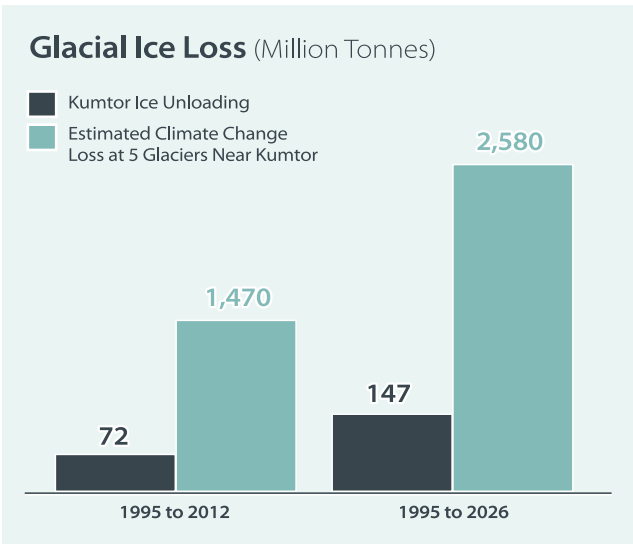


MINING IMPACTS VERSUS GLOBAL WARMING

Estimates of the quantities of ice removed by mining operations versus estimated ice losses attributable to Climate Change during the periods 1995-2012 and 2013-2026 are presented in the following bar chart.



As shown above, the estimated 72 Mt of ice removed during 1995-2012, and an estimated total of 147 Mt to be removed during the Life of Mine (1995-2026), are equal to approximately 5% of the estimated ice losses predicted for the 5 Kumtor area glaciers attributable to Climate Change during these same periods.



COMMUNICATION

Kumtor is committed to providing routine updates about environmental monitoring initiatives, findings, and conclusions. The summary of data collected from the Environmental Monitoring Program is included and discussed in the Kumtor’s Annual Environmental Reports. These can be accessed in Kyrgyz, Russian, and English languages on our website (www.kumtor.kg), at numerous Government Offices, Libraries, Universities, Schools, Civil Societies, and NGO offices.



KUMTOR, GLACIERS & CLIMATE CHANGE



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Kumtor welcomes your comments and questions about this brochure and all related activities. Please direct your communication by e-mail to: environment@kumtor.com or contact Kumtor’s Offices or Information Centers: (add office contact info)

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ABOUT KUMTOR

The Kumtor gold mine, one of the highest gold deposits in the world, is situated in the southern region of the Central Tien Shan at an altitude of approximately 4,000 meters above sea level in a partially glaciated permafrost zone. Kumtor is an open pit mine that has been producing gold since 1997. Kumtor’s Life of Mine was recently extended to 2026. Kumtor is a subsidiary of Centerra Gold Inc.; approximately 33% of Centerra Gold’s shares are owned by Kyrgyzaltyn, a Kyrgyz Republic state-owned enterprise.

OUR COMMITMENT

Kumtor is committed to responsibly addressing the challenges associated with operating a high-altitude mine in an area of active alpine glaciation. We recognize that climate-related challenges are impacting glaciated areas throughout the Kyrgyz Republic.

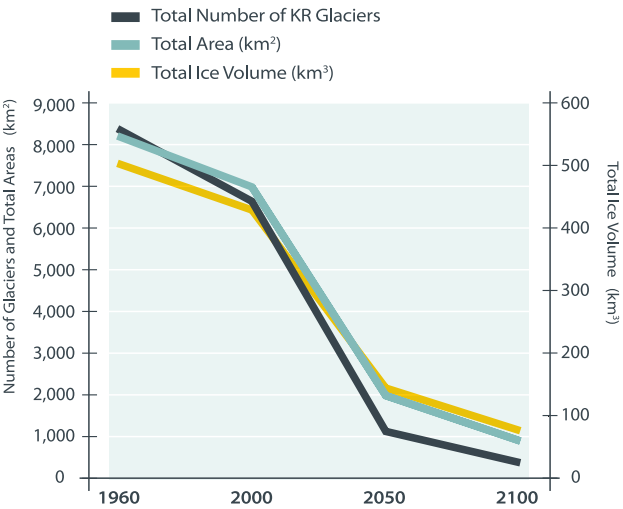
KUMTOR MINE AND GLACIERS

This brochure summarizes the status of glacial retreat and melting in the Kyrgyz Republic due to Climate Change, and describes also Kumtor’s historic and planned ice removal required to enable mining operations and provide safe working conditions.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPACTS ON GLACIERS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Second National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), published in 2009, presents a comprehensive assessment of the potential future impacts of Climate Change on the county’s economic and environmental well-being, including impacts on glaciers and other water resources. The total volume, area, and number of glaciers are projected to decrease by up to 96.3% by the end of this century under the “most probable” climate change scenario. This means that leading Kyrgyz scientific experts have determined that glaciers are expected to virtually disappear in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Up to 96% of Glaciers in Kyrgyz Republic are Projected to Disappear



SOURCE | Kyrgyz Republic 2009 submission to UNFCCC, based on “most probable” modeled climate change scenario

HISTORICAL TRENDS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Glaciers in the Tien-Shan region have been in moderate retreat throughout the 20th century, with the retreat accelerating from the mid-1970s onward. For the Kyrgyz Republic as a whole, the total area covered by glaciers has decreased from an estimated 8,100 km2 in 1950-60s, to approximately 6,500 km2 in 2000. Shrinkage of glaciers, as well as the recent acceleration of glacier retreat, are phenomena which long predate the development of the Kumtor mine and which are common to glaciers throughout the Kyrgyz Republic (as well as alpine glaciers in other areas of the world).

Active Glaciers and Ice Fields within the Kumtor Concession Area

Five active glaciers are located in part within the Kumtor Concession, as summarized in the following table. In addition to the glaciers, ice is also present within ice fields that cover extensive areas within the southern and eastern portions of the Concession Area. In total, ice is estimated to cover approximately 45% of the 260 km2 Kumtor Concession Area.

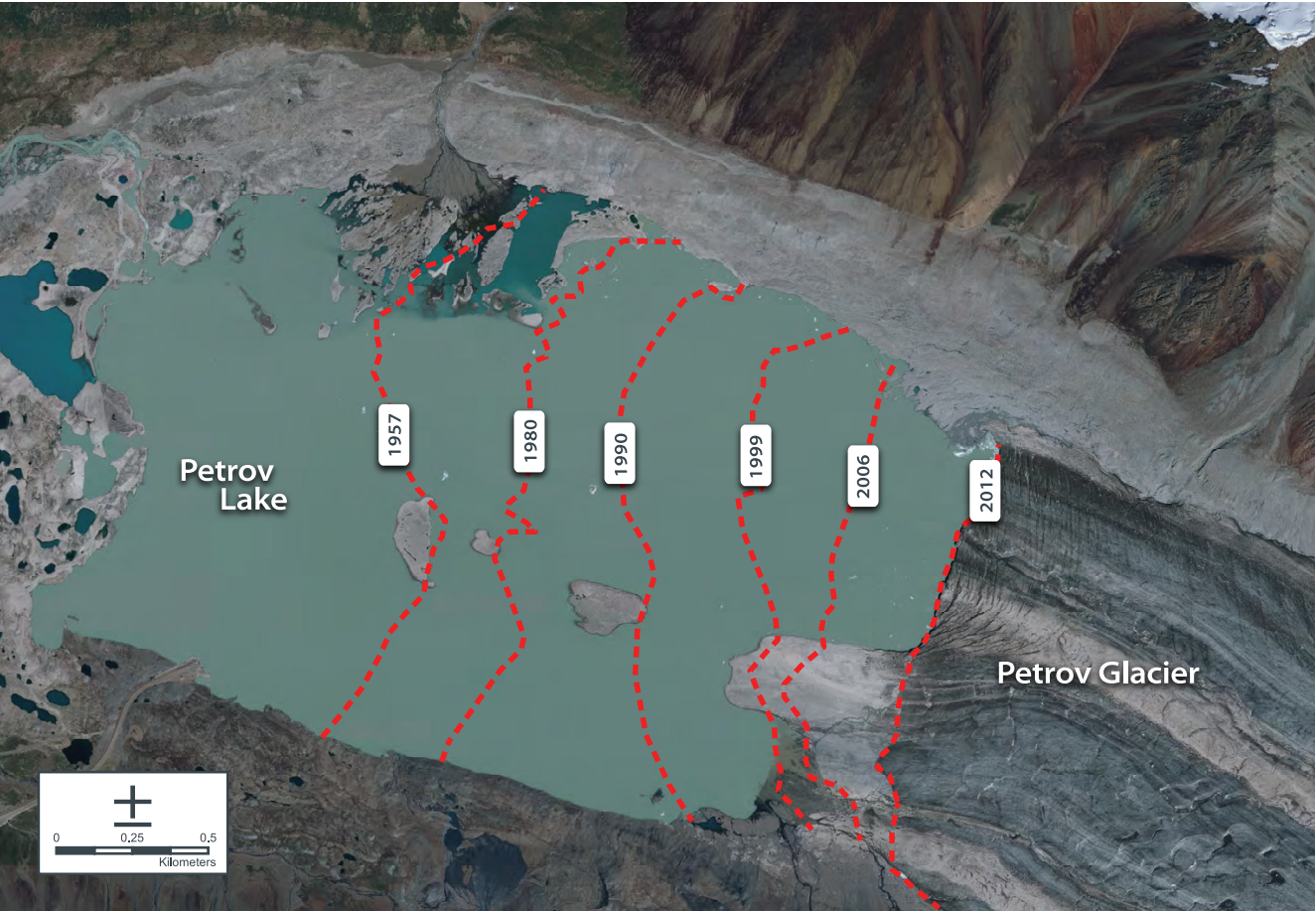
Glaciers in Kumtor Concession Area

Glacier Period	Total Area (km²) 1957-1959	Total Area (km²) 2012
Petrov	70.6	70.0
Davidov	12.1	11.6
Sarytor	3.0	3.3
Lysii	4.4	5.5
Bordu	15.0*	13.8#
Total	105.1	104.2

* Combined area for north and south lobes.
Combined area for “east” and “west” lobes. Estimates for 1957-1959 are as reported by L.G. Bondarev (1961). Estimates for 2012 are as reported by Kaliia Moldogazieva of the Human Development Center (Kyrgyzstan).

Petrov Glacier

The most intensively studied glacier in the Kumtor Concession is the Petrov Glacier (see front cover and aerial view further below) is one of the largest valley-type glaciers in the Tien Shan range. Petrov Glacier is the source for Petrov Lake, which is the source for the Kumtor River. Petrov Glacier has been in general retreat since the first scientific survey of the Glacier was completed in 1869.



Since the late 1950s, the glacier has retreated continuously with the rate of retreat increasing during each successive period of observation.

Davidov Glacier

Davidov Glacier is the glacier most significantly impacting/impacted by Kumtor’s mining operations. Waste rock from the southern part of the Central Pit was deposited on the surface of the Davidov Glacier prior to the discovery of the gold-bearing ore in the SB Zone in 2005. Movement of glacial ice and waste dumps has been adversely impacting mining operations at Kumtor. More recently, these movements have also necessitated the relocation of certain infrastructure.

Past and Future Ice Removal

As part of mining operations completed during 1995 through 2012, an estimated 72 million tonnes (Mt) of ice has been removed from the Davidov and Lysii Glaciers. An estimated 64 Mt of ice will be removed from the Davidov glacier during 2013-17 to accommodate expansion of the Central Pit and to prevent ice from entering the active pit. An estimated 9 Mt of ice will also need to be removed from Lysii Glacier in 2014-15 to prevent meltwater from seeping into the pit below. Also, an estimated 2 Mt of ice will need to be stripped

from Sarytor Glacier beginning in approximately 2021-23 to facilitate construction of the Southwest and Sarytor Pits. The estimates of future ice quantities represent the base case as detailed in technical reports published on Centerra’s website in December 2012, but could be exceeded if worse-case scenarios with further accelerated ice movement rates occur.

