

# 2022 Climate Action Report

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# **About this Report**

IAMGOLD is committed to maintaining a culture of responsible mining through high standards of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") practices, guided by our vision of Zero Harm. Over the last 15 years, we have been reporting on material sustainability topics and providing details on our performance, our stakeholders and our business. With the discourse on climate-related risks gaining prominence in recent years, we understand the need to provide additional information to our investors, allowing them to better understand the implications of climate change on our business. Continuing on our public reporting journey, we are pleased to present IAMGOLD's inaugural Climate Action Report, prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD").

The boundary of this report encompasses our two operating mine sites (Essakane and Westwood) and the Côté Gold Project. Côté Gold is in late-stage construction and is expected to begin production during the first quarter of 2024. Rosebel operations have been excluded from the 2021 baseline, historical and projected emissions considered due to its sale.<sup>1</sup> The content of this report is informed by activities completed between January 1, 2021 and October 1, 2023 to support the identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Our teams continue to review regulatory changes, opportunities for emission reductions, and assess climate-related risks to ensure our climate action strategy is up to date and relevant for company performance.

This report focuses on our target of achieving 30% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, in-line with our current life-of-mine (LOM) projections. Our approach continues to be focused on both medium- and long-term targets, with our 2030 target being the immediate priority as we work towards an aspirational net-zero emissions target for 2050 through our various growth strategies.

We welcome your feedback as it is a key element of our reporting process, helping to address issues that matter most to our stakeholders. The contact point for this report is our Chief Operating Officer, Bruno Lemelin. Please direct your feedback via www.iamgold.com/contact-us/.

All monetary amounts are expressed in USD unless otherwise indicated.





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# **Message from Renaud Adams, President & CEO**



I am pleased to present the inaugural Climate Action Report, in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for IAMGOLD, a report that underscores our unwavering commitment to transparency, accountability and responsible business practices in an era where climate action is paramount.

The mining industry today stands at a critical juncture, where challenges are matched by extraordinary opportunities. Our understanding of environmental, social and governance responsibilities has evolved from being optional to being intrinsic to our values and fundamental to our business model. As we embrace this transformative phase for our industry, the TCFD framework provides us with a structured approach to assess and disclose climaterelated risks and opportunities.

This report encapsulates our vision for a more sustainability-focused future, underpinned by proactive climate action and decarbonization strategies. It outlines how we have strategically integrated climate considerations into our corporate DNA, reimagining our strategy, risk management and governance processes. Furthermore, it showcases our unwavering commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy efficiency and adapting to the ever-evolving regulatory landscape.

In this report, we seek to highlight the critical role of decarbonization strategies in our journey, emphasizing their significance in enabling proactive climate action. The report touches on IAMGOLD's aspirational net-zero emissions target for 2050, but focuses more intensively on achieving a 30% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2021 base year. The target was informed by comprehensive analysis, and demonstrates a balance of decarbonization through technology advancements at Westwood

and Côté Gold, the winding-down of high-intensity production at Essakane, and a commitment to responsible, low-emissions growth. Both of our Canadian assets benefit from clean energy sources, leading to low Scope 2 intensity. Although the ramp up to production at Côté Gold will lead to an immediate increase in Scope 1 emissions, we expect that through adequate planning now for the future, we will see emissions begin to lower post 2025 onward.

In the pages that follow, we are sharing the following core components of our climate strategy:

- **Climate Governance:** A deeper understanding of our company's climate-related governance structure, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of our board, management, and sustainability teams in spearheading our proactive climate initiatives.
- Risk Assessment and Management: A comprehensive analysis of the climate-related risks and opportunities we have identified and our strategies for proactively addressing them, placing decarbonization at the forefront of our approach.
- Metrics and Performance: Insights into our decarbonization efforts and emissions reduction initiatives, demonstrating our commitment to combatting climate change.
- Climate Strategy: Our future goals and aspirations and targets centred around the proactive pursuit of decarbonization, resilience and sustainability in our mining operations.

This report serves as a testament to our dedication and passion and reflects the collective efforts of our entire team. Our commitment to sustainable mining extends beyond regulatory compliance; it is a moral imperative and an integral element of our long-term success. We are keenly aware that decarbonization strategies are not just a choice; they are the essential pathway to a sustainable future.

We invite you to delve into the subsequent sections, which provide in-depth insights into our proactive climate actions, with decarbonization at the heart of our strategy. We eagerly anticipate discussions on the findings and implications of this report, as we work collectively towards a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.

#### **Renaud Adams**

President and Chief Executive Officer 3

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## **Corporate Profile**

IAMGOLD is a mid-tier gold mining company headquartered in Toronto and operating in two regions globally: North America and West Africa. Within these regions, IAMGOLD is developing high-potential mining districts that encompass operating mines, construction, development, and exploration projects. Our operating mines include Westwood in Canada and Essakane in Burkina Faso. We expect to bring Côté Gold Project in Canada into commercial production by early 2024.



## **Emissions & Target Snapshot**

The warming of the climate is unequivocal, underscoring the need for action, by governments, companies and individuals. In response to growing evidence on the worsening impacts of climate change, we have seen increasing pledges and commitments by companies to reduce their overall carbon footprint. Stakeholders are currently calling on companies and governments to set ambitious and tangible goals which we expect will only increase in the future.

IAMGOLD believes it has a role to play in overcoming the climate challenge. Through a materiality assessment conducted in June 2023, energy and climate was identified as a material topic that our stakeholders care about and that impacts our business. In line with our Zero Harm commitment, it is essential that we take action to understand our environmental impact and prepare for the future of our operations. Mitigating climate change is not accomplished by stabilizing emissions, it demands that the total volume of greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere and the world's oceans year over year is reduced significantly.

IAMGOLD's approach to climate change is governed by its Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions **Management Policy**, aligned with the Mining Association of Canada's Towards Sustainable Mining Climate Change Protocol and World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles.

The key objectives outlined in our policy are:

- Continuous improvement of energy performance;
- Reduction of GHG emissions and resulting impacts on the environment; and
- Support the introduction of clean and renewable . energy.

The Company's objectives focus on assessing decarbonization prospects throughout the operational lifespan of all assets, while also consistently evaluating the potential integration of renewable energy sources into comprehensive mine strategies. In addition, part of the Company's overall approach will be aligning biodiversity activities to support nature-based solutions that support overall reductions that are above and beyond our reduction target. IAMGOLD is committed to advancing initiatives in GHG reductions in parallel with initiatives in GHG removal through conservation, reclamation and creation of habitat. Nature-based carbon offsets will be reviewed in 2024 in line with developing a biodiversity roadmap linked to climate activities.

IAMGOLD is committed to reducing its emissions profile. The Company aims to achieve 30% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030. Initial work completed in 2023 was focused on defining specific opportunities to address the Company's largest sources of emissions (heavy and light vehicle fleets and power generation and supply). IAMGOLD's commitments will be updated in 2024 with more detail on our Scope 1 and 2 target and the Company will fully estimate our Scope 3 (indirect value chain) emissions and look to set targets in 2025, to complete its carbon mapping.

IAMGOLD continues to be committed to working towards an aspirational net-zero target in 2050 of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in line with industry expectations and will continue to evaluate opportunities to work towards net-zero between 2024-2050.

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## **GHG Emissions Target**

IAMGOLD has made significant changes to its portfolio of assets in order to financially support the development of its cornerstone project, Côté Gold. The changes included the sale of a range of exploration projects in South America and in West Africa, the sale of the Boto development project in Senegal and most notably, the sale of Rosebel operations in Suriname. Accordingly, the Rosebel operations have been excluded from the 2021 baseline, historical and projected emissions considered.

The Company's primary sources for Scope 1 emissions are diesel consumption for mobile mine equipment across all of our sites and heavy fuel oil ("HFO") used to generate electricity at our Essakane operation. Scope 2 emissions are primarily due to purchased electricity from electricity grids and are negligible compared to Scope 1 emissions for all sites.

2021 (in metric tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Essakane	Westwood	Côté Gold	Total <sup>2</sup>
Scope 1	384,523	11,025	51,511	447,062
Scope 2	350	162	3	515

IAMGOLD has set an absolute target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 from the 2021 baseline year. This baseline does not include the Rosebel operation, which was sold at the beginning of 2023 and accounted for more than 36% of our Scope 1 emissions last year. While all operating mines including Essakane, Westwood and the Côté Gold Project are included in this target, IAMGOLD does not expect uniform GHG emissions reductions from each site. IAMGOLD plans to achieve the suggested reduction plan by:

- Optimization of current processes at all sites;
- Efficiencies are currently being built into Côté Gold's planning to continuously learn from the efficacies of our autonomous fleet to proactively prepare for technology advancements;
- Reviewing opportunities for renewable and green energy solutions across all sites;
- Shifting to exclusively underground mining and fleet electrification at Westwood; and
- Integration of emissions considerations into current business plans such as reduced HFO use and reduced hauling at Essakane after 2028.

The establishment of the 30% target takes into consideration that emissions projections for Côté Gold are expected to increase IAMGOLD's overall emissions profile as it ramps up to full production. This target is achieveable due to the current projected LOM at Essakane ending in 2028 and the lower carbon design of Côté Gold, including opportunities for cleaner fuel initiatives in the future.

2 Divestment of assets, such as Rosebel, will not be included in the organization's calculation of progress made on the organization's net negative emissions target. After the sale of an asset, IAMGOLD will strive to update our baseline year to accurately capture progress made against our interim and long-term targets. The Company will continue to be agile and proactive in embracing decarbonization opportunities as fast followers within the industry.

IAMGOLD will continue to assess the integration of both renewable energy and green technology at our sites for beyond 2030, as well as strategic investments in nature-based solutions. Development of a new project or acquisition of a new asset will also be influenced by climate considerations. IAMGOLD will evaluate the GHG intensity of the asset and its impact on the organizational GHG footprint during the decision-making process. IAMGOLD intends to report on its progress towards emissions reductions and mitigation efforts through its annual sustainability reporting process.

Decarbonization efforts will be primarily focused on Westwood and Côté Gold. Projects are identified for Essakane, however, need to be paused and further researched/justified, due to the short LOM, security situation, and uncertainty around fiscal and economic factors.

Westv	vood (10-year LOM)	Côté Gold	(15-year LOM)	Essaka	ne (5-year LOM)
	<ul> <li>Operational Shift</li> <li>Shift to exclusively underground mining (in progress)</li> </ul>	G G	<b>reen power</b> On-site wind and storage		<ul> <li>Reduce HFO consumption until closure</li> <li>Power use optimization</li> <li>Explore options of feasibility of renewable diesel</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Electrify where possible</li> <li>Phased fleet electrification in progress</li> </ul>	т С	ransitioning fleet Renewable diesel bridging to full fleet electrification after 2030		<ul> <li>Evaluate economics of battery storage</li> <li>5 MWh battery (in progress)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Embed efficiency gains</li> <li>Ventilation on Demand (Phase 1 in progress)</li> <li>Heat recovery</li> </ul>				

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IAMGOLD has integrated climate considerations into its existing governance structure with the objective of enabling strategic oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. We will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of our governance framework on a regular basis to identify opportunities for further integration.

## **Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors**

IAMGOLD's Board of Directors ("Board") has the responsibility for strategic oversight and decision-making of the Company, by providing independent and objective advice on its long-term business objectives; approving strategy to minimize risks and optimize opportunities; reviewing the effectiveness of the enterprise risk management systems; monitoring the Company's progress towards achieving its long-term and short-term goals; and assessing and approving key investments and capital decisions. The Board has direct oversight of health, safety, environmental, social, security and governance matters, including climate change.

#### Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee of the Board ("Committee") assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities under its mandate and applicable laws and regulations on health, safety, environment and community ("HSEC") and ESG ("sustainability") at all of the Company's operations, projects and properties. The Committee oversees the implementation of the Company's sustainability policies, standards, practices and programs. It provides the Board with advice and recommendations on climate-related issues and business strategy.

The Committee meets every quarter to review the progress made against the sustainability goals, including our emissions reduction targets. It also keeps itself abreast of emerging trends, technologies and initiatives shaping the industry and spends time to understand the potential implications for the Company. The Committee also reviews relevant industry trends and initiatives to ensure appropriate measures are being taken by management. The Committee Chair provides an oral report during the quarterly Board of Directors' meetings with respect to matters discussed and actioned at the previous Committee meeting. The final approved minutes from all Board Committee meetings are uploaded to the Board Directors' portal for future reference.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of Management**

At the management level, key recommendations on climate-related issues have been jointly made by the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") and Senior Vice President of External Affairs and Sustainability ("SVP EAS"). Both are members of the Executive Leadership Team ("ELT") and report to the President & CEO. Performance and monitoring reports focused on climate-related issues, including material risks and opportunities and progress on the decarbonization strategy are prepared and communicated by the COO and SVP EAS to the Sustainability Committee quarterly.

The development of the strategy has also been a joint effort of the Operations team, led by the COO and the HSEC team, led by the SVP EAS. With the support of various external consultants and subject matter experts, the strategy development was built in close collaboration with the operations. Moving into 2024, the HSEC team, will begin reporting into the COO and the Climate Strategy will be fully incorporated into the operations function.

Management and the Sustainability Committee also review IAMGOLD's public disclosures on its sustainability approach and position. The Climate Action Report has been reviewed and approved by the Sustainability Committee and relevant members of the ELT.



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IAMGOLD also has in place an ESG Working Group, which has recently been renamed to ESG Committee, chaired by the SVP EAS, comprised of both relevant members of the ELT, senior management and subject matter experts, including representation from internal audit & risk, and human resources. The COO, SVP EAS and the VP Operations utilize the ESG Committee as a forum to provide updates, seek input and approval on sustainability-related policy, programs and performance. Minutes from the ESG Committee meetings are shared with the broader ELT and outcomes and key decisions are shared with the Sustainability Committee quarterly.



#### **Risk Management**

IAMGOLD's Internal Audit department ("IA") is an appraisal function established to independently examine and evaluate systems, processes and activities of the Company as an assurance service to the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board. IA provides risk management, controls assessment, investigations and other services to management. In addition, IA maintains the enterprise risk management system for the Company.

Risks identified through the annual risk review process, led by IA with input from the Corporate HSEC team, are incorporated into the annual Corporate Sustainability work plan. IA provides regular updates on IAMGOLD's strategic, operational and financial risks, including those related to climate impacts, to the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board. The Audit and Finance Committee evaluates and assesses risk and discusses management of those risks on a guarterly basis.

IA's annual work plan also includes conducting internal audits on various sustainability topics and will include climate-related data in 2024 and beyond. These audits are jointly done with subject matter experts. Findings from these internal audits are shared with both the Sustainability Committee and the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board. Once reports are finalized, the Corporate HSEC team is expected to present a roadmap to rectify any deficiencies identified to the Sustainability Committee.

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## Compensation

At IAMGOLD, pay-for-performance is at the core of the executive compensation philosophy. The at-risk variable compensation, directly linked to performance is allocated under the Cash Incentive Plan ("CIP") and the Equity Incentive Plan.

In 2022, the Company reinforced its commitment to sustainability by introducing new ESG metrics as a component of CIP awards. ESG metrics under the CIP, including safety and sustainability indicators, are weighted at 20% of the entire scorecard, with clearly established key performance indicators that drive appropriate behaviour. The following breakdown shows the weights linked to corporate objectives in the 2022 CIP:

- Operational Excellence: 20%
- Financial Performance: 10%
- Côté Gold advancement: 50%
- ESG: 20%

The 2023 climate-linked CIP objectives are defined by the following metrics:

- Develop a carbon reduction strategy
- Publication of the strategy (TCFD Report)
- Develop site-specific action plans linked to the strategy, with projects incorporated into 2024 planning and budgets

These metrics are expected to further evolve in future years to increase the specificity of IAMGOLD's targets for performance, systems implementation and broader reputational achievement. We are also in the process of defining performance metrics for water, tailings and biodiversity which will be completed in line with the 2030 Sustainability Strategy by the end of 2023. These topics will be integrated into compensation performance metrics going forward.

Performance of our ELT is also measured by their individual objectives, which are aligned with corporate strategy and objectives. More information on our compensation approach can be found in the **2022 Management Information Circular**.

## **Management Systems**

Responsibility for energy and emissions management spans all levels of the Company. At the executive and senior management level, the CEO oversees all ESG-related activities, including climate action targets and activities. The COO oversees management system integration into projects and operations. At IAMGOLD the Company takes an embedded approach to its ESG strategy to ensure proper oversight at all levels. Each site has a dedicated environment team who, along with the support and guidance of the General Manager and the operations team, implements the site-specific emissions reduction strategy

As outlined above, IAMGOLD has a Corporate-level Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Policy, which outlines the Company's key management objectives and commitments. IAMGOLD is in the process of updating its global Environmental Management System to include specific performance indicators for different aspects of environmental management, as well as developing new technical environmental management standards including one for GHG Emissions Management.

IAMGOLD has also integrated software to support the monitoring of key environmental performance indicators, including monthly tracking of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at each site.



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## **Identified Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities and Impacts**

Climate change is considered one of the biggest risks facing companies today. It creates a wide array of risks from labour challenges to disrupted supply chains. To better understand these risks and their ability to impact a company's financial performance, TCFD recommends companies assess their climate-related risks and opportunities over a reasonable time frame and determine potential financial implications. Scenario analysis is a key component of this exercise, which determines the resilience of a company's business strategy in different climate scenarios.

## **Global Climate Pathways**



Global carbon dioxide pathways as depicted in IPCC scenarios. Fuss et al. 2014.

To ensure IAMGOLD has a comprehensive approach to managing the effects of climate change, the Company conducted an assessment to identify and prioritize its physical<sup>3</sup> and transition<sup>4</sup> climate-related risks and opportunities over the short (2021-2024), medium (2024-2030) and long term (2030-2050) in September 2022.

As a component of this process, IAMGOLD tested the resiliency of our portfolio and business strategy against different climate scenarios using the S&P Climanomics® platform in September 2022. The analysis included four climate scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). An RCP is a GHG concentration trajectory adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC"). The pathways describe different climate futures that are a cumulative measure of GHG emissions from all sources, expressed in watts per square metre, all of which are considered possible depending on the volume of GHGs emitted in the years to come.<sup>5</sup> The RCPs were chosen to represent a broad range of climate outcomes.

#### RCP 8.5: High Emissions Scenario

This scenario assumes no major global effort to limit GHG emissions. This pathway is characterized by increasing GHG emissions over time representative for scenarios in the literature that lead to high GHG concentration levels. It is estimated that end-of-century increases in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 3.2 to 5.4°C.

#### RCP 6.0: Moderate-High Emissions Scenario

This scenario assumes a high GHG emissions rate with radiative forcing stabilization after 2100. It is estimated that global mean surface temperature rise will be in the range of 2.0 to 3.7°C by the end of the century.

#### RCP 4.5: Low Emissions Scenario

This scenario implies coordinated action to limit GHG emissions to achieve a global temperature warming limit of approximately 2°C. It is a stabilization scenario where total radioactive forcing is stabilized before 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing GHG emissions. Within this scenario itself, it is estimated that the increase in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 1.7 to 3.2°C. If the current pledges and voluntary agreements of the Paris Agreement were implemented in full, the implied warming is approximately 3.0°C.

#### **RCP 2.6: Very Low Emissions Scenario**

This scenario assumes that emissions peak early and then fall due to the active removal of GHG emissions from the atmosphere, leading to a global mean surface temperature rise in the range of 0.9°C to 2.3°C.

5 Sabine Fuss et al., "Betting on Negative Emissions," Nature Climate Change 4 (2014): 850-53, https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2392.

<sup>3</sup> As defined by TCFD, physical risk can be acute or long-term changes in climate patterns (e.g., increased severity of extreme weather events or sustained higher temperatures).

<sup>4</sup> Transition risks include policy, legal, technology, reputation and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change (e.g., carbon pricing, climate-related litigation, renewable energy, stakeholder perceptions of a company's or industry's contribution or detraction to a low carbon economy transition, and shifts in the supply and demand of certain commodities).

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IAMGOLD chose an RCP 8.5 scenario for the majority of its analysis to model transition and physical risks, which is a more intense warming scenario. The use of this scenario enables the Company to develop a climate action strategy to enable business resiliency and adaptation based on the most severe climate change scenario. This analysis indicated that the most immediate material risks and opportunities are related to the physical impacts of climate change. The material risks and opportunities summarized in this report will be integrated into the corporate risk register going forward.

IAMGOLD examined <u>probable</u> financial implications resulting from the material physical and transition risks from 2020s – 2090s, as depicted in the graph. The annual average loss is the sum of climate-related expenses, decreased revenue, and/or business interruption, which is shown as an amount relative to the total asset value. This is based on the combination of the degree of vulnerability (at a given hazard level) and the valuation of an asset. For all scenarios except for RCP 2.6, the Company's modelled average annual loss is similar and cumulates at a steady pace; this model varies by site as some sites are more vulnerable to physical and transitional hazards compared to others. The RCP 2.6 Scenario would trigger a greater probable average annual loss due to greater transitional risk for the mining industry associated with aggressive measures deployed to actively remove GHG emissions from the atmosphere.

It is important that this graph is read as a snapshot of probable loss based on current asset value as well as current expected physical and transitional hazards. This graph also includes data for Rosebel which will be removed, reviewed and updated in 2024. The modelling will be done on an annual basis to track probable financial impact at both a site and company-level to understand if the implementation of IAMGOLD's climate action strategy continues to make our operations more resilient to physical hazards and less prone to business interruptions driven by climate events based on the latest hazard modelling available.

## Modelled Probable Future Financial Impact Based on Identified Physical & Transitional Hazards for IAMGOLD



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#### **Modelled Physical Hazards**

Climanomics<sup>®</sup> processes and analyzes atmospheric conditions related to temperature, precipitation, drought and wildfire, as well as other data related to coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, water stress, and fluvial flooding in order to provide a rigorous estimate of risk under various conditions.



**Temperature Extremes:** Changes in frequency of occurrence of temperature extremes. An extreme temperature event is generally defined as the occurrence of the temperature variable above (or below) a threshold value near the upper (or lower) and ('tails') Of the range of observed values of the variable.



**Coastal Flooding:** Changes in frequency of coastal flooding of various magnitudes. Extreme coastal high water depends on average sea level, tides, and regional weather systems. Extreme coastal high water events are usually defined in terms of the higher percentiles (e.g., 90th to 99.9th) of a distribution of hourly values of observed sea level at a station for a given reference period.

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**Drought:** Changes in the frequency of drought conditions contributing to a period of abnormally dry weather long enough to cause a serious hydrological imbalance.



**Wildfire:** Changes in the annual probability of the 90th percentile wildfire conditions, as compared to the baseline period (1980-2000) at the asset's location. Climanomics<sup>®</sup> calculates a widely used wildfire index driven by the localized climate model data.



**Tropical Cyclone:** Changes in the location and intensity of hurricanes or tropical cyclones, the general term for a strong cyclonic-scale disturbance that originates over tropical oceans. This is currently available for the eastern Atlantic basin.

**Water stress:** Changes in the WRI Aqueduct Water Stress Index from current values to future values out to the 2040s.



**Fluvial Flooding:** The annual probability of a 100-year riverine flood, relative to the historical baseline of 1950–1999. This metric uses three climate variables and for topographic variables.

## **Physical Risks**

The physical climate scenario analysis allowed IAMGOLD to better understand the specific physical risks and opportunities that may be present or generated over time at our sites due to climate change. Company-level and jurisdiction-specific assessments were conducted in the Climanomics® platform using risk methods to understand: 1) climate trends at IAMGOLD asset locations; and 2) possible physical hazards at each site for both present and projected future climate conditions using atmospheric data. Risk analysis was conducted using decadal timeframes, from 2020 to 2090, to assess both near term and future trends, enabling the Company to understand physical risk in short-, medium- and long-term timeframes.

The Climanomics® platform modelled the impact of hazards such as temperature extremes, drought, water stress, coastal flooding, fluvial flooding and tropical cyclone in each of the scenarios. It assessed the climate-related change by the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with an industry-specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed. The methodology is built on principles similar to catastrophe risk models but is driven by climate and socioeconomic model data from public (i.e., IPCC, NASA, NOAA), academic and commercial sources, as well as proprietary modelling.

While a number of risks were identified for each site, we detail the risks deemed most material, including physical risks that were assessed to be moderate or higher based on current climate conditions, as well as risks that are assessed to change substantially between the present and anticipated climate conditions in the 2030s. Material physical risks were identified as those with the greatest financial impact on the operation, calculated as average annual loss relative to asset value.

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All of our operations are exposed to physical risks from climate change, but the effects of climate change are highly location specific. With operations in Canada and Burkina Faso and this geographic diversity, the results of our physical risk assessments are detailed by site below.

#### Canada

Both Westwood and Côté Gold were assessed as having similar risk profiles. Drought is the biggest risk to both sites and, as a result, increased risk of wildfires in the summer. Fluvial flooding is also identified as an increasing risk to Canadian operations. These events could result in operational disruptions and added water expenses as well as health and safety implications for our employees, and surrounding communities. Drought conditions would also mean that the site may be required to draw more water than originally anticipated and may have a negative impact for local cottagers and/or have an impact on Indigenous traditional and recreational land uses in the surrounding area; this may also create reputational issues. Increased water withdraw would also impact the Company's long-term water objectives to minimize water withdrawals and discharge in Canada.

Wildfires would also pose a risk to the site infrastructure, particularly the camp at Côté Gold and the future explosives facility. There is also the potential for disruption to employee transportation and crew rotations if wildfires result in temporary road closures. Increased wildfires would also impact surrounding biodiversity at an extreme level and decrease habitable habitats surrounding the operations.

With the ongoing changes in climate patterns, including more intense rainfall events and rising global temperatures, the frequency and severity of fluvial floods are increasing. The heightened risk of fluvial flooding poses significant climate-related challenges. These events can lead to extensive damage to infrastructure, disrupt communities, and cause substantial economic losses. Moreover, fluvial flooding can have cascading effects, impacting agriculture, water quality, at operations in Canada.

Both sites also face a slight risk of extreme temperatures both in the summer and winter, which may have an effect on employee health & safety, exterior equipment and infrastructure. The sites may also experience risks related to warming winters, including challenges in reaching exploration areas.

**Mitigation:** Wildfire risks are monitored carefully in the summer months by both site and government authorities. Both sites have firefighting equipment on site and collaborate with local fire departments. Communications and engagement with local residents and stakeholders related to wildfire risk and/or actual wildfire would occur through our site community relations and environmental teams and would be informed by site-specific emergency response plans.

The Côté Gold site was designed to mitigate risks associated with extreme winter conditions. Likewise, the site water management and treatment facilities are designed to withstand rare and extreme events. All sites must

maintain water balances and are reported monthly to Corporate. All operations have processes and systems to manage water in accordance with regulatory requirements. Our site community relations and environment teams work closely with local and Indigenous communities on proper water stewardship.

#### **Burkina Faso**

Our Essakane asset in the Sahel faces the highest physical risk from temperature extremes, which may result in changes in rainfall volume and pattern as well as fluvial flooding. This would have impact on the site's infrastructure and energy use, including an increase on cooling and ventilation costs, decrease in employee productivity and HVAC degradation. Both physical risks would also have a substantial impact on the livelihood as well as health and safety of nearby communities. A change in precipitation can also lead to drought conditions and is assessed as a potential risk in the long term (post-2040).

**Mitigation:** IAMGOLD seeks to design, construct and operate water management and treatment facilities to withstand rare and extreme weather events. Sites must maintain water balances and have processes and systems to manage water in accordance with regulatory requirements in emergency situations. IAMGOLD also has a robust community relations team on the ground that consults communities on salient environment issues such as proper water stewardship. Essakane works closely with local communities to invest in project and initiatives that will improve livelihoods and increase community resiliency against climate change.

#### Modelled Probable Financial Impact of Identified Physical Hazards for IAMGOLD



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## **Transition Risks**

Transitional analysis was also undertaken through the Climanomics<sup>®</sup> platform for a medium to long term time horizons – through to 2040. Although transitional risks vary by jurisdiction, for IAMGOLD, the most significant transition risks are technology and regulatory risks followed by market and reputational risk.

#### **Modelled Transition Hazards**

Climanomics<sup>®</sup> incorporates modelling of the following transition hazards associated with a global transition to a low-carbon economy.



**Carbon Pricing:** Relates to policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price through such mechanisms as carbon taxes or emissions trading. Risk is calculated using a vulnerability function linking the price of carbon per ton of  $CO_2$ -equivalent emissions to financial impacts via current emissions at each asset or aggregate of assets.



**Litigation:** Relates to costs to defend against climate-related claims, including failure to mitigate, adapt and disclose risks in reference to various local and sovereign laws. The platform currently uses Temperature Extremes to provide a forcing function for future litigation risks.



**Technology:** Refers to the extent to which new technologies reduce competitiveness, production efficiency or demand. The platform currently uses Temperature Extremes to provide a forcing function for future technology risks.



**Reputation:** Refers to perceptions of an organizations "social license to operate". The platform currently uses Temperature Extremes to provide forcing function for future reputational risks.

**Market:** Refers to the extent to which the transition to a low-carbon economy affects both the supply and demand for products and services.

#### **Technological Risks**

In the transition to a lower-carbon economy, technological advancements may have both positive and negative financial impacts. New technology has the ability to impact operational competitiveness as well as product demand. For example, the increased adoption of renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles will play a role in the Company's path to achieving our 2030 target. However, adoption of these technologies has the potential to hinder our competitiveness due to increased short-term costs.

#### **Regulatory Risks**

As an emissions-intensive and trade-exposed industry, climate change-related regulations focused on incentivizing climate action have a direct impact on our business. Canada and Burkina Faso are signatories to the Paris Agreement and both countries have made commitments to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C. We anticipate that the regulations such as Canada's *Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* may have implications for the Company.

Currently, Burkina Faso has not implemented emissions-limiting regulations or government programs. Quebec, where Westwood is located, does have such regulations, but the mine does not produce sufficient emissions to be subject to the program. Westwood is also exploring the feasibility of voluntarily participating in Quebec's cap and trade program. Our Côté Gold project is impacted by Ontario's carbon levy on fuel purchases. IAMGOLD is in the process of registering Côté Gold to the Ontario Emissions Performance Standard program that would allow the site to be exempt from the carbon levy on fuel purchases. However, the site will face significant compliance costs associated with the program starting in 2024.

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#### **Market Risk**

As the world transitions to a low-carbon economy, there will naturally be shifts in demand for certain commodities; demand for metals required for low-carbon technologies may increase, while there may be a reduction in consumer demand for precious metals such as gold.

Partnering with our supply chain partners and creating a robust and resilient procurement strategy is a key part of IAMGOLD's climate action strategy as the frequency and intensity of global catastrophic climate events may lead to supply chain disruptions. The Company will be reviewing opportunities for greater supply chain alignment through 2025 in line with capturing Scope 3 emissions.

In addition, climate-related concerns may make lenders, and other providers of capital, less likely to invest in carbon-intensive businesses such as gold mining. This could increase our cost of capital and limit our access to financing. However, we believe that in addition to its use in technology, gold still holds intrinsic value and do not predict a decrease in demand in the medium- to long-term horizon. World Gold Council research<sup>6</sup> suggests that emissions from global gold production are significantly lower than other major mined products such as steel, aluminum and coal.<sup>7</sup> The annual carbon footprint of the gold industry represents approximately 0.4% of global annual emissions.<sup>8</sup> While on a global scale it is small, it is not insignificant. The opportunity for sectoral decarbonization is clear, concentrated and compared to many other sectors, relatively simple and accessible. Gold's carbon profile and decarbonization potential may reinforce and/or amplify gold's role as a safe haven asset, risk hedge and store of value during periods of market stress.

#### **Reputation Risk**

Poor performance with respect to managing risks and opportunities of climate change could result in reputational impairment. This could lead to public and regulatory opposition to IAMGOLD projects or operations and may potentially increase the cost of capital and perceived risk amongst the investor community. The industry is already facing a labour shortage and without careful environmental or social management of our operations, it may be difficult to attract or retain talent. As such, IAMGOLD continues to evaluate its environmental and social performance strategy and has prioritized integration of both of those areas across the various business verticals to ensure sustainability concerns are well integrated into business and operational decisions.

Climanomics<sup>®</sup> modelled the transitional risk trend against average annual loss in USD millions for all four RCP scenarios. This transition risk quantifies the financial impact of the imposition of carbon pricing, increasing cost of defending against climate-related litigations, negative perception of an organization, new technology impact and supply, and demand for gold. The RCP 8.5 pathway, which is a more substantial 'stress test' scenario for any company, does not highlight substantial transition risks for IAMGOLD. Of the three IAMGOLD sites analyzed, Côté Gold represents the largest financial risk relative to asset value, underpinned by uncertainty of potential impacts in Ontario's carbon pricing regime, reputational, and market risk for Côté Gold. It should be noted that while Côté Gold has a relative high average annual loss, all of the risks listed above compared to its asset value are characterized as low or very low by Climanomics<sup>®</sup>, and the appropriate mitigation plans are being developed by the Company.

#### Modelled Probable Financial Impact of Identified Transitional Risks for IAMGOLD



6 https://www.gold.org/goldhub/esg/gold-and-climate-change-research.

7 https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-and-climate-change-introduction.

 $8 \quad https://www.gold.org/goldhub/esg/gold-and-climate-change-research.$ 

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While quantification of opportunities associated with climate change is an emerging science, the following categories are derived from the TCFD framework, and are all currently driven by the time evolution of extreme temperatures. For IAMGOLD, the biggest opportunities are driven by the products and services category, followed by energy source and resource efficiency.

#### **Modelled Opportunity Factors**



**Resource Efficiency:** Pertains to an organization's ability to optimize costs by improving efficiency across production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery/appliances, and transport/mobility in relation to energy efficiency, as well as materials, water and waste management.



**Energy Source:** Relates to the ability to shift energy usage toward lower emission energy sources, leading to potential savings on annual energy costs.



**Products and Services:** Pertains to innovation in the development of new low-emission products and services to improve competitiveness amid shifting consumer and producer preferences.



**Markets:** Relates to an organization's ability to proactively seek opportunities in new markets or types of assets to better position itself for the transition to a lower-carbon economy.



**Resilience:** Involves the development of adaptive capacity to respond to climate change to better manage associated risks and sieze opportunities.

#### **Products & Services**

This pertains to the innovation in the development of new low-emission products and services to improve competitiveness. IAMGOLD is looking at opportunities to introduce greener alternatives for current mine infrastructure and equipment; options which are not only low-emission but also allow for cost savings over the life of mine as well, such as battery electric trucks and scoops. Currently, IAMGOLD is reviewing opportunities for more optimized heat recovery and ventilation systems at Côté Gold that could lead to greater emission reductions.

#### **Energy Sources**

The development and greater availability of renewable or low emission energy sources could lead to better pricing and, as a result, potential savings on annual energy costs. As noted above, IAMGOLD is evaluating options on both cost savings and emissions productivity. While IAMGOLD's Scope 2 emissions are low at our Canadian assets due to being connected to electricity grids that mainly use hydropower and nuclear, there still exist opportunities to implement renewable or low emission energy sources to offset high power rates at some of our sites. Opportunities for electrification and green energy solutions are actively being pursued at both Westwood and Côté Gold. IAMGOLD will update progress on decisions annually through our sustainability reporting.

#### **Resource Efficiency**

This opportunity is related to the organization's ability to optimize costs by improving efficiency across production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery/appliances, and transport/mobility in relation to energy efficiency, as well as materials, water and waste management. One of the pillars of IAMGOLD's decarbonization strategy is to achieve emissions reductions through the implementation of optimization measures on different aspects of our mining operations including, but not limited to, haul truck and blasting optimization, ventilation and heat recovery systems, and mining method.

#### Modelled Probable Financial Impact of Identified Transitional Opportunities for IAMGOLD



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# **Metrics & Performance**

## Metrics: Our Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions

IAMGOLD has been tracking and disclosing GHG emissions for over five years, beginning in 2018. Our GHG emissions are calculated in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard ("GHG Protocol"), on an operational control basis. Emissions are broken down into two categories or scopes:

- Scope 1: Emissions generated from the combustion of fuel at our sites; and
- Scope 2: Emissions due to electricity we purchase to power our operations.

We further report GHG emissions with a breakdown according to type of GHG and asset. Further related key performance indicators that are tracked and disclosed annually within our sustainability report include emissions intensity, energy consumption, water withdrawal by source, water discharge, water consumption, and land footprint.

Although IAMGOLD does internally track limited estimated Scope 3 categories, the Company is working with all sites to ensure there are systems in place to capture data for all categories of Scope 3 emissions. IAMGOLD has publicly committed to integrating Scope 3-related emissions targets into its climate strategy by 2025.

IAMGOLD will continue to account for and report on our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint through TCFD and GHG Protocol-aligned annual sustainability reports. We will continue to develop our metrics for additional utility in the tracking, prediction, and evaluation of climate-related financial impacts and opportunities.

## **Our Emissions Footprint**

Our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the previous years are as follows:

GHG emissions (metric tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	2022	2021
Scope 1 Direct GHG emissions	366,282	395,547
Scope 2 Indirect GHG emissions	566	512
Total	366,848	396,060

Combustion of diesel and heavy fuel oil are the key sources of emissions at our sites, contributing 95% to the overall emissions footprint. Except for Essakane, all IAMGOLD operations, including Côté Gold, are connected to regional electrical grids. The power supplied to our sites in Ontario and Quebec, is mostly generated through sources that do not emit GHG emissions such as hydropower and nuclear and, as such, the associated Scope 2 emissions are negligible.

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## **Target Base Year**

IAMGOLD has selected 2021 as the base year to be used for marking progress against our GHG emissions reduction target as well as the organization's relative exposure to climate-related issues. The common target period will simplify data tracking and communication around the target.

Generally, it is preferable to use the most recent year for which emissions data is available and complete. During 2022 the amounts of moved ore and waste at Essakane were much lower than typical, temporarily reducing energy demand and associated emissions. This is the basis for the use of 2021 as IAMGOLD's base year as this period is more representative of normal operations. Côté Gold emissions are not included in the 2021 baseline as the mine was in construction and not yet in production.

#### **Emissions Forecast**

The IAMGOLD emissions forecast is based on the current LOM plans for our existing assets and is consistent with our public disclosures. It is shown in the figure below.

#### Emissions, ktCO,e



The forecast shows temporarily rising emissions followed by a rapid decline resulting in a substantial emissions decline by 2030. The drivers of the emissions trends within each asset reflected within this forecast are:

- Production initiation from the Côté Gold project, will play a significant role in IAMGOLD's emission profile, rising to 20% - 25% of emissions within three years, and becoming the main source of emissions until after 2040;
- Declining emissions from the Essakane asset, reducing IAMGOLD's overall emissions by more than 70% by its currently planned closure after 2028;
- Small share of emissions contribution from Westwood, projected to further decline beginning in 2025 but operations will continue until approximately 2036; and
- IAMGOLD continues to pursue improvement initiatives that can contribute to greater reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as highlighted below.

The emissions contribution and breakdown within each asset projected for 2025 are shown in the following figure.

#### Total GHG emissions by asset in 2025 (in ktCO\_e)



Scope 1 (mainly mobile fleet) Scope 2 (power generation) Governance **Opportunities** 

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## **Benchmarking**

Gold mining is an energy-intensive industry. The energy and emissions intensity of mines vary widely across countries and regions owing to differences in mining methods, processing technologies, ore characteristics and emissions intensities of grids. IAMGOLD compares the emissions intensities (tCO<sub>2</sub>e per ounce of gold produced) with global benchmarks to understand its performance and identify opportunities for improvement. Gold mine carbon emissions intensity benchmarking research found that most of IAMGOLD's sites are average or lower than average than peers. Essakane is the exception, as an off-grid mine, the operation is heavily reliant on heavy fuel oil to generate power.



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## **Opportunities to Achieve the 2030 Target**

Consistent with our culture, IAMGOLD has been a pioneer within the mining sector in creating and implementing decarbonization strategies with the construction and operation of the solar plant at Rosebel in 2013 and the Essakane solar plant in 2017. We believe these were foundational in bolstering our understanding and helping us to bring in new technology, including:

- · Enhanced measurement and monitoring for greater resolution of energy use by activity;
- · Operational efficiency projects that employ methods and processes to achieve optimization without significant capital investment such as haul truck and blasting optimization;
- Technology and process scouting focused on energy efficient and low-carbon technologies, equipment, and renewable energy generation and integration; and
- Energy procurement and strategy considering that our current access to low carbon electricity provides an advantage in low Scope 2 emissions that we will vigilantly maintain.

As shown in the emissions forecast (under Metrics & Performance), declining emissions from the Essakane asset, and its planned closure, will reduce IAMGOLD's overall emissions by more than 70%. IAMGOLD will not solely rely on project closure to reduce emissions, and therefore continues to assess opportunities for Essakane, Westwood and Côté Gold to help achieve the 2030 target. To enhance the current progress and baseline forecast, IAMGOLD has recently undertaken studies with internal and external resources.

Essakane's 15 MWp solar farm is Africa's largest engine-solar PV hybrid power plant. It enables the mine to reduce its fuel consumption by an estimated 6 million litres per year; which represents 18,500 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e annually.

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Our decarbonization work explored a wide range of projects with our operations over the past year to create a decarbonization project register. The projects are responsive to the particular asset configuration, environment, and community conditions at each site. They include further emissions reduction opportunities that also reduce associated climate risk exposures and enhance community opportunities. The projects that are being most actively evaluated and explored are introduced within the table below.

The Company will continue to prioritize Westwood and Côté Gold for emissions reduction and decarbonization opportunities. While opportunities for Essakane will still be reviewed, the focus will be on improving and eliminating emissions at the Company's Canadian assets, considering the high capital costs and short LOM at Essakane. The list below provides a comprehensive list of considerations, with each being evaluated by the Company. IAMGOLD will continue to update progress and decisions on specific projects in its annual sustainability reporting processes.

Asset	Opportunity	Projects Identified
Westwood	Ventilation on demand	<ul> <li>Adaptive control of ventilation rate using enhanced controls and variable speed drive results in reduced electrical energy use</li> <li>Reduced natural gas consumption for heating during cold periods</li> </ul>
	Above ground electrification	<ul><li>Conversion of surface diesel haul trucks (3) to battery electric</li><li>Displace diesel consumption with electricity from low carbon grid</li></ul>
	Underground electrification	<ul> <li>Progressive conversion of underground diesel haul trucks (10) to battery electric along with other necessary infrastructure changes</li> <li>Displace diesel consumption with electricity from low carbon grid</li> </ul>
	Heat recovery optimization	<ul> <li>Enhanced exchange between incoming and outgoing mine ventilation air</li> <li>Heat recovery from other cooled equipment such as air compressors</li> </ul>
	Battery storage	<ul> <li>Use of battery storage to reduce peaking factor reduces interconnection load</li> <li>Reduces cost impact of other electrification measures, increasing feasibility</li> </ul>

Asset	Opportunity	Projects Identified
Côté Gold	Wind power with storage	<ul> <li>Concept of up to 50 MW of wind with 30 MWh battery storage</li> <li>Implemented with fleet electrification, reducing scale of grid connection upgrade</li> </ul>
	Fleet electrification	<ul> <li>Conversion of mobile fleet to battery electric with infrastructure upgrades</li> <li>Displace diesel consumption with electricity from low carbon grid</li> </ul>
Essakane	Battery storage	<ul> <li>Addition of 5 MWh hour battery compensates for solar power intermittency</li> <li>Reduced spinning reserve requirement means fewer operating fuel oil generators</li> </ul>
	Power plant heat recovery	<ul> <li>Recover heat from fuel oil generators to generate additional electricity</li> <li>Modular system can generate 10-20% additional power, reducing fuel use</li> </ul>
	Milling circuit efficiency	<ul> <li>First phase implements suitable monitoring and digital strategies (+3% efficiency)</li> <li>Second phase capital improvements such as enhanced grinding media, mill liners</li> <li>Larger capital improvements identified only implemented if mine life extended</li> </ul>
	Efficiency initiatives	<ul> <li>Smaller but high-return or community-oriented efficiency measures to be managed using a portfolio approach (ex. Waste oil and tire recycling)</li> </ul>
All	Renewable diesel	<ul> <li>Drop-in fuel is applicable to all current uses of diesel and fuel oil within IAMGOLD (feasibility for Essakane needs further exploration)</li> <li>Potential low-capital bridging measure to extend life of current fleet while reducing fossil fuel emissions, and battery electric options mature</li> <li>Currently availability limitation and cost premium expected to reduce</li> </ul>

IAMGOLD's climate strategy is based primarily on emissions reduction or decarbonization. Other aspects of our strategy include an approach to growth and replacement, as well as the exploration of nature-based solutions or offsets (see detailed discussion in the proceeding section).

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## **Prioritization using a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve**

Emissions reduction opportunities have been aggregated into an overall climate strategy reflecting the timing and impact of the projects. Selection and prioritization of the opportunities consider their overall impact and economics as well as their impact compared to the overall asset plan. In particular this considers:

- The Côté Gold project begins operation with relatively low emissions and will seek steady operations prior to implementing further decarbonization measures within their medium- to long-term planning; and
- Capital projects are difficult to justify at Essakane at this moment, given the short LOM as it is expected to close in 2028 with the depletion of its actual reserves.

A Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) helps visualize the relative economics of the opportunities. The width of each initiative reflects the emission reduction, and the vertical height and direction indicates the cost to abate these emissions. Initiatives below the zero axis are therefore value positive, with those above having a net cost.

A total of 18 initiatives are being explored and opportunities are sequenced by their abatement cost, which is the net present cost of an initiative divided by the emissions abated (tCO,e). The figure on this page summarizes the relative economic and abatement performance of the opportunities.

For clarity, the following also applies to projects represented in the MACC curve:

- The preliminary economics do not include the influence of carbon pricing, grants, subsidies, or tax rebates; .
- Opportunities with an emissions reduction of less than 1 kt CO<sub>2</sub>/y have been omitted, including five projects at Westwood with an aggregate abatement potential of  $< 2 \text{ kt CO}_2/y$ ; and
- Efficiency initiatives at Essakane include an aggregate of several projects.

#### Net present cost (\$US/tCO\_e)



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The MACC curve shows several projects with:

- Strong value potential at Westwood and Côté Gold considering strong policy incentives will likely further strengthen their economic performance; and
- Contingency value for consideration in the potential life cycle extension of Essakane.

The following figure shows the impact of implementing the indicated projects at Westwood and Côté Gold in combination with the planned shutdown at Essakane. This shows that decarbonization opportunities at Westwood and Côté Gold have a potentially large impact on the emissions from those assets. The shutdown of Essakane would create an emissions reduction that overshadows all other measures.



#### Scope 1 and 2 emissions, all assets operating peak (2025) and potential (2030+) ktCO<sub>2</sub>e

## **Growth, Replacement & Offsets**

The decarbonization of our assets is the most critical element of our approach to emissions reduction, however, we are also in the early stages of building a low-carbon growth strategy. Essakane currently accounts for the majority of our emissions and while we ultimately hope to extend the mine life (and simultaneously reduce emissions as meaningfully as possible), it must also be acknowledged that there are financial and securityrelated limitations to extension of the Essakane's mine life and its decarbonization efforts. Côté Gold continues to be a focus and key asset for the Company with plans to incorporate carbon efficiencies now to support a lower-emissions mine in the future as Côté Gold moves into production and full operations in the coming years.

Long term, the objective will be to replace Essakane's ounces with 'cleaner' ounces. This strategy will be embedded in our business and project development strategies, including adjusting our due diligence process and developing an internal price of carbon (IPC) to more effectively weigh the value of 'cleaner' production profiles.

Along with decarbonization at our sites, we are also exploring the development of nature-based solutions in Canada and Burkina Faso. These projects aim to further biodiversity objectives and act as carbon sinks that simultaneously support our host communities. Much research still needs to be done to explore the viability of these projects, and IAMGOLD will continue to update these findings in its decarbonization roadmap.

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# **Strategy**

Climate change is a global challenge and IAMGOLD wants to be part of the solution. We strive to take comprehensive action to reduce our impact to protect the environment, host communities and our business.

## **Road Ahead**

IAMGOLD's near-term strategy includes focusing on establishing a strong foundation for effective energy and carbon management through the continued integration of our climate action strategy into the Company's governance structure. As we continue to implement and explore various pathways to achieve our 30% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 target, IAMGOLD will conduct feasibility studies to consider different measures for implementation at our sites. To help improve our ability to monitor key energy consumption factors and Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we plan to bolster our internal tracking systems. IAMGOLD currently does not use an internal carbon price for business decisions but will also explore its implementation. IAMGOLD also will provide a robust Scope 3 emissions estimation and corresponding target in 2025.

The journey towards our 2050 net zero goal begins with a focus on our 2030 target of 30% emissions reduction. IAMGOLD commits to annually providing updates on its climate disclosure that provides further details on progress made on our decarbonization journey as we continue to optimize and explore pathways to reduce our emissions profile. The Company will also report on updated physical and transitional risks according to the latest climate science. IAMGOLD will continue to adapt and improve climate risk-assessment and management, including stress testing scenarios in the future to ensure its mitigation plans are robust as possible.



