

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Centerra Gold (“Centerra” or the “Company”) is a Canadian-based gold mining company focused on operating, developing, exploring and acquiring gold properties worldwide. Centerra’s principal operations are the Kumtor Gold Mine located in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Mount Milligan Gold-Copper Mine located in British Columbia, Canada, and the Öksüt Gold Mine located in Turkey. The Öksüt mine achieved commercial production as of May 31, 2020. In 2020, Centerra produced 824,059 ounces of gold and 82.8 million pounds of copper.

The Company has one property in Canada in the pre-development stage, the Kemess Underground Gold Property. The Company sold its interest in the Greenstone Gold Mines Partnership, which included its interest in the Hardrock deposit, effective January 19, 2021, and as a result, treated it as available for sale as at December 31, 2020. The Company owns exploration properties in Canada, the United States of America and Turkey and has options to acquire exploration joint venture properties in Canada, Finland, Turkey, and the United States of America. The Company owns various assets within its Molybdenum Business Unit, particularly the Langeloth metallurgical processing facility in Pennsylvania, United States of America and two primary molybdenum mines currently on care and maintenance, Thompson Creek Mine in Idaho, United States of America, and the Endako Mine (75% ownership) in British Columbia, Canada.

At Centerra, we are focused on quality assets defined by low cost, long life and sustainable robust margins and returns. We recognize that robust environmental and social performance is not only the right thing to do but that it is key to achieving this strategy.



Being a responsible miner is one of our key values. For Centerra, this means putting our people first, creating and sharing economic value in the countries and communities where we operate, and protecting our surrounding natural environment. Managing our environmental footprint is critical to protecting our social license to operate and maintaining our operational permits.

Environmental negligence can result in increased operational costs, fines and penalties, potential liabilities, reputational damage, and impact to our long-term revenue potential. Proactively protecting and managing our environmental footprint may also increase operational efficiencies, strengthen local stakeholder, and group relationships and mitigate permitting and regulatory costs.

Each site-specific environmental management system (EMS) has been designed to include scheduled monitoring, engineering, administrative controls, and internal and external reporting on areas including water, waste and hazardous materials, biodiversity, air quality, tailings management, energy and emissions, and reclamation.

Each site’s environmental focus areas are determined by a variety of factors including:

- the results of our environmental impact assessments (EIAs);
- environmental requirements set out by current and former financiers like the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC);
- internal identification of Significant Environmental Aspects (SEAs) that are required to meet our regulatory compliance and environmental performance objectives;
- international standards and frameworks Centerra has adopted, including the World Gold Council’s *Responsible Gold Mining Principles*; and,
- standards we broadly seek alignment against including those set-out by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

Centerra’s shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol CG and on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol CGAU. The Company is headquartered in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
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Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	Yes	1 year
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C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Canada
- Kyrgyzstan
- Turkey

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

- Operational control

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

- Copper
- Gold



Processing metals

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>Centerra's Sustainable Operations Committee reviews performance against our goals, policies and systems to ensure we are fulfilling our objectives relating to environmental management and social responsibility. Climate-related issues (in particular water resources and management, glacier management, air emissions, biodiversity, waste and hazardous materials, and mine closure) are overseen by the Sustainable Operations Committee.</p> <p>Importantly, to ensure the Board understands key emerging trends and risks related to ESG, members of the Board receive awareness training on relevant frameworks, standards, and topics. In 2021, Centerra's entire Board of Directors, including the members of the Sustainable Operations Committee, participated in an ESG awareness session. This session was focused on educating the board around the increasing expectations from stakeholders, including communities of interest and investors, on climate change, human rights, water management and other ESG-related issues. The session also reviewed the company's investor-preferred ESG reporting frameworks such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).</p>



	Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy. Throughout 2020 and 2021, the Company conducted a strategic review of its current climate change governance practices as compared to best practices for Board and Management oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.
Board-level committee	<p>Centerra's Risk Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in relation to company-wide risk management practices, overseeing that the executive team has in place processes designed to identify and assess the key risks that the organization faces and has established appropriate mechanisms designed to address those risks, including tailings management.</p> <p>Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy. Throughout 2020 and 2021, the Company conducted a strategic review of its current climate change governance practices as compared to best practices for Board and Management oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans 	<p>At the quarterly Board meeting, the executive team presents the key strategic risks for the upcoming quarter to the Board. The Board then ensures that the executive team has established appropriate mechanisms to address those risks.</p> <p>The Board reviews climate change-related risks as these matters arise. Informal discussion of climate-related factors such as water, energy, air emissions and the regulatory landscape may occur on a quarterly basis. The Board, specifically the Sustainable Operations and Risk committee, reviews the Company's approach to tailings management on an annual basis.</p> <p>Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy. Throughout 2020 and 2021, the Company conducted a strategic review of its current climate change</p>



	Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures	governance practices as compared to best practices for Board and Management oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.
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C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise
Other, please specify Vice President, Security, Sustainability and Environment	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Centerra's Sustainable Operations Committee receives updates and reports from the Vice President of Security, Sustainability and Environment on environmental and sustainability topics and their impacts, risks, and opportunities. This includes climate-related issues as they arise. The Vice President of Security, Sustainability and Environment reports to the Chief Operating Officer (who in turn reports to the Chief Executive Officer).

As necessary, the SS&E team, led by the Vice President, SS&E, meets directly with the Executive Team to discuss progress and make decisions related to the company's overall ESG performance including human rights and climate change-related work. Throughout 2020, the Executive Team met



directly with the SS&E team, and other key members of the senior leadership team, three times to specifically discuss the Company’s approach to managing climate change risks and disclosure.

The Vice President of Security, Sustainability and Environment manages the strategic implementation of Centerra's sustainability and environmental policy, programs and initiatives.

The Manager, Sustainability and Environment reports into the Vice President, Security, Sustainability and Environment and is responsible for understanding emerging and current environmental legislation, trends, and external sustainability reporting requirements, including those related to climate change.

At each active operating site, as well as those in-development, there is a Director or Manager appointed to oversee sustainability and environmental matters (and climate-related issues as they arise). These individuals are supported by environmental experts, consultants, and academic specialists, and report to the regional leader or General Manager of the site. In addition, these local experts have a dotted reporting line into the Vice President of Security, Sustainability and Environment.

Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy. Throughout 2020 and 2021, the Company conducted a strategic review of its current climate change governance practices as compared to best practices for Board and Management oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Centerra’s annual cash bonus incentive plan is a short-term incentive plan designed to provide annual cash bonuses based upon the achievement of corporate and individual targets in the year. Health, safety, and sustainability performance (which includes environmental performance) account for 25% of the corporate objectives.

		<p>In addition, employees with an annual incentive compensation plan also have personal objectives.</p> <p>Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy. This work will include the identification of climate change priorities and link to company strategy (giving consideration to Centerra’s most material climate-related risks and opportunities). As part of this work, Centerra will consider how incentives for the management of climate-related issues (including the attainment of targets) can support its climate change objectives.</p>
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C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Implementation and Roll-Out of the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles	<p>In 2019, Centerra publicly committed to conformance with the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles. The RGMPs set clear expectations for consumers, investors and the downstream gold supply chain as to what constitutes responsible gold mining. The RGMPs include criteria related to the attainment of climate goals (Principle #10), including water efficiency, water access and quality, combating climate change and energy efficiency and reporting.</p> <p>In 2020, a portion of Centerra's Chief Executive Officer's annual cash incentive plan compensation was linked to the successful achievement of the RGMP Year 1 requirements.</p>
Other, please specify Vice President, Security, Sustainability & Environment	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) Implementation and Roll-Out of the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles	<p>In 2019, Centerra publicly committed to conformance with the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles. The RGMPs set clear expectations for consumers, investors and the downstream gold supply chain as to what constitutes responsible gold mining. The RGMPs include criteria related to the attainment of climate goals (Principle #10), including water efficiency, water access and quality,</p>



			<p>combating climate change and energy efficiency and reporting.</p> <p>In 2020, a portion of Centerra's Vice President, Security, Sustainability & Environment's (VP, SS&E) annual cash incentive plan compensation was linked to the successful achievement of the RGMP Year 1 requirements.</p>
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C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Centerra's risk matrix defines short-term (almost certain risks) as risks that may occur greater than once per month.
Medium-term	1	10	Centerra's risk matrix defines medium-term (probable risks) as risks that may occur greater than once per year.
Long-term	10	100	Centerra's risk matrix defines long-term risks as those that may occur greater than once per 10 years (possible) to less than once every 100 years (rare). This time horizon will take into account the life of mine and post-closure responsibilities.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?



Centerra defines 'substantive strategic or financial impact' as any financial (e.g. revenue or cost variance to budget) and/or operating impacts (e.g. shutdowns or impacts to production) to employee health and safety, the environment, local stakeholder relations and reputation, legal and regulatory compliance that could adversely affect the Company's business operations, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Centerra has implemented an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to ensure risk-informed decision making throughout the organization. The Risk Committee of the Board provides oversight of the ERM program. The program is based on leading international risk management standards such as ISO 31000 and COSO as well as industry best practice. It employs both a bottom-up and top-down approach to identify and address risks from all sources that threaten the achievement of our objectives.

Each operating site and project are responsible for identifying, assessing, treating and monitoring risk. Centerra's ERM program identifies appropriate risk owners for each risk included in the Risk Register.

On a quarterly basis, all relevant site and corporate teams, including environment, community relations, health and safety and security, review the status of identified operational risks and assess the likelihood and impact of emerging risks. This regular risk assessment process ensures that the team has proper resources to manage current and emerging risks. Efforts are coordinated by appointed “Risk Champions” who facilitate the process to ensure consistency and continuity.

All relevant site teams complete and update a site risk register on a quarterly basis to include identified ESG-related risks. Risks are reviewed by the Vice President, Risk & Insurance and those assessed as a priority are presented to the Risk Committee at the quarterly meeting to ensure appropriate oversight and resources are provided to mitigate these areas. Centerra’s VP, Risk & Insurance is responsible for providing the requisite tools, guidance, oversight and strategic direction for the ERM program.

The risk management program at Centerra considers the full life of mine cycle from exploration through to closure. All aspects of the operation and our stakeholders are considered when identifying risks. As such, our risk program encompasses a broad range of risks including technical, financial, commercial, social, reputational, environmental, health and safety, political and human resources related risks.

Both the corporate and site-based risk registers currently incorporate physical and / or transitional climate-related risks, although they may not be directly labelled as climate-risks. These risks include water access and quality, wildfires, inclement weather, seismic events, such as earthquake, tailings failures from overtopping, power outages, and air quality impacts. The climate-related risks currently identified are prioritized, mitigated and monitored as all other operational risks, with no distinction in process or treatment. For example, the corporate security, sustainability and environment (SS&E) team identified transitional climate risks through the ERM program, specifically reputational risks associated with changing investor expectations around climate disclosure and increased expectations for disclosure to align with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). Another example is Mount Milligan’s identification of physical climate risks through the ERM program. The Mount Milligan Mine has identified the increased risk of wildfires and have assessed the impact and likelihood of this risk using Centerra’s risk matrix and consequently developed risk treatment strategies to mitigate this risk.

ERM supports continuous improvement in the organization as risk information is used to navigate and make course corrections. Stakeholder value is thus created through improved business performance and resilience.



Value chain stage(s) covered

Downstream

Risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Not defined

Time horizon(s) covered

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

We aim to remain abreast of general downstream climate issues related to gold production.

For example, through our membership in the World Gold Council, we have access to resources and reports that have helped us generally understand the gold sector's Scope 3 downstream impact. In the World Gold Council's (WGC) 2019 report, "Gold and Climate Change: Current and Future Impacts", the WGC concludes that while reliable data is severely limited, Scope 3 downstream impacts associated with the end-use of gold account for less than 1% of gold's total GHG emissions. Gold's Scope 3 downstream emissions are minimal because the two principal uses of gold are bullion investment and product fabrication. A broad range of end uses is included within the fabrication category, the most significant of which is the production of jewellery. Other fabrication uses include official coins, electronics, miscellaneous industrial and decorative uses, medals, and medallions.

In 2021, we will conduct a Scope 3 screening estimate as part of our climate change strategy and will be able to provide enhanced disclosure on our upstream and downstream risks in future years.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?



	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	The corporate and site-specific sustainability and environment teams and risk teams continuously research and attend relevant conferences / meetings to understand current legislation and its operational impact. Current legislation would be only added to the risk register if there is indication that the legislation is not being managed effectively or if there are indications that the current operation will begin to have some difficulty meeting the regulation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	The corporate and site-specific sustainability and environment teams and risk teams continuously do research and attend relevant conferences / meetings to understand emerging legislation and its operational impact. Emerging legislation will be added to the risk register when it is identified as a near-term probability. An example of an emerging regulation is carbon pricing schemes.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	The company considers how technology related to resource efficiency and low-carbon energy sources is developing and considers its viability for each specific site given the payback period and the estimated life of the mine.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Currently, Centerra has not identified any legal risks associated with climate change.
Market	Relevant, always included	Centerra considers how climate-related factors could influence demands for its products.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Centerra is closely monitoring the reputational risks the company faces during the transition to the low carbon economy, in particular community and investor expectations regarding climate change. This includes monitoring the emergence of new climate-related disclosure requirements in the jurisdictions where it operates and setting science-backed targets.</p> <p>In January 2021, the Ontario Capital Markets Modernization Task Force, in Canada, recommended that companies adopt the TCFD citing it as the most stringent set of standards on climate-related disclosure. The Ontario Task Force has recommended that compliance be monitored by the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) and has further recommended that the OSC provide companies with a market capitalization above \$500 million two years to adhere to these recommendations. If either the Act is passed, or the recommendations are adopted by the OSC there may be greater</p>



		regulatory requirements for Centerra, as well as greater reputational risk related to the company's disclosure. In early 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Division of Finance will enhance its focus on climate-related disclosure in public company filings with the aim of updating the 2010 guidance to take into account developments in the last decade.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Centerra considers how increases in extreme weather as a result of climate change could impact its operations. For example, Mount Milligan site is affected by changes in precipitation patterns and intensity, including drier conditions that may increase the risk of forest fires.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Centerra considers how changes in precipitation and weather patterns as a result of climate change could impact its operations, including impact its required water resources. For example, in 2017, the Mount Milligan site experienced a drier than normal spring and summer with a limited amount of spring snow melt. This resulted in lower than expected reclaim water volumes in the tailings storage Facility (TSF) at Mount Milligan which is used for mill processing operations. The water shortage was exacerbated by unanticipated extremely cold temperatures at Mount Milligan, which resulted in a greater than expected loss of water volumes in the TSF due to ice formation.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

The chronic physical effects of climate change, such as resource shortages (particularly water quality and availability) and changing temperatures could have an adverse financial impact on operations located in the regions where these conditions occur. For example, higher average temperatures can lead to increased drier conditions and impact water availability, reducing mine production and impacting profitability by reducing cash flows and increasing expenses.

Centerra has experienced adverse financial impacts due to resource shortages. For example, in 2017, the Mount Milligan site experienced a drier than normal spring and summer with a limited amount of spring snow melt. This resulted in lower than expected reclaim water volumes in the tailings storage Facility (TSF) at Mount Milligan which is used for mill processing operations. The water shortage was exacerbated by unanticipated extremely cold temperatures at Mount Milligan, which resulted in a greater than expected loss of water volumes in the TSF due to ice formation. In the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company sought to mitigate the water shortfall by drilling additional water wells to draw water from nearby aquifers located on the property. While such wells were partially successful, the additional water obtained was not sufficient to offset the loss of water volumes noted above.

As a result, during 2018, water availability was inadequate (as the majority of the water is from spring freshet) and production was scaled back (negatively impacting revenues and profitability). Capital expenditures were required to build new infrastructure to access new water sources and ensure future water availability. Centerra's operations are dependent on specific weather conditions (precipitation in particular) and changes to these weather conditions could have material financial impact in the form of reduced revenue, increased capital expenditures and increased compliance costs across all three mine sites.



In addition, the Öksüt Mine is in the Kayseri region is defined as an area of high baseline water stress by the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool. The physical impacts of climate change could also increase costs related to mine closure.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In order to mitigate risks related to water availability, Centerra is designing comprehensive water management measures to ensure sustained adequate supply, implementing initiatives to increase the efficiency of water use through conservation practices, and looking for opportunities for

reuse and recycling.

In 2019, Mount Milligan Mine collaborated with government agencies, stakeholder committees and Indigenous groups to obtain the necessary permits to enable access to medium term surface and ground water supply sources while studies and investigations to identify long term life of mine water supply sources continue. In 2020, Mount Milligan Mine submitted an application to extend the term of access to the medium-term surface and ground water supply sources to November 2023, to allow sufficient time for the development, permitting, design and construction of a Life-of-Mine water supply option. Mount Milligan Mine continue to work collaboratively with consultants, stakeholders and Indigenous groups to identify viable life of mine water sources. As at December 31, 2020, the Mount Milligan Mine has in excess of 6 million cubic meters of water in inventory. In 2021, the Company does not expect any water constraints.

Öksüt withdraws water from groundwater sources which are not considered by the Water Risk Atlas. In addition, during the detailed engineering phase, optimal water use was considered in mine planning and the site has completed detailed water studies with local experts. Given this, internal risk assessments demonstrate that access to groundwater is sufficient for Öksüt's operations. At Öksüt, our heap leach facility has been designed to reuse water and solution continuously. In 2020, our ADR facility and heap leach area used recycled water, which accounted for 36.4% of our total water usage and decreased our dependence on freshwater sources. In addition, the mine facility's drainage has been minimized by intercepting non-contact water (through diversion ditches and culverts) before it enters the mine facility.

In early 2021, Centerra formed a company-wide Reclamation and Mine Closure Committee focused on helping sites manage closure costs, identify opportunities for progressive reclamation, and ensure alignment with international good industry practice on decommissioning and closure. The Mine Closure Committee is one key avenue by which we ensure that our sites are prepared for climate-related issues during decommissioning and closure.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?



Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

Centerra has significant operations in regions that typically have environmentally conscious cultures, citizens and governments (British Columbia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Turkey). Previously, the company has faced scrutiny related to its environmental impacts in both British Columbia (water issues) and the Kyrgyz Republic (impact on glacier), thereby increasing its exposure to this issue.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In general, our reputational risks are mitigated by ensuring we are operating responsibly, which includes rigorous and transparent business practices, high standards for safety and environmental performance, and strategic community investments / developments in the regions we operate or have projects. Maintaining our social license to operate is considered a cost of doing business, which we track and report on in our ESG reporting.

We are accountable to our stakeholders for their concerns, issues and expectations and continuously listen, learn, share, and receive constructive feedback and comments regarding our mining activities. We manage community-related feedback and potential risks before they become grievances and lead to operational disruptions. Our stakeholder engagement processes ensures that our stakeholders and project-impacted Indigenous groups are informed about our current activities and future plans. Our stakeholder engagement and community investment is led by our site community relations teams, often comprised of individuals from local or nearby communities who understand regional nuances and community needs. Stakeholder identification and mapping begins during exploration and is a continuous process which is regularly undertaken through to mine closure.

To ensure our environmental practices remain aligned with good international industry practices and to strengthen market credibility, we have publicly committed conformance with the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMP). The RGMPs set clear expectations for consumers, investors and the downstream gold supply chain as to what constitutes responsible gold mining. In November 2020, Centerra received external assurance over its Year 1 RGMP requirements at the Mount Milligan and Kumtor sites and Year 3 RGMP conformance at its Öksüt Mine: https://sustainability.centerragold.com/_doc/Centerra_Gold_RGMP_Progress_Report_2020.pdf

Our Investor Relations program and annual ESG reporting are key tools used to ensure that our stakeholders and other interested groups understand the measures we take to mitigate our environmental impact. Our ESG reporting is aligned with the Sustainability Accounting

Standards Board (SASB), which is our investor preferred reporting framework. We also have a dedicated ESG website that contains relevant information and case studies on how we mitigate and address our environmental impact: <https://sustainability.centerragold.com/>.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Increased likelihood and severity of wildfires

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Centerra's operations in B.C., Turkey and the Kyrgyz Republic are vulnerable to extreme weather events, notably wildfires, high wind, drier conditions and extreme precipitation events. Wildfires have the potential to disrupt operations, damage assets and infrastructure, impact employee health and safety and lead to increased capital expenditures and reduced revenue. Extreme precipitation events can also cause damage to integral infrastructure, including tailings storage facilities, and lead to road washouts, delays in the delivery of required goods to site and cause power outages. Acute physical climate-related events have already been experienced across the mine sites, and there is potential for increased extreme weather events to continue. Initiatives to increase resilience to wildfires or other extreme weather events can be costly and take time to implement.

At the Öksüt Mine, the mine has experienced sustained colder temperatures and extreme weather conditions throughout the winter months that was not accounted for during detailed project engineering. This has resulted in weather-related downtime due to poor visibility from fog, ice /



snow conditions, freezing temperatures and strong winds. These weather-related impacts to operations are projected to continue throughout Öksüt's life of mine. Similarly, at Kumtor, strong winds in 2020 caused immaterial damage to infrastructure at the Balykchy Marshalling Yard. Extreme precipitation events also contributed to power outages at the Kumtor and Mount Milligan Mines in 2020. Importantly, neither caused any significant financial or operational impacts.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation



Across its operations, Centerra conducts engineering surveys of infrastructure and tailings facilities to assess seismic resistance. Centerra's TSFs have all been designed by professional engineers and are constructed, operated and monitored under the guidance of an external engineer of record. TSFs are actively managed to maintain structural performance and ensure environmental safety. Centerra's TSFs are designed in accordance with all applicable dam safety regulations and requirements. Centerra has developed a 5-step management process that is applied and monitored at each site. Trained site personnel and technical staff perform daily inspections on each active TSF. For example, at Mount Milligan, water levels at the TSF are monitored daily to ensure the design minimum freeboard is maintained. The operations and on-site teams perform monthly inspections and review systems data to monitor the tailings facilities for cracking or other signs of potential instability. More frequent inspections are conducted following significant precipitation, wind, fire or seismic events.

Mount Milligan has identified a risk of forest fires due to continued dry conditions contributing to increased provincewide fires. To mitigate this potential risk, the site has an active on-site weather station that monitors climatic conditions, trained a mine rescue team on wildland firefighting techniques, removed timber around mill process building and other critical infrastructure, performs power line inspections and limits tree undergrowth.

Öksüt has addressed the challenges associated with extreme weather conditions by enclosing its ADR facility to prevent equipment freezing and making minor modifications to other facilities to mitigate against high-wind events. In addition, to ensure the health and safety of its workforce, the mine has implemented new procedures to limit work in certain weather conditions, increased supervision during poor weather, increased road maintenance, conducted emergency weather drills, and established a 'Permit to Work' system.

In 2020, there were two power outages at Kumtor and one outage at Mount Milligan. Mount Milligan, Kumtor and Öksüt maintain standby generator stations in case of power outages. In addition, at Öksüt, the site draws energy from two electricity substations. Neither of these power outages resulted in a significant adverse financial or operational impact.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Centerra operates in various regions and jurisdictions where climate change laws are evolving and inconsistent. Both Canada and the Kyrgyz Republic have ratified the Paris Agreement. Under the Paris Agreement, Canada has committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% – 45% reductions below 2005 levels by 2030 and to achieving net-zero emissions future by 2050. To help meet this commitment, Canada will increase its carbon price to \$170 per tCO₂e emissions by 2030 . To meet long-term legislated emissions reductions, the province of British Columbia (B.C.) has committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% below its 2007 levels by 2030. As part of its commitment, B.C. implemented a carbon tax in 2008. In April 2019, the tax increased from \$35 to \$40 per tCO₂e emissions and in April 1, 2021 , it rose to \$45 per tCO₂e emissions.

In November 2020, Bill C-12, an Act to create accountability in Canada's efforts to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050 was read for the second first time in the Canadian parliament. If passed, this Act would require that national targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada be set in order to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

There were no emission-limiting regulations imposed in either the Kyrgyz Republic or Turkey in 2020 but we continue to proactively monitor the regulatory landscape in both countries as we anticipate emerging legislation due to the ratification of the Paris Agreement in the Kyrgyz Republic and continued path towards EU accession in Turkey. In Turkey, EU membership will create more stringent environmental standards and regulations nationwide like the EU's emissions trading system and the European Green Deal.

In the longer-term, Centerra could be exposed to increased operational costs due to increasingly stringent GHG emissions policies, thereby impacting compliance costs and profit margins.



Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To enable us to effectively manage regulatory risks, we proactively monitor and assess the regulatory environment in our operating jurisdictions. We continue to monitor trends related to climate change regulation and events through our regular risk assessments and business planning activities as we recognize the impact that new regulation may have on our operations. Centerra seeks to work closely with regulators to identify emerging regulations that will impact its operations. In addition, each site extensively consults local experts on regulation matters; this involves regular calls with sites and office visits with local staff and advisors.

Our operating sites, namely Mount Milligan and Kumtor, utilize significant amounts of renewable power generation for their electricity consumption, thereby lowering Centerra's GHG emissions from electricity use. British Columbia generates close to 95% of its electricity from renewables. At Mount Milligan, 100% of our electric power is accessed from B.C. Hydro, a crown corporation responsible for generating, purchasing, distributing and selling electricity throughout the province of British Columbia. The Kyrgyz Republic generates approximately 90% of its electricity through hydropower. The Kyrgyz Republic is a leading producer and exporter of hydroelectric energy in the Central Asian region. The major source of the power supplied to Kumtor is from the grid-connected Toktogul Reservoir located on the Naryn River. In 2020, Öksüt consumed approximately 15% of the energy supplied by TEİAŞ was from renewable energy facilities. Our use of renewable hydropower at Mount Milligan and Kumtor allows us to not only lower our carbon footprint but also mitigates our exposure from high energy costs and increasing utility prices.

In 2020, Centerra's GHG emissions intensity was 0.49 per tCO₂e, which is below the industry average of 0.8 per tCO₂e, according to S&P Global Market Intelligence, which is likely attributed to the low emissions intensity grids due to its reliance on hydropower in Centerra's operating regions relative to the global average.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact



Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

Centerra is likely to face growing pressure to reduce GHG emissions, potentially requiring significant capital expenditures to develop and implement new low carbon technologies in the face of pressure from governments and investors to improve sustainable mining practices by reducing GHG emissions from operations in the longer-term.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk



Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Efforts have been made to leverage new technology and reduce reliance on legacy technologies that are higher emitting.

For example, at the Mount Milligan Mine, we have replaced diesel-powered generators and pumps with grid-connected electric equipment (overhead powerline). Electricity provided via these powerlines is used to operate pumps that pump water from groundwater wells at Philips Lake and Lower Rainbow Valley to the tailings storage facility. Together, these projects will help Mount Milligan mine avoid close to 8,875 tCO₂e annually. Specifically, the Philips Lake Project is expected to reduce roughly 48,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the next decade - which is like taking more than 17,000 cars off the road for a year - and the Lower Rainbow Valley is expected to help avoid approximately 23,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions through to 2028 – which equivalent to taking more than 7,000 passenger vehicles off the road for one year. More information on each of these projects can be found in Section C4.3b of this disclosure.

At Kumtor, whenever possible, we actively switch from diesel generators to grid electricity, for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment. To manage our truck fleet energy consumption, we have transitioned to more fuel-efficient engines and have implemented a program to reduce engine idling on parked vehicles. Additional energy conservation measures range from the installation of low wattage, high efficiency lighting systems, better insulation in camp buildings, and encouraging behavioural employee changes through continued education and awareness sessions. We continue to explore approaches that may help reduce our energy consumption.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Centerra's energy costs are significant and any increase in the cost of energy could have a potential financial impact in the form of increased expenses and reduced profitability. Our operating sites utilize energy for multiple activities: fuel (for both mobile vehicles and stationary combustion), electricity (for Mill operations) and explosives (for blasting). At Mount Milligan, the mine equipment, including our truck fleet and support equipment, represents 94% of our fuel usage, and at Öksüt, our truck fleet and generators represent 97% of our energy usage. Kumtor's mine equipment uses approximately 91% of all fuel consumption. In 2020, fuel costs represented 11% of Centerra's production costs.

Another key raw material whose cost may increase due to climate related factors is water. The responsible management of water is a critical business issue which affects the growth and profitability of mining companies. Mining companies face operational risks and increased costs due to water scarcity and consumption, water infrastructure requirements, regulations on effluents, and catchment-level water needs. Water management is an essential component of gold and copper extraction and in the operation of our tailings storage facilities (TSF).

Market risks may occur when there are shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities. Notably, the global requirement for metals such as copper may increase, which could favourably impact Centerra's existing copper production from its Mount Milligan Mine. The World Gold Council notes that gold has a role in the transition to the low-carbon economy as an important input to new technologies that can support lower GHG emissions and as such, the outlook for gold is stable in the low-carbon economy.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We have implemented initiatives to reduce energy consumption. For example, at Kumtor, whenever possible, we actively switch from diesel generators to grid electricity, for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment. To manage our truck fleet energy consumption, we have transitioned to more fuel-efficient engines and have implemented a program to reduce engine idling on parked vehicles. Additional energy conservation measures range from the installation of low wattage, high efficiency lighting systems, better insulation in camp buildings, and encouraging behavioural employee changes through continued education and awareness sessions. We continue to explore approaches that may help reduce our energy consumption.

In addition, we recognize the importance of water conservation measures throughout our operations.

At the Mount Milligan mine, water is recycled from the tailings storage facility (TSF) and is used for processing copper and gold ore in the mill. In 2020, approximately 72% of our process water was recycled. In addition, typically, during dry periods in the summer months we apply a chemical dust suppressant to roadways to reduce roadway watering requirements.

At Kumtor, annually, approximately 7.2 - 9.1Mm³ water is recirculated in the Mill and used for grinding and flotation processes, leaching cycle as well as for the Mill's technological needs. We also currently use approximately 1.5Mm³ per year of pit water annually at the Mill. To further



minimize our use of fresh water from Lake Petrov, we plan to increase the intake of pit meltwater for use in the Mill's technological processes.

At Öksüt, our operations use a heap leach facility. This facility has been designed to reuse water and solution continuously. The irrigation lines used on the Heap Leach Pad are buried to minimize water loss to evaporation, therefore reducing the freshwater demand. In 2020, our Adsorption-Desorption Recovery (ADR) facility and heap leach area used recycled water, which accounted for 36.4% of our total water usage and decreased our dependence on freshwater sources.

Refer to Risk 1 for further information on our water management strategies.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact

Company-specific description

Centerra is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

In January 2021, the Ontario Capital Markets Modernization Task Force, in Canada, recommended that companies adopt the TCFD citing it as the most stringent set of standards on climate-related disclosure. The Ontario Task Force has recommended that compliance be monitored by



the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) and has further recommended that the OSC provide companies with a market capitalization above \$500 million two years to adhere to these recommendations.

In early 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Division of Finance will enhance its focus on climate-related disclosure in public company filings with the aim of updating the 2010 guidance to take into account developments in the last decade.

There has been an increased focus on standardizing ESG and climate change disclosure over the past few years and ESG and climate change reporting obligations are likely to increase moving forward.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure



Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We continue to monitor trends and events through our regular risk assessments and business planning activities as we recognize the impact that new reporting regulation may have on our operations.

Our ongoing climate change work is aligned with the Task Force on Climate related Finance Disclosures (TCFD). Following the completion of the strategy in 2021, we will be in a better position to release enhanced climate disclosure aligned with the TCFD in 2022.

Throughout 2020 and 2021, we have enhanced our governance processes related to our ESG reporting to ensure accuracy, consistency, and timeliness of our ESG reporting. These measures include, but are not limited to: Board-level ESG disclosure review, Executive Disclosure Committee review, external ESG consultant review, developing a standardized GHG inventory across our sites, and external verification.

In 2020, we developed a standard GHG protocol across our sites. Centerra's 2020 GHG emissions inventory has been prepared in accordance with British Columbia Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulation, as this is the only jurisdiction where Centerra currently has reporting requirements.

In 2021, we verified our 2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and in late 2021, will undertake a Scope 3 estimate. In addition, we are considering verification of other climate related data in 2022.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Improvements to the resource efficiency of the company's drills, rigs and vehicle fleets, could reduce operational costs for Centerra. A significant portion of Centerra's fleet is powered by diesel increasing exposure to this opportunity. There also exist opportunities to improve the water efficiency of operations (e.g. reduced use of water in milling processes, improved water treatment and recycling to reduce freshwater consumption).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood



Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our operating sites, namely Mount Milligan and Kumtor, utilize significant amounts of renewable power generation for their electricity consumption, thereby lowering Centerra's GHG emissions from electricity use.

Despite this, efforts continue to be made to improve the resource efficiency of operations. For example, at Kumtor, whenever possible, we actively switch from diesel generators to grid electricity, for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment. To manage our truck fleet energy consumption, we have transitioned to more fuel-efficient engines and have implemented a program to reduce engine idling on parked vehicles. Additional energy conservation measures range from the installation of low wattage, high efficiency lighting systems, better insulation in camp buildings, and encouraging behavioral employee changes through continued education and awareness

sessions.

In addition, we recognize the importance of water conservation measures throughout our operations. For example, at the Mount Milligan mine, water is recycled from the tailings storage facility (TSF) and is used for processing copper and gold ore in the mill. In 2020, approximately 72% of our process water was recycled. Refer to Risk 1 for further information on our water management strategies. As part of our ongoing climate change work, we may assess further water efficiency opportunities.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

There exist opportunities for Centerra to reduce GHG emissions and/or operational costs by using new energy sources, to electrify certain processes that are reliant on diesel and to leverage renewable energy sources. Energy is one of Centerra's top input costs and there is an opportunity to decrease energy costs and associated GHG emissions by diversifying existing energy sources to cheaper and/or lower emitting sources and/or electrifying processes.



Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our operating sites, namely Mount Milligan and Kumtor, utilize significant amounts of renewable power generation for their electricity consumption, thereby lowering Centerra's GHG emissions from electricity use. British Columbia generates close to 95% of its electricity from renewables. At Mount Milligan, 100% of our electric power is accessed from B.C. Hydro, a crown corporation responsible for generating, purchasing, distributing and selling electricity throughout the province of British Columbia. The Kyrgyz Republic generates approximately 90% of its electricity through hydropower. In 2020, Öksüt consumed approximately 15% of the energy supplied by TEİAŞ was from renewable

energy facilities. Our use of renewable hydropower at Mount Milligan and Kumtor allows us to not only lower our carbon footprint but also mitigates our exposure from high energy costs and increasing utility prices.

At the Mount Milligan Mine, we have replaced diesel-powered generators and pumps with grid-connected electric equipment (overhead powerline). Electricity provided via these powerlines is used to operate pumps that pump water from groundwater wells at Philips Lake and Lower Rainbow Valley to the tailings storage facility. Together, these projects will help Mount Milligan mine avoid close to 8,875 tCO₂e annually. Specifically, the Philips Lake Project is expected to reduce roughly 48,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the next decade - which is like taking more than 17,000 cars off the road for a year - and the Lower Rainbow Valley is expected to help avoid approximately 23,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions through to 2028 – which equivalent to taking more than 7,000 passenger vehicles off the road for one year. More information on each of these projects can be found in Section C4.3b of this disclosure.

At Kumtor, whenever possible, we actively switch from diesel generators to grid electricity, for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment. To manage our truck fleet energy consumption, we have transitioned to more fuel-efficient engines and have implemented a program to reduce engine idling on parked vehicles. Additional energy conservation measures range from the installation of low wattage, high efficiency lighting systems, better insulation in camp buildings, and encouraging behavioral employee changes through continued education and awareness sessions.

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The mining sector has growth opportunities to support the low carbon transition (e.g. providing precious metals such as copper, nickel and lithium that are required as inputs to batteries, solar panels, wind turbines). Centerra currently produces gold and a gold - copper concentrate. As Centerra's operational mines reach the end of their life cycles, there could be an opportunity for the company to build out its copper production business to capitalize on increased demand for copper (and/or other new market opportunities) created by the low carbon transition.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Comment

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of public-sector incentives

Primary potential financial impact

Increased access to capital

Company-specific description



There are growing pools of government funding to reduce GHG emissions from mining operations. Centerra may be able to access government funding in Canada and Turkey to help offset the costs of research and development activities related to new technologies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

5,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Mining peers have received up to \$5,000,000 from provincial and federal governments in Canada towards electrification activities.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop

GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Comment

Identifier

Opp6

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Centerra is committed to managing the different streams of waste that our operations produce. We incorporate reduce, reuse and recycling concepts into our plans and practices related to waste.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Kumtor has an integrated waste management strategy which set out a target of 100% recycling of industrial waste, reduction in the volume of solid domestic waste to be landfilled and 100% composting of food waste. In 2017, a biodegradable waste processing station, or compost unit, was designed and constructed on the mine site which is able to process about one ton of food waste per day. Laboratory tests have confirmed that the chemical-biological composition of the final product – compost – fully complies with the properties of organic fertilizers. The fertilizer is stored and is intended to be used during the reclamation process. In 2020, 244, 040kg of food waste was processed, generating 63 tonnes of compost.

In December 2020, Öksüt was issued a Zero Waste Certificate by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning (MoEU). Turkey's Zero Waste Regulation requires companies to develop 'zero waste management systems' aimed at proper waste separation and prevention and reduction of waste generation. There are four different zero waste certificates that are prescribed in the regulation; Öksüt has achieved its basic



certification and will aim for gold (third tier) certification in 2021. As per the regulation, provincial directorates of the MoEU will complete at least one inspection of Öksüt's zero waste management system during the certificate's validity period. As part of this commitment, Öksüt will install a compost unit in mid-2021 which will compost the mine's food waste.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years		In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.



C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Evaluation in progress	In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluate aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluate aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake



		work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluate aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.
Operations	Yes	<p>Centerra considers how our operations could be impacted by the physical risks of climate change, existing and emerging regulation, the potential reputational impacts to our company related to climate change. Given the risks and opportunities presented by climate change during the life of mine, Centerra has implemented a number of initiatives to reduce its energy consumption, carbon footprint and exposure to the physical impacts of climate change (including on water availability).</p> <p>Centerra has built new infrastructure to access new water sources and ensure future water availability. Efforts have also been made to improve the energy efficiency of operations. For example, Centerra has replaced diesel generators with lower emitting grid electricity for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment.</p> <p>An example of a strategic decision made by Centerra is the Lower Rainbow Valley well field electrification project. Mount Milligan Mine, which has a current mine life to 2028, sought to remove the diesel-fired generators located at the Lower Rainbow Valley Well Field by extending the mines 25 kV overhead distribution network from the mine facility to the Well Field. In early 2020, with a financial commitment from B.C. Hydro's Low Carbon Electrification Incentive Fund. Mount Milligan constructed the 3.5 km extension of the 25 kV electrical distribution network. With clean and reliable electricity available to operate the well pumps, Mount Milligan removed the diesel generators at the Lower Rainbow Valley. Transitioning from diesel generated electricity to B.C. Hydro will reduce annual operating costs by more than C\$1,000,000 and avoid approximately 23,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide</p>



		equivalent emissions through to 2028 – equivalent to taking more than 7,000 passenger vehicles off the road for one year.
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C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures Capital allocation	<p>We consider how our operating costs and capital expenditures could be impacted by the physical risks of climate change, existing and emerging regulation and the potential reputational impacts to our company related to climate change, in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>Given the risks and opportunities presented by climate change and their potential financial impacts, Centerra has allocated capital and resources to a number of initiatives to reduce its energy consumption, carbon footprint and exposure to the physical impacts of climate change (including on water availability).</p> <p>For example, new infrastructure was built to access new water sources and ensure future water availability.</p>

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluate aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021.



C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain
Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years		In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2021. The implementation of the strategy, and the work to achieve targets, is expected to commence in 2022.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.



Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	2	8,875
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Hydropower

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6,000

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Centerra installed an overhead powerline from the Mount Milligan Mine, located north of Vanderhoof, to a nearby pumping facility at Phillips Lake. This will replace diesel-powered generators and pumps with grid-connected electric equipment. The Mount Milligan Mine project is funded in part by the CleanBC Industry Fund, which uses carbon tax revenues paid by industry to fund emission reduction projects around the province, and contributed \$440,000. The partnership between the British Columbia and the Mount Milligan Mine will cut local air pollutants at the mine and is expected to reduce roughly 48,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the next decade. This is like taking more than 17,000 cars off the road for a year.

Further information can be found here: https://archive.news.gov.bc.ca/releases/news_releases_2017-2021/2020ENV0053-001758.htm

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Hydropower

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2,875

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,000,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Freshwater is sourced from surface water withdrawals from Phillip Lake and Rainbow Creek as well as withdrawals from groundwater wells. Mount Milligan operates three groundwater wells located at the Lower Rainbow Valley, pumping the water to the tailings storage facility (TSF) for storage and use. Located 3.5 km away from the mine's existing electrical distribution network, the Well Field did not have the infrastructure in place to operate by means of BC Hydro generated electricity. As a result, the well pumps were originally powered by electricity generated from two 500 kW diesel-fired generators (one prime, one standby). The generators were costly to operate and emitted a substantial amount of greenhouse gas emissions when compared to electricity generated by BC Hydro.

Mount Milligan Mine sought to remove the diesel-fired generators located at the Lower Rainbow Valley Well Field by extending the mine's 25 kV overhead distribution network from the mine facility to the Well Field. In early 2020, with a financial commitment from BC Hydro's Low Carbon Electrification Incentive Fund, Mount Milligan constructed the 3.5 km extension of the 25 kV electrical distribution network. The project will help the Mount Milligan Mine avoid approximately 23,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions through to 2028 – equivalent to taking more than 7,000 passenger vehicles off the road for one year.



C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	As part of our energy conservation efforts, we have implemented initiatives to encourage behaviour changes and increase employee ownership of climate-related objectives and emissions reductions activities.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

Centerra's Mount Milligan Mine produces a copper-gold concentrate. In addition, the Langeloth Metallurgical Processing Facility processes molybdenum concentrate for third party producers.



Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

Comment

The company's copper -gold concentrate would enable avoided emissions as copper is used in a wide variety of clean energy generation and storage technologies. Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity and heat and these properties result in the principal applications for copper consumption. Refined copper is used in the generation and transmission of electricity as well as industrial machinery and consumer products that have electrical and electronic applications.

In addition, through the Langeloth Metallurgical Facility, Centerra purchases molybdenum concentrates from third parties to convert to upgraded products which are then sold into the metallurgical and chemical markets. Molybdenum is an industrial metal principally used for metallurgical applications as a ferro-alloy in steels where high strength, temperature-resistant or corrosion-resistant properties are sought. The addition of molybdenum enhances the strength, toughness and wear and corrosion-resistance in steels when added as an alloy. Similar to copper, molybdenum is used for a variety of clean energy technologies, including solar PV and wind technologies.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436,512

Comment

We have selected 2019 as the base year as this is the first year Centerra calculated its global GHG emissions using a standard protocol across all operating sites and including the Öksüt project.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29,580

Comment

We have selected 2019 as the base year as this is the first year Centerra calculated its global GHG emissions using a standard protocol across all operating sites and including the Öksüt project.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Other, please specify

British Columbia Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulation

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) was used to develop the Centerra Gold GHG inventory. To maintain methodological consistency, GHG emissions were calculated based on the Western Climate Initiative's Final Essential Requirements of Mandatory Reporting, Amended for Canadian Harmonization - Second Update, December 21, 2011 (WCI). Global warming potentials are based on those published in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year



Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

367,447

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Gross Global Scope 1 emissions includes the Kumtor, Mount Milligan and Öksüt operations. This includes the combustion of diesel, gasoline, propane and liquefied natural gas.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436,512

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1



Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

43,721

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

29,580

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

GHG emissions or removals from land use, land use change and forestry are not included in the GHG inventory. Centerra Gold monitors the use and disturbance of land at its facilities including 26,400 hectares at Kumtor, 58,847 hectares at Mount Milligan and 3,996 hectares at Öksüt.

Source

Langeloth Metallurgical Facility

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

Centerra's GHG inventory is focused on the Company's three operating sites. Langeloth is a molybdenum processing facility located in Pennsylvania, United States. It has an annual roasting capacity of 36 million pounds and primarily operates as a toll processor. The primary sources of Langeloth's GHG emissions are the combustion of natural gas and the consumption of electricity. GHG emissions from Langeloth are estimated to be approximately 18,000 tonnes CO₂e.

Source

Facilities Under Care and Maintenance and Pre-Development Stage

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

Mines that are placed under care & maintenance and in pre-development stage are not included in the GHG inventory. These include Kemess, Endako and the Thompson Creek Mine. Activities at facilities under care and maintenance include environmental monitoring and reporting, beneficiation of third-party ores via leaching, water treatment and drainage, road maintenance, seeding and security tours. The primary sources of GHG emissions from Kemess, Endako and Thompson Creek are the combustion of natural gas, diesel and gasoline and the consumption of electricity. GHG emissions associated with the care and maintenance activities at Kemess, Endako and Thompson Creek are estimated to be approximately 12,300 tonnes CO₂e.

Source

Exploration Activities

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

GHG emissions from exploration activities (i.e. drilling) are not included in the GHG inventory. In 2020, drilling activities occurred on three properties controlled by Centerra Gold, the Kızılkaya, Sivritepe and Ziyarettepe properties. The primary source of GHG emissions from these

activities is the combustion of diesel fuel. GHG emissions from drilling during exploration activities is estimated to be approximately 700 tonnes CO₂e.

Source

Certain Administrative Offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions associated with the operation of leased administrative offices in Toronto and Prince George (Canada), Karakol (Kyrgyz Republic), and Ankara (Turkey) are not included in the GHG inventory. The primary source of GHG emission associated with these facilities is the consumption of electricity. On-site administrative offices at Kumtor, Mount Milligan and Öksüt are included in the GHG inventory, and facilities in Bishkek (Kyrgyz Republic). GHG emissions from the excluded administrative offices is estimated to be less than 400 tonnes CO₂e.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain



In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated



Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated



Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop

GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain



In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop



GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.5

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

411,198

Metric denominator

ounce of gold

Metric denominator: Unit total

824,059

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

16

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The decrease was primarily due to impacted production from the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kumtor Mine and does not indicate a trend at this point in time.



C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	351,387	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	513	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	15,577	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	66,580
Kyrgyzstan	269,160
Turkey	31,737

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Mount Milligan Mine in BC, Canada	66,580		
Kumtor Mine in the Kyrgyz Republic	269,160		
Oksut Mine in Turkey	31,737		

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	367,474	

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Canada	23,867			
Kyrgyzstan	14,712			
Turkey	5,144			



C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Mount Milligan Mine in BC, Canada	23,867	
Kumtor Mine in the Kyrgyz Republic	14,712	
Oksut Mine in Turkey	5,141	

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	43,721		

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased



C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption			
Other emissions reduction activities			
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output			
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other			The decrease was primarily due to impacted production from the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kumtor Mine and does not indicate a trend at this point in time.



C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.



	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1,405,704.18	1,405,704.18
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	894,823	894,823
Total energy consumption		0	2,300,684	2,300,684

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	HHV (higher heating value)	1,405,704.18
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		894,821
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0
Total energy consumption		2,300,525.18

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No



Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuel: Diesel

Heating Value: HHV (Higher Heating Value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization: 1,386,644

Emission factor: 0.073

Unit: Metric tons Metric tonnes CO₂e/GJ

Emissions factor source: WCI.280

Fuel: Gasoline

Heating Value: HHV (Higher Heating Value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization: 11,367

Emission factor: 0.068

Unit: Metric tons Metric tonnes CO₂e/GJ

Emissions factor source: WCI.280

Fuel: Propane

Heating Value: HHV (Higher Heating Value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization: 6,029

Emission factor: 0.061

Unit: Metric tons Metric tonnes CO₂e/GJ

Emissions factor source: WCI.020

Fuel: Liquefied Natural Gas

Heating Value: HHV (Higher Heating Value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization: 1,820

Emission factor: 0.050

Unit: Metric tons Metric tonnes CO₂e/GJ

Emissions factor source: WCI.020

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

N/A

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product

Copper

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

37,557

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

Scope 1 emissions

Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions approach

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Comment

Centerra does not calculate separate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for its different products.

Output product

Gold

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

25.63

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

Scope 1 emissions



Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions approach

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Comment

Centerra does not calculate separate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for its different products, and thus, these emissions include both its gold and copper production. The gold production is converted from troy ounces to metric tons.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	At this time, Centerra does not invest in low-carbon products or services.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.



	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No emissions data provided

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Completed

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100%

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Completed

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)



C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Refer to Table 1.

Table 1.

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions Breakdown	Other: Scope 1 emissions by GHG type	ISO 14064-3	
C7. Emissions Breakdown	Other: Scope 1 emissions by country/region	ISO 14064-3	
C7. Emissions Breakdown	Other: Scope 2 emissions by country/region	ISO 14064-3	
C8. Energy	Energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh	ISO 14064-3	

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

BC carbon tax



C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date

January 1, 2020

Period end date

December 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

23

Total cost of tax paid

2,421,215.65

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Centerra has built new infrastructure to access new water sources and ensure future water availability in British Columbia. Efforts have also been made to improve the energy efficiency of operations. For example, Centerra has replaced diesel generators with lower emitting grid electricity for such uses as mine-site lighting, dewatering pumps, and other equipment. An example is the company's Lower Rainbow Valley well field electrification project. Mount Milligan Mine sought to remove the diesel-fired generators located at the Lower Rainbow Valley Well Field by extending the mines 25 kV overhead distribution network from the mine facility to the Well Field. In early 2020, with a financial commitment from B.C. Hydro's Low Carbon Electrification Incentive Fund, Mount Milligan constructed the 3.5 km extension of the 25 kV electrical distribution network. With clean and reliable electricity available to operate the well pumps, Mount Milligan removed the diesel generators at the Lower Rainbow Valley. Transitioning from diesel

generated electricity to B.C. Hydro will reduce annual operating costs by more than C\$1,000,000 and avoid approximately 23,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions through to 2028 – equivalent to taking more than 7,000 passenger vehicles off the road for one year

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

No, we do not engage

C12.1e

(C12.1e) Why do you not engage with any elements of your value chain on climate-related issues, and what are your plans to do so in the future?

In 2021, Centerra will work with both technical and strategy consultants to define its material climate risks and opportunities, conduct a quantitative scenario analysis, identify adaptation options to manage its core climate risks, conduct a Scope 3 GHG screening estimate, develop GHG emissions reduction targets (and evaluating aligning these targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative) and undertake work to understand options for a net-zero pathway. As part of this work, Centerra will consider how engagement activities with its value chain could support its climate change objectives.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

No

C12.3g

(C12.3g) Why do you not engage with policy makers on climate-related issues?

Centerra is currently undertaking work to develop a robust climate change strategy, and has conducted a strategic review of its current climate-related risks and opportunities and identified and assessed the Company's material climate-related risks and opportunities at an enterprise level. As part of this work, Centerra will consider how engagement activities with its value chain could support its climate change objectives.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Centerra_Gold_RGMP_Progress_Report_2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Comment

To ensure our environmental practices remain aligned with good international industry practices and to strengthen market credibility, we have publicly committed conformance with the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMP). The RGMPs set clear expectations for consumers, investors and the downstream gold supply chain as to what constitutes responsible gold mining. In November 2020, Centerra received external assurance over its Year 1 RGMP requirements at the Mount Milligan and Kumtor sites and Year 3 RGMP conformance at its Öksüt Mine.


Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

 Centerra Gold 2019 ESG Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Section 2. Environment. Page 20 - 37.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment

Our ESG reporting is aligned with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), which is our investor preferred reporting framework.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Information contained in this response which are not statements of historical facts, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, may be "forward-looking information" for the purposes of Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking information involves risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking information. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule", "understand" and similar expressions identify forward-looking information. These forward-looking statements relate to, among other things: the discussion of plans are underway to develop a climate change strategy and how this may impact Centerra's strategy, potential impacts of the potential risks and opportunities identified, as set out in the responses, including likelihood, magnitude, potential financial impact, cost of response and strategy to respond. Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Centerra, are inherently subject to significant political, business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. There can be no assurances that forward-looking information and statements will prove to be accurate, as many factors and future events, both known and unknown could cause actual results,



performance or achievements to vary or differ materially from the results, performance or achievements that are or may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements contained herein or incorporated by reference. Accordingly, all such factors should be considered carefully when making decisions with respect to Centerra, and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. Forward-looking information is as of July 28, 2021. Centerra assumes no obligation to update or revise forward looking information to reflect changes in assumptions, changes in circumstances or any other events affecting such forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law.

This CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021 is prepared in respect of the 2020 financial year. Readers are cautioned that, in May 2021, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic seized control of the Kumtor Mine and therefore Centerra is no longer in control of the Kumtor Mine or the ESG policies, procedures and initiatives relating to the Kumtor Mine which are described in this report. Reference is made to news releases of Centerra dated May 7, 16, 17 and 31, 2021, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, for more information regarding this matter. As of the date of this report, the situation continues to develop, and additional news release can be expected.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English



Please confirm below