occur at the time of the first impairment test after acquisition. Positive changes in valuation inputs such as the gold price and reserves in the period prior to the impairment test could moderate or eliminate any impairment.

The timing and extent of future goodwill impairment charges, beyond the first impairment test after an acquisition, is dependant on a number of factors and assumptions that impact the fair value of the reporting unit as previously discussed, such as gold prices. Furthermore, since mines have a finite life and the Company tests them for impairment at the reporting unit level, the extent to which reserves and resources are depleted and not replaced and the extent to which expected additional value is not converted to reserves or resources, a goodwill impairment charge may be recorded. If there are no goodwill impairment charges during the mine life, it is expected that the carrying value of goodwill would be written off at the end of the mine life.

The application of the Company's goodwill policy resulted in a substantial goodwill impairment in 2003 relating to an acquisition made by the Company for which goodwill was recorded. In 2008, the application of this policy resulted in an impairment charge of $994.1 million, related to reporting units acquired through the acquisition of Bema Gold Corporation.

At December 31, 2009, key estimates include estimates and assumptions for Reserves and Resources, the gold and silver price and discount rates. The Company used the Reserves and Resources for each reporting unit as disclosed in the "Mineral Reserve and Resource Statement" at December 31, 2009, a long-term gold price of $891 per ounce of gold, a long-term silver price of $14.25 per ounce, an 8.5% discount rate applied to Proven and Probable Reserves and Measured and Indicated Resources and an 11.5% discount rate applied to Inferred Resources.

While the Company believes that the approach used to calculate estimated fair value for each reporting unit is appropriate, the Company also recognizes that the timing and future value of additions to proven and probable mineral reserves, as well as the gold price and other assumptions discussed previously, may change significantly from current expectations. For 2009, a reduction in the forecasted gold price used to test impairment of 10% would not have resulted in any impairment charge.

Carrying Value of Operating Mines, Mineral Rights, Development Properties and Other Assets

Kinross reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its operating mines and development properties for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets might not be recoverable. When the carrying amount exceeds the undiscounted cash flow, an impairment loss is measured and recorded. Future cash flows are based on estimated recoverable production as determined from Proven and Probable Reserves and Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources. Assumptions underlying the cash flow estimates include, but are not limited to, forecasted prices for gold and silver, production levels, and operating, capital and reclamation costs. The fair values of exploration-stage properties are estimated based primarily on recent transactions involving similar properties adjusted for any infrastructure that may already be in place. Assumptions underlying future cash flow estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties. Therefore, it is possible that changes in estimates with respect to the Company's mine plans could occur which may affect the expected recoverability of Kinross' investments in the carrying value of the assets. The components of the asset impairment charges are discussed in "Impairment of Goodwill and Property, Plant and Equipment" under the "Consolidated Financial Results" section.

Included in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and mineral properties is Value beyond Proven and Probable Reserves ("VBPP") resulting from Kinross' acquisitions. The concept of VBPP is described in FASB Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 04-3, "Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations," and the Emerging

Issues Committee abstract "EIC – 152 – Mining assets – Impairment and Business Combinations" and has been interpreted differently by different mining companies. The Company's adjustments to property, plant and equipment include VBPP attributable to mineralized material, which includes Measured and Indicated amounts that the Company believes could be brought into production, and Inferred Resources.

Long-term Investments

Long-term investments in equity securities are designated as available-for-sale. Unrealized holding gains and losses related to available-for-sale investments are excluded from net earnings and are included in Other comprehensive income ("OCI") until such gains and losses are realized or an other-than-temporary impairment is determined to have occurred. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of its investments. When a decline in the value of an investment is considered to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to net realizable value with a charge to other income (expense).

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

Plants and other facilities used directly in mining activities are depreciated using the units-of-production ("UOP") method over a period not to exceed the estimated life of the ore body based on recoverable ounces to be mined from estimated proven and probable mineral reserves. Mobile and other equipment is depreciated, net of residual value, on a straight-line basis, over the useful life of the equipment but does not exceed the related estimated life of the mine based on Proven and Probable Reserves.

Costs to develop new properties, where it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable mineral reserves, are capitalized. All such costs are depleted using the UOP method based on recoverable ounces to be mined from proven and probable mineral reserves.

Major costs incurred after the commencement of production that represent betterment to the property are capitalized and depleted using the UOP method based on recoverable ounces to be mined from estimated proven and probable mineral reserves from the reserves exposed as a result of these activities.

The calculation of the UOP rate, and therefore the annual depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense, could be materially affected by changes in the underlying estimates. Changes in estimates can be the result of actual future production differing from current forecasts of future production, expansion of proven and probable mineral reserves through exploration activities, differences between estimated and actual costs of mining and differences in gold price used in the estimation of proven and probable mineral reserves.

Significant judgment is involved in the determination of useful life and residual values for the computation of depreciation, depletion, and amortization and no assurance can be given that actual useful lives and residual values will not differ significantly from current assumptions.

Inventories

Expenditures incurred, and depreciation, depletion and amortization of assets used in mining and processing activities are deferred and accumulated as the cost of ore in stockpiles, ore on leach pads, in-process and finished metal inventories. These deferred amounts are carried at the lower of average cost or net realizable value ("NRV"). Average cost is determined by using a trailing average of cost of production for a period of no longer than three months. NRV is the difference between the estimated future gold price based on prevailing and long-term prices, less estimated costs to complete production into a saleable form. Write-downs of ore in stockpiles, ore on leach pads, in-process and finished metal inventories resulting from NRV impairments are reported as a component of current period costs. The primary factors that influence the need to record write-downs include prevailing and long-term gold prices and prevailing costs for production inputs such as labour, fuel and energy, materials and supplies, as well as realized ore grades and actual production levels.

Ore on leach pads is ore that is placed on pads where it is permeated with a chemical solution that dissolves the gold contained in the ore. Costs are attributed to the leach pads based on current mining costs, including applicable

depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations incurred up to the point of placing the ore on the pad. Costs are removed from the leach pad based on the average cost per recoverable ounce of gold on the leach pad as the gold is recovered. Estimates of recoverable gold on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the pads, the grade of ore placed on the leach pads and an estimated percentage of recovery. Timing and ultimate recovery of gold contained on leach pads can vary significantly from the estimates. The quantities of recoverable gold placed on the leach pads are reconciled to the quantities of gold actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), by comparing the grades of ore placed on the leach pads to actual ounces recovered. The nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The ultimate recovery of gold from a pad will not be known until the leaching process is completed.

The allocation of costs to ore in stockpiles, ore on leach pads and in-process inventories and the determination of NRV involves the use of estimates. There is a high degree of judgment in estimating future costs, future production levels, proven and probable mineral reserve estimates, gold and silver prices, and the ultimate estimated recovery for ore on leach pads. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ significantly from estimates used in the determination of the carrying value of inventories.

Reclamation and Remediation Obligations

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, these laws and regulations are continually changing and the Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. The Company records the estimated present value of reclamation liabilities in the period in which they are incurred. A corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset is recorded and depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability will be increased each period to reflect the interest element or accretion reflected in its initial measurement at fair value, and will also be adjusted for changes in the estimate of the amount, timing and cost of the work to be carried out.

Future remediation costs for inactive mines are accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the undiscounted cash costs expected to be incurred at each site. Changes in estimates are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised.

Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the reclamation and remediation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations at each mining operation. Actual costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to operations for reclamation and remediation. At December 31, 2009, the undiscounted future cost of reclamation and remediation obligations before inflation was estimated to be $461.6 million. The net present value of estimated future cash outflows for reclamation and remediation obligations was $269.8 million and $246.8 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Income and Mining Taxes

The Company recognizes the future tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets and sets up a valuation allowance against any portion that it believes will, more likely than not, fail to be realized (see Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements). Assessing the recoverability of future income tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are subject to changes as discussed under the section "Carrying Value of Operating Mines, Mineral Rights, Development Properties and Other Assets". To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the balance sheet date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods from deferred income and resource tax assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Business combinations, Consolidated financial statements and Non-controlling interest

In 2008, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations" ("Section 1582"), which is effective for business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2011. The standard requires the additional use of fair value measurements, recognition of additional assets and liabilities and increased disclosure. The impact of Section 1582 is expected to have a material impact on how prospective business combinations are accounted for. Additionally, as part of the application of Section 1582, companies will be required to adopt CICA Handbook Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and 1602 "Non-controlling interests". These sections will require that non-controlling interest be presented as part of shareholders' equity on the balance sheet and the controlling parent to present 100 percent of the subsidiary's results in the statement of operations with an allocation between controlling and non-controlling interest. The standards are effective as of January 1, 2011, with early adoption permitted.

For new accounting pronouncements adopted see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

11. Risk Analysis

The business of Kinross contains significant risk due to the nature of mining, exploration, and development activities. Certain risk factors listed below are related to the mining industry in general while others are specific to Kinross. Included in the risk factors below are details on how Kinross seeks to mitigate these risks wherever possible. For additional discussion of risk factors please refer to the Company's most recently filed Annual Information Form, which is available on the Company's web site www.kinross.com *and on* www.sedar.com *or is available upon request from the Company.*

Gold Price and Silver Price

The profitability of Kinross' operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold and silver. Gold and silver prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Kinross. The price of gold and/or silver can be subject to volatile price movements and future serious price declines could cause continued commercial production to be impractical. Depending on the prices of gold and silver, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient to cover costs of production and capital expenditures. If, as a result of a decline in gold and/or silver prices, revenues from metal sales were to fall below cash operating costs, production may be discontinued. The factors that may affect the price of gold and silver include industry factors such as: industrial and jewellery demand; the level of demand for the metal as an investment; central bank lending, sales and purchases of the metal; speculative trading; and costs of and levels of global production by producers of the metal. Gold and silver prices may also be affected by macroeconomic factors, including: expectations of the future rate of inflation; the strength of, and confidence in, the US dollar, the currency in which the price of the metal is generally quoted, and other currencies; interest rates; and global or regional political or economic uncertainties.

If the world market price of gold and/or silver were to drop and the prices realized by Kinross on gold and/or silver sales were to decrease significantly and remain at such a level for any substantial period, Kinross' profitability and cash flow would be negatively affected. In such circumstances, Kinross may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of its operations or the development of some or all of its current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Kinross' financial performance and results of operations. Kinross may curtail or suspend some or all of its exploration activities, with the result that depleted reserves are not replaced. In addition, the market value of Kinross' gold and/or silver inventory may be reduced and existing reserves may be reduced to the extent that ore cannot be mined and processed economically at the prevailing prices. Furthermore, certain of Kinross' mineral projects include copper which is similarly subject to price volatility based on factors beyond Kinross' control.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial and other risks over an extended period of time which may not be eliminated even with careful evaluation, experience and knowledge. While discovery of gold-bearing structures may result in substantial rewards, few properties explored are ultimately developed into

producing mines. Major expenditures are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on properties in which Kinross has an interest will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

The operations of Kinross are subject to the hazards and risks normally incident to exploration, development and production of gold and silver, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for such damage. The activities of Kinross may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which it has interests. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected formations, rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, flooding, pit wall failures or other conditions, may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. While Kinross may obtain insurance against certain risks, potential claims could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which Kinross cannot or may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings and competitive position of Kinross and, potentially, its financial viability.

Whether a gold deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which include the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, costs and efficiency of the recovery methods that can be employed, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land and water use, importing and exporting of gold and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Kinross not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital.

Kinross mitigates the likelihood and potential severity of these mining risks it encounters in its day-to-day operations through the application of high operating standards. In addition, Kinross reviews its insurance coverage at least annually to ensure that the most complete and cost-effective coverage is obtained.

Environmental Risks

Kinross' mining and processing operations and exploration activities in Canada, the United States, Russia, Brazil, Ecuador and Chile are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety, and other matters. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on Kinross through increased costs, a reduction in levels of production and/or a delay or prevention of the development of new mining properties. Compliance with these laws and regulations requires significant expenditures and increases Kinross' mine development and operating costs.

Permits from various governmental authorities are necessary in order to engage in mining operations in all jurisdictions in which Kinross operates. Such permits relate to many aspects of mining operations, including maintenance of air, water and soil quality standards. In most jurisdictions, the requisite permits cannot be obtained prior to completion of an environmental impact statement and, in some cases, public consultation. Further, Kinross may be required to submit for government approval a reclamation plan, to post financial assurance for the reclamation costs of the mine site, and to pay for the reclamation of the mine site upon the completion of mining activities. Kinross mitigates this risk by performing certain reclamation activities concurrent with production.

Mining, like many other extractive natural resource industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities concerning the environmental effects associated with mineral exploration and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to Kinross' ownership of a property. To the extent Kinross is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce funds otherwise available for business activities and could have a material adverse effect on Kinross. Should Kinross be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, Kinross might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect. Kinross mitigates the likelihood

and potential severity of these environmental risks it encounters in its day-to-day operations through the application of high operating standards.

Reserve Estimates

The reserve and resource figures are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Market fluctuations in the price of gold may render the mining of ore reserves uneconomical and require Kinross to take a write-down of an asset or to discontinue development or production. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore body or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Proven and Probable Reserves at Kinross' mines and development projects were estimated as of December 31, 2009, based upon a gold price of $800 per ounce of gold. Prior to 2002, gold prices were significantly below these levels.

Prolonged declines in the market price of gold may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of gold mineralization uneconomic to exploit and could materially reduce Kinross' reserves. Should such reductions occur, material write-downs of Kinross' investment in mining properties or the discontinuation of development or production might be required, and there could be material delays in the development of new projects and reduced income and cash flow.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proven and probable gold reserves. The estimates in this document are based on various assumptions relating to gold prices and exchange rates during the expected life of production and the results of additional planned development work. Actual future production rates and amounts, revenues, taxes, operating expenses, environmental and regulatory compliance expenditures, development expenditures and recovery rates may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant change in these assumptions, including changes that result from variances between projected and actual results, could result in a material downward or upward revision of current estimates.

Production and Cost Estimates

Kinross prepares estimates of future production, operating costs and capital costs for its operations. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on Kinross' future cash flows, forward sales program, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Kinross' actual production and costs may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades; revisions to mine plans; difficulties with supply chain management, including the implementation and management of enterprise resource planning software; risks and hazards associated with mining; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes; and unexpected labour shortages or strikes. Costs of production may also be affected by a variety of factors, including: changing waste-to-ore ratios, ore grade metallurgy, labour costs, the cost of supplies and services (for example, power and fuel), general inflationary pressures and currency exchange rates.

Political, Economic and Legislative Risk

Kinross has mining and exploration operations in various regions of the world, including the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation and such operations are exposed to various levels of political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to: terrorism; hostage taking; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; the risks of civil unrest; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; illegal mining; changes to policies and regulations impacting the mining sector; restrictions on foreign

exchange and repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls, and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Future political and economic conditions in these countries may result in these governments adopting different policies respecting foreign investment, and development and ownership of mineral resources. Any changes in such policies may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, foreign investment, mining exploration and development, taxation, rates of exchange, gold sales, environmental protection, labour relations, price controls, repatriation of income, and return of capital, which may affect both the ability of Kinross to undertake exploration and development activities in respect of future properties in the manner currently contemplated, as well as its ability to continue to explore, develop, and operate those properties to which it has rights relating to exploration, development, and operation. Future governments in these countries may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to, as an example, expropriation of assets.

The tax regimes in these countries may be subject to differing interpretations and are subject to change from time to time. Kinross' interpretation of taxation law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities in a given country. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and Kinross' operations may be assessed, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Kinross is subject to the considerations and risks of operating in the Russian Federation. Certain currency conversion risks exist in the Russian economy. Russian legislation currently permits the conversion of ruble revenues into foreign currency. However, the market in the Russian Federation for the conversion of rubles into foreign currencies is limited. Further, any delay or other difficulty in converting rubles into a foreign currency to make a payment or delay in or restriction on the transfer of foreign currency could limit our ability to meet our payment and debt obligations, which could result in the loss of suppliers, acceleration of debt obligations, etc.

Licenses and Permits

The operations of Kinross require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that Kinross will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties under exploration or development or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost. Kinross endeavours to be in compliance with these regulations at all times.

Title to Properties and Community Relations

The validity of mining claims which constitute most of Kinross' property holdings may, in certain cases, be uncertain and subject to being contested. Kinross' titles, particularly title to undeveloped properties, may be defective and open to being challenged by governmental authorities and local communities.

Certain of Kinross' properties may be subject to the rights or the asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including indigenous people. The presence of community stakeholders may also impact on the Company's ability to develop or operate its mining properties. In certain circumstances, consultation with such stakeholders may be required and the outcome may affect the Company's ability to develop or operate its mining properties.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. Kinross competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Kinross, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of Kinross to operate successfully in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration. Kinross may be unable to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects on terms it considers acceptable, if at all.

Joint Ventures

Certain of the operations in which Kinross has an interest are operated through joint ventures with other mining companies. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to Kinross or to third parties could have a material adverse effect on the joint venture. In addition, Kinross may be unable to exert control over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties.

Interest Rate Fluctuations

Fluctuations in interest rates can affect Kinross' results of operations and cash flow. The Company's credit facilities are subject to variable interest rates.

Disclosures About Market Risks

To determine its market risk sensitivities, Kinross uses an internally generated financial forecast model that is sensitized to various gold prices, currency exchange rates, interest rates and energy prices. The variable with the greatest impact is the gold price, and Kinross prepares a base case scenario and then sensitizes it by a 10% increase and decrease in the gold price. For 2010, sensitivity to a 10% change in the gold price is estimated to have a $194.9 million on pre-tax earnings. Kinross' financial forecast covers the projected life of its mines. In each year, gold is produced according to the mine plan. Additionally, for 2010, sensitivity to a 10% change in the silver price is estimated to have a $11.2 million impact on pre-tax earnings. Costs are estimated based on current production costs plus the impact of any major changes to the operation during its life. Quantitative disclosure of market risks is disclosed below.

Hedging Risks

Kinross' net earnings can vary significantly with fluctuations in the market price of gold and silver. At various times, in response to market conditions, Kinross has entered into gold forward sales contracts, spot deferred forward sales contracts, purchased put options and written call options for some portion of expected future production in an attempt to mitigate the risk of adverse price fluctuations. Kinross is not subject to margin requirements on any of its hedging lines. Kinross has made the decision not to continue with a comprehensive gold hedging program. On occasion, however, the Company may enter into forward sales contracts or similar instruments if hedges are acquired on a business acquisition, if hedges are required under project financing requirements, or when deemed advantageous by management. As at December 31, 2009, Kinross had gold and silver forward sales contracts, gold spot deferred forward sales contracts and gold written call options outstanding acquired with the acquisition of Bema. Included in the portfolio are gold and silver hedge contracts required as part of the Kupol financing requirements. Kinross does not include these financial instruments in testing for impairment of operating mines, mineral rights, and development properties.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Currency fluctuations may affect the revenues which Kinross will realize from its operations since gold is sold in the world market in United States dollars. The costs of Kinross are incurred principally in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Chilean pesos, Brazilian reais, and Russian rubles. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar increases the cost of gold production in U.S. dollar terms. Kinross' results are positively affected when the U.S. dollar strengthens against these foreign currencies and are adversely affected when the U.S. dollar weakens against these foreign currencies. Where possible, Kinross' cash and cash equivalent balances are primarily held in U.S. dollars. From time to time, Kinross transacts currency hedging to reduce the risk associated with currency fluctuations. Currency hedging involves risks and may require margin activities. Sudden fluctuations in currencies could result in margin calls that could have an adverse effect on Kinross' financial position. While the Chilean peso, Brazilian real and Russian ruble are currently convertible into Canadian and United States dollars, they may not always be convertible in the future.

Credit, Counterparty and Liquidity Risk

The Company is subject to counterparty risk and may be impacted, in the event that a counterparty becomes insolvent. To manage both counterparty and credit risk, the Company proactively manages its exposure to individual counterparties. The Company only transacts with highly-rated counterparties. A limit on contingent exposure has been established for each counterparty based on the counterparty's credit rating and the Company monitors the financial condition of each counterparty.

Credit risk relates to accounts receivable and derivative contracts and arises from the possibility that a counterparty to an instrument fails to perform. The Company only transacts with highly-rated counterparties and a limit on contingent exposure has been established for each counterparty based on the counterparty's credit rating.

As at December 31, 2009, the Company's gross credit exposure was $79.0 million and at December 31, 2008, the gross credit exposure was $70.2 million.

To manage liquidity risk, the Company maintains cash positions and has financing in place, that the Company expects will be sufficient to meet its operating and capital expenditure requirements. Potential sources for liquidity could include, but are not limited to: the Company's current cash position, existing credit facilities, future operating cash flow and potential private and public financing. Additionally, the Company reviews its short-term operational forecasts regularly and long-term budgets to determine its cash requirements.

Shortages and Price Volatility of Input Commodities and Equipment

The Company is dependent on various commodities (such as diesel fuel, electricity, natural gas, steel, concrete and cyanide) and equipment to conduct its mining operations and development projects. The shortage of such commodities, equipment and parts or a significant increase of their cost could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to carry out its operations and therefore limit, or increase the cost of, production. The Company is also dependent on access to and supply of water to carry out its mining operations, and such access and supply may not be readily available, especially at the Company's operations in Chile. Market prices of commodities can be subject to volatile price movements which can be material, occur over short periods of time and are affected by factors that are beyond Kinross' control. An increase in the cost, or decrease in the availability, of input commodities, equipment or parts may affect the timely conduct and cost of Kinross' operations and development projects. If the costs of certain commodities consumed or otherwise used in connection with Kinross' operations and development projects were to increase significantly, and remain at such levels for a substantial period, Kinross may determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of Kinross' operations or the development of some or all of Kinross' current projects, which could have an adverse impact on Kinross' financial performance and results of operations.

Potential for Incurring Unexpected Costs or Liabilities as a Result of Acquisitions

Although the Company has conducted investigations in connection with recent acquisitions, risks remain regarding any undisclosed or unknown liabilities associated with these acquisitions. The Company may discover that it has acquired substantial undisclosed liabilities. The Company may have little recourse against the seller if any of the representations or warranties provided in connection with these acquisitions prove to be inaccurate. Such liabilities could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Current Global Financial Condition

Recent global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. The fallout from the current global financial crisis has resulted in the following conditions, which may have an impact on the operations and cash flows of the Company:

- Volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates,
- Tightening of credit markets,

- Increased counterparty risk, and
- Volatility in the prices of publicly traded entities.

Although the tightening of credit markets has restricted the ability of certain companies to access capital, to date this has not had an impact on the Company's liquidity. The Company has raised approximately $396 million in net proceeds from a public common share offering. Additionally, the Company recently re-negotiated its credit facilities and has additional availability under its revolving credit facility of $325.6 million. However, continued tightening of credit markets may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company.

The Company has not experienced any difficulties to date with respect to the counterparties it transacts with. The counterparties continue to be highly rated and as noted above, the Company has employed measures to reduce the impact of counterparty risk.

Continued volatility in equity markets may have an impact on the value of publicly listed companies in Kinross' equity portfolio. Should declines in the equity values continue and are deemed to be other than temporary, impairment losses may result.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Kinross, constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and the provisions for "safe harbour" 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible events, statements with respect to possible events, the future price of gold and silver, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, expected capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation and permitting of mining operations and development properties, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "targets", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes", 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, political, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The estimates and assumptions of Kinross contained or incorporated by reference in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein and in our most recently filed Annual Information Form, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Paracatu (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of new tailings facilities) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase 7 pit expansion and the heap leach project at Fort Knox continuing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and development of the Fruta del Norte deposit being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (5) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates being consistent with its current expectations including, without limitation, the implementation of Ecuador's new mining law and related regulations and policies being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (6) the new feasibility study to be prepared by the joint venture for Cerro Casale, incorporating updated geological, mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors, and permitting, being consistent with the Company's current

expectations; (7) the viability, permitting and development of the Lobo-Marte project, including, without limitation, the metallurgy and processing of its ore, being consistent with our current expectations; (8) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Chilean peso, Russian rouble and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (9) certain price assumptions for gold and silver; (10) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (11) production and cost of sales forecasts meeting expectations; (12) the accuracy of our current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates; and (13) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates or gold or silver lease rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under any interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Chile, Brazil, Russia, Ecuador, or other countries in which the Company conducts business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). 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. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada and the United States including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk Factors" section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form. 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.

Key Sensitivities

Approximately 50%-60% of the Company's costs are denominated in US dollars.

A 10% change in foreign exchange could result in an approximate $10 impact in cost of sales per ounce [(5)].

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(5) Refers to all of the currencies in the countries where the Company has mining operations, fluctuating simultaneously by 10% in the same direction, either appreciating or depreciating, taking into consideration the impact of hedging and the weighting of each currency within our consolidated cost structure.

A $10 change in the price of oil could result in an approximate $3 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

The impact on royalties of a $100 change in the gold price could result in an approximate $4 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

Other information

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company", or "Kinross" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, we mean Kinross Gold Corporation and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as may be applicable.

The technical information about the Company's material mineral properties contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Rob Henderson, an officer of the Company who is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

QuickLinks

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the year ended December 31, 2009

QuickLinks -- Click here to rapidly navigate through this document

Exhibit 99.3

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and other financial information contained in the Management Discussion and Analysis have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and are the responsibility of the management of Kinross Gold Corporation. The financial information presented elsewhere in the Management Discussion and Analysis is consistent with the data that is contained in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements, where necessary, include amounts which are based on the best estimates and judgment of management.

In order to discharge management's responsibility for the integrity of the financial statements, the Company maintains a system of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorization, proper records are maintained and relevant and reliable financial information is produced. These controls include maintaining quality standards in hiring and training of employees, policies and procedures manuals, a corporate code of conduct and ensuring that there is proper accountability for performance within appropriate and well-defined areas of responsibility. The system of internal controls is further supported by a compliance function, which is designed to ensure that we and our employees comply with securities legislation and conflict of interest rules.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management's performance of its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Audit Committee, which is composed of non-executive directors, meets with management as well as the external auditors to ensure that management is properly fulfilling its financial reporting responsibilities to the Directors who approve the consolidated financial statements. The external auditors have full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss the scope of their audits, the adequacy of the system of internal controls and review financial reporting issues.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, the independent registered chartered accountants, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

/s/ TYE W. BURT
Tye W. Burt
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ THOMAS M. BOEHLERT
Thomas M. Boehlert
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
February 17, 2010

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of Kinross Gold Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Kinross Gold Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, common shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

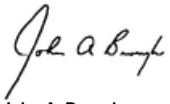
Toronto, Canada
February 17, 2010

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

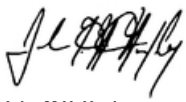
As at December 31,

(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except share amounts)		**2009**		2008
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	Note 5	**$ 632.4**	$	525.1
Restricted cash		**24.3**		12.4
Accounts receivable and other assets	Note 5	**135.5**		126.5
Inventories	Note 5	**554.4**		437.1
Unrealized fair value of derivative assets	Note 8	**44.3**		23.8
		1,390.9		1,124.9
Property, plant and equipment	Note 5	**4,989.9**		4,748.0
Goodwill	Note 5	**1,179.9**		1,181.9
Long-term investments	Note 5	**292.2**		185.9
Future income and mining taxes	Note 15	**–**		33.9
Unrealized fair value of derivative assets	Note 8	**1.9**		8.7
Deferred charges and other long-term assets	Note 5	**158.4**		104.2
		$ 8,013.2	$	7,387.5
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Note 5	**$ 312.9**	$	246.3
Current portion of long-term debt	Note 9	**177.0**		167.1
Current portion of reclamation and remediation obligations	Note 10	**17.1**		10.0
Current portion of unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities	Note 8	**131.0**		128.1
		638.0		551.5
Long-term debt	Note 9	**515.2**		783.8
Other long-term liabilities	Note 5	**543.0**		586.6
Future income and mining taxes	Note 15	**624.6**		622.3
		2,320.8		2,544.2
Non-controlling interest		**132.9**		56.3
Convertible preferred shares of subsidiary company		**–**		10.1
Common shareholders' equity				
Common share capital and common share purchase warrants	Note 12	**6,448.1**		5,873.0
Contributed surplus		**169.6**		168.5
Accumulated deficit		**(838.1)**		(1,100.2)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Note 6	**(220.1)**		(164.4)
		5,559.5		4,776.9
Contingencies	Note 19			
Subsequent events	Notes 8, 12, 20			
		$ 8,013.2	$	7,387.5
Common shares				
Authorized		**Unlimited**		Unlimited
Issued and outstanding		**696,027,270**		659,438,293

Signed on behalf of the Board:



John A. Brough
Director



John M.H. Huxley
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31,

(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except per share and share amounts)		**2009**	2008	2007
Revenue				
Metal sales		**$ 2,412.1**	$ 1,617.0	$ 1,093.0
Operating costs and expenses				
Cost of sales (excludes accretion, depreciation, depletion and amortization)		**1,047.1**	768.8	580.3
Accretion and reclamation expense		**19.3**	24.7	10.9
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**447.3**	273.8	129.3
		898.4	549.7	372.5
Other operating costs		**62.3**	7.4	28.7
Exploration and business development		**72.5**	59.0	47.3
General and administrative		**117.7**	100.8	69.6
Impairment charges: goodwill	Note 5	**–**	994.1	–
Operating earnings (loss)		**645.9**	(611.6)	226.9
Other income (expense) – net	Note 5	**(74.3)**	(42.7)	189.6
Earnings (loss) before taxes and other items		**571.6**	(654.3)	416.5
Income and mining taxes expense – net	Note 15	**(150.8)**	(101.1)	(73.8)
Equity in losses of associated companies		**(8.6)**	(8.7)	(11.1)
Non-controlling interest		**(102.3)**	(42.3)	3.2
Dividends on convertible preferred shares of subsidiary		**–**	(0.8)	(0.8)
Net earnings (loss)		**$ 309.9**	$ (807.2)	$ 334.0
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic		**$ 0.45**	$ (1.28)	$ 0.60
Diluted		**$ 0.44**	$ (1.28)	$ 0.59
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (millions)	Note 14			
Basic		**691.5**	628.6	557.4
Diluted		**696.5**	628.6	566.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31,

(expressed in millions of United States dollars)		**2009**	2008	2007
Net inflow (outflow) of cash related to the following activities:				
Operating:				
Net earnings (loss)		**$ 309.9**	$ (807.2)	$ 334.0
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided from (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		**447.3**	273.8	129.3
Accretion and reclamation expenses	Note 10	**19.3**	24.7	10.9
Accretion of convertible debt and deferred financing costs		**17.1**	15.4	–
Impairment charges:				
Goodwill		**–**	994.1	–
Investments and other assets		**–**	83.9	1.3
Gain on disposal of assets and investments – net	Note 4 and 5 (xii)	**(16.2)**	(30.2)	(184.6)
Equity in losses of associated companies	Note 5 (xiii)	**8.6**	8.7	11.1
Non-hedge derivative gains – net		**(2.9)**	(41.6)	(30.2)
Future income and mining taxes	Note 15	**(27.9)**	27.9	26.4
Non-controlling interest		**102.3**	42.3	(3.2)
Stock-based compensation expense	Note 13	**29.0**	21.6	13.0
Foreign exchange (gains) losses and Other		**50.7**	21.2	5.5
Brazilian tax settlement	Note 19	**(71.0)**	–	–
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable and other assets		**(14.9)**	(33.7)	(6.5)
Inventories		**(115.1)**	(145.4)	(10.6)
Accounts payable and other liabilities		**49.4**	(11.9)	44.8
Cash flow provided from operating activities		**785.6**	443.6	341.2
Investing:				
Additions to property, plant and equipment		**(481.2)**	(714.7)	(601.1)
Asset purchases – net of cash acquired	Note 4	**(41.7)**	21.2	2.4
Proceeds from the sale of long-term investments and other assets		**6.7**	37.3	61.8
Additions to long-term investments and other assets		**(178.1)**	(168.9)	(28.9)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		**0.9**	–	232.9
Additions to short-term investments		**(0.5)**	(24.6)	(9.9)
Increase (Decrease) in restricted cash		**(11.9)**	(10.0)	6.4
Other		**(45.7)**	3.5	0.4
Cash flow used in investing activities		**(751.5)**	(856.2)	(336.0)
Financing:				
Issuance of common shares	Note 12	**396.4**	–	–
Issuance of common shares on exercise of options and warrants		**25.1**	31.7	216.2
Proceeds from issuance of debt		**77.7**	123.2	287.7
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures		**–**	449.9	–
Debt issuance costs		**–**	(1.6)	–
Repayment of debt		**(325.9)**	(123.5)	(88.4)
Dividends paid to common shareholders		**(62.4)**	(51.5)	(5.6)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholder		**(25.8)**	–	–
Settlement of derivative instruments		**(19.4)**	(23.2)	(30.5)
Other		**(2.4)**	(29.3)	–
Cash flow provided from financing activities		**63.3**	375.7	379.4
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		**9.4**	(23.8)	12.6
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**106.8**	(60.7)	397.2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**490.6**	551.3	154.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$ 597.4**	$ 490.6	$ 551.3
Short-term investments		**$ 35.0**	$ 34.5	$ 9.9
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments		**$ 632.4**	$ 525.1	$ 561.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the year ended December 31,

(expressed in millions of United States dollars)		**2009**	2008	2007
Common share capital and common share purchase warrants				
Balance beginning of year	**$**	**5,873.0**	$ 5,123.6	$ 2,001.7
Shares issued on equity offering		**396.4**	–	–
Shares issued on acquisition of Lobo Marte		**102.9**	–	–
Shares issued on acquisition of Bema		**–**	–	2,642.1
Shares issued on acquisition of Aurelian		**–**	639.7	–
Warrants issued on acquisition of Bema		**–**	–	141.9
Warrants issued on acquisition of Aurelian		**–**	56.0	–
Equity portion of convertible notes acquired on acquisition of Bema		**–**	–	23.7
Shares issued (cancelled) on acquisition of Crown		**–**	–	(0.4)
Common shares issued for employee share purchase plan		**4.4**	3.4	2.7
Transfer from contributed surplus of expired warrants		**–**	–	(0.3)
Transfer from contributed surplus of exercise of options and restricted shares		**24.2**	18.6	38.1
Options and warrants exercised, including cash		**47.2**	31.7	216.2
Conversion of convertible notes		**–**	–	57.9
Conversion of redeemable retractable preferred shares		**–**	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	**$**	**6,448.1**	$ 5,873.0	$ 5,123.6
Contributed surplus				
Balance beginning of year	**$**	**168.5**	$ 65.4	$ 54.6
Equity portion of convertible notes		**–**	76.6	–
Stock-based compensation		**25.3**	19.2	10.3
Bema options exercised		**(0.1)**	–	37.9
Aurelian options exercised		**(7.6)**	25.9	–
Transfer of fair value of expired warrants and options		**–**	–	0.3
Transfer of fair value of exercised options and restricted shares		**(16.5)**	(18.6)	(38.1)
Transfer from common share capital of fair value of cancelled shares		**–**	–	0.4
Balance at the end of the year	**$**	**169.6**	$ 168.5	$ 65.4
Accumulated deficit				
Balance beginning of year	**$**	**(1,100.2)**	$ (253.1)	$ (587.1)
Adoption of new accounting policy	Note 3	**14.6**	11.0	–
Dividends Paid		**(62.4)**	(50.9)	–
Net earnings		**309.9**	(807.2)	334.0
Balance at the end of the year	**$**	**(838.1)**	$ (1,100.2)	$ (253.1)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Balance beginning of year	**$**	**(164.4)**	$ (98.1)	$ (1.2)
Adoption of new accounting policy	Note 3	**1.6**	–	–
Unrealized gains on long-term investments, net of tax		**–**	–	19.9
Adjusted balance, beginning of year	**$**	**(162.8)**	$ (98.1)	$ 18.7
Other comprehensive loss		**(57.3)**	(66.3)	(116.8)
Balance at the end of the year	**$**	**(220.1)**	$ (164.4)	$ (98.1)
Total accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**$**	**(1,058.2)**	$ (1,264.6)	$ (351.2)
Total common shareholders' equity	**$**	**5,559.5**	$ 4,776.9	$ 4,837.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the years ended December 31,

(expressed in millions of United States dollars)		**2009**	2008	2007
Net earnings (loss)		**$ 309.9**	$ (807.2)	$ 334.0
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:	Note 6			
Change in fair value of investments [(a)]		**42.2**	(72.0)	20.0
Reclassification to earnings for impairment charges		**–**	47.0	–
Accumulated OCI related to investments sold [(b)]		**3.2**	–	(15.3)
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash low hedges [(c)]		**(135.5)**	(80.3)	(107.3)
Accumulated OCI related to derivatives settled [(d)]		**32.8**	39.0	(14.2)
		(57.3)	(66.3)	(116.8)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		**$ 252.6**	$ (873.5)	$ 217.2

(a) *Net of tax of $4.0 million (2008 – ($2.1), 2007 – $2.1)*

(b) *Net of tax of $nil (2008 – $nil, 2007 – $nil)*

(c) *Net of tax of $20.0 million (2008 – $13.2, 2007 – $4.1)*

(d) *Net of tax of $8.5 million (2008 – $3.1, 2007 – $1.7)*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Description of business and nature of operations

Kinross Gold Corporation (individually and collectively with its subsidiaries, as applicable, "Kinross" or the "Company") is engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration and acquisition of gold-bearing properties, extraction, processing and reclamation. Kinross' gold production and exploration activities are carried out principally in the United States, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Ecuador, and Chile. There were also gold production and exploration activities in Canada, up until December 21, 2007 when the Porcupine Joint Venture ("PJV") and Musselwhite Joint Venture ("Musselwhite") were sold to Goldcorp in an asset swap transaction. Gold is produced in the form of doré, which is shipped to refineries for final processing. Kinross also produces and sells a quantity of silver.

The operating cash flow and profitability of the Company are affected by various factors, including the amount of gold and silver produced and sold, the market prices of gold and silver, operating costs, interest rates, environmental costs and the level of exploration activity and other discretionary costs and activities. Kinross is also exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, interest rates, political risk and varying levels of taxation. Kinross seeks to manage the risks associated with its business, however, many of the factors affecting these risks are beyond the Company's control.

Subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements have been evaluated through February 17, 2010, the date that the financial statements were issued.

Certain comparative figures for 2008 and 2007 have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 financial statement presentation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of Kinross have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CDN GAAP") using the following significant accounting policies, and are expressed in United States dollars.

Accounting policies

i. Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries and investments. The Company's significant mining properties are listed below:

	Location	As at December 31, **2009**	2008	2007
Through majority owned subsidiaries (Consolidated)				
Fort Knox	USA	**100%**	100%	100%
Paracatu	Brazil	**100%**	100%	100%
Maricunga [(a)]	Chile	**100%**	100%	100%
La Coipa [(b)]	Chile	**100%**	100%	100%
Kettle River	USA	**100%**	100%	100%
Julietta [(c)]	Russian Federation	**–**	–	90%
Kupol [(c)]	Russian Federation	**75%**	75%	75%
Lobo-Marte [(d)]	Chile	**100%**	40%	–
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	**100%**	–	–
As interests in unincorporated joint ventures (Proportionately consolidated)				
Round Mountain	USA	**50%**	50%	50%
Porcupine [(b)]	Canada	**–**	–	–
Musselwhite [(b)]	Canada	**–**	–	–
As interests in incorporated joint ventures (Proportionately consolidated)				
Cerro Casale [(e)(f)]	Chile	**50%**	49%	49%
Crixás	Brazil	**50%**	50%	50%

(a) On February 27, 2007, the additional 50% interest was acquired as a result of the Bema Gold Corporation ("Bema") acquisition.

(b) On December 21, 2007, the additional 50% interest in La Coipa was acquired and Kinross' interest in the PJV and Musselwhite was sold as a result of the asset swap with Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp").

(c) Interests in Julietta and Kupol were acquired with the acquisition of Bema on February 27, 2007. Julietta was sold on August 16, 2008.

(d) A 40% interest in Lobo-Marte was acquired on December 16, 2008. The remaining 60% interest was acquired on January 7, 2009.

(e) A 49% interest in Cerro Casale was acquired with the acquisition of Bema on February 27, 2007. An additional 1% interest was acquired during 2009.

(f) Subsequent to year-end (see note 20), Cerro Casale will be accounted for using the equity method.

ii. Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with CDN GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and

the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Changes in estimates of useful lives are accounted for prospectively from the date of change. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The assets and liabilities which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to, property, plant and equipment, mineral interests, inventories, financial instruments, goodwill, long-term investments, reclamation and remediation obligations, and the provision for income and mining taxes.

iii. Functional and reporting currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the United States dollar. The Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures operate in the United States, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Ecuador and Chile.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company's operations denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange at the consolidated balance sheet dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at each transaction date. Revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates throughout the reporting period, with the exception of depreciation, depletion and amortization and the expense related to equity settled stock-based compensation which are translated at historical exchange rates. Gains and losses on translation of foreign currencies are included in earnings.

The cumulative translation adjustments included in Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") relate to unrealized translation gains and losses on the Company's net investment in self-sustaining operations, including equity-accounted investees that are translated using the current rate method. The exchange gains and losses will become realized in earnings upon the substantial disposition, liquidation or closure of the investment that gave rise to such amounts.

iv. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

v. Short-term investments

Short-term investments include short-term money market instruments with terms to maturity at the date of acquisition of between three and twelve months. The carrying value of short-term investments is equal to cost and accrued interest.

vi. Long-term investments including Working Interests, Impairment of Investments and Other Assets

Long-term investments in equity securities consist of investments that are accounted for using the equity method and investments that are designated as available-for-sale. If the Company can exert significant influence over an investee company, the investment in the investee company is accounted for using the equity method. Available for sale investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in Other comprehensive income ("OCI") until such gains and losses are realized or an other-than-temporary impairment is determined to have occurred. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of its investments. When a decline in the value of an investment is considered to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to net realizable value with a charge to other income (expense).

Earnings from Working Interests are accounted for based on Kinross' pro-rata share of earnings in the underlying entity. The cost of the Working Interest plus any funding contributions made, less any cash distributions received in excess of Kinross' share of post acquisition earnings are amortized on a units of production basis corresponding to the Proven and Probable Reserves of the underlying entity Kinross has invested in. Changes in the investment in Working Interests include changes as a result of Kinross' pro-rata share of net income or loss and are accounted for in the statement of operations as earnings from Working Interests within Other Income. Cash received from the Working Interest is accounted for as a reduction, while funding contributions into the Working Interest are accounted for as an increase in the carrying value of the working interest on the balance sheet.

vii. Inventories

Inventories consist of metal in circuit ore, metal in-process and finished metal are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value ("NRV"). NRV is calculated as the difference between the estimated future gold prices based on prevailing and long-term metal prices and estimated costs to complete production into a saleable form.

Metal in circuit is comprised of ore in stockpiles and ore on heap leach pads. Ore in stockpiles is coarse ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. Costs are added to stockpiles based on the current mining cost per tonne and removed at the average cost per tonne. Costs are added to ore on the heap leach pads based on current mining costs and removed from the heap leach pads as ounces are recovered, based on the average cost per recoverable ounce of gold on the leach pad. Ore in stockpiles not expected to be processed in the next twelve months is classified as long-term.

In-process inventories represent materials that are in the process of being converted to a saleable product.

The quantities of recoverable gold placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on the leach pads to the quantities of gold actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), however, the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. Variances between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to NRV are accounted for on a prospective basis. The ultimate recovery of gold from a leach pad will not be known until the leaching process has concluded. In the event that the Company determines, based on engineering estimates, that a quantity of gold contained in ore on leach pads is to be recovered over a period exceeding twelve months, that portion is classified as long-term.

Finished metal inventories, comprised of gold and silver doré and bullion, are valued at the lower of the previous three month average production cost and NRV whereby the average does not exceed three month production costs. Average production cost represents the average cost of the respective in-process inventories incurred prior to the refining process, plus applicable refining costs and associated royalties.

In-process and finished metal inventories are measured by taking a trailing average cost of production for a period of no longer than the previous three months.

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and NRV.

Write-downs of inventory resulting from NRV or net replacement impairments are reported in current period costs. The Company reverses write-downs in the event that there is a subsequent increase in NRV.

In 2007, prior to the adoption of CICA Handbook Section 3031 (see note 3 for additional details), the Company valued materials and supplies at the lower of cost and replacement cost. In addition, the Company did not reverse write-downs in the event of subsequent increases in NRV of inventory previously written down.

viii. Property, plant and equipment and Impairment of property, plant and equipment

New facilities, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and carried net of depreciation. Mobile and other equipment are depreciated, net of residual value, using the straight-line method, over the estimated productive life of the asset. Productive lives for mobile and other equipment range from 2 to 25 years, but do not exceed the related estimated mine life based on Proven and Probable Reserves. Plant and other facilities, used in carrying out the mine operating plan, are depreciated using the units-of-production ("UOP") method over a period not to exceed the estimated life of the ore body based on recoverable ounces to be mined from estimated Proven and Probable Reserves. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. Expenditures that extend the useful lives of existing facilities or equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Exploration costs are incurred in gathering the information necessary to determine whether a particular property can become a commercially viable operating mine and include to determine whether a property adjacent to a property with Proven and Probable Reserves has Proven and Probable Reserves, whether Inferred Resources can be classified as Measured and Indicated Resources, or whether Measured and Indicated Resources can be converted to Proven and Probable Reserves. These costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined than an exploration property can be economically developed as a result of establishing Proven and Probable Reserves, costs incurred prospectively to develop the property and place it into commercial production are classified as development costs and capitalized as they are incurred until the asset is ready for its intended use.

Costs incurred in a pit expansion are capitalized and amortized using the UOP method based on recoverable ounces to be mined from estimated Proven and Probable Reserves contained in the pit expansion.

Production stage mineral interests are depleted over the life of mine using the UOP method based on recoverable ounces to be mined from estimated Proven and Probable Reserves.

Costs to acquire mineral properties are capitalized and represent the property's fair value at the time it was acquired, either as an individual asset purchase or as part of a business combination.

Interest expense attributable to the cost of developing mining properties and to constructing new facilities is capitalized until assets are ready for their intended use.

The expected useful lives used in depletion calculations are determined based on the facts and circumstances associated with the mineral interest. The Company evaluates the Proven and Probable Reserves at least on an annual basis and adjusts the UOP calculation upon which depletion is based, to correspond with the reserves as necessary. Any changes in estimates of useful lives are accounted for prospectively from the date of the change.

Kinross reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its operating mines, development and exploration properties for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of related assets or groups of assets might not be recoverable.

Whenever the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis of a property is less than the carrying amount of the property, an impairment loss is measured and recorded based on fair values. Future cash flows are

based on estimated future recoverable mine production, sales prices, production levels and costs, capital requirements and reclamation and remediation obligations, which are all based on detailed engineering life of mine plans. Future recoverable mine production is determined from Proven and Probable Reserves and Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, net of losses during ore processing and treatment. Cash flow estimates of recoverable production are risk-adjusted to reflect relative geological uncertainty, with Proven and Probable Reserves and Measured and Indicated Resources assigned a lower discount rate and Inferred Resources assigned a higher discount rate. All long-lived assets at a particular operation are combined for purposes of estimating future cash flows.

Exploration properties are assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying value against the fair value. Fair value may be determined based on values of recent transactions involving sales of similar properties or through a discounted cash flow analysis based on a life-of-mine plan.

ix. Goodwill and goodwill impairment

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the purchase method whereby acquired assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase price over such fair value recorded as goodwill. Goodwill is assigned to the reporting units and is not amortized.

Included in the fair value of property, plant and equipment and mineral properties is Value beyond Proven and Probable Reserves ("VBPP") resulting from Kinross' acquisitions. The concept of VBPP is described in FASB Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 04-3, "Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations," and the Emerging Issues Committee abstract "EIC – 152 – Mining assets – Impairment and Business Combinations" and has been interpreted differently by different mining companies. Kinross' acquisition adjustments to property, plant and equipment include VBPP attributable to mineralized material, which includes Measured and Indicated amounts that the Company believes could be brought into production, and Inferred Resources. In addition, as part of a business acquisition, the Company may acquire land with mineral rights ("exploration properties"), which is the area adjacent and contiguous to existing mines or properties containing reserves, resources or without any identified exploration targets. The exploration properties are valued based on prices paid for similar types of properties in market transactions.

Goodwill is attributed to the following factors:

- Expected additional value ("EAV") from identified exploration targets at the reporting unit is calculated based on management's estimates of the ounces at such targets, based on the specific geological attributes of the mineral property and based on prices in market transactions involving properties with similar exploration targets;

- The optionality (real option value associated with the portfolio of acquired mines as well as each individual mine) to develop additional, higher-cost reserves and to intensify efforts to develop the more promising acquired properties and reduce efforts at developing the less promising acquired properties in the future. This optionality may result from changes in the overall economics of an individual mine or a portfolio of mines, largely driven by changes in the gold price; and

- The going concern value of the Company's capacity to replace and augment reserves through completely new discoveries whose value is not reflected in any of the other valuations.

The value associated with EAV is assigned to reporting units at the date of acquisition. Residual goodwill represented by optionality and going-concern value as described above, is also assigned to reporting units at the date of acquisition. However, the Company assigns residual goodwill to reporting units using a relative fair value methodology.

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to reporting units on an annual basis and at any other time if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may have been impaired. The Company compares the estimated fair value of reporting units to which goodwill was allocated to the carrying amounts. If the carrying value of a reporting unit were to exceed its estimated fair value, the Company would compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to its carrying amount. Any excess of the carrying value over the fair value is charged to earnings.

In testing goodwill for impairment, the Company compares the estimated fair value of reporting units to which goodwill was allocated to the carrying amounts. Fair value of the reporting unit for the purposes of impairment testing, is comprised of the following:

- Discounted nominal cash flows of reserves and resources, which includes estimates for capital expenditures.
- Fair value of exploration properties based on market comparable data.
- EAV at the impairment testing date.

Discounted nominal cash flows are estimated based on the Company's life-of-mine plans and include the following estimates and assumptions:

- estimated future recoverable mine production based on Proven and Probable Reserves, Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources, metal grades and processing and recovery rates;
- metal prices, foreign exchange, inflation, tax rates and operating and abandonment costs, and
- Capital expenditures, which are all based on life-of-mine plans representing the budgets and long-term business plans for each reporting unit.

The fair value arrived at as described above, is the Company's estimate of fair value for accounting purposes and is not a "preliminary assessment" as defined in *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* .

The use of estimates and assumptions is subjective and therefore it is possible that actual future cash flows may differ significantly from projected future results prepared using numerous estimates and assumptions. Each of the estimates and assumptions noted above are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

In applying the Company's accounting policy at impairment testing dates, no value is computed or attributed for the optionality and the going concern value, which are contributors to goodwill at the time that the reporting units were acquired. Under the Company's accounting policy these amounts are considered to exist at the corporate level and cannot be attributed to individual reporting units or individual mines. By not attributing any value to the optionality and going-concern value at the individual mines an impairment of acquired goodwill, with all other assumptions including gold price and reserves remaining constant, is likely to occur at the time of the first impairment test after acquisition. Positive changes in valuation inputs such as the gold price and reserves in the period prior to the impairment test could moderate or eliminate any impairment.

x. Financial Instruments and hedging activity

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as "held-for-trading", "available for sale", "held-to-maturity", "loans and receivables", or "other financial liabilities" as defined by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3855 Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement ("Section 3855").

Financial assets and financial liabilities "held-for-trading" are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net earnings. Financial assets "available for sale" are measured at fair value, with changes in those fair values recognized in OCI except for other-than-temporary impairment which is recorded as a charge to Other income (expense). Financial assets "held-to-maturity", "loans and receivables" and "other financial liabilities" are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization.

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments and marketable securities are designated as "held for trading" and are measured at fair value. Trade receivables, taxes recoverable and other assets are designated as "loans and receivables". Long-term investments in equity securities, where the company cannot exert significant influence, are designated as "available-for sale". Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt are designated as "other financial liabilities". The Company's policy is to record financial assets and liabilities net of transaction costs.

Derivative assets and liabilities include derivative financial instruments that do not qualify as hedges, or are not designated as hedges and are classified as "held-for-trading".

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. Hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the degree to which the cash flows from the derivative contracts are expected to offset the cash flows of the underlying position or transaction being hedged. At the time of inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is recorded in OCI, net of tax, until earnings are affected by the hedged item, with any ineffective portion being included immediately in net earnings.

Derivative contracts that have been designated as cash flow hedges have been entered into in order to effectively establish prices for future production of metals, to hedge exposure to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currency denominated settlement of capital and operating expenditures, to establish prices for future purchases of energy or to hedge exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Unrealized gains or losses on these contracts remain in OCI and are included in earnings when the underlying hedged transaction, identified at the contract inception, is completed. The Company has made the policy choice to match the realized gains or losses on contracts designated as cash flow hedges with the hedged expenditures at the maturity of the contracts.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses associated with designated cash flow hedges which have been terminated or cease to be effective prior to maturity, remain in OCI and are included in earnings in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction is recognized.

For hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting, gains or losses are recorded in income in the current period. Premiums received at the inception of written call options are recorded as a liability. Changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized in current earnings.

The estimated fair value of all derivative instruments is based on quoted market prices or, in their absence, third-party market indications and forecasts.

In the event that financial instruments that qualified for hedge accounting no longer qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses recorded in OCI up until the time the hedge did not qualify for hedge accounting, remain in OCI. Amounts in OCI are recorded in income in the period in which the hedge is settled. Gains or losses subsequent to the hedge not qualifying for hedge accounting are included in earnings in the current period.

xi. Stock-based incentive and compensation plans

The Company's stock-based incentive and compensation plans are comprised of the following plans.

Employee Share Purchase Plan ("ESPP"): The Company's contribution to the ESPP is recorded as compensation expense on a payroll cycle basis as the employer's obligation to contribute is incurred. The cost of the common shares issued under the ESPP is based on the average of the last twenty trading sessions prior to the end of the quarter.

Restricted Share Unit Plan: Restricted share units ("RSU") are only settled in equity and are valued using the market value of the underlying stock at the grant date. The Company's compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Adjustments to compensation expense for employment vesting requirements are accounted for in the period when they occur. On exercise of RSUs, the shares are issued from treasury.

Deferred Share Unit Plan: Deferred share units are settled in cash and accounted for as a liability as of the grant date based on the market value at the grant date. The value of the liability is re-measured each period based on the current market value of the underlying stock at period end and any changes in the liability are recorded as compensation expense each period.

Stock Option Plan: The fair value of stock options at the grant date is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the stock option vesting period. Adjustments to compensation expense due to not meeting employment vesting requirements are accounted for based on an estimated forfeiture rate and adjusted to actual on an annual basis.

xii. Revenue recognition

Metal sales includes sales of refined gold and silver, which are generally delivered to customers in the period in which they are produced, with their sales price based on prevailing spot market metal prices. Metal sales revenue is recognized when the sales price is fixed, title has passed to the customer, and collectability is reasonably assured.

xiii. Reclamation and remediation obligations

The Company records a liability and corresponding asset for estimated costs for future site reclamation and closure. The estimated present value of the asset retirement obligations are reassessed on an annual basis or when new material information becomes available. Increases or decreases to the obligation usually arise due to changes in

legal or regulatory requirements, the extent of environmental remediation required or methods of reclamation or cost estimates. The present value of the estimated costs of these changes are recorded in the period in which the change is identified and quantified. Changes to asset retirement obligations related to operating mines are recorded with an offsetting change to the related asset. For properties where mining activities have ceased or are in reclamation, changes are charged directly to earnings. The present value is determined using the Company's credit adjusted risk free interest rate.

xiv. Income and mining taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income and mining taxes. Under the liability method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and for tax losses and other deductions carried forward. In a business acquisition, the cost of the acquisition is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired by reference to their fair values at the date of acquisition. Temporary differences that exist between the assigned values and the tax bases of the related assets and liabilities, result in either future income tax liabilities or assets. These future income tax assets and liabilities are treated as identifiable assets and liabilities when allocating the cost of the purchase and are considered monetary items.

Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. A reduction in respect of the benefit of a future tax asset, a valuation allowance, is recorded against any future tax asset if it is not likely to be realized. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period in which the change is substantively enacted.

xv. Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings (loss) per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury method, except the if-converted method is used in assessing the dilution impact of convertible debentures and preferred shares. The treasury method assumes that outstanding stock options, warrants and restricted share units with an average exercise price below market price of the underlying shares, are exercised and the assumed proceeds are used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price of the common shares for the period. The if-converted method assumes that all debentures and preferred shares have been converted in determining fully diluted EPS.

3. Accounting changes and recent pronouncements

Accounting changes

(i) In May 2007, the CICA issued Section 3031 "Inventories" ("Section 3031") that superseded Handbook Section 3030 to converge Canadian standards with IAS 2, Inventories. This standard requires: that inventories be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value; that the allocation of overhead be based on normal capacity; the use of the specific cost method for inventories that are not normally interchangeable or goods and services produced for specific purposes; the use of a consistent cost formula for inventory of a similar nature and use; and the reversal of previous write-downs of inventory to net realizable value, when there is a

subsequent increase in the value of inventories. Disclosure requirements include the Company's policies, carrying amounts, amounts recognized as an expense, write-downs and subsequent reversal of write-downs. The Company adopted this standard commencing in the 2008 fiscal year and upon adoption, the opening accumulated deficit decreased by $11.0 million, net of tax of $3.4 million primarily due to an adjustment of the carrying value of certain long-term stockpiles to cost as at January 1, 2008.

(ii) In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" ("Section 3064") which replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets for profit-oriented enterprises. This standard was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee issued EIC-173, "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("EIC-173"). The Committee concluded that an entity's credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments.

Prior to the implementation of EIC-173, the Company had considered the impact of credit risk on a qualitative basis only. As a result of adopting EIC-173 as at January 1, 2009, the Company quantified the impact of credit risk when calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives and the impact was as follows:

- An increase in the current portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative assets of $0.1 million;
- An increase in the long-term portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative assets of $0.6 million;
- An increase in Future income tax assets of $0.4 million;
- A decrease in the current portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities of $2.1 million;
- A decrease in the long-term portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities of $13.0 million;
- An increase in opening Retained earnings of $14.6 million; and
- An increase in OCI of $1.6 million.

(iv) In March 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee issued EIC-174, "Mining Exploration Costs", which provides guidance on the capitalization of exploration costs related to mining properties and the impairment review of such capitalized exploration costs. This EIC was effective for the Company on January 1, 2009. The application of this EIC did not have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

(v) In May 2009, the CICA amended Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures" ("Section 3862"), which requires additional disclosure of fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 inputs as defined in the standard). The amendments are applicable for years ending after September 30, 2009 and are harmonized with disclosures currently required under US GAAP.

(vi) In August 2009, the CICA issued certain amendments to Section 3251, "Equity". The amendments apply to entities that have adopted Section 1602, "Non-controlling interests". The amendments require separate presentation on the statements of operations and comprehensive income of income attributable to owners of

the Company and those attributable to non-controlling interests. The amendments also require that non-controlling interests be presented separately as a component of equity. As the Company has not adopted section 1602, which is not mandatory until the year beginning January 1, 2011, the amendments are not applicable to the Company in the interim and there is no impact to the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2009.

Recent pronouncements

(i) In 2008, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations" ("Section 1582"), which is effective for business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2011. The standard requires the additional use of fair value measurements, recognition of additional assets and liabilities and increased disclosure. The impact of Section 1582 is expected to have a material impact on how prospective business combinations are accounted for. Additionally, as part of the application of Section 1582, companies will be required to adopt CICA Handbook Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and 1602 "Non-controlling interests". These sections will require that non-controlling interest be presented as part of shareholders' equity on the balance sheet and the controlling parent to present 100 percent of the subsidiary's results in the statement of operations with an allocation between controlling and non-controlling interest. The standards are effective as of January 1, 2011, with early adoption permitted.

(ii) The Canadian Accounting Standards Board has confirmed January 1, 2011 as the date that International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises. As a result, Kinross will report under IFRS for interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2011, with comparative information for 2010 restated under IFRS. Adoption of IFRS as Canadian GAAP will require the Company to make certain accounting policy choices and could materially impact our reported financial position and results of operations.

4. Acquisitions and divestitures

i. Investment in Harry Winston Diamond Corporation and Diavik Diamond mine

On March 31, 2009, Kinross completed the acquisition of 15.2 million shares of Harry Winston Diamond Corporation ("Harry Winston") at a subscription price of $3.00 per share for a total subscription price of $45.6 million. Pursuant to the closing of the transaction Kinross obtained a seat on the Board of Directors of Harry Winston. Additionally, on the same date Kinross acquired a 22.5% interest in the limited partnership that holds Harry Winston's 40% interest in the Diavik Diamond Mine, (a 9% indirect interest in the mine), for a gross subscription price of $125.1 million, inclusive of working capital adjustments which were finalized during the second quarter. The investment in Harry Winston was accounted for as an equity investment, whereas the acquisition of the partnership interest was accounted for as an acquisition of a Working Interest. Kinross incurred approximately $3 million in transaction costs on these transactions.

ii. Disposition of Gurupi and junior equity investments

On December 2, 2009, the company disposed of its Gurupi property in a sale to Jaguar Mining Inc. ("Jaguar") in exchange for 3.4 million common shares of Jaguar valued at $42.5 million on the date of sale. The Company retained its ownership in the adjacent Jiboia property. At the time of sale, the net book value for the Gurupi property

was $28.0 million. The Company recognized a gain on the disposition of Gurupi of $10.7 million, net of taxes of $3.3 million and transaction costs.

Additionally, during 2009 the Company disposed of all or a portion of its equity interests in several junior mining companies for proceeds of $6.7 million, resulting in a gain of $3.2 million.

iii. Acquisition of Lobo-Marte

On December 16, 2008, Kinross completed the acquisition of a 40% interest in Minera Santa Rosa SCM ("Minera") from certain subsidiaries of Anglo American plc for an aggregate purchase price of $141.1 million. Minera owns 100% of the Lobo-Marte gold project located in the Maricunga district of Chile, roughly midway between the Company's Maricunga and La Coipa mines. The acquisition was accounted for as an equity investment as at December 31, 2008 and includes transaction costs of $1.1 million.

On January 7, 2009, Kinross completed the 100% acquisition of Minera through the acquisition of the remaining 60% interest from Teck Cominco Limited ("Teck") for net cash of $40 million, 5.6 million shares of Kinross and a 1.75% net smelter royalty on 60% of future production, payable when the gold price is $760 per ounce or more.

As of January 7, 2009, the financial statements of Minera are being consolidated and the previously acquired 40% interest in Lobo-Marte accounted for as an equity investment as at December 31, 2008 of $141.1 million was reclassified to mineral interests.

iv. Acquisition of Aurelian

Kinross acquired Aurelian Resources Inc. ("Aurelian") in 2008. On July 28, 2008, Kinross completed a purchase of 15 million Aurelian common shares pursuant to a private placement for a total subscription price of CAD$71.25 million, and concurrently mailed its offer and take-over bid circular to Aurelian shareholders. On September 30, 2008, Kinross acquired 94.29% of Aurelian's issued and outstanding common shares. Kinross immediately exercised its statutory rights under the Canada Business Corporation Act and compulsorily acquired the remaining common shares of Aurelian not deposited to the offer. Effective September 30, 2008, Aurelian became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross. For each Aurelian common share, Kinross offered 0.317 of a Kinross common share, plus 0.1429 of a warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one Kinross common share. The Kinross warrants have an exercise price of CAD$32.00 per Kinross common share and will expire in September 2013. Kinross issued 43.7 million shares, 4.1 million options and 19.7 million warrants pursuant to the transaction. Total consideration was $810 million which, net of cash acquired of $105 million, amounted to $705 million. The acquisition of Aurelian was accounted for as an asset purchase.

v. Disposal of Julietta

Arian Resources Limited ("Arian"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross, entered into an Agreement dated August 8, 2008, with Yanskaya Mining and Geological Company ("Yanskaya"), a subsidiary of Dukat Mining and Geological Company. Yanskaya has purchased all of the shares held by Arian in Omsukchansk Mining and Geological Company ("OMGC"). The shares represent a 90% interest in OMGC whose assets include the Julietta mine in the Russian Federation. The Julietta mine was originally purchased as part of the Bema Gold Corporation acquisition on February 27, 2007. The purchase price was $20.0 million. Arian received an additional cash payment for finished goods and supplies in transit and all of OMGC's cash will be used to repay intercompany payables

owing to Arian and its affiliates immediately prior to closing. In addition, there are deferred payments based on gold prices in 2009 and 2010 and deferred payments in 2011 and 2012 of $5.0 million based on specified production. The deferred payments based on the gold price have been accounted for as an embedded derivative in the financial statements (see Note 8 for additional details), whereas the deferred payments based on specified production have not been recognized due to their contingent nature. Yanskaya has further agreed to make $12.0 million in expenditures at the Julietta mine between the date of closing and January 1, 2011. The transaction closed on August 16, 2008 and resulted in a gain of $3.0 million.

vi. Disposal of Kubaka

On January 25, 2008 a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Kinam Magadan Gold Corporation, completed the sale of its approximate 98.1% interest in OAO Omolon Gold Mining Company ("Omolon") to OAO Polymetal for a purchase price of $15.0 million, plus a variable royalty on future production from the Kubaka gold mine properties. The assets sold included the Kubaka gold mine and related mining licenses, located in the Magadan region in the far east of the Russian Federation. The Kubaka gold mine began commercial production in 1997 and ceased mining operations in 2005. A gain of $11.5 million was realized on this disposition.

vii. Acquisition of Louisiana Land and Exploration Company Royalty

A royalty payment known as the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company Royalty ("LL&E Royalty") applies to Kinross' 50% interest in Round Mountain. The royalty rate is 3% of gross proceeds until the time that total royalty payments of $75.0 million are paid, and 1.5% thereafter. As at December 31, 2009, cumulative royalty payments total $69.1 million (December 31, 2008 – $66.0 million). On January 23, 2008, the Company purchased the LL&E royalty from ConocoPhillips. The purchase price was $26.5 million and the effective date of the purchase was January 1, 2008. On January 31, 2008, pursuant to the terms of the Round Mountain joint venture, the Company offered Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") the opportunity to purchase 50% of the royalty, on a pro rata basis with Barrick's joint venture interest. On February 11, 2008, Barrick accepted the offer and the transaction closed on May 15, 2008 with an effective date of January 1, 2008.

viii. Hammond Reef Project Interest

Kinross and Brett Resources Inc. ("Brett") entered into a purchase and sale agreement whereby Brett agreed to purchase Kinross' 40% interest in the Hammond Reef Project located near Atikokan, Ontario. Kinross and Brett were parties to an option agreement pursuant to which Brett earned a 60% interest in the project by incurring CAD$5 million in expenditures and issuing 1 million common shares to Kinross. In exchange for the 40% interest in the Hammond Reef Project, Kinross received 14 million Brett shares and a 2% net smelter returns royalty on future production from the property. The transaction closed on July 31, 2008. Following completion, Kinross held 17,095,313 common shares, representing approximately 26% of Brett's issued and outstanding common shares as at the closing date (see Note 5(vii)). In connection with the transaction, Brett and Kinross have entered into a strategic alliance whereby Brett will spend up to CAD$2 million over a three-year period exploring and acquiring properties of interest in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, in which Kinross may elect to obtain a 50% interest. The transaction resulted in a gain of $12.2 million.

ix. Acquisition of Bema Gold Corporation

On February 27, 2007 ("Acquisition Date"), the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of Bema Gold Corporation ("Bema"). As this purchase was a business acquisition, with Kinross as the acquirer and Bema as the acquiree, results of operations of Bema have been consolidated with those of Kinross commencing on the Acquisition Date. As a result of the purchase, the primary assets that Kinross acquired were Bema's interests in the Maricunga mine (50%) in Chile, the Julietta mine (90%) in the Russian Federation, the Kupol gold and silver project (75% less one share) in the Russian Federation and the Cerro Casale property (49%) in Chile.

In exchange for each Bema share, Bema shareholders received 0.4447 Kinross shares and CAD$0.01. Bema options were exchanged for Kinross replacement options that entitled the holder to acquire Kinross shares on the same basis as the exchange of Bema shares for Kinross shares. Upon exercising Bema warrants or Bema convertible notes, the holders of the warrants or notes will receive 0.4447 of a Kinross share and CAD$0.01, on the same basis as the exchange of Bema shares for Kinross shares.

Total consideration paid of $2,888.2 million was based on the weighted average price of Kinross shares of $12.23 two days before, the day of, and two days subsequent to the announcement date of November 6, 2006.

The purchase price was calculated as follows:

Common shares issued (216.0 million)	**$**	**2,642.1**
Cash		**4.2**
Acquisition costs		**38.4**
Fair value of options and warrants issued		**179.8**
Fair value of equity component of convertible debt		**23.7**
Total purchase price	**$**	**2,888.2**

The following table sets forth the allocation of the purchase price to assets and liabilities acquired, based on estimates of fair value.

Purchase price allocation		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**50.0**
Accounts receivable and other assets		**33.7**
Inventories		**37.7**
Property, plant and equipment (including mineral interests)		**1,586.4**
Unrealized fair value of derivative assets		**11.4**
Long-term investments		**91.7**
Other long-term assets		**39.2**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(31.4)**
Long-term debt, including current portion		**(336.0)**
Reclamation and remediation obligations, including current portion		**(18.0)**
Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities		**(220.8)**
Future income and mining liabilities		**(195.2)**
Other long-term liabilities		**(1.9)**
Non-controlling interest		**(17.2)**
Goodwill		**1,858.6**
Total purchase price	**$**	**2,888.2**

See note 5(vi) for additional details.

x. Disposition of Lupin Mine

On February 28, 2007, the Company and Wolfden Resources Inc. ("Wolfden") closed the agreement of June 19, 2006 whereby Kinross agreed to sell the Lupin mine in the Territory of Nunavut to Wolfden in exchange for Wolfden assuming certain of the mine's liabilities. Under the terms of this agreement, Wolfden acquired the mine and the related property and Kinross retired the letters of credit and promissory notes related to reclamation obligations at Lupin. Kinross has agreed to pay up to CAD$1.0 million for reclamation and closing of the tailings facility if the mill is restarted. Kinross has provided a CAD$3.0 million standby letter of credit to Wolfden in support of this obligation. Kinross has satisfied a term of the agreement whereby it reimbursed Wolfden for CAD$1.7 million of fuel costs in 2007. The agreement also provides that Kinross is to be paid a 1% royalty on future production if the price of gold exceeds $500 per ounce. The disposition resulted in a gain on sale of $6.5 million.

xi. Disposition of Haile Mine Assets

On August 15, 2007, Kinross signed a definitive agreement to sell the assets of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Haile Mining Company Inc., to Romarco Minerals Inc. ("Romarco") and on October 16, 2007, the transaction closed. Romarco purchased the Haile mine assets and assumed various liabilities of the Haile mine including, among others, all environmental, mine closure, rehabilitation and reclamation liabilities and obligations. Kinross received 5,000,000 common shares in Romarco and pursuant to a royalty agreement ("the Royalty Agreement") between Romarco and Kinross, the Company is entitled to receive a royalty based on the Proven and Probable gold Reserves identified in the most current NI 43-101 compliant technical report prepared within 2 years of closing. Under the

terms of the Royalty Agreement, Kinross will receive $3 per ounce for proven and probable gold reserves identified in such technical report in excess of 1.0 million ounces. The Company will receive $5 per ounce for proven and probable gold reserves identified in such technical report in excess of 3.0 million to a maximum of 5.0 million ounces. The disposition resulted in a gain on sale of $1.4 million.

xii. Ixhuatan Project Option Agreement

On October 22, 2007, the Company signed a definitive option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with a wholly owned subsidiary of Linear Gold Corp. ("Linear") to earn up to a 70% interest in Linear's Ixhuatan Project, located in Chiapas, Mexico (the "Project"). A $1.0 million transaction fee was paid to Linear upon execution of the Option Agreement. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company agreed to fund $15.0 million of exploration expenditures within a 24 month period, which commenced on October 26, 2007. During 2009, the Company decided to terminate the Option Agreement. As a result, the Company recorded a liability of $3.4 million representing the Company's remaining commitment to fund exploration expenditures.

xiii. Disposition of Bell Creek Mine and Mill

On December 18, 2007, the Porcupine Joint Venture ("PJV") sold the Bell Creek Mine and Mill to Lake Shore Gold Corp. The Company recognized a gain of $7.6 million, net of tax of $nil, as its share of the gain on sale.

xiv. Goldcorp Asset Purchase and Sale

On December 21, 2007, the Company closed the asset swap transaction with Goldcorp pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement entered into on September 25, 2007, whereby the Company sold its 31.9% interest in Musselwhite and its 49.0% interest in PJV to Goldcorp. In exchange, the Company acquired Goldcorp's 50% interest in Compania Minera Mantos de Oro ("MDO"), thereby giving the Company a 100% interest in MDO which owns and operates the La Coipa mine in northern Chile. The Company also received a $204.3 million cash payment.

As a result of this transaction, the acquired non-monetary assets have been recorded at fair value and a gain on the disposition of Musselwhite and PJV of $138.3 million was recorded.

The purchase price of $350.3 million was calculated as the estimated fair value of the La Coipa mine and associated property plus cash consideration from Goldcorp of $204.3 million, including closing adjustments.

Purchase price allocation		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**227.3**
Inventories		**12.5**
Other net liabilites		**(39.5)**
Property, plant and equipment (including mineral interests)		**86.4**
Land		**10.6**
Goodwill		**53.0**
Total purchase price	**$**	**350.3**

5. Consolidated financial statement details

Consolidated Balance Sheets

i. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Cash on hand and balances with banks	**$ 352.8**	$ 334.5
Short-term deposits	**244.6**	156.1
Short-term investments	**35.0**	34.5
	$ 632.4	$ 525.1

ii. Accounts receivable and other assets:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Trade receivables	**$ 9.9**	$ 3.0
Taxes recoverable	**6.2**	1.8
Prepaid expenses	**26.7**	43.5
VAT receivable	**61.0**	56.7
Other	**31.7**	21.5
	$ 135.5	$ 126.5

iii. Inventories:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Ore in stockpiles [(a)]	**$ 131.9**	$ 72.4
Ore on leach pads [(b)]	**32.9**	16.8
In-process	**26.1**	23.2
Finished metal	**80.6**	74.9
Materials and supplies	**395.1**	311.5
	666.6	498.8
Long-term portion of ore in stockpiles and ore on leach pads [(a),(b)]	**(112.2)**	(61.7)
	$ 554.4	$ 437.1

(a) Ore in stockpiles includes low-grade material not scheduled for processing within the next twelve months and is included in deferred charges and other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheets. See deferred charges and other long-term assets, Note 5 (viii).

(b) Ore on leach pads relates to the Company's Maricunga, Fort Knox and 50% owned Round Mountain mines. Based on current mine plans, the Company expects to place the last tonne of ore on its leach pads at Maricunga in 2025, Fort Knox in 2021 and Round Mountain in 2017.

iv. Property, plant and equipment:

	December 31, **2009**			December 31, 2008		
	Cost [b]	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Cost [b]	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Property, plant and equipment [a],[c]						
Producing properties	**$ 3,232.3**	**$ (1,023.6)**	**$ 2,208.7**	$ 2,786.7	$ (696.5)	$ 2,090.2
Mineral Interests						
Producing properties [c]	**$ 1,278.8**	**$ (389.6)**	**$ 889.2**	$ 1,278.8	$ (265.6)	$ 1,013.2
Development properties [d]	**801.2**	**–**	**801.2**	511.2	–	511.2
Exploration properties [d]	**1,090.8**	**–**	**1,090.8**	1,133.4	–	1,133.4
	$ 3,170.8	**$ (389.6)**	**$ 2,781.2**	$ 2,923.4	$ (265.6)	$ 2,657.8
Total property, plant and equipment	**$ 6,403.1**	**$ (1,413.2)**	**$ 4,989.9**	$ 5,710.1	$ (962.1)	$ 4,748.0

(a) Capitalized interest included within property, plant and equipment was $8.6 million and $30.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Interest capitalized during both periods related to capital expenditures at Fort Knox and Round Mountain.

(b) Cost includes previously recorded adjustments for the impairment in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Included in producing properties is $335.2 million (2008 – $163.3 million) related to assets that are not being depreciated, including: the construction of expansion projects, assets paid for but not yet received, and other assets that were in various stages of being readied for use.

(d) The amount allocated to development and exploration properties relates to assets that are not being depreciated.

v. Capitalized stripping:

	December 31, **2009**			December 31, 2008		
	Round Mountain	Fort Knox	Total	Round Mountain	Fort Knox	Total
Balance at January 1,	**$ 58.5**	**$ 29.6**	**$ 88.1**	$ 44.6	$ 31.9	$ 76.5
Additions	**20.4**	**32.6**	**53.0**	24.1	14.8	38.9
Amortization [a]	**(11.0)**	**(12.2)**	**(23.2)**	(10.2)	(17.1)	(27.3)
Balance at December 31,	**$ 67.9**	**$ 50.0**	**$ 117.9**	$ 58.5	$ 29.6	$ 88.1

(a) Amortization of capitalized stripping costs uses the UOP depreciation basis based on reserves that have not yet been produced that will benefit directly from the stripping activity.

vi. Goodwill:

The Goodwill allocated to the Company's reporting units and included in the respective operating segment assets is shown in the table below:

	December 31, 2007	Allocation and Adjustment [a]	Impairment [c]	December 31, 2008	Allocation and Adjustment	Impairment [b]	December 31, **2009**
Operating segments							
Round Mountain	$ 58.7	$ –	$ –	$ 58.7	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 58.7**
Paracatu	65.5	–	–	65.5	**–**	**–**	**65.5**
La Coipa	124.4	–	–	124.4	**–**	**–**	**124.4**
Kettle River	20.9	–	–	20.9	**–**	**–**	**20.9**
Kupol [c]	–	827.2	(668.4)	158.8	**–**	**–**	**158.8**
Maricunga [c]	–	396.1	(220.2)	175.9	**–**	**–**	**175.9**
Crixás	38.0	–	–	38.0	**–**	**–**	**38.0**
Bema acquisition [a]	1,697.4	(1,697.4)	–	–	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other operations [b], [c]	9.9	635.3	(105.5)	539.7	**(2.0)**	**–**	**537.7**
Total	$ 2,014.8	$ 161.2	$ (994.1)	$ 1,181.9	**$ (2.0)**	**$ –**	**$ 1,179.9**

(a) These amounts reflect the final determination of goodwill on the Bema acquisition and allocation to specific acquired properties.

(b) Included in other operations is goodwill allocated to Cerro Casale of $361.0 million, Quebrada Seca of $168.8 million and Jiboia of $7.9 million. In 2009, goodwill was reduced by $2.0 million as a result of the disposition of Gurupi.

(c) In 2008, as part of the annual impairment test for goodwill, using the methodology described in note 2(viii), it was determined that the carrying value of goodwill at Kupol, Maricunga and Quebrada Seca, acquired through the acquisition of Bema, exceeded its fair value. The write-down of goodwill primarily relates to the application of the Company's accounting policy as it relates to the impairment testing of goodwill. As a result, the carrying amount of goodwill was written down to fair value. No impairment was recognized at December 31, 2007 as the purchase price allocation was not finalized until 2008. No impairment charges were recognized in 2009.

vii. Long-term investments:

Long-term investments of $292.2 million (2008 – $185.9 million) include $53.2 million (2008 – $168.2 million) of investments accounted for using the equity method, $109.4 million accounted for as a Working Interest (2008 –

$nil) and $129.6 million (2008 – $17.7 million) of investments classified as available-for-sale, for which associated unrealized gains or losses are recorded in OCI.

		December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Available for sale investments	Note 8	**$ 129.6**	$ 17.7
Investment in shares and Working Interests carried on an equity basis		**162.6**	168.2
Long-term investments		**$ 292.2**	$ 185.9

	December 31, **2009**		December 31, 2008	
Available for sale investments	Fair Value	Gains (losses) in OCI	Fair Value	Gains (losses) in OCI
Securities in an unrealized gain position	**$ 86.9**	**$ 51.4**	$ 2.5	$ 2.2
Securities in an unrealized loss position	**42.7**	**(4.9)**	15.2	(3.7)
	$ 129.6	**$ 46.5**	$ 17.7	$ (1.5)

Investment in shares and working interests carried on an equity basis	December 31, **2009** Carrying Value	Market Value	% Ownership
Victoria Gold Corporation	**$ 11.9**	**$ 28.2**	**22.3%**
Consolidated Puma Minerals Corporation [(a)]	**–**	**–**	**–**
Brett Resources Inc. [(b)]	**–**	**–**	**–**
Harry Winston Diamond Corporation	**41.3**	**146.0**	**19.9%**
	53.2	**174.2**	
Working Interest in Diavik Diamond mine	**109.4**		
	$ 162.6		

	December 31, 2008 Carrying Value	Market Value	% Ownership
Victoria Gold Corporation	$ 9.2	$ 7.0	28.0%
Consolidated Puma Minerals Corporation [(a)]	2.9	2.2	34.6%
Lobo-Marte [(c)]	141.1	141.1	40.0%
Brett Resources Inc.	15.0	9.8	25.6%
	$ 168.2	$ 160.1	

(a) During 2009 as a result of the acquisition of Consolidated Puma by Sage Gold, the Company ceased equity accounting for its investment.

(b) During the year, the Company ceased accounting for its investment in Brett Resources on an equity basis as the Company no longer has the ability to exert significant influence.

(c) In January 2009, Kinross acquired the remaining 60% interest in Lobo-Marte. As a result, the previously held 40% interest was re-classified to mineral interests and the Company began consolidating the results.

viii. Deferred charges and other long-term assets:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Long-term ore in stockpiles and on leach pads [(a)]	**$ 112.2**	$ 61.7
Deferred charges, net of amortization	**1.3**	1.8
Long-term receivables	**41.4**	28.8
Advances on the purchase of capital equipment	**–**	7.6
Deferred acquisition costs and other	**3.5**	4.3
	$ 158.4	$ 104.2

(a) Ore in stockpiles and on leach pads represents low-grade material not scheduled for processing within the next twelve months at the Company's Fort Knox and Maricunga mines and its proportionate share of stockpiled ore at Round Mountain.

ix. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Trade payables	**$ 92.5**	$ 128.7
Accrued liabilities	**150.9**	83.9
Employee related accrued liabilities	**45.1**	25.4
Taxes payable	**24.4**	8.3
	$ 312.9	$ 246.3

x. Other long-term liabilities:

		December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Reclamation and remediation obligations	Note 10	**$ 252.7**	$ 236.8
Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities	Note 8	**212.8**	166.0
Other long-term liabilities		**77.5**	183.8
		$ 543.0	$ 586.6

Consolidated Statements of Operations

xi. Other income (expense) – net:

		2009		2008		2007
Gain on sale of assets and investments – net	**$**	**16.2**	$	30.2	$	184.6
Impairment of Investments [(a)]		**–**		(83.9)		(1.3)
Litigation reserve adjustment [(b)]		**18.5**		(19.1)		–
Interest income and other		**9.2**		21.7		15.2
Interest expense [(c)]		**(19.1)**		(74.6)		(6.8)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)		**(91.0)**		41.4		(36.4)
Net non-hedge derivative gains		**2.9**		41.6		34.3
Working Interest in Diavik Diamond Mine		**(11.0)**		–		–
	$	**(74.3)**	$	(42.7)	$	189.6

(a) During 2008, the Company wrote-down several available-for-sale and equity investments. The equity investments written down were acquired as part of the Bema acquisition and primarily related to Consolidated Puma Minerals, Pamodzi Gold and Victoria Gold as it was determined that the decline in fair value was other than temporary. In 2007, the Company determined that the decline in the market value of its holdings in Rolling Rock Resources Corporation, which was also acquired as part of the Bema acquisition was other-than-temporary.

(b) See note 19 for additional details.

(c) During 2009, $8.6 million (2008: $30.6 million, 2007: $31.4 million) of interest was capitalized to property, plant and equipment, respectively. See Note 5 (iv).

xii. Gain (loss) on sale of assets and investments – net:

		2009		2008		2007
Assets:						
Goldcorp asset purchase and sale	**$**	**–**	$	–	$	138.3
Gurupi		**14.0**		–		–
Haile Mine		**–**		–		1.4
Bell Creek mine		**–**		–		7.6
Hammond Reef prject		**–**		12.2		–
Julietta mine		**–**		3.0		–
Kubaka mine		**–**		11.5		–
Lupin mine		**–**		–		6.5
Investments:						
Anatolia Minerals Developments Ltd.		**–**		–		30.7
St Andrew Goldfields		**–**		–		(2.0)
Other assets and investments		**2.2**		3.5		2.1
Total	**$**	**16.2**	$	30.2	$	184.6

xiii. Equity income (losses) in associated companies – net:

	2009	2008	2007
Victoria Gold Corporation (formerly Victoria Resources Corporation)	**$ (2.7)**	$ (3.0)	$ (1.1)
Pamodzi Gold Limited	**–**	(4.7)	(8.7)
Consolidated Puma Minerals Corporation	**–**	(1.1)	(0.9)
Rolling Rock Resources Corporation	**–**	0.1	(0.4)
Harry Winston Diamond Corporation	**(5.1)**	–	–
Brett Resources Inc.	**(0.8)**	–	–
	$ (8.6)	$ (8.7)	$ (11.1)

Supplemental cash flow information

xiv. Interest and income taxes paid:

	2009	2008	2007
Interest	**$ 30.2**	$ 49.7	$ 30.1
Income taxes	**$ 166.3**	$ 75.3	$ 21.4

6. Accumulated other comprehensive loss

		December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Investments [(a),(b)]		**$ 43.8**	$ (1.6)
Financial derivatives [(c),(d)]	Note 8	**(263.9)**	(162.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, end of the period		**$ (220.1)**	$ (164.4)

(a) Includes cumulative translation adjustments of $1.7 million (2008 – $4.7 million)

(b) Net of tax of $4.0 million (2008 – $nil)

(c) Net of tax of $9.6 million (2008 – $18.9 million)

(d) As a result of adopting EIC-173 (Note 3) on January 1, 2009, an adjustment of $1.6 million was made to Accumulated other comprehensive loss.

7. Joint venture interests

The Company conducts a portion of its business through joint ventures where the venturers are bound by contractual arrangements establishing joint control over the ventures. The Company records its proportionate share of assets, liabilities, revenue and operating costs of the joint ventures.

As at December 31, 2009, the Company had a joint venture interest in Round Mountain, Crixás and Cerro Casale (see note 16 for additional details) after consideration of the disposal of the Company's interests in the PJV and Musselwhite in 2007.

The following tables contain selected financial information on Kinross' share of participation for each of its participating operating joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Operating Joint Venture interests – 2009	Round Mountain (i)	Crixás (ii)	Total
Metal sales	**$ 210.0**	**$ 73.6**	**$ 283.6**
Cost of sales	**111.4**	**31.0**	**142.4**
Accretion and reclamation expense	**1.6**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**12.1**	**9.7**	**21.8**
Exploration and business development	**0.4**	**0.7**	**1.1**
Other operating costs	**0.4**	**6.2**	**6.6**
Operating earnings	**$ 84.1**	**$ 25.9**	**$ 110.0**
Current assets	**$ 31.3**	**$ 27.8**	**$ 59.1**
Property, plant and equipment	**146.7**	**66.8**	**213.5**
Goodwill	**58.7**	**38.0**	**96.7**
Deferred charges and other long-term assets	**11.4**	**2.2**	**13.6**
	$ 248.1	**$ 134.8**	**$ 382.9**
Current liabilities	**15.3**	**17.3**	**32.6**
Long-term liabilities	**19.1**	**24.0**	**43.1**
	34.4	**41.3**	**75.7**
Net investment in joint ventures	**$ 213.7**	**$ 93.5**	**$ 307.2**
Cash flow provided from (used in):			
Operating activities	**$ 92.7**	**$ 30.0**	**$ 122.7**
Investing activities	**$ (32.9)**	**$ (25.1)**	**$ (58.0)**
Financing activities	**$ (57.6)**	**$ (8.3)**	**$ (65.9)**

Operating Joint Venture interests – 2008	Round Mountain (i)	Crixás (ii)	Total
Metal sales	$ 213.7	$ 75.3	$ 289.0
Cost of sales	112.9	26.2	139.1
Accretion and reclamation expense	1.1	0.4	1.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	22.2	10.7	32.9
Exploration and business development	0.7	2.1	2.8
Other operating costs	–	0.9	0.9
Operating earnings	$ 76.8	$ 35.0	$ 111.8
Current assets	$ 26.4	$ 31.4	$ 57.8
Property, plant and equipment	131.7	50.1	181.8
Goodwill	58.7	38.0	96.7
Deferred charges and other long-term assets	11.4	0.9	12.3
	$ 228.2	$ 120.4	$ 348.6
Current liabilities	19.6	14.1	33.7
Long-term liabilities	22.5	15.3	37.8
	42.1	29.4	71.5
Net investment in joint ventures	$ 186.1	$ 91.0	$ 277.1
Cash flow provided from (used in):			
Operating activities	$ 95.7	$ 34.3	$ 130.0
Investing activities	$ (77.5)	$ (19.6)	$ (97.1)
Financing activities	$ –	$ 5.3	$ 5.3

Operating Joint Venture interests – 2007	Round Mountain (i)	Crixás (ii)	Porcupine (iii)	Musselwhite (iv)	Total
Metal sales	$ 208.2	$ 66.2	$ 93.3	$ 47.1	$ 414.8
Cost of sales	94.9	24.9	66.9	32.6	219.3
Accretion	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.6
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	6.2	9.9	10.3	9.9	36.3
Exploration	1.4	1.1	5.1	0.9	8.5
Other operating costs	–	0.7	0.2	–	0.9
Operating earnings (loss)	$ 105.1	$ 29.5	$ 9.1	$ 3.5	$ 147.2
Cash flow provided from (used in):					
Operating activities	$ 108.2	$ 28.9	$ 10.7	$ 9.8	$ 157.6
Investing activities	$ (40.1)	$ (11.1)	$ (15.6)	$ (12.1)	$ (78.9)
Financing activities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –

i. Round Mountain

The Company owns a 50% interest in the Smoky Valley Common Operation joint venture, which owns the Round Mountain mine, located in Nye County, Nevada, U.S.A. Under the joint venture agreement between the Company and Barrick, the Company is the operator.

The Management Committee of the joint venture represents the joint venture partners, authorizes annual programs and budgets and approves major transactions prior to execution by site management. The joint venture owners are entitled to their pro-rata share of production and are obliged to make their pro-rata share of contributions as requested.

ii. Crixás

The Company owns a 50% interest in Mineracao Serra Grande, S.A. ("MSG"), which owns the Crixás mine, located in central Brazil. Under the joint venture agreement, a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti Limited is the operator.

The Board of Directors of MSG approves annual programs and budgets, and authorizes major transactions prior to execution by site management. The joint venture participants are entitled to their pro-rata share of profits in the form of distributions and are obliged to make their pro-rata share of contributions if required.

iii. Porcupine

As discussed in Note 4, the Company's 49% interest in the PJV in the Timmins area of Ontario, Canada was sold to Goldcorp on December 21, 2007. Results of operations of PJV reflect the Company's interest up to December 21, 2007.

iv. Musselwhite

As discussed in Note 4, the Company's 31.9% interest in the Musselwhite joint venture, located in northwestern Ontario, Canada, was sold to Goldcorp on December 21, 2007. Results of operations of Musselwhite reflect the Company's interest up to December 21, 2007.

v. Cerro Casale

The Company acquired a 49% interest in Cerro Casale through its acquisition of Bema on February 27, 2007. During 2009, the Company increased its ownership to 50% (see note 20).

8. Financial instruments

The Company manages its exposure to changes in currency exchange rates, energy and interest rates by periodically entering into derivative financial instrument contracts in accordance with the formal risk management policy approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company has gold and silver derivative instruments acquired with the Bema acquisition, primarily related to Kupol financing requirements. All of the Company's hedges are cash flow hedges. The Company applies hedge accounting whenever hedging relationships exist and have been documented.

Fair values of financial instruments

Carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and other accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities.

Fair value estimates for derivative contracts are based on quoted market prices for comparable contracts and represent the amount the Company would have received from, or paid to, a counterparty to unwind the contract at the market rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

	December 31, **2009**		December 31, 2008	
	Asset/ (Liability) Fair Value [a]	AOCI [e]	Asset/ (Liability) Fair Value [a]	AOCI [e]
Interest rate contracts				
Interest rate swap	**$ (8.3)**	**$ (6.7)**	$ (12.0)	$ (9.1)
	(8.3)	**(6.7)**	(12.0)	(9.1)
Currency contracts				
Foreign currency forward contracts [b]	**38.1**	**27.2**	(64.3)	(47.7)
	38.1	**27.2**	(64.3)	(47.7)
Commodity contracts				
Gold and silver forward contracts [c]	**(332.8)**	**(285.3)**	(176.8)	(97.4)
Gold contract related to Julietta sale	**4.3**	**–**	1.3	–
Energy forward contract [d]	**1.3**	**0.9**	(10.8)	(8.6)
Other contracts				
Total return swap	**(0.2)**	**–**	1.0	–
	(327.4)	**(284.4)**	(185.3)	(106.0)
Total all contracts	**$ (297.6)**	**$ (263.9)**	$ (261.6)	$ (162.8)

(a) Consists of unrealized fair value of derivative assets – current – $44.3 million (December 31, 2008 – $23.8 million), unrealized fair value of derivative assets – long-term – $1.9 million (December 31, 2008 – $8.7 million), current portion of unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities – $131.0 million (December 31, 2008 – $128.1 million), and unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities long-term – $212.8 million (December 31, 2008 – $166.0 million).

(b) Included in the amount recorded in earnings in the year ended December 31, 2009 is a net gain of $0.5 million (December 31, 2008 – net loss of $0.6 million, December 31, 2007 – net gain of $0.1 million) that relates to foreign currency forward contracts and is recorded in other income (expense) – net. The entire amount recorded in AOCI will be reclassified to net earnings within the next 12 months as a result of settling the contracts.

(c) Included in the amount recorded in earnings in the year ended December 31, 2009 is a net gain of $0.9 million (December 31, 2008 – net loss of $nil, December 31, 2007 – net loss of $8.2 million) that relates to the ineffective portion of gold and silver forward contracts and is recorded in other income (expense) – net. The amount of $110.1 million of the total amount recorded in AOCI will be reclassified to net earnings within the next 12 months as a result of settling the contracts.

(d) The entire amount recorded in AOCI will be reclassified to net earnings within the next 12 months as a result of settling the contracts.

(e) AOCI refers to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The fair value hierarchy established by CICA Handbook Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures ("Section 3862") establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and is harmonized with disclosure requirements included in ASC Subtopic 820-10 on financial instruments under US GAAP. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Assets (liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2009 include:

	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Aggregate Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities	**$ 129.6**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 129.6**
Embedded derivatives	**–**	**4.3**	**–**	**4.3**
Derivative instruments	**–**	**(301.9)**	**–**	**(301.9)**
	$ 129.6	**$ (297.6)**	**$ –**	**$ (168.0)**

The valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value are as follows:

Available-for-sale securities:

The fair value of available-for-sale securities are determined based on a market approach reflecting the closing price of each particular security at the balance sheet date. The closing price is a quoted market price obtained from the exchange that is the principal active market for the particular security, and therefore available-for-sale securities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy established by Section 3862.

Derivative instruments:

The fair value of derivative instruments is based on quoted market prices for comparable contracts and represent the amount the Company would have received from, or paid to, a counterparty to unwind the contract at the market rates in effect at the balance sheet dates and therefore derivative instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy established by Section 3862.

Embedded derivatives:

The fair value of the embedded derivative related to the sale of the Julietta mine described in note 4(v) is derived from a formula which uses the forward price of gold and therefore embedded derivatives are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy established by Section 3862.

Gold and silver price risk management

From time to time, the Company may use spot deferred contracts and fixed forward contracts to hedge against the risk of falling prices for a portion of its forecasted metal sales. The Company may sell call options as part of its

overall strategy of managing the risk of changing gold and silver prices or purchase put options to protect against the risk of falling prices.

The Company may also assume derivative contracts as part of a business acquisition or they may be required under financing arrangements. As a result of the acquisition of Bema in February 2007, the Company assumed gold and silver forward sales contracts, call options, and put options, primarily due to requirements related to the Kupol project financing.

During 2009, the Company entered into gold forward contracts to purchase 109,500 ounces of gold at an average rate of $1,180.30 per ounce which mature in 2010. The purpose of these derivatives is to offset a portion of the above noted derivatives which were acquired as a result of the Bema acquisition in 2007. Commensurate with the engagement of these derivatives, the Company de-designated the hedging relationships and ceased hedge accounting for the 2010 maturities.

During 2009, the Company purchased silver put contracts for 3,495,000 ounces of silver at an average cost of $13.00 per ounce on anticipated silver production at La Coipa. The Company also entered into sold silver collar contracts for 3,495,000 ounces of silver at an average cost of $17.20 per ounce. These contracts mature in 2010 and 2011.

The Company's commodity price risk associated with financial instruments related to gold and silver primarily relates to changes in fair value of existing gold and silver contracts.

The following represents the financial instruments' effect on pre-tax earnings and OCI before tax due to a 10% change in gold and silver prices, based on contracts held at December 31, 2009 at December 31, 2009 prices with all other variables unchanged. The sensitivity of the Company's financial instruments to commodity price changes is comprised of the commodity contracts described in this note.

	Price on Dec. 31, **2009**	Change	Effect of gold and silver contracts on pre-tax earnings, gain (loss)	Effect of gold and silver contracts on OCI before tax, gain (loss)
Gold	$ 1,104.00	+10%	$ (3.2)	$ (52.9)
Gold	$ 1,104.00	-10%	$ 3.1	$ 53.2
Silver	$ 16.99	+10%	$ (0.5)	$ (16.4)
Silver	$ 16.99	-10%	$ 0.5	$ 16.2

Gold and silver

Under the terms of the Kupol project loan facilities, the Company is required to maintain gold and silver hedge contracts over the life of the loans in order to cover a portion of the mine's future operating and debt service costs. As a result, and as part of the acquisition of Bema in February 2007, the Company assumed gold and silver forward and option contracts related to the Kupol project as well as contracts relating to Julietta and Maricunga.

At December 31, 2009, the derivative contracts were outstanding:

(ounces in thousands)	2010	2011	2012	Total
Metals				
Gold forward sell contracts (ounces)	219,000	319,660	74,075	612,735
Average price	$ 642.30	$ 621.24	$ 674.44	$ 635.20
Gold forward buy contracts (ounces)	109,500	–	–	109,500
Average price	$ 1,180.30	$ –	$ –	$ 1,180.30
Silver forward sell contracts (ounces 000's)	3,600	3,600	–	7,200
Average price	$ 10.71	$ 10.71	$ –	$ 10.71
Silver forward buy contracts (ounces 000's)	–	–	–	–
Average price	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Purchased silver put contracts (ounces 000's)	689	2,806	–	3,495
Average price	$ 13.00	$ 13.00	$ –	$ 13.00
Sold silver collar contracts (ounces 000's)	689	2,806	–	3,495
Average price	$ 16.86	$ 17.29	$ –	$ 17.20
Foreign currency				
Brazil reias forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	120.0	–	–	120.0
Average price	$ 2.15	$ –	$ –	$ 2.15
Chilean pesos forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	24.0	–	–	24.0
Average price	$ 699.16	$ –	$ –	$ 699.16
Russian roubles forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	48.0	–	–	48.0
Average price	$ 34.93	$ –	$ –	$ 34.93
Canadian dollar forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	24.0	–	–	24.0
Average price	$ 1.05	$ –	$ –	$ 1.05
Energy				
Oil forward buy contracts (barrels)	132,000	–	–	132,000
Average price	$ 72.50	$ –	$ –	$ 72.50

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company entered into an additional 91,250 forward purchase contracts at an average rate of $1,125.61 per ounce. These contracts mature in 2010. The Company has also purchased 107,220 ounces of gold at an average forward price of $1,085.39 for delivery in 2011.

In addition to the gold contracts above, as a part of the sale of the Julietta mine described in note 4(v), a portion of the proceeds of sale is based on the future price of gold in 2009 and 2010. For accounting purposes, the conditional proceeds represent an embedded derivative. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of this embedded

derivative was $4.3 million (December 31, 2008 – $1.3 million). Changes in the fair value of this derivative are recorded in other income.

Currency risk management

The Company is primarily exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar on expenditures that are denominated in Canadian dollars, Russian roubles, Chilean pesos and Brazilian reais. This risk is reduced, from time to time, through the use of foreign exchange forward contracts to lock in the exchange rates on future non-U.S. denominated currency cash outflows. The Company has entered into forward contracts to purchase the Canadian dollars, Brazilian reais, Chilean pesos and Russian roubles as part of this risk management strategy. The Company is also exposed to the impact of currency fluctuations on its monetary assets and liabilities. The Company does not actively manage this exposure.

Impact of foreign exchange risk on net working capital:

	Canadian dollars	Brazilian reais	Chilean pesos	Russian roubles
Foreign currency net working asset (liability) in US$	$ (30.4)	$ 2.3	$ (31.6)	$ 13.4
Earnings (loss) from a 10% strengthening of the US$ on pre-tax earnings	$ 3.0	$ (0.2)	$ 3.2	$ (1.4)
Earnings (loss) from a 10% strengthening of the US$ on OCI before taxes [(a)]	–	–	–	–

(a) As described in Note 2 (iii), the Company translates its monetary assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange at the consolidated balance sheet dates. Gains and losses on translation of foreign currencies are included in earnings.

At December 31, 2009, with other variables unchanged, the following represents the effect of the Company's foreign exchange contracts on pre-tax earnings and OCI before tax from a 10% change in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Russian rouble and Chilean peso.

	10% strengthening in U.S. dollar		10% weakening in U.S. dollar	
	Effect of on pre-tax earnings, gain (loss) [(a)]	Effect on OCI before tax, gain (loss)	Effect of on pre-tax earnings, gain (loss) [(a)]	Effect on OCI before tax, gain (loss)
Canadian dollars	–	$ (2.1)	–	$ 2.7
Brazilian reais	–	$ (12.9)	–	$ 15.8
Chilean pesos	–	$ (3.0)	–	$ 3.7
Russian roubles	–	$ (4.9)	–	$ 6.0

(a) Upon maturity of these contracts the amounts in OCI before taxes will reverse against hedged items the contracts relate to, which may be to earnings or property, plant and equipment.

Foreign currency

At December 31, 2009, Kinross had outstanding fixed foreign exchange forward contracts maturing during 2010 to sell $24.0 million U.S. dollars, and purchase Canadian dollars at an average forward exchange rate of 1.05 Canadian dollars for one U.S. dollar. The unrealized gain on these contracts at December 31, 2009 was $0.1 million (December 31, 2008 – $0.8 million gain).

At December 31, 2009, Kinross had outstanding fixed foreign exchange forward contracts maturing during 2010 to sell $120.0 million U.S. dollars, and purchase Brazilian reais at a rate of 2.15 Brazilian reais for one US dollar. The unrealized gain on these contracts at December 31, 2009 was $15.2 million (December 31, 2008 – $40.8 million loss).

At December 31, 2009, Kinross had outstanding fixed foreign exchange forward contracts maturing during 2010 to sell $48.0 million U.S. dollars, and purchase Russian roubles at an average forward exchange rate of 34.93 Russian roubles for one U.S. dollar. The unrealized gain on these contracts at December 31, 2009 was $4.3 million (December 31, 2008 – $10.7 million loss).

At December 31, 2009, Kinross had outstanding fixed foreign exchange forward contracts maturing during 2010 to sell $24.0 million U.S. dollars, and purchase Chilean pesos at an average forward exchange rate of 699.16 Chilean pesos for one U.S. dollar. The unrealized gain on these contracts at December 31, 2009 was $7.6 million (December 31, 2008 – $13.6 million loss).

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company entered into additional fixed foreign exchange forward contracts for:

- $27.5 million USD at a rate of 1.9166 Brazilian reais which mature in 2010;
- $55.8 million USD at a rate of 515.3 Chilean pesos maturing in 2010, and $30 million USD at a rate of 540.2 million Chilean pesos maturing in 2011;
- $11.0 million USD at a rate of 30.36 Russian roubles maturing in 2010; and
- $20.0 million USD at a rate of 1.075 Canadian dollars maturing 2010.

Interest rate risks

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate debt. As a result of the acquisition of Bema in February 2007, the Company assumed an interest rate swap, an interest rate cap and interest rate floor contract. During the first quarter of 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap for Rio Paracatu Mineracao ("RPM"), a 100% subsidiary of Kinross.

At December 31, 2009 with other variables unchanged, a 50 basis point downward shift in the interest rate curve would decrease pre-tax earnings by $0.3 million and OCI before tax by $0.8 million, and a 50 basis point upward shift in the interest rate curve would increase pre-tax earnings by $0.3 million and OCI before tax by $0.8 million.

Interest rates

As part of the Kupol project financing, the Company has hedged its exposure to rising interest rates by entering into an interest rate swap, and purchasing an interest rate cap, which was financed by selling an interest rate floor. The Company has contracted to pay a fixed rate of interest of 4.4975% and receive a floating rate of interest on an interest rate swap with a notional amount that varies from $4.2 million up to $140.0 million over the life of the swap. The fair market value of the interest rate swap was a liability of $4.3 million as at December 31, 2009 ($6.5 million liability as at December 31, 2008).

The interest rate cap has an exercise strike level of 6.37%, which is the maximum interest rate that the Company will pay on the notional amount underlying the cap. The interest rate floor has an exercise strike level of 4.75%, which is the minimum interest rate that will be paid on the notional amount. When floating U.S. dollar interest rates are between the cap and the floor, there is no settlement received or paid by the Company. The notional amount varies between $3.7 million and $70.0 million over the life of the loan. The fair value of the interest rate cap and floor was a liability of $2.8 million as at December 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008 – a liability of $4.0 million).

During the first quarter of 2008, as part of the Rio Paracatu term loan, the Company entered into an interest rate swap to pay a fixed rate of 3.83% and receive a floating LIBOR rate plus 100 bps on a notional amount of $100 million which amortizes over the life of the loan. As at December 31, 2009, the fair market value was a liability of $1.2 million (December 31, 2008 – liability of $1.5 million).

Silver lease rates

During 2008, the Company settled its silver floating lease rate swaps prior to their maturity.

Energy

The Company is exposed to changes in crude oil prices through its consumption of diesel fuel, and the price of electricity in some electricity supply contracts. The Company entered into forward contracts that establish the price for some of the Company's diesel fuel consumption and manage the risk of fuel price increases. Diesel fuel is consumed in the operation of mobile equipment and electricity generation.

As at December 31, 2009, the Company had purchased oil forward contracts for 132,000 barrels of Nymex Crude WTI during 2009 at an average price of $72.50 per barrel. The unrealized gain on these contracts at December 31, 2009 was $0.9 million (December 31, 2008 – $10.8 million loss).

At December 31, 2009, with other variables unchanged, a 10% decrease in Nymex Crude WTI prices would not impact pre-tax earnings and would decrease OCI before tax by $1.1 million, and a 10% increase in Nymex Crude WTI prices would not impact pre-tax earnings and would increase OCI before tax by $1.1 million.

Total return swap

A total return swap (TRS) was engaged during the fourth quarter of 2008 as an economic hedge of the company's deferred share units (DSU). Under the terms of the TRS, a bank has the right to purchase Kinross shares in the marketplace as a hedge against the returns in the TRS. At December 31, 2009, 100% of the DSUs were hedged, although hedge accounting was not applied.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances, and by utilizing its lines of credit. The Company's Treasury department continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows.

The contractual cash flow requirements for financial liabilities at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Total	Less than 2 years	More than 2, less than 3 years	More than 3, less than 5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt [(a)]	$ 930.9	$ 291.7	$ 171.8	$ 467.4	$ –
Derivative liabilities	$ 297.6	$ 258.7	$ 31.6	$ 7.1	$ 0.2

(a) Includes long-term debt, including the current portion, interest as well as obligations under letters of credit issued and the full face value of the Senior Convertible Notes.

Credit risk management

Credit risk relates to accounts receivable and derivative contracts and arises from the possibility that any counterparty to an instrument fails to perform. The Company only transacts with highly-rated counterparties and a limit on contingent exposure has been established for any counterparty based on that counterparty's credit rating. As at December 31, 2009, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was the carrying value of trade receivables, derivative assets, and taxes recoverable.

9. Long-term debt and credit facilities

			As at December 31, **2009**				As at December 31, 2008	
		Interest Rates	Nominal amount	Deferred Financing Costs	Carrying Amount [(a)]	Fair Value	Carrying Amount [(a)]	Fair Value
Corporate revolving credit facility	(i)	Variable	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	$ –	$ –
Debt component, senior convertible notes	(iv)	1.75%	**402.6**	**–**	**402.6**	**403.1**	386.3	346.8
Kupol project financing	(iii)	Variable	**158.4**	**–**	**158.4**	**157.9**	360.0	360.0
Corporate term loan facility	(i)	Variable	**95.5**	**(3.5)**	**92.0**	**92.6**	130.2	130.2
Paracatu capital leases	(ii)	5.62%	**31.8**	**–**	**31.8**	**32.2**	41.3	41.3
Kupol IFC loan	(iii)	Variable	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	19.8	19.8
Maricunga capital leases	(ii)	6.04%	**0.2**	**–**	**0.2**	**0.2**	8.0	8.0
Kettle River–Buckhorn capital leases	(ii)	7.70%	**0.1**	**–**	**0.1**	**0.1**	–	–
Crixás bank loan and other		Variable	**7.1**	**–**	**7.1**	**7.1**	5.3	5.3
			695.7	**(3.5)**	**692.2**	**693.2**	950.9	911.4
Less: current portion			**(177.0)**	**–**	**(177.0)**	**(177.0)**	(167.1)	(167.1)
Long-term debt			**$ 518.7**	**$ (3.5)**	**$ 515.2**	**$ 516.2**	$ 783.8	$ 744.3

(a) Includes transaction costs on debt financing.

	2009	2008	2007
Interest Incurred	(27.7)	(105.2)	(38.2)
Less: Amounts Capitalized	8.6	30.6	31.4
Interest Expense	$ (19.1)	$ (74.6)	$ (6.8)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 and thereafter	Total
Corporate term loan facility	$ 36.4	$ 36.4	$ 22.7	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 95.5
Crixas bank loan	2.7	3.0	1.4	–	–	–	7.1
Paracatu capital leases	9.5	9.5	9.5	3.3	–	–	31.8
Maricunga capital leases	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Kettle River–Buckhorn capital leases	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Kupol Project Financing	128.1	30.3	–	–	–	–	158.4
IFC Loan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convertible Debenture	–	–	–	402.6	–	–	402.6
Total long-term debt payable	$ 177.0	$ 79.2	$ 33.6	$ 405.9	$ –	$ –	$ 695.7

i. Corporate revolving credit and term loan facilities

In November 2009, the Company entered into an amended revolving credit facility which provides credit of $450.0 million on an unsecured basis and expires in November 2012. The term loan for the Paracatu property, which was part of the credit facility agreement the Company entered into in 2006, forms part of the amended revolving credit facility, and that credit will be available to the Company as the term loan is repaid. As at December 31, 2009, the Company had drawn $28.9 million on the amended revolving credit facility.

The new credit agreement contains various covenants including limits on indebtedness, asset sales and liens. Significant financial covenants include a minimum tangible net worth of $3,345.3 million starting September 30, 2009 and increasing by 50% of positive net income each quarter, an interest coverage ratio of at least 4.25:1, and net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreement, of no more than 3.5:1. The Company is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2009.

Loan interest is variable, set at LIBOR plus an interest rate margin which is dependent on the ratio of the Company's net debt to EBITDA as defined in the agreement.

The Company's current ratio of net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreement, is less than 1.50:1. At this ratio, interest charges are as follows:

Type of Credit	credit facility
Dollar based LIBOR loan	LIBOR plus 2.50%
Letters of credit	2.50%
Standby fee applicable to unused availability	0.75%

Also in November 2009, the Company entered into a separate Letter of Credit guarantee facility with Export Development Canada for $125 million. Letters of credit guaranteed by this new facility are solely for reclamation liabilities at Fort Knox, Round Mountain, and Kettle River–Buckhorn. Fees related to letters of credit under this facility are 1.00% to 1.25%. As at December 31, 2009, $96.4 million was outstanding under this facility.

Prior to the amendment of the revolving credit facility, the Company had in place a revolving credit facility of $300.0 million and a $104.6 million term loan, under an agreement signed in 2006. The 2006 revolving credit facility supported the Company's liquidity and letters of credit requirements and, as amended in 2007, was to expire in August 2010. The purpose of the term loan was, and continues to be, to support the expansion program at the Paracatu mine in Brazil. The term loan expires in February 2012.

Loan interest under the 2006 revolving credit facility agreement was variable, set at LIBOR plus an interest rate margin dependent on the ratio of the Company's net debt to operating cash flow, as defined under the agreement.

The 2006 credit agreement contained various covenants that included limits on indebtedness, distributions, asset sales and liens. Significant financial covenants included a minimum tangible net worth of $700.0 million, an interest coverage ratio of at least 4.5:1, net debt to operating cash flow of no more than 3.0:1 and minimum Proven and Probable Reserves of 6 million gold equivalent ounces after repayment of the term loan. The financial covenants were based on the amounts recorded by the Company, less amounts recorded in EastWest Gold Corporation ("EastWest Gold"), a subsidiary of Kinross.

ii. Capital leases

At December 31, 2009, the Company had equipment under capital lease totaling $32.1 million (December 31, 2008 – $49.3 million). Repayments on the capital leases end in 2013.

The Company recorded interest expense related to the capital leases of $2.3 million, $2.2 million and $1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The cost of the assets and the accumulated depreciation related to the capital leases is $73.8 million and $24.1 million, respectively as at December 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008 – $73.7 million and $17.7 million). The depreciation expense related to these assets in 2009 is $8.4 million (2008 – $6.6 million).

Following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required under these facilities:

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the capital lease obligations are as follows:

		2009		2008
2009	**$**	**–**	$	19.5
2010		**11.4**		11.8
2011		**10.5**		10.9
2012		**10.0**		10.3
2013		**3.3**		3.9
2014		**–**		–
Total minimum lease payments	**$**	**35.2**	$	56.4
Less amount representing interest		**3.1**		7.1
Present value of net minimum lease payments	**$**	**32.1**	$	49.3
Current portion of obligations under capital lease		**9.7**		17.3
	$	**22.4**	$	32.0

iii. Kupol project financing

The Kupol project financing consists of a project loan ("Project Loan") with a syndicate of banks and previously consisted of a subordinated loan with the International Finance Corporation ("IFC"). The Project Loan and IFC loan were undertaken by the Company's 75% owned subsidiary, the Chukotka Mining and Geological Company ("CMGC").

The Project Loan consists of two tranches totaling $400.0 million. Tranche A, for $150.0 million, matures June 30, 2013, and is from a group of multilateral and industry finance institutions, of which the mandated lead arrangers are Caterpillar Financial SARL, Export Development Canada, IFC, Bank of Tokyo and ING. As at December 31, 2009, $69.5 million (December 31, 2008 – $135.0 million) was outstanding on Tranche A. Tranche B is for $250.0 million, matures June 30, 2012, and was fully underwritten by the mandated lead arrangers, namely HVB and Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking ("SG CIB") and as at December 31, 2009, $88.9 million (December 31, 2008 – $225.0 million) was outstanding. Both tranches of the Project Loan were drawn down on a pro rata basis and administered by HVB, as documentation and facility agent, and SG CIB, as technical and insurance agent.

Tranche A of the Project Loan has a seven-and-one half year term from drawdown, and Tranche B has a six-and-one half year term. The annual interest rate is: (a) LIBOR plus 2% prior to economic completion of the Kupol mine; (b) LIBOR plus 2.5% for two years after economic completion; and (c) LIBOR plus 3% for each remaining term (each rate is net of political risk insurance premiums). The Project Loan is collateralized against the Kupol Mine and was guaranteed by a subsidiary until economic completion was achieved, as defined by the loan agreements. The loan agreements include customary covenants for debt financings of this type including that EastWest Gold Corporation ("EastWest Gold", formerly known as Bema Gold), a subsidiary of Kinross, must maintain minimum liquidity to meet future capital expenditure requirements at Kupol. This liquidity requirement declines as capital expenditures are made. Kinross has agreed to assume the hedge contracts for the Kupol project in the event that the Kupol loan is accelerated, and the net mark-to-market position of all the hedge contracts is negative.

Under the terms of the Kupol Project Loan there were two significant milestones that the project had to meet in order for the loan to become a non-recourse loan; Mechanical Completion, and Economic Completion. Mechanical Completion was achieved on September 30, 2008, and Economic completion was achieved on September 23, 2009.

Having achieved economic completion, the Company was released from a guarantee that EastWest Gold had given the project lenders and the Company received back a $25 million letter of credit. The Company received consent from the lenders to allow it to complete a special cash distribution when economic completion was achieved. As part of the distribution, the Company was required to prepay a portion of the principal outstanding on the loan (approximately $89 million), and as a result, also paid a dividend (total dividend payment $102.6 million, Kinross' share $76.8 million).

The Project Loan contains various covenants, including certain ratios of estimated future cash flows to total debt that are to be greater than 135% over the term of the loans and greater than 150% over the term of the project; debt coverage ratios of at least 115%; and the minimum Proven and Probable Reserves of at least 30% of the Proven and Probable Reserves as of the effective date of the Project Loan.

The Company and its subsidiary are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2009.

On March 20, 2009, 8.5 million Kinross share purchase warrants were converted into 3.8 million Kinross shares at a price of $6.61 plus CAD$0.01 per warrant. As a result, the balance outstanding on the IFC loan of $25 million (December 31, 2008 – $19.8 million) was assigned to EastWest Gold. As the loan is now of an intercompany nature, it is eliminated on consolidation. The $25 million was allocated to common shares commensurate with the issuance of the 3.8 million Kinross shares.

As at December 31, 2009, cash of $22.2 million (December 31, 2008 – $10.3 million) has been restricted for payments related to the Project Loan.

iv. Senior convertible notes

During January 2008, the Company completed a public offering of $460.0 million Senior Convertible Notes due March 15, 2028, each in the amount of one thousand dollars. The notes will pay interest semi-annually at a rate of 1.75% per annum. The notes will be convertible, at the holder's option, equivalent to a conversion price of $28.48 per share of common stock subject to adjustment. Kinross received net proceeds of $449.9 million from the

offering of Convertible Notes, after payment of the commissions of the initial purchasers and expenses of the offering. The Convertible Notes are convertible into Kinross common shares at a fixed conversion rate, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments, only in the event that (i) the market price of Kinross common shares exceeds 130% of the effective conversion price of the Convertible Notes, (ii) the trading price of the Convertible Notes falls below 98% of the amount equal to Kinross' then prevailing common share price, times the applicable conversion rate, (iii) the Convertible Notes are called for redemption, (iv) upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions or (v) if Kinross common shares cease to be listed on a specified stock exchange or eligible for trading on an over-the-counter market. The Convertible Notes will also be convertible on and after December 15, 2027. The Convertible Senior Notes are redeemable by the Company, in whole or part, for cash at any time on or after March 20, 2013, at a redemption price equal to par plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. Holders of the Convertible Notes will have the right to require Kinross to repurchase the Convertible Notes on March 15, 2013, 2018 and 2023, and, on or prior to March 20, 2013, upon certain fundamental changes. The redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, if any.

10. Reclamation and remediation obligations

The Company conducts its operations so as to protect the public health and the environment, and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations governing protection of the environment. Reclamation and remediation obligations arise throughout the life of each mine. The Company estimates future reclamation costs based on the level of current mining activity and estimates of costs required to fulfill the Company's future obligation. The following table details the items that affect the reclamation and remediation obligations:

	December 31, **2009**	December 31, 2008
Balance at January 1,	**$ 246.8**	$ 231.6
Additions resulting from acquisitions [(a)]	**–**	9.4
Reductions resulting from dispositions [(b)]	**–**	(13.4)
Reclamation spending	**(12.5)**	(10.5)
Accretion and reclamation expenses	**19.3**	24.7
Asset retirement cost	**16.2**	5.0
Balance at period end	**269.8**	246.8
Less: Current portion	**(17.1)**	(10.0)
Balance at period end	**$ 252.7**	$ 236.8

(a) Reflects the 2008 adjustments to the purchase price allocation of Bema and the 2007 acquisition of Bema and the asset swap with Goldcorp.

(b) Reflects the disposition of the Kubaka mine in January 2008, and the Julietta mine in August 2008.

Included in the December 31, 2009 accretion expense is a $3.6 million reduction (2008 – $7.4 million charge) reflecting revised estimated fair values of costs that support the reclamation and remediation obligation for properties that have been closed. The undiscounted cash flows, before inflation adjustments, estimated to settle the reclamation and remediation obligations as at December 31, 2009 are approximately $470.5 million (2008 – $433.2 million). The majority of the expenditures are expected to occur from 2009 to 2040. The credit adjusted risk-free rates used in estimating the site restoration cost obligation were 9%, 9% and, 8% the inflation rate used was 2% for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Regulatory authorities in certain jurisdictions require that security be provided to cover the estimated reclamation and remediation obligations. As at December 31, 2009, letters of credit totaling $119.5 million (2008 – $115.1 million) had been issued to various regulatory agencies to satisfy financial assurance requirements for this purpose. The letters of credit were issued against the Company's revolving credit facility. Generally, financial assurance requirements associated with environmental regulations are becoming more restrictive. The Company believes it is in compliance with all applicable financial assurance requirements.

11. Convertible preferred shares of subsidiary company

On April 26, 2002, the Company was named as a defendant in a Class Action Complaint filed in connection with a 2002 tender offer by Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc. ("KGUSA") to purchase the Kinam Gold, Inc. ("Kinam") $3.75 Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Kinam Preferred Shares") not then owned by KGUSA. In 2008, the parties entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle all claims in the litigation for an aggregate cash payment by the Company to the plaintiff class of $29.25 million, inclusive of any fees and costs, without admission of any fault or liability. The settlement was formally approved by the United States District Court of Nevada on January 29, 2009. All Kinam Preferred Shares held by persons other than KGUSA are now cancelled pursuant to the settlement. No further dividends will be payable on the Kinam Preferred Shares.

As a result of the above, the previous carrying value of $10.1 million, was reduced to $nil at during 2009.

12. Common share capital and common share purchase warrants

The authorized share capital of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares. A summary of common share transactions are as follows:

	2009		2008		2007	
	Number of shares (000's)	Amount $	shares (000's)	Amount $	shares (000's)	Amount $
Common shares						
Balance, January 1,	**659,438**	**$ 5,779.2**	611,925	$ 5,085.6	362,704	$ 1,992.3
Issued (cancelled):						
Equity issuance	**24,035**	**396.4**	–	–	–	–
On acquisition of Lobo-Marte	**5,605**	**102.9**	–	–	–	–
On acquisition of Bema	**–**	**–**	–	–	216,033	2,642.1
On acquisition of Aurelian	**–**	**–**	43,692	639.7	–	–
On acquisition of Crown	**–**	**–**	–	–	(27)	(0.4)
Under employee share purchase plan	**225**	**4.4**	187	3.4	167	2.4
Under stock option and restricted share plan	**1,953**	**30.4**	3,343	46.2	6,946	86.5
Under Aurelian options	**918**	**15.1**	246	3.8	–	–
Expiry of Echo Bay options	**–**	**–**	–	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
Conversions:						
Under Bema options	**65**	**0.8**	–	–	–	–
Under Echo Bay options	**6**	**0.1**	–	–	–	–
Conversions:						
Warrants [(a)]	**3,782**	**57.7**	45	0.6	19,428	281.2
Convertible notes [(a)]	**–**	**–**	–	–	6,674	81.6
Balance, December 31,	**696,027**	**$ 6,387.0**	659,438	$ 5,779.2	611,925	$ 5,085.6
Common share purchase warrants						
Balance, January 1,	**28,507**	**$ 93.8**	8,856	$ 38.0	8,333	$ 9.4
On acquisition of Bema	**–**	**–**	–	–	20,085	141.9
On acquisition of Aurelian	**–**	**–**	19,696	56.0	–	–
Conversion of warrants	**(3,782)**	**(32.7)**	(45)	(0.2)	(19,428)	(113.1)
Expiry of warrants	**–**	**–**	–	–	(134)	(0.2)
Balance, December 31,	**24,725**	**61.1**	28,507	93.8	8,856	38.0
Total common share capital		**$ 6,448.1**		$ 5,873.0		$ 5,123.6

(a) *See below for discussion of common share purchase warrants.*

On August 12, 2009, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $0.05 per common share. A cash dividend of $0.04 per common share was declared on February 18, 2009. A cash dividend of $0.04 per common share was declared on February 21, 2008.

On February 17, 2010, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $0.05 per common share.

Updated shareholders' rights plan

On February 26, 2009, the Company entered into a new shareholder rights plan (the "New Plan"). The New Plan ensures that Kinross and its shareholders continue to receive the benefits associated with Kinross' current shareholder rights plan (the "Old Plan") which expired on March 29, 2009. The New Plan has been adopted at this time to prevent any gap in shareholder protection and was effective on March 29, 2009. Subject to shareholder reconfirmation of the New Plan at Kinross' annual meetings in 2012 and 2015, the New Plan will be in effect until the ninth anniversary of the date on which it becomes effective.

As with the Old Plan, the New Plan is designed to provide adequate time for the Board of Directors and shareholders to assess an unsolicited take-over bid for Kinross, to provide the Board of Directors with sufficient time to explore and develop alternatives for maximizing shareholder value if a take-over bid is made, and to provide shareholders with an equal opportunity to participate in a take-over bid and receive full and fair value for their Kinross common shares (the "Common Shares").

The rights issued under the New Plan will initially attach to and trade with the Common Shares and no separate certificates will be issued unless an event triggering these rights occurs. The rights will become exercisable only when a person, including any party related to it, acquires or attempts to acquire 20 percent or more of the outstanding Shares without complying with the "Permitted Bid" provisions of the New Plan or without approval of the Board of Directors. Should such an acquisition occur or be announced, each right would, upon exercise, entitle a rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related persons, to purchase Common Shares at a 50 percent discount to the market price at the time.

Under the New Plan, a Permitted Bid is a bid which is made to all holders of the Common Shares and which is open for acceptance for not less than 60 days. If at the end of 60 days at least 50 percent of the outstanding Common Shares, other than those owned by the offeror and certain related parties have been tendered, the offeror may take up and pay for the Common Shares but must extend the bid for a further 10 days to allow other shareholders to tender.

Common share purchase warrants

A summary of the status of the common share purchase warrants and changes during the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Canadian $ denominated common share purchase warrants

	(000's) [a]		Weighted average exercise price ($CDN)
Balance, January 1, 2009	24,392	$	30.17
Issued	–		–
Exercised	–		–
Outstanding at December 31, 2009 [b]	24,392	$	30.17

US $ denominated common share purchase warrants

	(000's) [a]	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, January 1, 2009	4,115	$ 6.76
Issued	–	–
Exercised	(3,782)	6.61
Outstanding at December 31, 2009 [b]	333	$ 8.46

(a) Represents share equivalents of warrants.

(b) Includes 11.3 million Bema warrants outstanding that are convertible into 5.0 million Kinross shares plus CAD$0.01 per Bema warrant.

The following table summarizes information regarding the common share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2009:

Canadian $ denominated common share purchase warrants

	Exercise price	Number oustanding [a]		Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life
$	22.48	4,697	$	22.48	1.68
	32.00	19,695		32.00	3.68
		24,392	$	30.17	3.29

US $ denominated common share purchase warrants

	Exercise price	Number oustanding [a]		Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life
$	6.30	222	$	6.30	0.32
	12.89	111		12.89	1.40
		333	$	8.46	0.68

(a) Represents share equivalents of warrants.

Capital Management

Our objectives when managing capital are to:

- Ensure the Company has sufficient cash available to support the mining, exploration, and other areas of the business in any gold price environment
- Ensure the Company has the capital and capacity to support our long-term growth strategy
- Provide investors with a superior rate of return on their invested capital
- Ensure compliance with all bank covenant ratios
- Minimize counterparty credit risk

Kinross adjusts its capital structure based on changes in forecasted economic conditions and based on the Company's long-term strategic business plan. Kinross has the ability to adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity, drawing on existing credit facilities, issuing new debt, and by selling or acquiring assets. Kinross can also control how much capital is returned to shareholders through dividends and share buybacks.

The Company's quantitative capital management objectives are largely driven by the requirements under its debt agreements and are noted in the tables below.

		December 31, **2009**		December 31, 2008
Long-term debt	**$**	**515.2**	$	783.8
Current portion of long-term debt	**$**	**177.0**	$	167.1
Total debt	**$**	**692.2**	$	950.9
Common shareholders' equity	**$**	**5,559.5**	$	4,776.9
Gross debt/equity ratio		**12.5%**		19.9%
Company target		**0 – 30%**		0 – 30%

As at December 31, 2009, the Company revised one of its quantitative capital management objectives as a result of the amendments to its credit facility agreement (see Note 9). The revised objective is noted below:

		December 31, **2009**
Rolling 12 month EBITDA [(a)]	**$**	**1,104.20**
Rolling 12 month Interest expense [(b)]	**$**	**27.7**
Interest coverage ratio		**39.86:1**
Company target ratio		**>4.25:1**

(a) *EBITDA is a defined term under the Company's current credit facility agreement.*

(b) *Interest expense includes interest expense reported in the financial statements in addition to capitalized interest.*

As at December 31, 2008, the Company's quantitative capital management objective was as follows:

		December 31, 2008
Operating cash flow:		
Rolling 12 month cash flow provided from Operating Activities	$	443.6
Add Back:		
Rolling 12 month cash interest paid	$	49.7
Rolling 12 month cash income tax paid	$	75.3
Rolling 12 month operating cash flow	$	568.6
Rolling 12 month cash interest paid	$	49.7
Interest coverage ratio		11.4:1
Company target ratio		>5.0:1

13. Stock-based compensation

Stock-based compensation recorded during the years ended December 31 was as follows:

		2009		2008		2007
Stock option plan expense	**$**	**11.1**	$	6.8	$	3.5
Employer portion of share purchase plan		**1.5**		1.1		0.8
Restricted share plan expense, including restricted performance share plan		**16.4**		12.4		7.4
Deferred share unit plan expense		**–**		1.3		1.3
Total stock-based compensation expense	**$**	**29.0**	$	21.6	$	13.0

Share purchase plan

The Company has an Employee Share Purchase Plan whereby North American employees of the Company have the opportunity to contribute up to a maximum of 10% of their annual base salary to purchase common shares. Since 2004, the Company contributes 50% of the employees' contributions. The Company issues common shares equal to the employees' contribution and the Company's contribution from treasury each quarter. The common shares are purchased based on the weighted average price on the last twenty trading sessions prior to the end of the quarter. The number of shares issued by the Company and the average of the price per share for the years ending December 31 are as follows:

		2009		2008		2007
Common shares issued (000's)		**225**		187		167
Average price of shares issued	**$**	**19.33**	$	18.15	$	14.29

Restricted share unit plan

The Company has a Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") plan whereby restricted share units may be granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. A restricted share unit is exercisable into one common share entitling the holder to acquire the common share for no additional consideration. Restricted share units vest over a three year period. The current maximum number of common shares issuable under the RSU plan is 8.0 million. A total of 1,145,000 restricted share units with a weighted average grant-date fair value of CAD$22.72 per unit were granted during the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 – 896,000 at $21.93; 2007 – 1,084,000 at $13.91). There were 1,856,000 and 1,597,000 restricted share units granted and outstanding as at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Restricted share units	**2009** (000's)	2008 (000's)	2007 (000's)
Balance January 1,	**1,597**	1,215	898
Granted	**1,145**	896	1,084
Reinvested	**8**	6	–
Redeemed	**(714)**	(453)	(646)
Forfeited	**(180)**	(67)	(121)
Outstanding at December 31,	**1,856**	1,597	1,215

Restricted performance share unit plan

In 2009, the Company implemented a restricted performance share unit plan ("RPSUs"). The RPSUs are subject to certain vesting requirements and vest after 35 months. The vesting requirements are based on certain criteria established by the Company. In 2009, 49,000 RPSUs were granted. As at December 31, 2009, 42,100 were outstanding.

Deferred share unit plan

The Company has a deferred share unit ("DSU") plan for its outside directors that provides that each outside director receives, on the date in each quarter which is two business days following the publication by the Company of its earnings results for the previous quarter, or year in the case of the first quarter, that number of DSUs having a value equal to 50% of the compensation of the outside director for the current quarter. Each outside director can elect to receive a greater percentage of their compensation in DSUs, and an outside director who has exceeded a minimum DSU/common share ownership requirement may elect to receive cash for all or any portion of the compensation otherwise payable in DSUs. The number of DSUs granted to an outside director is based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the business day immediately preceding the date of grant. At such time as an outside director ceases to be a director, the Company will make a cash payment to the outside director, equal to the market value of a Kinross common share on the date of departure, multiplied by the number of DSUs held on that date. A total of 38,500 DSU's with a weighted average grant-date fair value of CAD$21.91 were granted during the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 – 38,100 at $21.67 per unit; 2007 – 38,900 at $14.62 per unit). There were 220,000, 201,200 and 164,300 DSUs outstanding as at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan for officers and employees, enabling them to purchase common shares. The total number of options outstanding at any time cannot exceed 10% of the total number of outstanding common shares. Each option granted under the plan is for a maximum term of five years. One-third of the options are exercisable each year commencing one year after the date of grant. The exercise price is determined by the Company's Board of Directors at the time the option is granted, subject to regulatory approval and may not be less than the closing market price of the common shares on the last trading day prior to the grant of the option. The stock options outstanding at December 31, 2009 expire at various dates to 2013. As at December 31, 2009, 7,873,000 common shares, in addition to those outstanding at year end, were available for granting of options.

A summary of the status of the stock option plan and changes during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

Canadian $ denominated options	**2009** (000's)	**2009** Weighted average exercise price	2008 (000's)	2008 Weighted average exercise price	2007 (000's)	2007 Weighted average exercise price
Balance January 1,	**8,293**	**$ 16.22**	5,948	$ 12.31	2,515	$ 12.53
Options issued on acquisition of Aurelian	**–**	**–**	4,125	14.84	–	–
Options issued on acquisition of Bema	**–**	**–**	–	–	8,193	8.75
Granted	**1,500**	**22.95**	1,500	22.58	1,903	15.30
Exercised	**(2,229)**	**11.57**	(3,136)	10.08	(6,299)	8.29
Forfeited	**(372)**	**21.34**	(144)	17.11	(364)	12.90
Outstanding at December 31,	**7,192**	**$ 18.80**	8,293	$ 16.22	5,948	$ 12.31

United States $ denominated options	**2009** (000's)	**2009** Weighted average exercise price	2008 (000's)	2008 Weighted average exercise price	2007 (000's)	2007 Weighted average exercise price
Balance January 1,	**–**	**$ –**	1	$ 9.15	31	$ 22.40
Adjustments	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Exercised	**–**	**–**	–	–	(1)	9.15
Forfeited	**–**	**–**	(1)	9.15	(29)	23.43
Outstanding at December 31,	**–**	**$ –**	–	$ –	1	$ 9.15

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2009:

Exercise price range in Canadian dollars:		Options outstanding Number outstanding (000')	Options outstanding Weighted average exercise price	Options outstanding Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Options exercisable Number oustanding (000')	Options exercisable Weighted average exercise price	Options exercisable Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
0.54	1.86	273	$ 0.55	1.09	273	$ 1.09	1.09
1.87	4.22	319	3.01	1.19	319	1.19	1.19
4.23	9.53	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.54	14.31	1,472	13.33	2.16	1,197	13.23	2.18
14.32	21.48	1,492	18.69	3.11	775	18.75	2.46
21.49	26.43	3,636	23.81	3.10	1,901	23.86	2.51
		7,192	$ 18.80	2.75	4,465	$ 17.21	2.23

The following weighted average assumptions were used in computing the fair value of stock options granted during the last three fiscal years ended December 31:

	2009	2008	2007
Black-Scholes weighted-average assumptions			
Expected dividend yield	**0.36%**	0.5%	0.0%
Expected volatility	**50.4%**	42.3%	37.3%
Risk-free interest rate	**1.7%**	2.9%	3.9%
Estimated forefiture rate	**3.0%**	3.0%	3.0%
Expected option life in years	**3.5**	3.2	3.5
Weighted average fair value per stock option granted CAD$	**$ 8.54**	$ 6.82	$ 4.95

14. Earnings per share

Earnings per share ("EPS") has been calculated using the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents issued and outstanding during the period. Stock options and common share purchase warrants are reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury method. In 2008, the Kinam Gold Inc. preferred shares and convertible notes were reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the if-converted method. The following table details the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the purposes of computing basic and diluted earnings per common share for the following periods:

(Number of common shares in thousands)	**2009**	2008	2007
Basic weighted average shares outstanding:	**691,509**	628,594	557,411
Weighted average shares dilution adjustments:			
Dilutive stock options [(a)]	**2,086**	–	961
Restricted shares	**1,884**	–	1,190
Performance shares	**41**	–	–
Common share purchase warrants [(a)]	**969**	–	6,491
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	**696,489**	628,594	566,053
Weighted average shares dilution adjustments – exclusions: [(b)]			
Stock options	**1,509**	2,712	570
Common share purchase warrants	**24,393**	13,744	3,952
Kinam preferred shares	**–**	331	331
Convertible notes	**16,152**	22,737	–

(a) Dilutive stock options and warrants were determined using the Company's average share price for the period. For the year ended December 31, 2009 the average share price used was $18.64 (2008: $nil, 2007: 14.26 per share).

(b) These adjustments were excluded, as they were anti-dilutive for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

15. Income and mining taxes

i. Income and mining taxes expense

The following table shows the provision for income and mining taxes:

		2009	2008	2007
Income taxes				
Current				
Canada	**$**	**–**	$ –	$ –
Foreign		**(175.5)**	(71.3)	(41.3)
Future				
Foreign		**29.7**	(24.3)	(28.6)
Mining taxes				
Current				
Canada		**–**	0.1	(3.0)
Foreign		**(3.2)**	(2.0)	(3.7)
Future				
Canada		**–**	–	4.5
Foreign		**(1.8)**	(3.6)	(1.7)
	$	**(150.8)**	$ (101.1)	$ (73.8)

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Combined statutory income tax rate	**33.0%**	33.5%	34.1%
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
Mining taxes	**1.0%**	(0.8%)	0.9%
Resource allowance and depletion	**0.0%**	1.5%	(2.3%)
Difference in foreign tax rates and foreign exchange on future tax balances	**(13.8%)**	7.8%	(6.9%)
Benefit of losses not recognized	**3.4%**	(8.1%)	(7.2%)
Effect of non-deductible goodwill impairment	**0.0%**	(50.9%)	0.0%
Other [(a)]	**2.8%**	1.5%	(0.9%)
Effective tax rate	**26.4%**	(15.5%)	17.7%

(a) The other is primarily the income tax expense related to foreign exchange gains on US dollar intercompany and third party debt owing by Paracatu less the income tax recovery related to the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty program.

ii. Future income taxes

The following table summarizes the components of future income taxes:

		2009		2008
Future tax assets				
Accrued expenses and other	**$**	**98.7**	$	91.8
Reclamation and remediation obligations		**39.1**		28.7
Alternative minimum tax credits		**78.0**		27.7
Non-capital loss carryforwards		**216.5**		256.7
Property, plant and equipment		**95.4**		93.8
Inventory capitalization		**4.5**		–
Valuation allowance		**(310.7)**		(267.7)
		221.5		231.0
Future tax liabilities				
Accrued expenses and other		**13.2**		–
Property, plant and equipment		**831.6**		817.2
Inventory capitalization		**1.3**		2.2
Future tax liabilities – net	**$**	**624.6**	$	588.4

iii. Non-capital losses

The following table summarizes the Company's non-capital losses that can be applied against future taxable income:

Country	Type	Amount	Expiry Date
Canada [(a)]	Net operating losses	**284.9**	2010 - 2029
United States [(b)]	Net operating losses	**263.5**	2010 - 2029
United States [(b)]	Alternative minimum tax	**30.0**	2010 - 2029
Chile	Net operating losses	**241.3**	No expiry
Mexico	Net operating losses	**9.8**	2019 - 2020
Brazil	Net operating losses	**20.4**	No expiry
Barbados	Net operating losses	**65.7**	2013 - 2019
Other	Net operating losses	**1.3**	2019

(a) Approximately $24.0 million are limited in their deduction to income from specific operations.

(b) Utilization of the U.S. loss carry forwards will be limited in any year as a result of previous changes in ownership.

16. Segmented information

The Company operates primarily in the gold mining industry and its major product is gold. Its activities include gold production, acquisition, exploration and development of gold properties. The Company's primary mining operations are in the United States, Brazil, the Russian Federation, and Chile. The reported segments are those operations whose operating results are reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer and that pass certain quantitative measures. Operations whose revenues, earnings or losses or assets exceed 10% of the total consolidated revenue, earnings or losses, or assets are reportable segments. Properties that are in development or have not reached commercial production levels are reported as non-operating segments. Properties that are under care and maintenance, are shut down and are in reclamation and non-mining and other operations are reported in Corporate and other.

The following tables set forth information by segment.

Year ended December 31, 2009:

	Metal sales	Cost of sales [a]	Accretion	DD&A [b]	Exploration	Other [c]	Segment operating earnings (loss)	Capital expenditures	Segment assets – As at Dec. 31, 2009
Operating segments									
Fort Knox	**$ 261.0**	**$ 143.7**	**$ 1.7**	**$ 32.6**	**$ 2.4**	**$ 0.2**	**$ 80.4**	**$ 133.1**	**$ 434.2**
Round Mountain	**210.0**	**111.4**	**1.6**	**12.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**84.1**	**33.0**	**248.1**
Kettle River–Buckhorn	**182.0**	**53.6**	**2.9**	**64.6**	**3.9**	**(1.6)**	**58.6**	**30.3**	**332.8**
Kupol	**900.2**	**245.5**	**1.4**	**205.1**	**4.8**	**0.9**	**442.5**	**39.3**	**1,411.8**
Paracatu	**340.1**	**240.9**	**1.0**	**42.5**	**–**	**14.0**	**41.7**	**124.1**	**1,358.9**
Crixás	**73.6**	**31.0**	**0.1**	**9.7**	**0.7**	**6.2**	**25.9**	**25.2**	**134.8**
La Coipa	**216.4**	**97.6**	**8.5**	**57.5**	**6.3**	**4.2**	**42.3**	**18.8**	**436.8**
Maricunga	**228.8**	**123.4**	**0.5**	**19.3**	**0.2**	**2.2**	**83.2**	**42.5**	**537.5**
Non-operating segments									
Fruta del Norte	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.3**	**4.3**	**21.4**	**(26.0)**	**3.1**	**1,033.4**
Cerro Casale	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**0.4**	**(0.4)**	**22.2**	**914.6**
Corporate and other [d]	**–**	**–**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**49.5**	**131.7**	**(186.4)**	**9.6**	**1,170.3**
Total	**$ 2,412.1**	**$ 1,047.1**	**$ 19.3**	**$ 447.3**	**$ 72.5**	**$ 180.0**	**$ 645.9**	**$ 481.2**	**$ 8,013.2**

Year ended December 31, 2008:

	Metal sales	Cost of sales [a]	Accretion	DD&A [b]	Exploration	Other [c]	Impairment – Goodwill	Segment operating earnings (loss)	Capital expenditures	Segment assets – As at Dec. 31, 2008
Operating segments										
Fort Knox	$ 290.3	$ 152.4	$ 1.2	$ 29.7	$ 2.7	$ 2.0	$ –	$ 102.3	$ 126.6	$ 315.8
Round Mountain	213.7	112.9	1.1	22.2	0.7	–	–	76.8	36.9	228.2
Kettle River–Buckhorn	13.7	5.6	2.1	5.9	3.4	3.3	–	(6.6)	42.5	362.5
Kupol	433.2	116.8	0.9	121.6	5.4	–	668.4	(479.9)	102.4	1,476.3
Paracatu	161.4	82.4	1.2	16.3	–	(8.7)	–	70.2	329.2	1,241.0
Crixás	75.3	26.2	0.4	10.7	2.1	0.9	–	35.0	19.7	120.4
La Coipa	206.6	114.7	7.9	38.8	3.7	2.8	–	38.7	17.1	408.5
Maricunga	184.8	125.5	0.4	17.8	1.4	–	220.2	(180.5)	22.4	525.5
Julietta [f]	38.0	32.3	0.2	8.1	0.4	–	–	(3.0)	2.4	–
Non-operating segments										
Fruta del Norte	–	–	–	–	0.4	4.4	–	(4.8)	–	1,043.3
Cerro Casale	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	(0.1)	10.9	884.8
Corporate and other [d]	–	–	9.3	2.7	38.8	103.4	105.5	(259.7)	4.6	781.2
Total	$ 1,617.0	$ 768.8	$ 24.7	$ 273.8	$ 59.0	$ 108.2	$ 994.1	$ (611.6)	$ 714.7	$ 7,387.5

Year ended December 31, 2007:

	Metal sales	Cost of sales [a]	Accretion	DD&A [b]	Exploration	Other [c]	Segment operating earnings (loss)	Capital expenditures
Operating segments								
Fort Knox	$ 230.0	$ 113.9	$ 1.1	$ 32.2	$ 4.4	$ 1.1	$ 77.3	$ 30.0
Round Mountain	208.2	94.9	0.6	6.2	1.4	–	105.1	40.3
Kettle River–Buckhorn	–	–	(0.1)	0.1	1.6	6.4	(8.0)	43.0
Kupol	–	–	0.5	–	2.8	–	(3.3)	191.8
Paracatu	121.7	65.2	0.7	13.2	0.7	3.6	38.3	225.2
Crixás	66.2	24.9	0.1	9.9	1.1	0.7	29.5	11.7
La Coipa	134.7	52.1	1.1	19.6	2.7	0.5	58.7	5.2
Maricunga	144.6	91.7	0.3	11.9	1.2	–	39.5	6.4
Porcupine Joint Venture [g]	93.3	66.9	1.7	10.3	5.1	0.2	9.1	23.6
Musselwhite [g]	47.1	32.6	0.2	9.9	0.9	–	3.5	12.1
Julietta [f]	47.2	38.1	0.2	14.7	2.2	–	(8.0)	3.0
Non-operating segments								
Fruta del Norte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cerro Casale	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	(0.2)	2.4
Corporate and other [d]	–	–	4.5	1.3	23.0	85.8	(114.6)	6.4
Total	$ 1,093.0	$ 580.3	$ 10.9	$ 129.3	$ 47.3	$ 98.3	$ 226.9	$ 601.1

(a) *Cost of sales excludes accretion, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

(b) *Depreciation, depletion and amortization is referred to as "DD&A" in the tables above.*

(c) *Other includes Other operating costs and General and administrative expenses.*

(d) *Includes corporate, shutdown operations and other non-core operations.*

(e) *The segment assets for Cerro Casale were adjusted in the first quarter of 2008 when the purchase price allocation was finalized.*

(f) *Julietta was sold in August 2008.*

(g) *Assets were disposed of as part of the swap with Goldcorp in December 2007.*

	Metal sales For the years ended			Property, plant & equipment December 31,	
	2009	2008	2007	**2009**	December 31, 2008
Geographic information:					
United States	**$ 653.0**	$ 517.7	$ 438.2	**$ 730.4**	$ 704.7
Russian Federation	**900.2**	471.2	47.2	**707.5**	866.6
Brazil	**413.7**	236.7	187.9	**1,197.3**	1,130.2
Chile	**445.2**	391.4	279.3	**1,290.0**	994.9
Canada	**–**	–	140.4	**36.7**	26.3
Ecuador	**–**	–	–	**1,028.0**	1,025.3
Total	**$ 2,412.1**	$ 1,617.0	$ 1,093.0	**$ 4,989.9**	$ 4,748.0

The following table represents sales to individual customers exceeding 10% of annual metal sales:

Rank	Metal Sales Year ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
1	**$ 1,187.6**	$ 579.5	$ 244.3
2	**300.7**	244.0	182.0
3	**250.5**	195.8	150.5
4	**–**	165.3	120.7
5	**–**	118.6	118.5
Total	**$ 1,738.8**	$ 1,303.2	$ 816.0
% of total metal sales	**72.0%**	80.6%	74.7%

The Company is not economically dependent on a limited number of customers for the sale of its product because gold can be sold through numerous commodity market traders worldwide.

17. Operating leases

The Company has a number of operating lease agreements involving office space and equipment. The operating leases for equipment provide that the Company may, after the initial lease term, renew the lease for successive yearly periods or may purchase the equipment at its fair market value. One of the operating leases for office facilities contains escalation clauses for increases in operating costs and property taxes. A majority of these leases are cancelable and are renewable on a yearly basis. Future minimum lease payments required to meet obligations that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are $5.6 million, $6.3 million, $6.1 million, $5.2 million and $5.0 million for each year from 2010 to 2014, respectively, and $23.1 million thereafter.

18. Related party transaction

There were no material related party transactions in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

19. Contingencies

General

Estimated losses from contingencies are accrued by a charge to earnings when information available prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is likely that a future event will confirm that an asset has been impaired or a liability incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Cerro Casale Contingency

The Company is obligated to pay $40 million to Barrick when a production decision is made relating to the Cerro Casale property. This contingent liability has been reduced, subsequent to year end, to $20 million (see Note 20).

Other legal matters

The Company is involved in legal proceedings from time to time, arising in the ordinary course of its business. Typically, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not, in the opinion of management, materially affect Kinross' financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Aurelian Warrant Litigation

This litigation was settled in September 2009, and the underlying actions were dismissed with prejudice in November 2009.

Kinam Preferred Shares

During 2008, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle all claims related to the Kinam preferred share litigation in the amount of $29.25 million. As the Company previously held the preferred shares balance at $10.1 million, this resulted in a charge of $19.1 million for the year.

Income taxes

The Company operates in numerous countries around the world and accordingly is subject to, and pays annual income taxes under the various regimes in countries in which it operates. These tax regimes are determined under general corporate income tax laws of the country. The Company has historically filed, and continues to file, all required income tax returns and to pay the taxes reasonably determined to be due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time the Company will undergo a review of its historic tax returns and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the Company's interpretation of the country's income tax rules.

Brazil

During 2009 the Brazilian federal legislature passed a tax amnesty program. A Brazilian taxpayer could agree to settle its federal tax debts resulting from an assessment of tax before December 1, 2009 at a discount. On November 27, 2009 the Company settled a significant portion of its Brazilian federal tax debts under this amnesty program resulting in a reduction in its other expense line in the income statement of $45.5 million.

In early August 2009, the Company's wholly-owned Brazilian subsidiary, Rio Paracatu Mineracao S.A. ("RPM"), the owner of Paracatu, received a tax assessment from the Brazilian federal tax authorities in the amount of $146 million, including penalties and interest of $82 million. The assessment denies deductions for goodwill claimed by RPM during 2005 through 2008. As at December 31, 2009 the Company has a future tax asset of approximately $74 million recorded in its financial statements in respect of the goodwill balance, the future deduction of which will depend on the outcome of the assessment. The Company has assessed the net tax benefit related to this item, concluding it appropriate. On September 1, 2009 the Company filed its administrative appeal of this assessment.

In late December 2008, Rio Paracatu Mineração ("RPM"), a wholly-owned Brazilian subsidiary of the Company, received a tax assessment from the Brazilian tax authorities in respect of its 2003 tax. This assessment is the result of the denial of a deduction for interest paid on certain debentures issued by such Brazilian subsidiary. On July 15, 2009 the Company received a similar assessment with respect to its 2004 tax year. On November 27, 2009 the Company settled these tax debt under the Brazilian tax amnesty program.

Mineracao Serra Grande, S.A. ("MSG") which owns the Crixás mine, the Company's 50% joint venture with Anglogold Ashanti, received two tax reassessments since November 2003 from the Minas Gerais State and Goias State tax authorities. The reassessments disallowed the claiming of certain sales tax credits and assessed interest and penalties of which the Company's 50% share totals approximately $8.9 million (December 31, 2008 – $6.2 million). The Company and its joint venture partner believe that this reassessment will be resolved without any material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows. This reassessment relates to the Crixás operating segment.

In December 2007, the Company's 100% owned Brazilian subsidiary, Kinross Participacoes Ltda. received a tax assessment from the Brazilian Federal tax authorities in the amount of $126.5 million (December 31, 2008 – $88.1 million), including penalties and interest in respect of alleged income taxes not withheld from a third party. The Company has appealed this assessment and believes that it has reasonable defences to the assessment. The Company is pursuing its indemnity rights from the third party in respect of the assessment.

In September 2005, MSG received assessments relating to payments of sales taxes on exported gold deliveries from tax inspectors for the State of Goias. The Company's share of the assessments is approximately $46.7 million (December 31, 2008 – $34.3 million). The counsel for MSG believes the suit is in violation of Federal legislation on sales taxes and that there is a remote chance of success for the State of Goias. The assessment has been appealed. This reassessment relates to the Crixás operating segment.

In October 2006, MSG received an assessment from the State of Goias tax authorities relating to remittance of gold from Crixás to Nova Lima in Minas Gerais for export purposes. Since May 2006, the Goias State signed an authorization (TARE) to this procedure. The Company's share of this assessment is approximately $28.7 million (December 31, 2008 – $21.1 million). The Company and its joint venture partner believe that this reassessment will be resolved without any material adverse affect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

20. Subsequent events

Agreement to acquire the Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property

Kinross has now signed a definitive purchase agreement respecting the transaction announced on January 20, 2010 to acquire the high-grade Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property, both located approximately 90 km north of Kinross' Kupol operation in the Chukotka region of the Russian Far East. Kinross plans to develop Dvoinoye as an underground mine and process ore from Dvoinoye at the existing Kupol mill, pursuant to an ore purchase agreement with Kinross' 75% owned Chukotka Mining and Geological Company, the owner of the Kupol mine. Kinross expects the acquisition to leverage its existing Kupol facilities by eliminating the need for construction of an additional processing plant, and allowing for blending of Kupol ore with higher-grade Dvoinoye ore.

The transaction entails the indirect acquisition of 100% of the participatory interests in Northern Gold LLC and Regionruda LLC, the owners of the Dvoinoye and Vodorazdelnaya exploration and mining licenses. The total purchase price is $368 million, comprising $165 million in cash and approximately 10.56 million newly issued Kinross shares (with a market value of $203 million, as of market close on January 19, 2010). The shares to be issued by Kinross will be subject to a minimum hold period of four months after closing. The selling entities, who are related to Millhouse LLC, have expressed their intention to remain shareholders of Kinross for the foreseeable future.

Kinross expects to complete its due diligence on the transaction in March 2010, and expects the transaction to close by the third quarter of 2010.

Agreement to sell one-half interest in Cerro Casale property

On February 17, 2010, Kinross entered into an agreement with Barrick Gold Corporation to sell one-half of its 50% interest in the Cerro Casale project in Chile to Barrick for a total value of $475 million, comprising $455 million in cash, plus the assumption by Barrick of a $20 million payment obligation contingent upon a production decision on the project, (see note 19).

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves

GOLD

PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES [1,3,5,6,7]

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Proven Tonnes (kt)	Proven Grade (g/t)	Proven Ounces (koz)	Probable Tonnes (kt)	Probable Grade (g/t)	Probable Ounces (koz)	Proven and Probable Tonnes (kt)	Proven and Probable Grade (g/t)	Proven and Probable Ounces (koz)
North America											
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	150,776	0.39	1,879	102,169	0.55	1,813	252,945	0.45	3,692
Kettle River	USA	100.0%	13	21.60	9	1,688	13.82	750	1,701	13.88	759
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	27,847	0.75	671	43,646	0.57	797	71,493	0.64	1,468
Subtotal			178,636	0.45	2,559	147,503	0.71	3,360	326,139	0.56	5,919
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	115,775	0.64	2,383	490,667	0.58	9,202	606,442	0.59	11,585
Crixas [9]	Brazil	50.0%	2,063	3.58	237	860	3.99	110	2,923	3.70	347
La Coipa [11]	Chile	100.0%	19,926	1.32	844	6,642	1.23	263	26,568	1.30	1,107
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	117,159	1.30	4,897	23,965	0.85	655	141,124	1.22	5,552
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	141,469	0.76	3,475	139,323	0.65	2,928	280,792	0.71	6,403
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	837,948	0.40	10,712	482,938	0.44	6,760	1,320,886	0.41	17,472
Subtotal			1,234,340	0.57	22,548	1,144,395	0.54	19,918	2,378,735	0.56	42,466
Asia											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	1,199	15.81	610	4,919	12.36	1,955	6,118	13.04	2,565
Subtotal			1,199	15.81	610	4,919	12.36	1,955	6,118	13.04	2,565
Total Gold			1,414,175	0.57	25,717	1,296,817	0.61	25,233	2,710,992	0.58	50,950

SILVER

PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES [1,3,5,6,7]

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Proven Tonnes (kt)	Proven Grade (g/t)	Proven Ounces (koz)	Probable Tonnes (kt)	Probable Grade (g/t)	Probable Ounces (koz)	Proven and Probable Tonnes (kt)	Proven and Probable Grade (g/t)	Proven and Probable Ounces (koz)
North America											
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	104	7.7	26	10,917	7.2	2,534	11,021	7.2	2,560
Subtotal			104	7.7	26	10,917	7.2	2,534	11,021	7.2	2,560
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	115,775	1.9	6,988	490,667	1.4	22,376	606,442	1.5	29,364
La Coipa [11]	Chile	100.0%	19,926	49.0	31,417	6,642	30.6	6,527	26,568	44.4	37,944
Subtotal			135,701	8.8	38,405	497,309	1.8	28,903	633,010	3.3	67,308
Asia											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	1,199	203.5	7,845	4,919	159.1	25,165	6,118	167.8	33,010
Subtotal			1,199	203.5	7,845	4,919	159.1	25,165	6,118	167.8	33,010
Total Silver			137,004	10.5	46,276	513,145	3.4	56,602	650,149	4.9	102,878

COPPER

PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES [3,5,6,7]

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Proven Tonnes (kt)	Proven Grade (%)	Proven Pounds (Mlb)	Probable Tonnes (kt)	Probable Grade (%)	Probable Pounds (Mlb)	Proven and Probable Tonnes (kt)	Proven and Probable Grade (%)	Proven and Probable Pounds (Mlb)
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891
Subtotal			115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891
Total Copper			115,775	0.19	481	490,667	0.22	2,410	606,442	0.22	2,891

Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (excludes Proven and Probable Reserves)

GOLD
MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES
(EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) [2,3,4,6,7,8]
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Measured Tonnes (kt)	Measured Grade (g/t)	Measured Ounces (koz)	Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Indicated Grade (g/t)	Indicated Ounces (koz)	Measured and Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Measured and Indicated Grade (g/t)	Measured and Indicated Ounces (koz)
North America											
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	7,380	0.50	119	98,388	0.50	1,575	105,768	0.50	1,694
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	9,580	0.98	302	30,257	0.65	636	39,837	0.73	938
Subtotal			16,960	0.77	421	128,645	0.53	2,211	145,605	0.56	2,632
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	7,347	0.33	79	101,386	0.39	1,286	108,733	0.39	1,365
Crixas [9]	Brazil	50.0%	103	3.13	10	200	3.54	23	303	3.40	33
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	–	–	–	15,932	11.20	5,737	15,932	11.20	5,737
La Coipa [11]	Chile	100.0%	8,409	0.85	229	2,820	0.97	88	11,229	0.88	317
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	10,860	0.99	345	9,231	0.82	245	20,091	0.91	590
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	19,449	0.61	383	140,600	0.57	2,562	160,049	0.57	2,945
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	51,100	0.36	591	174,481	0.43	2,403	225,581	0.41	2,994
Subtotal			97,268	0.52	1,637	444,650	0.86	12,344	541,918	0.80	13,981
Asia											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	–	–	–	17	15.48	9	17	15.48	9
Subtotal			–	–	–	17	15.48	9	17	15.48	9
Total Gold			114,228	0.56	2,058	573,312	0.79	14,564	687,540	0.75	16,622

SILVER
MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES
(EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) [2,3,4,6,7,8]
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Measured Tonnes (kt)	Measured Grade (g/t)	Measured Ounces (koz)	Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Indicated Grade (g/t)	Indicated Ounces (koz)	Measured and Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Measured and Indicated Grade (g/t)	Measured and Indicated Ounces (koz)
North America											
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	9	9.8	3	1,296	7.2	301	1,305	7.2	304
Subtotal			9	9.8	3	1,296	7.2	301	1,305	7.2	304
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	7,347	1.3	299	101,386	1.1	3,424	108,733	1.1	3,723
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	–	–	–	15,932	14.3	7,304	15,932	14.3	7,304
La Coipa [11]	Chile	100.0%	8,409	42.0	11,352	2,820	28.1	2,549	11,229	38.5	13,901
Subtotal			15,756	23.0	11,651	120,138	3.4	13,277	135,894	5.7	24,928
Asia											
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	–	–	–	17	269.2	149	17	269.2	149
Subtotal			–	–	–	17	269.2	149	17	269.2	149
Total Silver			15,765	23.0	11,654	121,451	3.5	13,727	137,216	5.8	25,381

COPPER
MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES
(EXCLUDES PROVEN AND PROBABLE MINERAL RESERVES) [3,4,7,8]
Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Measured Tonnes (kt)	Measured Grade (%)	Measured Pounds (Mlb)	Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Indicated Grade (%)	Indicated Pounds (Mlb)	Measured and Indicated Tonnes (kt)	Measured and Indicated Grade (%)	Measured and Indicated Pounds (Mlb)
South America											
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440
Subtotal			7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440
Total Copper			7,347	0.16	26	101,386	0.19	414	108,733	0.18	440

Inferred Mineral Resources

GOLD

INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES [2,3,4,6,7,8]

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
North America					
Fort Knox Area	USA	100.0%	12,755	0.55	226
Kettle River	USA	100.0%	282	11.22	102
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	26,064	0.59	498
Subtotal			39,101	0.66	826
South America					
Cerro Casale [10]	Chile	50.0%	221,939	0.37	2,660
Crixas [9]	Brazil	50.0%	3,281	5.23	552
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	24,306	7.85	6,135
La Coipa [11]	Chile	100.0%	1,178	0.91	34
Lobo Marte	Chile	100.0%	21,742	0.56	394
Maricunga Area	Chile	100.0%	207,868	0.48	3,183
Paracatu	Brazil	100.0%	74,195	0.47	1,129
Subtotal			554,509	0.79	14,087
Asia					
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	2,985	13.81	1,325
Subtotal			2,985	13.81	1,325
Total Gold			596,595	0.85	16,238

SILVER

INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES (2,3,4,6,7,8)

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
North America					
Round Mountain Area	USA	50.0%	134	2.1	9
Subtotal			134	2.1	9
South America					
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	221,939	1.1	7,607
Fruta del Norte	Ecuador	100.0%	24,306	10.1	7,908
La Coipa (11)	Chile	100.0%	1,178	36.4	1,380
Subtotal			247,423	2.1	16,895
Asia					
Kupol	Russia	75.0%	2,985	179.4	17,223
Subtotal			2,985	179.4	17,223
Total Silver			250,542	4.2	34,127

COPPER

INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES (3,4,8)

Kinross Gold Corporation's Share at December 31, 2009

Property	Location	Kinross Interest (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Inferred Grade (%)	Pounds (Mlb)
South America					
Cerro Casale (10)	Chile	50.0%	221,939	0.19	937
Subtotal			221,939	0.19	937
Total Copper			221,939	0.19	937

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement Notes

(1) Unless otherwise noted, the Company's mineral reserves are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on an assumed gold price of US$800 per ounce, a silver price of US$12.50 per ounce and a copper price of US$1.75 per pound. Mineral reserves are estimated using appropriate process recoveries, operating costs and mine plans that are unique to each property and include estimated allowances for dilution and mining recovery. Mineral reserves are reported in contained units and are estimated based on the following foreign exchange rates:

Roubles to US$	*32*
Chilean Peso to US$	*550*
Brazilian Reais to US$	*2.00*

(2) Unless otherwise noted, the Company's mineral resources are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on a gold price of US$875 per ounce, a silver price of US$13.75 per ounce, a copper price of US$2.25 per pound and the following foreign exchange rates:

Roubles to US$	*32*
Chilean Peso to US$	*550*
Brazilian Reais to US$	*2.00*

(3) The Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources as at December 31, 2009 are classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (the Instrument). Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates reflect the Company's reasonable expectation that all necessary permits and approvals will be obtained and maintained.

(4) *Cautionary note to U.S. investors concerning estimates of measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources. U.S. investors are advised that the terms "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws. These terms are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. U.S. investors should not assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves and that as compared with measured and indicated mineral resources, inferred mineral resources have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic feasibility. It should not be assumed that any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.*

(5) *The mineral reserves presented herein comply with the reserve categories of Industry Guide 7 published by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission except for mineral reserves at Lobo Marte, which estimates are based on a recently completed pre-feasibility study. For mineral reserves under the Instrument, a pre-feasibility study is sufficient, however for reserves under Industry Guide 7, a feasibility study is required.*

(6) *The Company's mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates were prepared under the supervision of Mr. R. Henderson, P. Eng., an officer of Kinross, who is a qualified person as defined by the Instrument.*

(7) *The Company's normal data verification procedures have been used in collecting, compiling, interpreting and processing the data used to estimate mineral reserves and mineral resources. Independent data verification has not been performed.*

(8) *Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resources are subject to infill drilling, permitting, mine planning, mining dilution and recovery losses, among other things, to be converted into mineral reserves. Due to the uncertainty associated with inferred mineral resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to indicated or measured mineral resources, including as a result of continued exploration.*

(9) *The Crixas mine is operated by AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. Mineral reserves are reported based on a gold price of US$750 per ounce. Mineral resources are reported using a gold price of US$1,025 per ounce. Mineral resources and mineral reserves are reported using the following foreign exchange rate: Brazilian Reais to US$1.95.*

(10) *Estimates for the Cerro Casale project are based on the feasibility study completed in 2009 by the joint venture. Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimated using appropriate cut-off grades based on the following commodity prices and foreign exchange rates:*

Mineral reserves – Gold price of US$800 per ounce; Silver price of US$12.50 per ounce; Copper price of US$2.00 per pound

Mineral resources – Gold price of US$900 per ounce; Silver price of US$14.50 per ounce; Copper price of US$2.25 per pound

Chilean Peso to US$550

(11) *Includes mineral reserves and mineral resources from the Puren deposit in which the Company holds a 65% interest.*

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Definitions

A **Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A "**Probable Mineral Reserve**" is the economically mineable part of an Indicated and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A "**Proven Mineral Reserve**" is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

An "**Inferred Mineral Resource**" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

An "**Indicated Mineral Resource**" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

A "**Measured Mineral Resource**" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

SUMMARIZED FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Operating results (in millions of U.S. dollars)					
Revenue	**$ 2,412.1**	$ 1,617.0	$ 1,093.0	$ 905.6	$ 725.5
Net earnings (loss) for the year	**309.9**	(807.2)	334.0	165.8	(216.0)
Cash flow provided from operating activities	**785.6**	443.6	341.2	292.0	133.7
Capital expenditures	**481.2**	714.7	601.1	202.9	142.4
Financial Position (in millions of U.S. dollars)					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 632.4**	$ 525.1	$ 561.2	$ 154.1	$ 97.6
Working capital	**752.9**	573.4	526.3	85.3	64.0
Total assets	**8,013.2**	7,387.5	6,729.3	2,053.5	1,698.1
Long-term debt (including current portion)	**692.2**	950.9	564.1	89.9	159.3
Common shareholders' equity	**5,559.5**	4,776.9	4,837.8	1,468.0	1,076.1
Debt to capitalization	**12%**	20%	12%	6%	15%
Per share data (U.S. dollars)					
Net earnings (loss) – basic	**$ 0.45**	$ (1.28)	$ 0.60	$ 0.47	$ (0.63)

KINROSS SHARE TRADING DATA

	2009	
	High	Low
TSX (Cdn dollars)		
First quarter	**$ 25.00**	**$ 18.40**
Second quarter	**$ 23.50**	**$ 16.52**
Third quarter	**$ 25.22**	**$ 19.80**
Fourth quarter	**$ 24.59**	**$ 18.72**
NYSE (U.S. dollars)		
First quarter	**$ 19.64**	**$ 14.33**
Second quarter	**$ 20.98**	**$ 13.62**
Third quarter	**$ 23.65**	**$ 17.21**
Fourth quarter	**$ 23.91**	**$ 17.44**

QuickLinks

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS As at December 31,
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS For the years ended December 31,
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS For the years ended December 31,
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY For the year ended December 31,
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) For the years ended December 31,
NOTES TO THE AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in millions of United States dollars)
MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves
SUMMARIZED FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

QuickLinks -- Click here to rapidly navigate through this document

Exhibit 99.4

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE RECONCILIATION TO UNITED STATES GAAP

To the Board of Directors of Kinross Gold Corporation

On February 17, 2010, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Kinross Gold Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, common shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related supplemental note entitled "Reconciliation to United States GAAP". This supplemental note is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this supplemental note based on our audits.

In our opinion, such supplemental note, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
February 17, 2010

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

Reconciliation to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

The 2009 consolidated financial statements of Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross", or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CDN GAAP"), which in some respects differ from United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). The effects of these differences on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 are provided in the following CDN GAAP to US GAAP reconciliation which should be read in conjunction with Kinross' consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with CDN GAAP.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2009	2008	2007
Net Earnings (Loss) under CDN GAAP	**$ 309.9**	$(807.2)	$ 334.0
US GAAP Adjustments:			
Non-controlling interest — Note 1(f)	**102.3**	42.3	(3.2)
Inventory adjustment — Note 1(g)	**0.2**	1.5	—
Amortization of derivative gains in property, plant and equipment — Note 1(e)	**0.4**	—	—
Fair value of warrants — Note 1(d)	**24.7**	14.6	—
Capitalized stripping costs — Note 1(b)	**(29.8)**	(11.5)	(24.5)
Tax impact of the above adjustments	**7.2**	2.5	13.9
Net Earnings (Loss) under US GAAP	**$ 414.9**	$(757.8)	$ 320.2
Attributable to non-controlling interest	**(102.3)**	(42.3)	3.2
Attributable to common shareholders	**$ 312.6**	$(800.1)	$ 323.4
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) under CDN GAAP	**(57.3)**	(66.3)	(116.8)
US GAAP Adjustments:			
Change in funded status of the minimum pension liability — Note 1(h)	**0.7**	(3.4)	(1.5)
Fair value of derivatives — Note 1(c)	**—**	1.6	—
Non-controlling interest — Note 1(f)	**—**	—	—
Derivative instruments — Note 1(e)	**(2.2)**	17.2	13.6
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) under US GAAP	**(58.8)**	(50.9)	(104.7)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) under US GAAP	**356.1**	(808.7)	215.5
Attributable to non-controlling interest	**(102.3)**	(42.3)	3.2
Attributable to common shareholders	**$ 253.8**	$(851.0)	$ 218.7
Earnings (Loss) per Share under US GAAP attributable to common shareholders			
Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share (1)	**$ 0.45**	$ (1.27)	$ 0.58
Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Share (1)	**$ 0.45**	$ (1.27)	$ 0.57

(1) The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is the same under US and Canadian GAAP.

KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION

Reconciliation to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (Continued)

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

US GAAP Condensed Balance Sheets

(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	As at December 31, 2009			As at December 31, 2008		
	CDN GAAP	US GAAP Adjustments	US GAAP	CDN GAAP	US GAAP Adjustments	US GAAP
Current assets — Notes 1(b),(c),(g)	$ 1,390.9	$ (14.2)	$1,376.7	$1,124.9	$ (14.3)	$1,110.6
Property, plant and equipment — Notes 1(b),(e)	4,989.9	(73.9)	4,916.0	4,748.0	(41.3)	4,706.7
Other non-current assets — Notes 1(a),(b),(g),(h),(l)	1,632.4	39.4	1,671.8	1,514.6	35.3	1,549.9
	$ 8,013.2	$ (48.7)	$7,964.5	$7,387.5	$ (20.3)	$7,367.2
Current liabilities — Note 1(d),(h)	$ 638.0	$ 83.9	$ 721.9	$ 551.5	$ (1.4)	$ 550.1
Non-current liabilities — Notes 1(a),(e),(g),(h)	1,682.8	26.4	1,709.2	1,992.7	16.8	2,009.5
Non-controlling interest — Note 1(f)	132.9	(132.9)	—	56.3	(56.3)	—
Convertible preferred shares of subsidiary company	—	—	—	10.1	—	10.1
Equity						
Non-controlling interest — Note 1(f)	—	132.9	132.9	—	56.3	56.3
Common shareholders' equity — Notes 1(a) — 1(n)	5,559.5	(159.0)	5,400.5	4,776.9	(35.7)	4,741.2
	$ 8,013.2	$ (48.7)	$7,964.5	$7,387.5	$ (20.3)	$7,367.2

Reconciliation of Shareholders' Equity

(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	As at	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Common Shareholders' Equity under CDN GAAP	**$ 5,559.5**	$ 4,776.9
US GAAP Adjustments:		
Inventory adjustment — Note 1(g)	**(9.6)**	(9.8)
Fair value of warrants — Note1(d)	**(83.6)**	—
Capitalized stripping costs — Note 1(b)	**(91.1)**	(68.6)
Fair value of derivatives — Note 1(c)	**—**	16.2
Non-controlling interest — Note 1(f)	**132.9**	56.3
Restatement to equity account for Echo Bay & Goodwill Impairment — Note 1(l)	**0.6**	0.6
Derivative instruments — Note 1(e)	**28.9**	30.8
Other	**(4.2)**	(4.9)
Equity under US GAAP	**$ 5,533.4**	$ 4,797.5

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Statements of Cash Flows

The consolidated statements of cash flows prepared in accordance with CDN GAAP present substantially the same information that is required under US GAAP. However, as the accounting treatment for post production stripping costs is different between the two standards, it results in a difference in classification on the cash flow statements. Under CDN GAAP, post production stripping costs of $53.0 million in 2009 (2008 — $38.9 million, 2007 — $42.7 million) were capitalized and treated as an investing activity, but under US GAAP capitalized stripping costs are expensed and shown as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.

Notes to the US GAAP Reconciliation

Note 1 — Adjustments to CDN GAAP

Current period adjustments

(a) On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 470-20 (formerly FASB Staff Position No. APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)), which requires issuers of convertible debt that may be settled wholly or partly in cash when converted to account for the debt and equity components separately. Once adopted, ASC Subtopic 470-20 requires retrospective application to the terms of instruments as they existed for all periods presented. The adoption of ASC Subtopic 470-20 affects the accounting for the convertible debentures issued in the aggregate principal amount of $460.0 million on January 29, 2008.

The adoption of ASC Subtopic 470-20 harmonizes the previously existing CDN GAAP and US GAAP difference with the exception of transaction costs, discussed below.

Under CDN GAAP, Kinross' accounting policy is to record transaction costs against the carrying value of the debt. However, under US GAAP, transaction costs are recorded as a deferred charge on the balance sheet. As at December 31, 2009, the net deferred charge recorded was $7.3 million (December 31, 2008 — $9.6 million). The amortization of the transaction costs is reflected in earnings under CDN and US GAAP.

Earnings under CDN GAAP for 2008 reflect the requirements of ASC Subtopic 470-20. As a result, no adjustments to CDN GAAP earnings were required for the year ended December 31, 2008.

As at December 31, 2009, the amount recorded in equity related to the convertible debentures was $76.6 million (December 31, 2008 — $76.6 million). The discount on the liability will be amortized over approximately three years to March 2013. The unamortized discount as at December 31, 2009 was $51.7 million (December 31, 2008 — $66.1 million). For 2009, interest of $24.7 million (2008 — $21.9 million) was recorded, of which $16.6 million (2008 — $14.5 million) relates to the amortization of the discount on the liability. The effective interest rate on the liability is 5.7%.

(b) On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 930-330 (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 04-6, Accounting for Stripping Costs Incurred During Production in the Mining Industry), which differs from the Canadian Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") No. 160, "Stripping Costs Incurred in the Production Phase of a Mining Operation" ("EIC-160"). Under ASC Subtopic 930-330, production stripping costs are deemed to be variable production costs and are therefore included in the cost of inventory produced during the period in which the costs are incurred. Under EIC-160, stripping costs should be capitalized if the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property. For 2009, the net effect of expensing the stripping costs for US GAAP would result in a net decrease in earnings of $22.5 million, net of taxes of $7.3 million (2008 — $8.7 million, net of taxes of $2.8 million; 2007 — $18.6 million, net of taxes of $5.9 million).

During 2009, the Company recorded an out-of-period adjustment of $8.0 million to recognize the tax impact of the US GAAP adjustment expensing stripping costs for the years up to and including 2007. Prior to 2008, the tax impact of the US GAAP adjustment expensing stripping costs was not recorded. This adjustment has been included in the 2007 comparative balances and resulted in additional net income of $8.0 million in 2007, with a positive impact on earnings per share of $0.01 per share in 2007. Management has determined that the impact of the adjustment was not material to any of the prior periods' consolidated financial statements as reported.

(c) On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC-173, Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("EIC-173"), for CDN GAAP, which requires the quantification of the impact of credit risk when calculating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities including derivatives. EIC-173 harmonizes the accounting treatment with ASC Subtopic 820-10 (formerly SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements), which the Company adopted on January 1, 2008. Prior to the implementation of ASC Subtopic 820-10 and EIC-173, the Company considered the impact of credit risk on a qualitative basis only. For 2009, the impact of this standard is reflected in our accounts under CDN GAAP. In 2008, the impact of adopting ASC Subtopic 820-10 was an increase of Other income (expense) of $14.6 million, net of taxes of $nil, a decrease in the current portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities of $2.1 million, a decrease in the long-term portion of the Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities of $13.0 million, an increase in the current portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative assets of $0.1 million, an increase in the long-term portion of Unrealized fair value of derivative assets of $0.6 million and an increase in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") of $1.6 million, net of taxes of $0.4 million.

(d) On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 815-40 (formerly EITF No. 07-5, Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock). ASC Subtopic 815-40 defines when adjustment features within contracts are considered to be equity-indexed, in order to determine whether an instrument meets the definition of a derivative under ASC Topic 815 (formerly SFAS 133). The adoption of ASC Subtopic 815-40 affects the accounting for the CAD$ denominated common share purchase warrants, which are considered derivative instruments and are required to be measured at fair value. There is no similar requirement under Canadian GAAP. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle for US GAAP was recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at January 1, 2009 of $39.4 million with a corresponding increase in Share Purchase Warrant-Liability. For the year ended December 31, 2009, there is an increase in Other income (expense) of $24.7 million, net of taxes of $nil, with a corresponding change in Share Purchase Warrant-Liability and a reclassification of $68.9 million from Share Purchase Warrants to Share Purchase Warrant-Liability.

(e) Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted CICA HB Section 3865, "Hedges" which effectively harmonized the differences between CDN GAAP and US GAAP on derivative instruments, with a few differences remaining. Under CDN GAAP, hedge gains may be netted against property, plant and equipment, if that was the hedged risk, whereas under US GAAP hedge gains are recorded in OCI. The application of ASC Topic 815 would have resulted in an increase as at December 31, 2009 to AOCI of $28.6 million (December 31, 2008 — $30.8 million), an increase of $15.0 million in the deferred income tax liability (December 31, 2008 — $15.9 million) and a corresponding $43.9 million increase in plant, property and equipment (December 31, 2008 — $46.7 million). The impact on OCI was $2.2 million for 2009 (2008 — $17.2 million). The impact on the amortization of property, plant and equipment for 2009 was $0.3 million, net of taxes of $0.1 million (2008 — $nil).

(f) On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 810-10 (formerly SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB No. 51).

ASC Subtopic 810-10 requires an entity to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the entity in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the entity's equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained non-controlling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. The presentation and disclosure requirements of ASC Subtopic 810-10 were applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASC Subtopic 810-10 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements other than the change in presentation of previously reported line items of non-controlling interests.

(g) On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted CICA HB Section 3031, "Inventories" which requires the reversal of previous inventory write downs to net realizable value when there is a subsequent increase in the value of inventories. Under US GAAP, subsequent reversals of inventory write downs are not permitted. As such, under US GAAP, on January 1, 2008 inventory would decrease by $14.4 million and accumulated deficit would increase by $11.0 million, net of taxes of $3.4 million. For 2009, $0.2 million of this inventory was sold, while $1.5 million of this inventory was sold in 2008 ($1.2 million net of taxes).

(h) In 2006 the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 715-20 (formerly SFAS 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension And Other Post-Retirement Plans), which requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit post retirement plan as an asset or liability on its balance sheet and to recognize changes in that funded status, through OCI, in the year that the changes occur. As at December 31, 2009, under ASC Subtopic 715-20, an additional pension liability of $4.1 million (December 31, 2008 — $4.6 million) would be recorded, net of a long-term pension asset of $1.6 million (2008 — $1.8 million). The corresponding adjustment would be a decrease to OCI of $2.7 million (2008 — $3.4 million), net of taxes. None of the additional liability relates to unrecognized prior service cost.

Adjustments with no current period impact

(i) In 1996, the Company issued convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount of $146.0 million (CAD$200.0 million). The Company redeemed the convertible debentures on September 29, 2003, with a payment of $144.8 million (CAD$195.6 million) and accrued interest of $2.0 million (CAD$2.7 million). Originally, under CDN GAAP, the convertible debentures were accounted for in accordance with their substance and, as such, were presented in the financial statements in their liability and equity component parts. However, during 2005, the Company adopted amendments to CICA HB Section 3860, "Financial Instruments — Disclosure and Presentation" ("Section 3860"), which was retroactively applied to the accounting for the Company's convertible debentures. Under the amended Section 3860, the convertible debentures were bifurcated into a principal and an option component for accounting purposes. The principal component was recorded as debt and the option component recorded as equity. The principal component was accreted over the life of the convertible debentures through periodic charges to expense. On redemption, under CDN GAAP, the Company recognized a net gain of $15.4 million, which was apportioned between the principal and option components, based on their relative fair values compared to their carrying values. The Company recorded a loss on the principal component of $16.6 million and a gain on the option component of $32.0 million. The loss on the principal component was charged against income and the gain on the option component was accounted for as an increase in Contributed surplus. Under US GAAP, both the loss on the principal component and the gain on the option component would have

been recognized in income. As a result, Accumulated deficit would decrease by $32.0 million with a corresponding decrease to Contributed surplus for the same amount.

(j) CDN GAAP allows for the elimination of operating deficits by the reduction of stated capital attributable to common share capital with a corresponding offset to Accumulated deficit. For CDN GAAP, the Company eliminated operating deficits of $761.4 million and $5.3 million in 2003 and 1991, respectively. These reclassifications are not permitted by US GAAP and would require in each subsequent year a cumulative increase in Common share capital and a cumulative increase in deficit of $766.7 million.

(k) Prior to the introduction of CICA HB Section 3855, "Financial instruments" on January 1, 2007, under CDN GAAP, unrealized gains on long-term investments were not recorded. Under US GAAP, unrealized gains on long-term investments that are classified as securities available-for-sale are recorded, and the corresponding gain or loss is included as a component of comprehensive income. As at December 31, 2007, there was no longer a difference resulting from the two standards. As at December 31, 2006, $19.9 million was included as a component of AOCI. There was no tax impact on this adjustment.

(l) Echo Bay Mines Ltd ("Echo Bay") transaction: On April 3, 2002, the Company exchanged its investment in debt securities of Echo Bay for 57.1 million common shares of Echo Bay. Based on US GAAP, it would have resulted in a gain included in earnings using fair value accounting. The fair value of the Echo Bay common shares received, under US GAAP, was $49.1 million, representing 57.1 million common shares at $0.86 each, being the closing market price of such shares on April 3, 2002, resulting in a gain of $42.5 million, after deducting the $6.6 million carrying value of the debt securities exchanged. This increased the carrying value of this investment, and the gain of $49.1 million was included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2002. Under CDN GAAP, the cost of the Echo Bay common shares acquired on the exchange was recorded at the values of the securities given up. Since the fair value of the capital securities given up approximated their carrying value, no gain was recorded under CDN GAAP.

Subsequent to the exchange of debt securities, the Company accounted for its share investment in Echo Bay as an available-for-sale security under US GAAP. At January 31, 2003, when the Company acquired the remaining outstanding common shares of Echo Bay, the Company retroactively restated its 2002 consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with US GAAP, to account for its share investment in Echo Bay on an equity basis. As a result, the Company reversed an unrealized gain of $21.8 million previously included in CDN GAAP Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), increased its deficit by $0.7 million to reflect its share of equity losses for the period ended December 31, 2002 and correspondingly reduced the carrying value of its investment. In addition, the Company decreased long-term investments and recorded a share of loss in investee company of $1.0 million for the one month ended January 31, 2003 and increased long-term investments and recorded a share of income in investee company of $0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2002. For US GAAP purposes, as a result of the business combination on January 31, 2003, the Company recognized an additional $40.8 million of goodwill representing the difference in carrying value of its share investment in Echo Bay between CDN GAAP and US GAAP.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company computed a goodwill impairment charge of $40.2 million thereby reducing the additional goodwill balance, under US GAAP, at December 31, 2003 to $0.6 million. As at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the additional goodwill remained at $0.6 million under US GAAP.

(m) Under Canadian income tax legislation, a company is permitted to issue flow-through shares, whereby the company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. The Company accounted for the issue of flow-through shares issued in 2001 using the deferral method in accordance with CDN GAAP. At the time of issue, the funds received were recorded as share capital. Qualifying expenditures were made in 2002. For US GAAP, the premium paid in excess of the market value of $1.1 million was credited to other liabilities and included in income as the qualifying expenditures were made. As at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the application of US GAAP would result in a decrease in Common share capital of $1.1 million and a corresponding reduction in Accumulated deficit.

(n) ASC Topic 718 (formerly SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure, an Amendment to SFAS No. 123) is similar to the Canadian accounting standard, CICA HB Section 3870, "Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments", which was adopted in 2004. Accordingly, there is no CDN / US GAAP difference in the calculation of stock-based compensation expense. However, upon adoption of the amended Canadian accounting standard, stock option compensation of $2.5 million was recorded as a cumulative effect of the adoption as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated deficit with an offsetting adjustment to Contributed surplus. There was no tax impact on this adjustment. Under US GAAP, this adjustment would be reversed.

Note 2 — Stock-based compensation

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2009 is $21.8 million (2008 — $35.5 million, 2007 — $43.4 million).

As at December 31, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding is $19.9 million (2008 — $45.6 million), while the intrinsic value of stock options that are exercisable is $17.6 million (2008 — $35.8 million).

The total cash settlement for the share-based liabilities paid related to the Restricted Share Units ("RSUs" and the Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") during 2009 is $0.3 million (2008 — $0.1 million, 2007 — $ nil). The total stock settlement related to the RSUs and DSUs during 2009 is 714,100 share units (2008 — 453,400 share units, 2007 — 646,000 share units).

The total fair value of shares vested during 2009 is $7.2 million (2008 — $27.4 million, 2007 — $12.1 million).

As at December 31, 2009, there was $12.6 million (2008 — $11.7 million) of total unrecognized compensation costs relating to non-vested stock options. We expect to recognize this expense over a weighted average period of 1.4 years (2008 — 2.0 years).

The tax benefit realized from stock options exercised during the 2009 is $ nil (2008 — $ nil).

Note 3 — Income tax

Income tax liabilities as at December 31, 2009 included a total of $45.1 million (2008 — $62.7 million) for unrecognized income tax benefits, excluding accrued interest and penalties. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	(millions)
Balance at January 1, 2009	$ 62.7
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	0.5
Net settlement related to tax positions of prior years	(25.6)
Foreign currency translation	7.5
Balance at December 31, 2009	$ 45.1

As at December 31, 2009, $45.1 million (2008 — $62.7 million) of income tax for unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized in future periods, would impact the Company's effective tax rate. The Company does not believe that there will be any material changes in its unrecognized tax positions over the next twelve months.

The Company recognizes interest expense and penalty expense related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense. A total of $32.9 million was credited to interest expense during 2009 (2008 — $42.6 million). At December 31, 2009, the Company had approximately $11.2 million (2008 — $44.1 million) of accrued interest and penalties recorded on its Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The following is a summary by major jurisdiction of the tax years that have been subject to examination by the tax authorities for the companies that are material to the Company's financial statements:

Jurisdiction	Years Examined Up To*:
Canada	2003
United States	1994
Brazil	2007 and 2008
Chile	2007
Russia	2006
Ecuador	Never

* In Brazil, Rio Paracatu Mineracao SA was examined up to 2008 and Mineracao Serra Grande SA was examined up to 2007. Compania Minera Mantos do Oro in Chile has been subject to review, but has never been formally audited, by the tax authorities. Further, Fairbanks Gold Mining Inc. in the US has never been audited by the federal tax authorities.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded an out of period adjustment of $14.4 million to recognize net future income tax assets associated with previously unrecognized temporary differences arising in previous years. Of this amount, a $4.3 million asset related to 2008, a $13.9 million asset related to 2007 and a $3.8 million liability related to 2006. Management has determined that these adjustments are not material, either individually or in aggregate, to the year in which they arose or the current year.

Note 4 — Fair value measurement disclosures

In 2008, the Company adopted ASC Subtopic 820-10 (formerly SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements) for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC Subtopic 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under US GAAP, and requires expanded disclosures

about fair value measurements. The primary assets and liabilities affected were available-for-sale securities, embedded derivatives, and derivative instruments. The adoption of ASC Subtopic 820-10 did not change the valuation techniques that the Company uses to value these assets and liabilities. The Company has elected to present information for derivative instruments on a net basis.

The fair value hierarchy established by ASC Subtopic 820-10 establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Assets (liabilities) measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2009 include (in millions of United Stated dollars):

	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Aggregate Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities	$129.6	$ —	$ —	$ 129.6
Embedded derivatives	—	4.3	—	4.3
Derivative instruments	(83.6)	(301.9)	—	(385.5)
	$ 46.0	$ (297.6)	$ —	$ (251.6)

The valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value are as follows:

Available-for-sale securities and Share Purchase Warrant liabilities:

The fair value of available-for-sale securities and Share Purchase Warrant liabilities are determined based on a market approach reflecting the closing price of each particular security at the balance sheet date. The closing price is a quoted market price obtained from the exchange that is the principal active market for the particular security, and therefore available-for-sale securities and Share Purchase Warrant liabilities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy established by ASC Subtopic 820-10.

Derivative instruments:

The fair value of derivative instruments is based on quoted market prices for comparable contracts and represent the amount the Company would have received from, or paid to, a counterparty to unwind the contract a the market rates in effect at the balance sheet dates and therefore derivative instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy established by ASC Subtopic 820-10.

Embedded derivatives:

The fair value of embedded derivatives is derived from a formula which uses the forward price of gold and therefore embedded derivatives are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy established by ASC Subtopic 820-10.

Note 5 — Financial instruments

The following tables provide additional details of our financial instruments.

Asset Derivatives	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2009 Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Gold and silver forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative assets — current	$ 0.5
Foreign currency forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative assets — current	38.2
Energy forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative assets — current	1.3
		40.0
Gold and silver forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative assets	1.9
		1.9
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Gold contract related to Julietta sale	Unrealized fair value of derivative assets — current	4.3
		4.3
Total asset derivatives		$ 46.2

Liability Derivatives	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2009 Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Gold and silver forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities — current	$ 130.5
Foreign currency forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities — current	0.1
		130.6
Gold and silver forward contracts	Other long-term liabilities	204.5
Interest rate swap contracts	Other long-term liabilities	5.5
		210.0
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Gold and silver forward contracts	Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities — current	0.2
Share purchase warrant liability	Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities — current	83.6
Total return swap	Unrealized fair value of derivative liabilities — current	0.2
		84.0
Interest rate swap contracts	Other long-term liabilities	2.8
		2.8
Total liability derivatives		$ 427.4

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion) Year ended December 31, 2009	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Loss Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion) Year ended December 31, 2009
Gold and silver forward contracts	$ (203.1)	Metal sales	$ 14.1
Energy forward contracts	3.9	Cost of sales	8.0
Foreign currency forward contracts	78.1	Cost of sales	20.3
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.2	General and administrative	(4.0)
Interest rate swap contracts	2.5	Other income (expense) — net	—
	$ (115.4)		$ 38.4

Derivatives not designated as hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative Year ended December 31, 2009	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives
Interest rate swap contracts	$ (3.5)	Other income (expense) — net
Foreign currency forward contracts	0.5	Other income (expense) — net
Gold contract related to Julietta sale	5.1	Other income (expense) — net
Fair value of Canadian dollar denominated share purchase warrants	24.7	Other income (expense) — net
	$ 26.8	

Amount excluded from the assessment of Hedge Effectiveness		
Gold and silver forward contracts	$ 0.9	Other income (expense) — net
Energy forward contracts	(0.1)	Other income (expense) — net
	$ 0.8	

Note 6 — Long-term debt

The priority in which the debt will be paid off is as follows:

Long-term debt and credit facility	Nominal Amount (Millions of USD)
Kupol project financing	$ 158.4
Corporate term loan facility	95.5
Maricunga capital leases	0.2
Paracatu capital leases	31.8
Senior convertible notes	402.6
Crixás bank loan and other	7.2
	695.7
Less: current portion	(177.0)
Long-term debt	$ 518.7

Note 7 — Business Combination

Please refer to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for details of Bema Gold Corporation ("Bema").

i. Acquisition of Bema Gold Corporation

On February 27, 2007, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of Bema Gold Corporation ("Bema"). The primary reason for the acquisition was to acquire Bema's interests in the Maricunga mine (50%) in Chile, the Julietta mine (90%) in the Russian Federation, the Kupol gold and silver project (75% less one share) in the Russian Federation and the Cerro Casale property (49%) in Chile. This acquisition was completed in order to increase the Company's metal reserves and production.

Basis of Presentation

These unaudited pro forma results of operations, prepared in accordance with US GAAP, have been prepared as if the Bema acquisition had occurred at the beginning of each period presented. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statement information is not intended to be indicative of the results that would actually have occurred, or the results expected in future periods, had the events reflected herein occurred on the dates indicated. Any potential synergies that may be realized and integration costs that may be incurred have been excluded from the unaudited pro forma financial statement information, including Bema transaction costs.

Pro Forma Assumptions and Adjustments

Certain adjustments have been reflected in this unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations to illustrate the effects of purchase accounting where the impact could be reasonably estimated.

a) To reflect Pamodzi Gold Limited ("Pamodzi") as an equity accounted investee following a reorganization on December 11, 2006 which resulted in Bema having a 36% interest.

b) To record adjustments to depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense resulting from recasting depreciation based on proven and probable reserves, whereas Bema included a portion of mineralization expected to be classified as reserves as well as proven and probable in the calculation.

c) To expense exploration costs that have been deferred.

d) A decrease of other expenses by $16.7 million and $ 6.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively to derecognize non-recurring transaction costs recorded by Bema related to the Kinross offer.

e) To tax effect all the above listed adjustments.

There is no goodwill expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Pro forma Financial Statements
Statement of Operations
(expressed in millions of United States dollars, except per share and share amounts)

(unaudited)	For the year ended December 31, 2007 Pro forma consolidated
Revenue	$ 1,109.8
Earnings before taxes and other items	$ 340.5
Net earnings	$ 258.2
Earnings per share	
Basic	$ 0.46
Diluted	$ 0.46

Note 8 — Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("SFAS 167") (to be included in ASC Topic 810). SFAS 167 is intended to address: the effects on certain provisions of ASC Subtopic 810-10 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities), as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS 166; and concerns about the application of certain key provisions of ASC Subtopic 810-10, including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provided timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. SFAS 167 will be effective at the start of a company's first fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, or January 1, 2010 for companies reporting earnings on a calendar year basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 167 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("SFAS 166") (to be included in ASC Topic 860). SFAS 166 amends ASC Topic 860 (formerly SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities"), by: eliminating the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity; clarifying and amending the derecognition criteria for a transfer to be accounted for as a sale; amending and clarifying the unit of accounting for sale accounting; and requiring that a transferor initially measure at fair value and recognize all assets obtained and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of an entire financial asset or group of financial assets accounted for as a sale. SFAS 166 will be effective at the start of a company's first fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, or January 1, 2010 for companies reporting earnings on a calendar year basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 166 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Other information

(a) The terms "proven and probable reserves", "exploration", "development", and "production" have the same meaning under both US and CDN GAAP. Exploration costs incurred are expensed at the same point in time based on the same criteria under both US and CDN GAAP. In addition, mining related costs are only capitalized after proven and probable reserves have been designated under both US and CDN GAAP.

(b) Under CDN GAAP, Kinross proportionately consolidates its interests in incorporated joint ventures. These investments would be accounted for using the equity method under US GAAP. The Company relies on an accommodation provided for in Item 17(c)(2)(vii) of SEC Form 20-F where the differences that would result from using proportionate consolidation for investments in joint ventures pursuant to CDN GAAP is not required to be included in the US GAAP Note. Each of the joint ventures qualifies for this accommodation on the basis that it is an operating entity, the significant financial and operating policies of which are, by contractual arrangement, jointly controlled by all parties having an equity interest in the entity.

QuickLinks

Exhibit 99.4

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE RECONCILIATION TO UNITED STATES GAAP
KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION Reconciliation to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Exhibit 99.5

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and have designed such internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CDN GAAP").

Management has used the Internal Control — Integrated Framework to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which is a recognized and suitable framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has evaluated the design and operation of Kinross' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, and has concluded that such internal control over financial reporting is effective. There are no material weaknesses that have been identified by management in this regard.

/s/ TYE W. BURT

Tye W. Burt
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ THOMAS M. BOEHLERT

Thomas M. Boehlert
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
February 17, 2010

EXHIBIT 99.6

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of Kinross Gold Corporation

We have audited Kinross Gold Corporation ("the Company")'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management's report on internal control over financial reporting**.** Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have conducted our audits on the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our report dated February 17, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

February 17, 2010

COMMENTS BY AUDITORS FOR US READERS ON CANADA — US REPORTING DIFFERENCES

To the Board of Directors of Kinross Gold Corporation

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) that refers to the audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our report to the shareholders dated February 17, 2010 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to the audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in the financial statement auditors' report.

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when there is a change in accounting principles, whether as a result of the adoption of a new accounting pronouncement or otherwise, that has a material effect on the consistency of the Company's financial statements, such as the change described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2009 and for the year then ended. Our report to the shareholders dated February 17, 2010 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards, which do not require a reference to such a change in accounting principles in the auditors' report when the change is properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

February 17, 2010

EXHIBIT 99.7

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of Kinross Gold Corporation

We consent to the inclusion in this annual report on Form 40-F of:

- our auditors' report dated February 17, 2010 on the consolidated balance sheets of Kinross Gold Corporation ("the Company") as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, common shareholders' equity, comprehensive income (loss) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009
- and our Comments by Auditors for US Readers on Canada-US Reporting Differences, dated February 17, 2010
- and our auditors' report on reconciliation to United States GAAP dated February 17, 2010
- and our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 17, 2010 on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009

each of which is contained in this annual report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of such reports in the Registration Statement (No. 333-141896, 333-110208, 333-05776, 033-93926, 033-82450, 333-08936, 333-09004, 333-12662, 333-13744 and 333-13742) on Form S-8 of Kinross Gold Corporation.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 30, 2010

EXHIBIT 99.8

CONSENT OF ROB HENDERSON
TO BEING NAMED AS A QUALIFIED PERSON

March 31, 2010

I hereby consent to being named and identified as a “qualified person” in connection with the mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates in the Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the “AIF”) and the related annual report on Form 40-F of Kinross Gold Corporation.

I also hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of the information contained in the AIF and annual report on Form 40-F, into the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Registration Statement Nos. 333-141896, 333-110208, 333-05776, 033-93926, 033-82450, 333-08936, 333-09004, 333-12662, 333-13744 and 333-13742) of Kinross Gold Corporation.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert D. Henderson

Exhibit 99.9

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES - OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Tye W. Burt certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Kinross Gold Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred curing the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

March 31, 2010
(Date)

/s/ Tye W. Burt
Tye W. Burt
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

Exhibit 99.10

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES - OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Thomas M. Boehlert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Kinross Gold Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as to the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred curing the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

March 31, 2010
(Date)

/s/ Thomas M. Boehlert
Thomas M. Boehlert
Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

EXHIBIT 99.11

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES - OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Kinross Gold Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, Tye W. Burt hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of his knowledge:

1. The annual report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and &nb sp;
2. The information contained in the annual report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 31, 2010
(Date)

/s/ Tye W. Burt
Tye W. Burt
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 99.12

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES - OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Kinross Gold Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2009, Thomas M. Boehlert hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of his knowledge:

1. The annual report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the annual report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

March 31, 2010
(Date)

/s/ Thomas M. Boehlert
Thomas M. Boehlert, Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)