Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2010

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") relates to the financial condition and results of operations of Kinross Gold Corporation together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, as of May 4, 2010, and is intended to supplement and complement Kinross Gold Corporation's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the notes thereto. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A contains forward-looking statements and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Information included with this MD&A and to consult Kinross Gold Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and corresponding notes to the financial statements which are available on the Company's web site at www.kinross.com and on www.sedar.com. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and MD&A are presented in US dollars and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("CDN GAAP"). This discussion addresses matters we consider important for an understanding of our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, as well as our outlook.

This section contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors described in "Risk Analysis". In certain instances, references are made to relevant notes in the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company" or "Kinross", we mean Kinross Gold Corporation or Kinross Gold Corporation and/or one or more or all of its subsidiaries, as it may apply. Where we refer to the "industry", we mean the gold mining industry.

1. Description of the Business

Kinross is engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration and acquisition of gold-bearing properties, the extraction and processing of gold-containing ore, and reclamation of gold mining properties. Kinross' gold production and exploration activities are carried out principally in the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation. Gold is produced in the form of doré, which is shipped to refineries for final processing. Kinross also produces and sells silver.

The profitability and operating cash flow of Kinross are affected by various factors, including the amount of gold and silver produced, the market prices of gold and silver, operating costs, interest rates, regulatory and environmental compliance, the level of exploration and capital expenditures, general and administrative costs, and other discretionary costs. Kinross is also exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, interest rates, political risks and varying levels of taxation that can impact profitability and cash flow. The Company seeks to manage the risks associated with its business operations; however, many of the factors affecting these risks are beyond the Company's control.

Consolidated Financial and Operating Highlights

(in millions, except ounces, per share amounts, gold price and cost of sales per equivalent ounce)	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Highlights				
Total gold equivalent ounces[(a)]				
Produced[(b)]	**592,364**	591,169	1,195	0%
Sold[(b)]	**618,746**	590,511	28,235	5%
Attributable gold equivalent ounces[(a)]				
Produced[(b)]	**544,134**	526,888	17,246	3%
Sold[(b)]	**567,097**	526,807	40,290	8%
Financial Highlights				
Metal sales	**$ 657.6**	$ 532.7	$124.9	23%
Cost of sales[(c)]	**$ 277.4**	$ 234.5	$ 42.9	18%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**$ 5.2**	$ 4.6	$ 0.6	13%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**$ 128.9**	$ 111.2	$ 17.7	16%
Operating earnings	**$ 193.4**	$ 140.6	$ 52.8	38%
Net earnings	**$ 110.6**	$ 76.5	$ 34.1	45%
Basic earnings per share	**$ 0.16**	$ 0.11	$ 0.05	45%
Diluted earnings per share	**$ 0.16**	$ 0.11	$ 0.05	45%
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 212.0**	$ 165.4	$ 46.6	28%
Average realized gold price per ounce	**$ 1,065**	$ 897	$ 168	19%
Consolidated Cost of sales per equivalent ounce sold[(d)]	**$ 448**	$ 397	$ 51	13%

(a) *Total includes 100% of Kupol production. "Attributable" includes Kinross' share of Kupol production (75%).*

(b) *Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on the ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each period. The ratio for the first quarter of 2010 was 65.66:1, compared with 72.08:1 for the first quarter of 2009.*

(c) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

(d) *Consolidated Cost of sales per gold equivalent ounce sold is defined as cost of sales as per the financial statements divided by the number of gold equivalent ounces sold.*

Consolidated Financial Performance

Unless otherwise stated "attributable" production includes only Kinross' share of Kupol production (75%).

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

In the first quarter of 2010, Kinross' attributable production was slightly higher compared with the same period in 2009. Production for the quarter reflects increases in production at Fort Knox, Paracatu and Kettle River-Buckhorn. Production from the heap leach at Fort Knox continues to be within expectations while the recoveries at the Paracatu expansion continue to exceed the recoveries achieved during 2009. The increases in production at these sites were offset by lower production at Kupol due to lower grades, which is consistent with the mine plan, and lower production in Chile.

Metal sales were $657.6 million, a 23% increase compared with $532.7 million for the same period in 2009. The increase in metal sales can be attributed to higher metal prices realized and higher gold equivalent ounces sold. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher largely due to an increase in ounces sold at Fort Knox and Paracatu resulting from higher production, offset to some extent by fewer gold equivalent ounces sold at Kupol and Maricunga. Additionally, gold equivalent ounces sold in the quarter were higher than the amount produced due to timing of shipments as finished goods remaining on hand at the end of 2009 were sold during the first quarter of 2010.

Cost of sales increased by 18% compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to more gold equivalent ounces sold and higher cost production at Round Mountain, Kupol, La Coipa and Maricunga.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization increased to $128.9 million compared with $111.2 million in the first quarter of 2009 largely due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and a full quarter of depreciation of the Fort Knox heap leach.

Operating earnings of $193.4 million were recorded in the first quarter of 2010 compared with operating earnings of $140.6 million recorded in the same period in 2009. Operating earnings reflect the impact of higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices, offset by higher cost of sales and higher depreciation, depletion and amortization.

Net earnings for the first quarter of 2010 were $110.6 million or $0.16 per share compared with net earnings of $76.5 million or $0.11 per share for the first quarter of 2009. Impacting net earnings for the quarter was the gain on the disposition of one-half of the Company's interest in the Cerro Casale project. Additionally, lower interest expense was incurred during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 largely due to lower debt levels. The Company's tax provision also increased compared with the first quarter of 2009 largely due to the sale of one-half of its interest in Cerro Casale as well as changes in its income mix.

Operating cash flows for the first quarter of 2010 increased to $212.0 million compared with $165.4 million mainly due to higher net income, largely driven by a higher gold price and the reduction of inventory compared with an investment in inventory during the first quarter of 2009.

Cost of sales per ounce was higher in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009, largely due to an increase in costs at Kupol and in Chile. Kupol incurred higher costs due to lower grades processed.

2. Impact of Key Economic Trends

Kinross' 2009 Annual MD&A contains a discussion of the key economic trends that affect the Company and its financial statements. Included in this MD&A is an update reflecting significant changes since the preparation of the 2009 Annual MD&A.

Price of gold

Gold price is the largest single factor in determining profitability and cash flow from operations. During the first quarter of 2010, the average price of gold was $1,109 per ounce, with gold trading in a range of $1,058 to $1,153 per ounce based on the London PM Fix gold price. This compares to an average of $908 per ounce in the first quarter of 2009, with a low of $810 and a high of $989 per ounce. During the first quarter of 2010, Kinross realized an average price of $1,065 per ounce compared with $897 in the same period of the prior year. The impact of the Company's gold hedges reduced the average price realized by $44 per ounce.

Foreign currencies

The Company's non-US operations and exploration activities are carried out in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation, with a portion of operating costs and capital expenditures denominated in the local currency. For the first quarter of 2010, the US dollar was weaker relative to the Russian rouble, Brazilian real and Chilean peso compared with the same period in 2009. As at March 31, 2010, the US dollar was slightly weaker compared to the spot Canadian dollar and Russian rouble exchange rate and slightly stronger relative to the Brazilian real and Chilean peso compared with December 31, 2009.

Cost pressures

The Company has been impacted by industry wide cost pressures on development and operating costs with respect to labour, energy and consumables in general. Since mining is generally an energy intensive activity, especially in open pit mining, changes in energy prices can have a significant impact on operations. The cost of fuel as a percentage of operating costs varies amongst the Company's mines. However, all operations experienced higher fuel costs during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009. During the first quarter of 2010, the West Texas Intermediate Crude price averaged $79 per barrel, compared with $43 per barrel in the same period in 2009.

3. Outlook

The forward-looking information contained in this section is subject to the risk factors and assumptions contained in the Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information included with this MD&A.

Unless otherwise stated "attributable" production includes only Kinross' share of Kupol production (75%). Cost of sales per attributable gold equivalent ounce is defined as cost of sales as per the financial statements divided by the number of gold equivalent ounces sold, both reduced for Kupol sales attributable to a third-party 25% shareholder.

Approximately 50%-60% of the Company's costs are denominated in US dollars.

A 10% change in foreign exchange could result in an approximate $8 impact in cost of sales per ounce (i).

A $10 per barrel change in the price of oil could result in an approximate $3 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

The impact on royalties of a $100 change in the gold price could result in an approximate $4 impact on cost of sales per ounce

Operational Outlook

In 2010, Kinross expects to produce approximately 2.2 million attributable gold equivalent ounces.

Cost of sales per attributable gold equivalent ounce is expected to be approximately $460 to $490 for 2010.

On a by-product accounting basis, Kinross expects to produce 2.0 million ounces of gold and 10.0 million ounces of silver at an average cost of sales per gold ounce of $420 to $450.

Based on the new projects approved by the Board of Directors, Kinross has increased its capital expenditures estimate for 2010 to $590 million from $550 million as disclosed in the 2009 Annual MD&A. The revised forecast includes estimated 2010 expenditures of $25 million for the SART plant at Maricunga, and $15 million for the desulphurization circuit at Paracatu.

The Company has increased its 2010 exploration budget from $79 million as disclosed in the 2009 Annual MD&A to $97 million, primarily reflecting forecast 2010 exploration expenses at the White Gold project, plus small regional additions. This increase brings the 2010 forecast for exploration and business development expenses to $120 million, comprising $97 million for exploration expenses; $17 million for technical and environmental services; and $6 million for corporate development.

General and administrative expense is forecast to be approximately $140.0 million in 2010.

4. Project Updates and New Developments

Growth projects at sites

Dvoinoye acquisition

Kinross continues to make progress on the transaction announced January 20, 2010 to acquire the high-grade Dvoinoye deposit and the Vodorazdelnaya property, both located approximately 100 kilometres north of Kinross' Kupol operation in the Chukotka region of the Russian Far East. The Company has submitted its application to the Russian government authorities to approve foreign ownership of Dvoinoye, as required under Russian law regarding strategic deposits. A number of conditions related to the transaction have already been satisfied, and the Company remains on schedule to close the transaction in the third quarter of 2010. Upon closing of the transaction, Kinross expects to conduct exploration work to prepare a NI 43-101-compliant resource estimate for Dvoinoye, and commence permitting and feasibility work, including engineering and baseline studies.

Paracatu third ball mill

Installation of the third ball mill at the Paracatu expansion is proceeding as planned. Approximately 40% of procurement commitments have been made, and construction activity has commenced at site. Fabrication of the mill is well advanced in anticipation of delivery in mid-2010. The project remains on budget and on schedule for completion of installation and commissioning in the first half of 2011. Kinross continues to explore additional options to further increase throughput and production at Paracatu.

Maricunga optimization

A feasibility study on the Maricunga optimization project remains on schedule for completion in the second quarter of 2010. The project contemplates upgrading the mine fleet, installing new primary and secondary crushers, and converting the existing secondary crushers to tertiary crushers, with the goal of increasing ore processing and ounce

(i) Refers to all of the currencies in the countries where the Company has mining operations, fluctuating simultaneously by 10% in the same direction, either appreciating or depreciating, taking into consideration the impact of hedging and the weighting of each currency within our consolidated cost structure.

production by approximately 50%. The Company is undertaking key water studies to support environmental permitting for the project.

New developments

Lobo-Marte

The Lobo-Marte drilling program continued during the first quarter, with approximately 3,000 metres of hydrogeological drilling completed. Results from 2009 metallurgical drilling were obtained during the quarter and showed encouraging intersections. Subsequent to quarter-end, the Company received approval to undertake an additional 12,000 metres of infill and geotechnical drilling to support preparation of the project feasibility study, targeted for completion in the first quarter of 2011. A permit application for an additional 20,000 metres of drilling, including step-out drilling, will be submitted in early May. Baseline studies are on track to support preparation of the environmental impact assessment for submission to government authorities.

Fruta del Norte

The Company has made excellent progress in its infill drilling program and the 18,000-metre campaign is now complete, ahead of schedule. The drill results will be used to complete a pre-feasibility study, which is expected to be finalized by year-end. In addition, optimization studies for mining, processing and infrastructure are in progress. Implementation of the new mining regulations continues and, as part of that process, the Company is completing transitional licensing for its concessions. As required by the mining law enacted in 2009, the Company's land titles have been approved by government authorities. Progress continues towards submitting the permit applications required for geotechnical drilling and construction of an exploration decline.

Cerro Casale

On March 31, 2010 the Company closed an agreement executed on February 17, 2010, to sell one-half of its interest in the Cerro Casale project to Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick"). The Company received $454.3 million in gross proceeds, before transaction costs, and the transaction resulted in a gain of $36.7 million, before taxes. Additionally, as part of the agreement Barrick assumed $20 million of a $40 million payment obligation contingent upon a production decision on the project.

The feasibility study for the project is expected to be submitted to the CMC Board for approval in May. The selection process is underway for an EPCM contractor to advance basic engineering on the project.

Underworld Resources acquisition

Kinross was successful in its bid to acquire control of Underworld Resources Inc. under its previously announced offer. Kinross now owns a total of 42,663,059 common shares of Underworld, which at the time of the close of the offer represented approximately 81.6% of Underworld's issued and outstanding common shares on a fully-diluted basis. Kinross intends to effect a subsequent acquisition transaction in the third quarter to acquire the remaining Underworld shares.

Underworld's key asset is the White Gold project, located in the Tintina gold belt, approximately 95 kilometres south of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. Kinross expects to spend approximately $15 million in 2010 on drilling programs at the Golden Saddle and Arc targets aimed at expanding the resource, as well as focussing on other quality targets identified by Underworld.

Process enhancements

Paracatu desulphurization

The Board of Directors has approved installation of a $30 million desulphurization circuit at Paracatu. The new circuit is expected to reduce sulphur content in the tailings and increase gold recoveries in Plant 2 at Paracatu by approximately 4% when fully commissioned. The circuit is expected to be operational in the third quarter of 2011 and to be ready for commissioning of the new Eustaquio tailings facility in 2012.

Maricunga SART plant

The Board of Directors has approved an investment in a $46 million Sulphidization, Acidification, Recycling and Thickening (SART) plant at Maricunga. With the copper content in ore mined at Maricunga expected to increase significantly beginning in the second half of 2011, the SART plant is expected to optimize gold recovery by removing copper from the heap leach solution, adding approximately 10,000 gold equivalent ounces of copper production per year, and significantly reduce reagent consumption. The plant is expected to be operational by late 2011.

New investments

On May 4, the Company subscribed for 24 million common shares of Red Back Mining Inc. ("Red Back") pursuant to a private placement. After giving effect to the private placement, the Company will hold approximately 9.4% of Red Back's issued and outstanding common shares. The subscription price is CDN$25.00 per common share for an aggregate purchase price of CDN$600 million. The Company will have the right to nominate a director for appointment to the Red Back Board of Directors, and for one year following closing, the right to participate in any subsequent securities offering in order to maintain its interest in Red Back at the time of any such offering.

The investment gives Kinross exposure to one of the world's fastest-growing gold regions, West Africa, and is consistent with the Company's strategy to partner with well-managed companies with quality assets highly-prospective regions. Based in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, Red Back currently operates two gold mines in West Africa, the Tasiast gold mine in Mauritania and the Chirano gold mine in Ghana, and holds an extensive exploration portfolio in both countries and in Côte d'Ivoire. Red Back produced 342,085 ounces of gold in 2009 and has stated that it expects to produce 485,000-525,000 ounces in 2010.

The private placement is subject to certain conditions, including approval by the TSX, and is expected to close in May 2010.

Exploration update

Exploration expenses for Q1 2010 were $13.0 million, compared with $7.5 million for the corresponding period in 2009. Capitalized exploration expenses totalled $0.3 million.

Kinross was active on more than 30 mine site, near-mine and greenfields projects in the first quarter with a total of 45,961 metres drilled.

- **Kupol:** Drilling re-started in January gradually ramping up to four rigs by quarter-end. Twenty-three holes were completed for 5,339 metres. Drilling focused on continuing to infill at the 650, North Extension and South zones. Over 40,000 metres are planned for completion in 2010 to upgrade inferred resources to indicated category.
- **La Coipa:** Kinross completed more than 13,000 metres of resource definition at Can Can, Portezuelo and Coipa Norte. Approximately 1,300 metres was drilled on new targets at Purén Sur and on the Esperanza project (20 km northeast of Purén). Mapping, geochemistry and geophysics are being applied to advance the next generation of targets in the La Coipa district.
- **Kettle River-Buckhorn:** The drilling program at Curlew (2,057 metres) was completed before the rig commenced its first hole at the Buckhorn South target (1 km south of the Buckhorn mine). Infill drilling at Buckhorn continued definition work on the South West Zone (SWZ) with some holes extended to test potential for deeper, mineralized marble units underlying the orebody.
- **Kupol East and West (37.5% Kinross):** Drilling recommenced at Maroshka in March (629 metres). A total of 4,200 metres is scheduled at Kupol West and a further 1,200 metres are planned for Kupol East.
- **Cerro Contreras (Kinross earning 100%):** Nine additional holes were drilled (2,765 metres) to complete a second phase of drilling that tested deeper sections of multiple vein targets.
- **Generative Projects in 2010:** New joint ventures and earn-in options completed in the first quarter include the, Azufres Atacama (Maricunga Belt, Chile) and an agreement with Laurentian Goldfields to form a joint venture on the recently staked Goldpines project (Ontario). Additionally, letters of intent were signed regarding the Pirelli and Camacho projects (Mexico). New project areas were staked in Mexico (Grunidora, 50 km southeast of Peñasquito and Piedras Azules in the Pinos Altos district). Additional lands were staked in Nevada (Transvall) and Brazil (Araguaia and Guarinos belts). Plans were agreed with Polyus Gold for exploration at Chertova Koryto and Degdekan, and for project generation in the Russian Far East. Work will commence in the second quarter on these projects.

5. Consolidated Results of Operations

Operating highlights

(in millions, except ounces and per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31, 2010	2009	Change	% Change
Operating Statistics				
Total gold equivalent ounces[(a)]				
Produced[(b)]	**592,364**	591,169	1,195	0%
Sold[(b)]	**618,746**	590,511	28,235	5%
Attributable gold equivalent ounces[(a)]				
Produced[(b)]	**544,134**	526,888	17,246	3%
Sold[(b)]	**567,097**	526,807	40,290	8%
Gold ounces — sold	**571,622**	538,881	32,741	6%
Silver ounces — sold (000's)	**3,087**	3,721	(634)	(17%)
Average realized gold price ($/ounce)	**$ 1,065**	$ 897	$ 168	19%
Financial Data				
Metal sales	**$ 657.6**	$ 532.7	$124.9	23%
Cost of sales[(c)]	**$ 277.4**	$ 234.5	$ 42.9	18%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**$ 5.2**	$ 4.6	$ 0.6	13%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**$ 128.9**	$ 111.2	$ 17.7	16%
Operating earnings	**$ 193.4**	$ 140.6	$ 52.8	38%
Net earnings	**$ 110.6**	$ 76.5	$ 34.1	45%

(a) "Total" includes 100% of Kupol production. "Attributable" includes Kinross' share of Kupol production (75%).

(b) "Gold equivalent ounces" include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on the ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each period. The ratio for the first quarter of 2010 was 65.66:1, compared with 72.08:1 for the first quarter of 2009.

(c) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

Operating Earnings (Loss) by Segment

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2010	2009	Change	% Change[(c)]
Operating segments				
Fort Knox	**$ 24.0**	$ 5.6	$ 18.4	329%
Round Mountain	**17.0**	15.3	1.7	11%
Kettle River-Buckhorn	**16.0**	10.6	5.4	51%
Kupol	**90.7**	114.7	(24.0)	(21%)
Paracatu	**52.0**	4.9	47.1	961%
Crixás	**9.3**	3.3	6.0	182%
La Coipa	**13.9**	9.8	4.1	42%
Maricunga	**22.4**	15.2	7.2	47%
Non-operating segments				
Fruta del Norte	**(8.9)**	(2.7)	(6.2)	230%
Cerro Casale[(a)]	**—**	(0.3)	0.3	nm
Corporate and Other[(b)]	**(43.0)**	(35.8)	(7.2)	(20%)
Total	**$193.4**	$140.6	$ 52.8	38%

(a) As of March 31, 2010, Cerro Casale is accounted for as an equity investment.

(b) Corporate and Other includes operating costs which are not directly related to individual mining properties such as general and administrative expenditures, gains on disposal of assets and investments and other operating costs.

(c) "nm" means not meaningful.

Mining operations

Fort Knox (100% ownership and operator) — USA

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**5,249**	7,459	(2,210)	(30%)
Tonnes processed (000's)[(a)]	**3,969**	3,048	921	30%
Grade (grams/tonne)[(b)]	**0.71**	0.58	0.13	22%
Recovery[(b)]	**79.9%**	79.6%	0.3%	0%
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**69,640**	48,626	21,014	43%
Sold	**69,816**	49,424	20,392	41%
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 77.5**	$ 45.1	$ 32.4	72%
Cost of sales[(c)]	**36.6**	33.2	3.4	10%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.4**	0.4	—	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**15.9**	5.7	10.2	179%
	24.6	5.8	18.8	324%
Exploration	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	200%
Segment Earnings	**$ 24.0**	$ 5.6	$ 18.4	329%

(a) *Includes 661,000 tonnes placed on the heap leach pad.*

(b) *Amount represents mill grade and recovery only. Ore placed on the heap leach pad had an average grade of 0.22 grams per tonne.*

(c) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined was lower in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 primarily due to winter air inversions caused by warmer than usual temperatures. The air inversions reduced the utilization of shovels and haul trucks during the quarter. Tonnes of ore processed during the period were 30% higher than the first quarter of 2009, largely due to the rehandling of stockpile material and placement on the heap leach pad. The gold grades processed through the mill were 22% higher than the same period in 2009 due to sequencing as the mine plan called for processing higher grade ore. Gold equivalent ounces produced were 43% higher than the first quarter of 2009 due to higher tonnes processed, a higher gold grade and production from the heap leach pad which was not operating until the fourth quarter of 2009.

Metal sales were higher than the same period in the prior year largely due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Higher gold equivalent ounces sold increased metal sales by $22.6 million while the remainder of the increase was due to higher metal prices realized. Cost of sales were higher largely due to more gold equivalent ounces sold. Depreciation, depletion and amortization were 179% higher than the first quarter of 2009, due to the amortization of the heap leach operation, which began production during the fourth quarter of 2009, and higher gold equivalent ounces sold.

Round Mountain (50% ownership and operator; Barrick 50%) — USA

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Statistics[a]				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)[b]	**4,254**	5,891	(1,637)	(28%)
Tonnes processed (000's)[b]	**7,932**	9,668	(1,736)	(18%)
Grade (grams/tonne)[b]	**0.53**	0.48	0.05	10%
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**45,629**	50,176	(4,547)	(9%)
Sold	**45,532**	50,986	(5,454)	(11%)
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 50.4**	$ 46.5	$ 3.9	8%
Cost of sales[c]	**28.3**	26.0	2.3	9%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.4**	0.4	—	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**4.7**	4.7	—	—
	17.0	15.4	1.6	10%
Exploration	**—**	0.1	(0.1)	(100%)
Segment earnings	**$ 17.0**	$ 15.3	$ 1.7	11%

(a) Due to the nature of heap leach operations, recovery rates cannot be accurately measured.

(b) Tonnes of ore mined/processed represent 100%.

(c) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined and processed in the first quarter of 2010 were lower than in the first quarter of 2009 due to mine sequencing. The mine plan called for higher capitalized development during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009. Grades processed in the first quarter of 2010 were higher compared with the first quarter of 2009 largely due to mine sequencing. Gold equivalent ounces produced were lower as the higher gold grades were offset by fewer tonnes processed.

Metal sales were 8% higher compared with the first quarter of 2009 as higher metal prices realized more than offset the lower gold equivalent ounces sold.

Kettle River-Buckhorn (100% ownership and operator) — USA

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change[(b)]**
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**88**	55	33	60%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**92**	47	45	96%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**19.58**	19.50	0.08	0%
Recovery	**90.6%**	93.7%	(3.1%)	(3%)
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**48,405**	27,899	20,506	74%
Sold	**46,080**	35,161	10,919	31%
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 51.2**	$ 32.1	$ 19.1	60%
Cost of sales[(a)]	**12.9**	10.8	2.1	19%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.4**	0.3	0.1	33%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**21.1**	10.1	11.0	109%
	16.8	10.9	5.9	54%
Exploration	**1.1**	0.3	0.8	267%
Other	**(0.3)**	—	(0.3)	nm
Segment earnings	**$ 16.0**	$ 10.6	$ 5.4	51%

(a) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.
(b) "nm" means not meaningful

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined and processed were higher in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009, as Kettle River-Buckhorn was ramping up to targeted mining and processing rates during the first quarter of 2009. Tonnes of ore mined and processed in the first quarter of 2010, however, were consistent with expectations. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher than the first quarter of 2009 largely due to higher tonnes processed.

Metal sales and cost of sales were higher mainly due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold. Also contributing to higher metal sales were higher gold prices realized during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009, which amounted to $7.0 million of the increase in metal sales. Depreciation, depletion and amortization were higher due to more gold equivalent ounces sold and a decrease in reserves at 2009, which decreased the base on which the majority of depreciation is calculated.

Kupol (75% ownership and operator) — Russian Federation

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)[(a)]	**313**	257	56	22%
Tonnes processed (000's)[(a)]	**283**	293	(10)	(3%)
Grade (grams/tonne):				
Gold	**20.20**	24.91	(4.71)	(19%)
Silver	**241.99**	286.70	(44.71)	(16%)
Recovery:				
Gold	**95.3%**	95.1%	0.2%	0%
Silver	**83.1%**	82.1%	1.0%	1%
Gold equivalent ounces:[(a),(b)]				
Produced	**192,921**	257,123	(64,202)	(25%)
Sold	**206,595**	254,814	(48,219)	(19%)
Silver ounces:				
Produced (000's)	**1,756.5**	2,263.3	(506.8)	(22%)
Sold (000's)	**1,792.9**	2,175.8	(382.9)	(18%)
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 201.1**	$ 228.5	$ (27.4)	(12%)
Cost of sales[(c)]	**64.8**	57.2	7.6	13%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.4**	0.4	—	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**43.8**	55.6	(11.8)	(21%)
	92.1	115.3	(23.2)	(20%)
Exploration	**1.4**	0.6	0.8	133%
Segment earnings	**$ 90.7**	$ 114.7	(24.0)	(21%)

(a) *Tonnes of ore mined/processed and production and sales represents 100%.*

(b) *Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on the ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each period. The ratio for the first quarter of 2010 was 65.66:1, compared with 72.08:1 for the first quarter of 2009.*

(c) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined were higher in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to the addition of mine equipment during 2009. Grades were lower in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to mine sequencing and were consistent with plan. Gold equivalent ounces produced were 25% lower than the first quarter of 2009 due to lower grades. Gold equivalent ounces sold for the first quarter of 2010 were higher than produced due to timing of shipments and the sale of finished goods inventory on hand at the end of 2009.

Metal sales were 12% lower than the same period in the prior year as lower gold equivalent ounces sold more than offset the impact of higher metal prices. Cost of sales were higher due largely to higher labour costs incurred during the quarter compared with the first quarter of 2009. Depreciation, depletion and amortization were lower primarily due to fewer gold equivalent ounces sold.

Paracatu (100% ownership and operator) — Brazil

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)	**11,417**	8,893	2,524	28%
Tonnes processed (000's)	**10,110**	8,997	1,113	12%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.46**	0.42	0.04	10%
Recovery	**76.1%**	61.0%	15.1%	25%
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**117,472**	72,745	44,727	61%
Sold	**121,121**	72,093	49,028	68%
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 134.2**	$ 65.4	$ 68.8	105%
Cost of sales[(a)]	**67.3**	48.0	19.3	40%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.6**	0.3	0.3	100%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**15.8**	10.6	5.2	49%
	50.5	6.5	44.0	677%
Other	**(1.5)**	1.6	(3.1)	(194%)
Segment earnings	**$ 52.0**	$ 4.9	$ 47.1	961%

(a) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined and tonnes of ore processed in the first quarter of 2010 were higher than in the first quarter of 2009 largely due to improvements in operating time and throughput of plant 2. These improvements also resulted in recoveries 25% higher than in the first quarter of 2009. Grades were higher due to mine sequencing. Gold equivalent ounces produced were 61% higher than the first quarter of 2009 due to higher grades and recoveries. Gold equivalent ounces sold during the first quarter of 2010 were higher than gold equivalent ounces produced due to timing of shipments as shipments that were produced at the end of 2009 were sold during the first quarter of 2010.

Metal sales increased by over 100% due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Higher sales volumes accounted for $54.3 million of the $68.8 million increase in metal sales. Cost of sales and depreciation, depletion and amortization were higher largely due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold. Cost of sales was also impacted by higher labour and contractor costs incurred during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009. Depreciation depletion and amortization also increased due to a reduction in reserves at December 31, 2009 which increased the basis by which the majority of depreciation is calculated.

Crixás (50% ownership; AngloGold Ashanti 50% and operator) — Brazil

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**[c]
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)[a]	**276**	202	74	37%
Tonnes processed (000's)[a]	**276**	202	74	37%
Grade (grams/tonne)	**4.44**	3.94	0.50	13%
Recovery	**94.9%**	90.4%	4.5%	5%
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**18,856**	11,595	7,261	63%
Sold	**20,584**	13,548	7,036	52%
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 22.1**	$ 12.1	$10.0	83%
Cost of sales[b]	**8.9**	5.8	3.1	53%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.1**	—	0.1	nm
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**3.9**	1.9	2.0	105%
	9.2	4.4	4.8	109%
Exploration	**0.1**	0.8	(0.7)	(88%)
Other	**(0.2)**	0.3	(0.5)	(167%)
Segment earnings	**$ 9.3**	$ 3.3	$ 6.0	182%

(a) Tonnes of ore mined/processed represent 100% of mine production.
(b) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.
(c) "nm" means not meaningful.

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore mined and processed in the first quarter of 2010 were 37% higher than the first quarter of the prior year as a result of the mill expansion, which occurred during 2009. Grades were higher due to mine sequencing. Recoveries were higher in 2010 compared with 2009 and reflect the impact of the new leaching tanks which were installed in the latter part of 2009. Gold equivalent ounces produced were higher due to higher throughput, grades and recoveries.

Metal sales increased by 83% compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Cost of sales and depreciation, depletion and amortization were higher largely due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold.

La Coipa (100% ownership and operator) — Chile

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Operating Statistics				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)[(a)]	**865**	866	(1)	(0%)
Tonnes processed (000's)[(a)]	**1,231**	1,419	(188)	(13%)
Grade (grams/tonne):				
Gold	**1.08**	1.08	—	—
Silver	**38.15**	64.87	(26.72)	(41%)
Recovery:				
Gold	**77.9%**	84.9%	(7.0%)	(8%)
Silver	**62.0%**	63.6%	(1.6%)	(3%)
Gold equivalent ounces[(b)]:				
Produced	**47,664**	66,240	(18,576)	(28%)
Sold	**58,688**	56,262	2,426	4%
Silver ounces:				
Produced (000's)	**945.0**	1,792.0	(847.0)	(47%)
Sold (000's)	**1,117.0**	1,415.6	(298.6)	(21%)
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 65.1**	$ 51.4	$ 13.7	27%
Cost of sales[(c)]	**30.0**	22.0	8.0	36%
Accretion and reclamation expense	**2.3**	2.1	0.2	10%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**17.9**	17.0	0.9	5%
	14.9	10.3	4.6	45%
Exploration	**1.0**	0.4	0.6	150%
Other	**—**	0.1	(0.1)	(100%)
Segment earnings	**$ 13.9**	$ 9.8	$ 4.1	42%

(a) Tonnes of ore mined/processed represents 100% of mine production.

(b) Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on the ratio of the average spot market prices for the commodities for each period. The ratio for the first quarter of 2010 was 65.66:1, compared with 72.08:1 for the first quarter of 2009.

(c) Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Tonnes of ore processed and recoveries in the first quarter of 2010 were lower than the same period of the prior year largely due to changes in ore blend. Production was lower due to lower throughput, grades and recoveries. Gold equivalent ounces sold were higher than production for the first quarter of 2010 due to timing of shipments as ounces produced at the end of the fourth quarter of 2009 were sold during the first quarter of 2010.

Metal sales were higher in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold and higher metal prices. Cost of sales in the first quarter of 2010 was higher due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold.

Maricunga (100% ownership and operator) — Chile

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	**Change**	**% Change**[d]
Operating Statistics[a]				
Tonnes ore mined (000's)[b]	**3,541**	3,468	73	2%
Tonnes processed (000's)[b]	**3,604**	3,664	(60)	(2%)
Grade (grams/tonne)	**0.81**	0.87	(0.06)	(7%)
Gold equivalent ounces:				
Produced	**51,777**	56,765	(4,988)	(9%)
Sold	**50,330**	58,223	(7,893)	(14%)
Financial Data (in millions)				
Metal sales	**$ 56.0**	$ 51.6	$ 4.4	9%
Cost of sales[c]	**28.6**	31.5	(2.9)	(9%)
Accretion and reclamation expense	**0.2**	0.2	—	—
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**4.2**	4.5	(0.3)	(7%)
	23.0	15.4	7.6	49%
Exploration	**—**	0.2	(0.2)	(100%)
Other	**0.6**	—	0.6	nm
Segment earnings	**$ 22.4**	$ 15.2	$ 7.2	47%

(a) *Due to the nature of heap leach operations, recovery rates cannot be accurately measured.*

(b) *Tonnes of ore mined/processed represents 100% of mine production.*

(c) *Cost of sales excludes accretion and reclamation expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization.*

(d) *"nm" means not meaningful.*

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Gold grades were lower during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to sequencing. However, the gold grades realized during the first quarter of 2010 were consistent with the mine plan. Gold equivalent ounces produced were lower due to lower grades and more refractory ore.

Metal sales for the first quarter of 2010 were higher than the first quarter of 2009 as higher metal prices more than offset the impact of lower gold equivalent ounces sold. Cost of sales was lower than the first quarter of 2009 due to fewer gold equivalent ounces sold.

Exploration and business development

	Three months ended March 31,			
(in millions)	**2010**	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Exploration and business development	**$18.2**	$11.0	$7.2	65%

In the first quarter of 2010, exploration and business development expenses were $18.2 million, compared with $11.0 million for the same period in 2009. Of the total exploration and business development expense, expenditures on exploration totaled $13.0 million for the quarter. Capitalized exploration expenses for the first quarter of 2010 totaled $0.3 million. Kinross was active on more than 30 mine site and greenfield projects in the first quarter with a total of 45,961 metres drilled.

General and administrative

	Three months ended March 31,			
(in millions)	**2010**	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
General and administrative	**$28.3**	$24.7	$3.6	15%

General and administrative costs include expenses related to the overall management of the business which are not part of direct mine operating costs. These are costs that are incurred at corporate offices located in Canada, the United States, Brazil, the Russian Federation and Chile.

Costs for the first quarter of 2010 were $28.3 million, compared with $24.7 million for the same period in 2009. The increase in general and administrative costs was largely due to higher employee related costs.

Other income (expense) — net

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, **2010**	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Gain on sale of assets and investments — net	**$37.3**	$ 0.5	$ 36.8	7360%
Interest income and other	**1.4**	1.7	(0.3)	(18%)
Interest expense	**(9.3)**	(16.7)	7.4	(44%)
Foreign exchange gains	**1.8**	5.6	(3.8)	(68%)
Net non-hedge derivative gains (losses)	**(6.0)**	4.7	(10.7)	(228%)
Working Interest in Diavik Diamond mine	**(1.1)**	—	(1.1)	nm
	$24.1	$ (4.2)	$ 28.3	(674%)

(a) "nm" means not meaningful.

For the first quarter, other income (expense) increased $28.3 million from an expense of $4.2 million in 2009 to income of $24.1 million in 2010. The discussion below details the changes in Other income (expense) for the first three months of 2010 compared with the first three months of 2009.

Gain on the sale of assets and investments — net

In the first quarter of 2010, a the Company recognized a gain on the sale of one-half of its interest in Cerro Casale. The disposition resulted in a gain of $36.7 million, before taxes.

Interest income and other

Interest income and other was consistent with the first quarter of 2009.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by $7.4 million during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The decrease in interest was primarily due to lower debt balances. Capitalized interest for the quarter was $2.8 million compared with $1.7 million in the first quarter of 2009.

Foreign exchange gains

In the first quarter of 2010, foreign exchange gains were $1.8 million compared with a gain of $5.6 million for the first three months of 2009. The foreign exchange gains primarily relate to the translation and revaluation of net monetary liabilities, primarily future income taxes, denominated in foreign currencies to the US dollar.

Net non-hedge derivative gains (losses)

Non-hedge derivative losses were recognized during the first quarter of 2010, compared with non-hedge derivative gains in the first quarter of 2009. Losses were recognized during the first quarter of 2010 largely due to the impact of the credit adjustment on the gold and silver derivatives and greater hedge ineffectiveness compared with the first quarter of 2009.

Income and mining taxes

Kinross is subject to tax in various jurisdictions including Canada, the United States, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and the Russian Federation. The Company recorded a tax provision of $78.8 million on earnings before taxes of $217.5 million, compared with a tax provision of $33.1 million on earnings before taxes and other items of $136.4 million in the first three months of 2009. The Company's tax provision increased compared with the first quarter of 2009 largely due to the sale of one-half of its interest in Cerro Casale as well as changes in its income mix.

There are a number of factors that can significantly impact the Company's effective tax rate including the geographic distribution of income, varying rates in different jurisdictions, the non-recognition of tax assets, mining allowance, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws and the impact of specific transactions and assessments.

Due to the number of factors that can potentially impact the effective tax rate and the sensitivity of the tax provision to these factors, as discussed above, it is expected that the Company's effective tax rate will fluctuate in future periods.

6. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes Kinross' cash flow activity:

	Three months ended March 31,			
(in millions)	**2010**	2009	**Change**	**% Change**
Cash flow:				
Provided from operating activities	**$ 212.0**	$ 165.4	$ 46.6	28%
Provided from (used in) investing activities	**357.9**	(435.2)	793.1	(182%)
Provided from (used in) financing acitvities	**(101.3)**	366.8	(468.1)	(128%)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	**0.1**	(1.2)	1.3	(108%)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**468.7**	95.8	372.9	389%
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**597.4**	490.6	106.8	22%
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**1,066.1**	586.4	479.7	82%
Short-term investments	**25.0**	160.1	(135.1)	(84%)
	$1,091.1	$ 746.5	$ 344.6	46%

Cash and cash equivalent balances increased by $344.6 million during the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009. Detailed discussions regarding these cash flow movements are noted below.

Operating Activities

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

During 2010, cash provided from operating activities increased by $46.6 million to $212.0 million from $165.4 million during the first quarter of 2009. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in gross margin and a reduction in inventories compared with increased spending on inventories during the first quarter for 2009. Inventory that had accumulated during 2009 was either sold or consumed during the first quarter of 2010. In 2009 inventory had accumulated largely due to the ramp up at the Paracatu expansion.

Investing Activities

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Net cash provided from investing activities during the first quarter of 2010 was $357.9 million, compared with cash used in investing activities of $435.2 million in the first quarter of 2009. The primary source of cash during 2010 was the receipt of net proceeds from the disposition of one-half of the Company's interest in the Cerro Casale project. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2009, the Company made an investment in Harry Winston Diamond Corporation, an indirect investment in the Diavik Diamond mine and completed the acquisition in the remaining interest in Lobo-Marte for a total of $213.1 million. In the first quarter of 2009, the Company also invested $125.6 million in short-term investments compared with a disposition of short-term investments of $10.0 million during first quarter of 2010.

The following table provides a breakdown of capital expenditures:

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2010	2009	Change	% Change[b]
Operating segments				
Fort Knox	**$21.7**	$23.3	$(1.6)	(7%)
Round Mountain	**7.0**	8.6	(1.6)	(19%)
Kettle River-Buckhorn	**2.0**	7.7	(5.7)	(74%)
Kupol	**8.4**	6.5	1.9	29%
Paracatu	**8.8**	10.3	(1.5)	(15%)
Crixás	**6.2**	6.6	(0.4)	(6%)
La Coipa	**6.5**	4.0	2.5	63%
Maricunga	**12.5**	7.0	5.5	79%
Non-operating segments				
Fruta del Norte	**0.2**	0.3	(0.1)	(33%)
Cerro Casale[a]	**4.0**	3.6	0.4	11%
Corporate and other	**4.9**	0.4	4.5	nm
Total	**$82.2**	$78.3	$ 3.9	5%

(a) As of March 31, 2010, Cerro Casale is accounted for as an equity investment.
(b) "nm" means not meaningful.

Financing Activities

First quarter 2010 vs. First quarter 2009

Net cash used in financing activities during the first quarter of 2010 was $101.3 million, compared with cash provided from financing activities of $366.8 million in the first quarter of 2009. The primary uses of cash during the first three months of 2010 were a net repayment of debt of $56.6 million and dividends paid to common and non-controlling shareholders of $42.0 million. In the first quarter of 2009, the primary sources of cash were the proceeds from the equity offering of $396.4 million offset by a net repayment of debt of $8.0 million.

Balance Sheets

(in millions)	As at March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$1,091.1**	$ 632.4
Current assets	**$1,851.6**	$1,390.9
Total assets	**$7,979.6**	$8,013.2
Current liabilities	**$ 587.9**	$ 638.0
Total long-term financial liabilities[a]	**$1,025.1**	$1,058.2
Total debt, including current portion	**$ 640.0**	$ 692.2
Total liabilities[b]	**$2,293.2**	$2,453.7
Shareholders' equity	**$5,686.4**	$5,559.5
Statistics		
Working capital	**$1,263.7**	$ 752.9
Working capital ratio[c]	**3.15:1**	2.18:1

(a) Includes long-term debt and other long-term liabilities.
(b) Includes non-controlling interest.
(c) Current assets divided by current liabilities.

At March 31, 2010, Kinross had cash and short-term investments of $1,091.1 million, an increase of $458.7 million largely due to the proceeds from the disposition of one-half of the Company's interest in the Cerro Casale project. Current assets increased to $1,851.6 million largely due to the increase in cash. Total assets were reduced to $7,979.6 million primarily due to depreciation, depletion and amortization on property, plant and equipment. Current liabilities were reduced to $587.9 million largely due to a reduction in accounts payable. Total debt was reduced to $640.0 million largely due to repayments made on the debt obligations at Kupol.

On February 17, 2010, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.05 per common share paid to common shareholders on March 24, 2010.

As of April 30, 2010, there were 702.6 million common shares of the Company issued and outstanding. In addition, at the same date, the Company had 8.8 million share purchase options outstanding under its share option plan and 30.5 million common share purchase warrants outstanding (convertible to 24.5 million Kinross shares).

Credit Facilities and Financing

Credit facilities

In November 2009, the Company entered into an amended revolving credit facility which provides credit of $450.0 million on an unsecured basis and expires in November 2012. The term loan for the Paracatu property, which was part of the credit facility agreement the Company entered into in 2006, forms part of the amended revolving credit facility, and that credit will be available to the Company as the term loan is repaid. As at March 31, 2010, the Company had drawn $115.5 million on the amended revolving credit facility compared with $124.4 million as at December 31, 2009.

Also in November 2009, the Company entered into a separate Letter of Credit guarantee facility with Export Development Canada ("EDC") for $125 million. Letters of credit guaranteed by this new facility are solely for reclamation liabilities at Fort Knox, Round Mountain, and Kettle River-Buckhorn. As at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, $96.4 million was outstanding under this facility.

The following table outlines the credit facility utilization:

	As at	
(in millions)	**March 31, 2010**	December 31, 2009
Revolving credit facility[a]	**$(115.5)**	$(124.4)
Utilization of EDC facility	**(96.4)**	(96.4)
Draw against Paracatu term loan[a]	**—**	—
Draw against Kupol project loan	**(114.2)**	(158.4)
Borrowings	**$(326.1)**	$(379.2)
Available under revolving credit facility[a]	**334.5**	325.6
Available under EDC credit facility	**28.6**	28.6
Available under Paracatu term loan[a]	**—**	—
Available under Kupol project loan	**—**	—
Available credit	**$ 363.1**	$ 354.2

(a) the Paracatu term loan now forms part of the credit facility and amounted to $86.4 million at March 31, 2010 (December 31, 2009 — $95.5 million).

The amended revolving credit agreement contains various covenants including limits on indebtedness, asset sales and liens. Significant financial covenants include a minimum tangible net worth of $3,345.3 million starting September 30, 2009 and increasing by 50% of positive net income each quarter, an interest coverage ratio of at least 4.25:1, and net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreement, of no more than 3.5:1. The Company is in compliance with these covenants at March 31, 2010.

Total debt of $640.0 million at March 31, 2010 consists of $406.6 million for the debt component of the convertible debentures, $83.3 million for the Corporate term loan, $114.2 million for the Kupol project loan, and $35.9 million in capital leases and other debt. The current portion of this debt is $132.6 million at March 31, 2010.

Liquidity Outlook

In 2010, the Company expects to repay $128.1 million related to the Kupol project loan plus any additional cash sweeps required under the project financing loan, $36.4 million for the Corporate term loan and $12.5 million in capital lease and other debt payments.

The Company's capital resources include existing cash balances and short-term investments of $1,091.1 million, total available credit of $363.1 million including availability under the letter of credit facility and operating cash flows. We believe these capital resources are sufficient to fund operations, our forecasted exploration and capital expenditures (noted in Section 3 of this MD&A), debt repayments noted above and reclamation and remediation obligations of approximately $17.1 million in 2010. Prior to investment in capital projects, consideration is given to the cost and availability of various sources of capital resources.

The Company continually evaluates its capital resources based on its long-term strategic business plan. Alternative sources of capital that could be used to support the long-term growth strategy include issuing new equity, drawing on existing credit facilities, issuing new debt, entering into long-term leases and by selling or acquiring assets.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The Company manages its exposure to fluctuations in input commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, by entering into derivative financial instruments from time to time, in accordance with the Company's risk management policy. The Company also assumed gold and silver derivative financial instruments as required under the terms of the Kupol project financing and other contracts that were acquired with the acquisition of Bema.

The following table provides a summary of derivative contracts outstanding at March 31, 2010:

	2010	2011	2012	Total
Metals				
Gold forward sell contracts (ounces)	**164,250**	319,660	74,075	557,985
Average price	**642.50**	621.24	674.44	634.56
Gold forward buy contracts (ounces)	**164,250**	213,440	—	377,690
Average price	**1,151.25**	1,114.27	—	1,130.35
Silver forward sell contracts (ounces 000's)	**2,700**	3,600	—	6,300
Average price	**10.71**	10.71	—	10.71
Silver forward buy contracts (ounces 000's)	**—**	—	—	—
Average price	**—**	—	—	—
Purchased silver put contracts (ounces 000's)	**689**	2,806	—	3,495
Average price	**13.00**	13.00	—	13.00
Sold silver collar contracts (ounces 000's)	**689**	2,806	—	3,495
Average price	**16.86**	17.29	—	17.20

	2010	2011	2012	Total
Foreign currency				
Brazil reias forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	**112.5**	150.0	—	262.5
Average price	**2.13**	2.01	—	2.06
Chilean pesos forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	**65.7**	60.0	—	125.7
Average price	**566.80**	536.35	—	552.27
Russian roubles forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	**45.0**	—	—	45.0
Average price	**34.40**	—	—	34.40
Canadian dollar forward buy contracts (in millions of U.S. dollars)	**36.0**	—	—	36.0
Average price	**1.06**	—	—	1.06
Energy				
Oil forward buy contracts (barrels)	**96,000**	—	—	96,000
Average price	**72.50**	—	—	72.50

During the first quarter of 2010 the Company entered into gold forward purchase contracts for 91,250 ounces of gold which mature in 2010 at an average price of $1,125.61 per ounce and 213,440 ounces of gold at an average price of $1,114.27 which mature in 2011. Commensurate with the engagement of these derivatives, the Company has de-designated the hedging relationship for 92% of 2010 maturities and 67% of the 2011 maturities.

Additionally the following new forward buy derivative contracts were engaged during the quarter:

- $177.5 million at an average rate of 1.9960 Brazilian reais which mature in 2010 and 2011;
- $115.8 million at an average rate of 526.19 Chilean pesos which mature in 2010 and 2011;
- $11.0 million at an average rate of 30.36 Russian roubles, which mature in 2010; and
- $20.0 million at an average rate of 1.075 Canadian dollars, which mature in 2010.

Fair value of derivative instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments are noted in the table below.

	As at	
(in millions)	**March 31, 2010**	December 31, 2009
Asset (liability)		
Interest rate swap	**$ (9.0)**	$ (8.3)
Foreign currency forward contracts	**36.2**	38.1
Gold contract related to Julietta sale	**4.7**	4.3
Gold and silver forward contracts	**(309.8)**	(332.8)
Energy forward contract	**1.1**	1.3
Total return swap	**(0.3)**	(0.2)
	$(277.1)	$(297.6)

Contingent Liability

The Company was obligated to pay $40 million to Barrick when a production decision is made relating to the Cerro Casale project. During the first quarter of 2010, this contingent liability was reduced to $20 million in accordance with the agreement with Barrick under which the Company sold one-half of its 50% interest in the Cerro Casale project.

Other legal matters

The Company is from time to time involved in legal proceedings, arising in the ordinary course of its business. Typically, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not, in the opinion of management, materially affect Kinross' financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

7. Summary of Quarterly Information

	2010	2009				2008		
(in millions, except per share amounts)	**Q1**	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Metal sales	**$657.6**	$699.0	$582.3	$598.1	$532.7	$ 484.4	$503.7	$298.7
Net earnings (loss)	**$110.6**	$235.6	$(21.5)	$ 19.3	$ 76.5	$(968.8)	$ 64.7	$ 26.0
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.16**	$ 0.34	$(0.03)	$ 0.03	$ 0.11	$ (1.47)	$ 0.10	$ 0.04
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.16**	$ 0.34	$(0.03)	$ 0.03	$ 0.11	$ (1.47)	$ 0.10	$ 0.04
Cash flow provided from (used in) operating activities	**$212.0**	$306.5	$141.9	$171.8	$165.4	$ 201.0	$206.0	$(39.7)

The Company's results over the past several quarters have been largely driven by increases in gold equivalent ounces produced. Additionally fluctuations in the gold and silver price and foreign exchange rates have impacted results.

8. Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Pursuant to regulations adopted by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and those of the Canadian Securities Administrators, Kinross' management evaluates the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, and internal controls over financial reporting. This evaluation is done under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

As of the end of the period covered by this MD&A and accompanying unaudited financial statements, Kinross' management evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that Kinross' disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, provide reasonable assurance that they were effective. During the first quarter of 2010, Maricunga converted to the ERP system that has been utilized by La Coipa. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion.

9. International Financial Reporting Standards

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board has confirmed January 1, 2011 as the date that International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises. As a result, Kinross will report under IFRS for interim and annual period beginning January 1, 2011, with comparative information for 2010 restated under IFRS. Adoption of IFRS as Canadian GAAP will require the Company to make certain accounting policy choices and could materially impact our reported financial position and results of operations. Our goal is to make policy changes that are compliant with IFRS but also provide the most meaningful information to our shareholders.

The Company has developed a changeover plan which includes the following three phases and sets out activities to be performed in each phase over the life of the project.

- Assessment phase: In this phase, the Company formed a Steering Committee, established a project management team and a working group, developed an initial project plan, and identified high level differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS that may impact the Company. This phase was completed in Q1 2009.
- Design phase: This phase involves the development of a detailed project plan, the completion of site visits, the completion of analyses of the differences between Kinross accounting policies and IFRS to provide a basis for accounting policy recommendations, the establishment of an IFRS Accounting Policy Committee, completion of an IT systems impact analysis and the development of a strategy for dual Canadian GAAP and IFRS reporting during 2010 and changeover to IFRS in 2011, assessment of the impact of accounting and other business process changes

on internal controls, the review of compensation arrangements, debt agreements and other contractual arrangements, and the delivery of detailed IFRS training to key finance and other personnel.

- Implementation phase: This phase involves the implementation of the necessary changes to our information systems and business processes as identified through the assessment and design phases of the changeover plan. Significant implementation phase milestones include the development of IFRS-compliant financial models, budgeting and reporting processes, the implementation of our 2010 dual reporting systems strategy, the amendment and testing of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures impacted by accounting policy changes, the implementation of our internal and external communication plans, and the preparation of a January 1, 2010 opening balance sheet and 2010 comparative data under IFRS, with reconciliations from Canadian GAAP. The implementation phase will culminate in the preparation of our financial reporting under IFRS beginning in 2011.

During the first quarter of 2010, the Company, with the assistance of its third party advisor, substantially completed the design phase and commenced the implementation phase of its changeover plan. During this period, specific project milestones achieved include: further progression in the identification of required changes to internal controls over financial reporting; further progression in determining and selecting accounting policies; further progression in the preparation of draft mock-up financial statements and notes under IFRS; hiring additional resources in accordance with our IFRS resource plan; the commencement of in-depth IFRS technical and process training; the completion of initial contract and agreement reviews for IFRS implications; and progression in the preparation of a January 1, 2010 opening balance sheet under IFRS. Updates regarding the progress of the IFRS changeover project are provided to the Company's Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Company has identified the areas noted below as those expected to have the most significant impact on our financial statements. These areas do not represent a complete list of expected changes. As we progress further into the implementation phase, and as changes to Canadian GAAP and IFRS standards may occur prior to our changeover date, the differences and impacts described below may be subject to change. We will continue to disclose additional impacts on our financial reporting, including expected quantitative impacts, systems and processes and other areas of our business in future MD&As as they are determined.

First time adoption

The Company's adoption of IFRS will require the application of IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS 1") which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires that an entity apply all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period retrospectively, with specific mandatory exemptions and a limited number of optional exemptions. The following paragraphs outline the significant optional IFRS 1 exemptions the Company expects to apply in its first IFRS financial statements.

Business combinations

IFRS 1 permits companies to apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3") prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after the transition date, being January 1, 2010 for the Company. As a result of applying this election, the Company will be required to restate any business combinations effected during the 2010 year which were originally reported under Canadian GAAP, for comparative reporting in 2011. The alternative, retrospective application of IFRS 3, would require the restatement of all business combinations occurring prior to the date of transition to IFRS in addition to those occurring on or after January 1, 2010. We expect to elect the business combinations exemption and adopt IFRS 3 prospectively beginning on January 1, 2010.

The election of this exemption, however, does not preclude the Company from assessing its assets that were acquired and liabilities assumed through business combinations occurring prior to the Company's transition date to comply with IFRS requirements in establishing the Company's opening balance sheet at January 1, 2010.

Borrowing costs

IFRS 1 permits entities to apply IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* ("IAS 23") prospectively from the transition date under certain circumstances. The alternative to this election would be to retrospectively restate borrowing costs previously capitalized to comply with IFRS requirements in addition to capitalizing borrowing costs in accordance with IFRS prospectively from the Company's transition date of January 1, 2010. We expect to elect the borrowing costs exemption, and apply IAS 23 prospectively from January 1, 2010. In effecting this election, we will reverse the carrying value of previously capitalized borrowing costs as determined under the Company's previous Canadian GAAP accounting policy for such costs on January 1, 2010 with an adjustment to the Company's opening retained earnings.

Other elective exemptions

The Company also expects to elect the exemption allowing the elimination of cumulative translation differences on transition. Other available exemptions continue to be evaluated, including the exemption related to decommissioning liabilities (asset retirement obligations).

Ongoing accounting policies

Business combinations

There are several differences between currently effective Canadian GAAP, CICA 1581 *Business Combinations,* and IFRS 3. The differences that are expected to impact the Company significantly are:

- Valuation of equity securities issued by an acquirer in a business combination — the Company currently values such securities by reference to their market price around the date the terms of the acquisition are agreed to and announced. Under IFRS, the valuation of equity securities issued by an acquirer in a business combination must be valued by reference to their market price on the closing date.
- Transaction costs — the Company currently capitalizes direct, incremental acquisition related costs in the cost of the acquisition. Under IFRS, acquisition related costs paid to third parties are excluded from the capitalized cost of acquisition, and expensed by the acquirer.
- Restructuring costs — the Company currently recognizes provisions for restructuring associated with the acquiree's operations as assumed liabilities at the date of acquisition in a business combination if certain conditions are met. Under IFRS, only those restructuring costs meeting the criteria for recognition by the acquiree can be recorded as a liability assumed at the date of acquisition in a business combination.

Goodwill

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company currently recognizes exploration potential acquired in a business combination (referred to as "Expected Additional Value" or "EAV") within goodwill. IFRS requires that exploration potential be classified separately from goodwill. As a result of the use of the optional exemption related to business combinations, we expect exploration potential currently recognized within goodwill to remain as goodwill on the date of transition, subject to any impairment charges as determined in accordance with IFRS, and we intend to recognize exploration potential acquired in business combinations effected on or after January 1, 2010 within property, plant and equipment.

As the Company's goodwill balance will not include exploration potential acquired in business combinations on or after January 1, 2010 under IFRS, the goodwill impairment model is expected to change on transition.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Under Canadian GAAP, whenever the estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis of a property is less than the carrying amount of the property, an impairment loss is measured and recorded based on fair values. Under IFRS, IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") requires an impairment charge to be recognized if the recoverable amount, determined as the higher of the estimated fair value less costs to sell or value in use, is less than carrying amount. The impairment charge under IFRS is equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The difference in testing and determining an impairment may result in more frequent impairment charges, where carrying values of assets may have been supported under Canadian GAAP on an undiscounted cash flow basis, but cannot be supported on a discounted cash flow basis.

IAS 36 also requires the reversal of any previous impairment losses where circumstances requiring the impairment charge have changed and reversed. Canadian GAAP does not permit the reversal of impairment losses in any circumstance.

Warrants

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounts for its Canadian dollar denominated warrants, primarily related to the Bema and Aurelian acquisitions, as equity instruments. IFRS requires that warrants denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the issuer be classified as liabilities unless they are issued pro rata to all existing shareholders, in which case they would be classified as equity. As such, upon adoption of IFRS, our outstanding Canadian dollar denominated warrants will be reclassified as liabilities and will be recognized at fair value, with changes in value being recorded in the statement of operations.

Other accounting policies

The Company continues to evaluate the impact of IFRS adoption on other areas, such as the accounting for income taxes and decommissioning liabilities (asset retirement obligations), which may result in significant differences from current Canadian GAAP accounting policies.

IFRS recent pronouncements

Joint Arrangements

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has issued Exposure Draft 9 *Joint Arrangements* ("ED 9") which proposes to require that all jointly controlled entities be accounted for using the equity method of accounting. ED 9 would replace the current IFRS standard which allows for a policy choice to account for jointly controlled entities using either proportionate consolidation, which is consistent with Canadian GAAP, or the equity method of accounting. ED 9 is expected to result in the issue of a final IFRS standard in 2010, which the Company will be required to adopt during a period subsequent to its transition to IFRS. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that ED 9 is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements.

10. Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Accounting Changes

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. There is a full discussion and description of the Company's critical accounting policies in the 2009 Annual MD&A.

For a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements please refer to Note 2 of the accompanying interim unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2010.

11. Risk Analysis

The business of Kinross contains significant risk due to the nature of mining, exploration, and development activities. For a discussion of risk factors related to the mining industry in general and specific to Kinross, please refer to the Company's most recently filed Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2009, which is available on the Company's web site www.kinross.com *and on* www.sedar.com *or is available upon request from the Company.*

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, but not limited to, any information as to the future financial or operating performance of Kinross, constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the provisions of the Securities Act (Ontario) and the provisions for "safe harbour" under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this MD&A. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, possible events, statements with respect to possible events, the future price of gold and silver, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, expected capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "targets", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might", or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Kinross as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The estimates and assumptions of Kinross contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the various assumptions set forth herein and in our most recently filed Annual Information Form, or as otherwise expressly incorporated herein by reference as well as: (1) there being no significant disruptions affecting the operations of the Company or any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an investment, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (2) permitting, development, operations, expansion and acquisitions at Paracatu (including, without limitation, land acquisitions for and permitting and construction of the new tailings facility) being consistent with our current expectations; (3) development of the Phase 7 pit expansion and the heap leach project at Fort Knox continuing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (4) the viability, permitting and development of the Fruta del Norte deposit being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (5) political developments in any jurisdiction in which the Company, or any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an investment, operates being consistent with its current expectations including, without limitation, the implementation of Ecuador's new mining law and related regulations and policies, and negotiation of an exploitation contract with the government, being consistent with Kinross' current expectations; (6) the new feasibility study prepared and approved by the joint venture for Cerro Casale, incorporating updated geological, mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors, and permitting, being consistent with the Company's current expectations; (7) the viability, permitting and development of the Lobo-Marte project, including, without limitation, the metallurgy and processing of its ore, being consistent with our current expectations; (8) the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Chilean peso, Russian rouble and the U.S. dollar being approximately consistent with current levels; (9) certain price assumptions for gold and silver; (10) prices for natural gas, fuel oil, electricity and other key supplies being approximately consistent with current levels; (11) production and cost of sales forecasts for the Company, and entities in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an investment, meeting expectations; (12) the accuracy of the current mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates of the Company and any entity in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an investment; (13) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with Kinross' current expectations; and (14) the satisfaction of the closing conditions under the subscription agreement pursuant to which Kinross will acquire an approximately 9.4% interest in Red Back Mining Inc. and the closing of such transaction consistent with Kinross' expectations. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as diesel fuel and electricity); changes in interest rates or gold or silver lease rates that could impact the mark-to-market value of outstanding derivative instruments and ongoing payments/receipts under any interest rate swaps and variable rate debt obligations; risks arising from holding derivative instruments (such as credit risk, market liquidity risk and mark-to-market risk); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, policies and regulations, the security of personnel and assets, and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, Chile, Brazil, Russia, Ecuador, or other countries in which Kinross, or entities in which it now or hereafter directly or indirectly holds an investment, do business or may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, us; our ability to successfully *integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; employee relations; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in our credit rating; and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or the inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can directly or indirectly affect, and could cause, Kinross' actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Kinross. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada and the United States including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the "Risk Factors" section of our most recently filed Annual Information Form. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect Kinross. Kinross disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or to explain any material difference between subsequent actual events and such forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable law.*

Key Sensitivities

Approximately 50%-60% of the Company's costs are denominated in US dollars.

A 10% change in foreign exchange could result in an approximate $8 impact in cost of sales per ounce.[ii]

A $10 change in the price of oil could result in an approximate $3 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

The impact on royalties of a $100 change in the gold price could result in an approximate $4 impact on cost of sales per ounce.

Other information

The technical information about the Company's material mineral properties contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Rob Henderson, an officer of the Company who is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

[ii] *Refers to all of the currencies in the countries where the Company has mining operations, fluctuating simultaneously by 10% in the same direction, either appreciating or depreciating, taking into consideration the impact of hedging and the weighting of each currency within our consolidated cost structure.*