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1. About Resolute

Resolute Mining Limited (“Resolute”) is an African focused, multi-asset, gold mining, development and exploration company which trades on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:RSG) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE:RSG). Resolute is committed to environmental stewardship and seeks to implement robust management systems, practices and standards to mitigate its impacts and safeguard natural resources for future generations.

2. Our Commitment on Climate Change

Resolute acknowledges the challenges that climate change presents and its role in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit the increase in global average temperatures to 2°C and transition towards carbon neutrality by 2050 (or sooner). We acknowledge that gold mining is an energy-intensive process and that reducing our energy consumption and associated costs are key elements to continued business success. We also acknowledge that this will require an adaptive approach to managing our mining operations and our business more broadly.

In 2020, Resolute published a [Climate Change Statement](#) highlighting its approach to climate change, which is accompanied by a 3-year interim Climate Change Strategy developed in 2021 detailing targets to improve our governance of climate change, identify climate-related risks and opportunities, build resilience and improve disclosures. An integral component of our Climate Change Strategy will be a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at an operational level.

3. Our Approach to Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions Calculations

During 2019, Resolute developed a methodology and calculated its Scope 1 (*direct*) and Scope 2 (*indirect*) GHG emissions initiating a pathway towards the reduction of the emissions at its operations. This pathway is aligned with best practice, international recommendations, shareholders expectations and the Company values.

During 2020, Resolute developed a methodology and calculated its Scope 3 (all other indirect) GHG emissions, evaluating all upstream and downstream emissions in its supply chain. In accordance with our committed to refining this methodology in 2023 Resolute has worked in partnership with industry specialists at Normative to calculate our spend-based emissions and validate our calculated activity-based emissions using their developed carbon accounting engine.

Normative carbon accounting engine has enabled Resolute to calculate, report, and identify opportunities to reduce our carbon emissions. Normative calculation methodology is aligned to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and applies inhouse extensive datasets that use the latest available scientific based region and country specific emission factors. The database Normative uses for the spend-based assessment is the global database Exiobase 3 (an Environmentally Extended Multi-Regional-Input-Output database) which is suited for environmental evaluations.

Due to the change in approach a number of substantial variances have been reported within some Scope 3 categories compared to previous years, these variations were expected and are consistent with other industries that have updated their approach to carbon accounting. The variations are attributable to several factors that include higher sectoral granularity and updated economic values for production. These components have improved both accuracy and reduced uncertainty of our Scope 3 reporting.

GHG Protocol GHG Emissions Scopes

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions not included in Scope 2 (i.e. indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including upstream and downstream emissions.

This document describes the methodologies developed to estimate Resolute's Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from the last three years.

Organisational Boundary

The calculation of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions is limited to mines under our operational control¹ and currently in production: the Syama gold mine in Mali and the Mako gold mine in Senegal. It does not include emissions from activities on mine sites currently under care & maintenance, exploration sites, or companies in which Resolute owns a minority interest.

For its Scope 3 GHG emissions calculation, Resolute has prioritised elements of its business that are deemed to have a material contribution to our overall emission levels.

All site services directly associated with the operation of our mines, encompassing the activities of our contractors, are included under Scope 1 emissions. In particular, this includes our Mining Contractor and Power Supply Contractor.

4. Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology

The calculation methodology for Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions follows Australia's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme with references and emission factors derived from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and the GHG Protocol.

The grid electricity emission factors for Mako and Syama have been obtained from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) solar projects in Merina Dakar² and Mali³.

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by Resolute. For this assessment, the primary source of Scope 1 emissions for Syama and Mako are non-transport diesel and heavy fuel oil used for electricity generation on-site and mining activities. Other Scope 1 emissions sources come from explosives (ANFO and SubtekTM Velcro) and light vehicle use.

Scope 1 GHG emissions	2022	2023	2024
Syama	180,502*	212,686	199,515
Mako	110,862	114,144	101,405
Total Scope 1	291,364	326,830	300,920

*Diesel use at Syama mine site under reported in 2022.

Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity. For Syama and Mako, Scope 2 emissions arise from grid electricity consumption at the regional offices in Bamako and Dakar. Grid electricity for Syama and Mako has a partial contribution from renewable sources of 32% and 20% respectively.

Scope 2 GHG emissions	2022	2023	2024
Syama	8	26	10
Mako	17	17	24
Total Scope 2	25	43	34

¹ Operational control: consolidation approach whereby a company accounts for 100 % of the GHG emissions over which it has operational control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but does not have operational control.

² Solar PV project PDD - "Grid Connected Solar PV Project in Merina Dakhar" - registered 2 May 2017
(Link: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1493712660.23/view>)

³ Solar Project in Mali - "Akuo Kita Solar Project" - registered 11 Oct 2016
(Link: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1476118411.47/view>)

5. Scope 3 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology

Scope 3 GHG emissions have been calculated according to methodologies featured in the *GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard*, and with reference to the additional guidance provided in the *GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions*, as required.

Scope 3 emissions categories

The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions into 15 categories which were reviewed for relevance to Resolute’s operations:

Scope 3 GHG Emissions Categories		Relevancy to Resolute
Upstream Emissions (related to the purchase of goods and services)	1.Purchased goods and services	Major significance, calculated
	2.Capital goods	Major significance, calculated (combined with Category 1)
	3.Fuel and energy related activities	Moderate significance, calculated
	4.Upstream transportation and distribution	Negligible significance, calculated
	5.Waste generated in operations	Negligible significance, calculated
	6.Business travel	Negligible significance, calculated
	7.Employee commuting	Negligible significance, calculated
	8.Upstream leased assets	Not relevant
Downstream Emissions (related to the sale of goods and services)	9.Downstream transportation and distribution	Negligible significance, calculated
	10.Processing of sold products	Negligible significance, calculated
	11.Use of sold products	Not relevant
	12.End-of-life treatment of sold products	Negligible significance, calculated
	13.Downstream leased assets	Not relevant
	14.Franchises	Not relevant
	15.Investments	Not relevant

Section *Scope 3 GHG Emissions Methodology per Categories*, outlines the Scope 3 GHG emissions calculation methodology for each category including the calculation rationale, calculation boundary, exclusions, methodology adopted, data sources and references.

The development of operational areas requires land clearing, associated biogenic emissions are calculated within the Normative database and reported outside of scope.

Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology



6. Resolute's Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions from FY2022 to FY2024.

Resolute's Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions for FY2022

Category	Resolute's 2020 GHG emissions (tCO2e)	Total Scope 3 emissions (%)	Total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (%)
Scope 1	291,364	.	23.0%
Scope 2	25	.	0.0%
Scope 3			
Category 1 <i>Purchased goods and services</i>	597,728	61.1%	47.1%
Category 2 <i>Capital goods</i>		Calculated under Category 1	
Category 3 <i>Fuel and energy related activities</i>	354,154	36.2%	27.9%
Category 4 <i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	14,451	1.5%	1.1%
Category 5 <i>Waste generated in operations</i>	2,416	0.2%	0.2%
Category 6 <i>Business travel</i>	2,031	0.2%	0.2%
Category 7 <i>Employee commuting</i>	6,617	0.7%	0.5%
Category 8 <i>Upstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 9 <i>Downstream transportation and distribution</i>	591	0.1%	0.0%
Category 10 <i>Processing of sold products</i>	19	0.0%	0.0%
Category 11 <i>Use of sold products</i>		Not relevant	
Category 12 <i>End-of-life treatment of sold products</i>	4.83	0.0%	0.0%
Category 13 <i>Downstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 14 <i>Franchises</i>		Not relevant	
Category 15 <i>Investments</i>		Not relevant	
Total Scope 3	978,012	100%	77.0%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3	1,269,401		100%

Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology



Resolute's Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions for FY2023

Category	Resolute's 2023 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Total Scope 3 emissions (%)	Total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (%)
Scope 1	326,830	.	56.0%
Scope 2	43	.	0.01%
Scope 3			
Category 1 <i>Purchased goods and services</i>	166,723	64.9%	28.6%
Category 2 <i>Capital goods</i>		Calculated under Category 1	
Category 3 <i>Fuel and energy related activities</i>	69,652	27.1%	11.9%
Category 4 <i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	6,230	2.4%	1.1%
Category 5 <i>Waste generated in operations</i>	207	0.1%	0.0%
Category 6 <i>Business travel</i>	2,787	1.1%	0.5%
Category 7 <i>Employee commuting</i>	3,028	1.2%	0.5%
Category 8 <i>Upstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 9 <i>Downstream transportation and distribution</i>	8,051	3.1%	1.4%
Category 10 <i>Processing of sold products</i>	18	0.0%	0.0%
Category 11 <i>Use of sold products</i>		Not relevant	
Category 12 <i>End-of-life treatment of sold products</i>	4.53	0.0%	0.0%
Category 13 <i>Downstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 14 <i>Franchises</i>		Not relevant	
Category 15 <i>Investments</i>		Not relevant	
Total Scope 3	256,700	100%	44.0%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3	583,573		100%

Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology



Resolute's Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions for FY2024

Category	Resolute's 2023 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Total Scope 3 emissions (%)	Total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions (%)
Scope 1	300,920	.	58.2%
Scope 2	34	.	0.01%
Scope 3			
Category 1 <i>Purchased goods and services</i>	127,865	59.2%	28.7%
Category 2 <i>Capital goods</i>		Calculated under Category 1	
Category 3 <i>Fuel and energy related activities</i>	67,226	31.1%	13.0%
Category 4 <i>Upstream transportation and distribution</i>	9,049	4.2%	1.8%
Category 5 <i>Waste generated in operations</i>	207	0.1%	0.0%
Category 6 <i>Business travel</i>	2,640	1.2%	0.5%
Category 7 <i>Employee commuting</i>	3,212	1.5%	0.6%
Category 8 <i>Upstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 9 <i>Downstream transportation and distribution</i>	5,706	2.6%	1.1%
Category 10 <i>Processing of sold products</i>	19	0.0%	0.0%
Category 11 <i>Use of sold products</i>		Not relevant	
Category 12 <i>End-of-life treatment of sold products</i>	4.64	0.0%	0.0%
Category 13 <i>Downstream leased assets</i>		Not relevant	
Category 14 <i>Franchises</i>		Not relevant	
Category 15 <i>Investments</i>		Not relevant	
Total Scope 3	215,928	100%	41.8%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3	516,882		100%

7. Scope 3 GHG Emissions Methodology per Category

Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology



Category 1: Purchased goods and services (including capital goods)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services (including capital goods)			
Category description	Emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 3 – 15.		
Calculation status	Major significance, Calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO2e)	597,728	166,723	127,865
Calculation rationale	Resolute relies heavily on the support of international manufacturers and suppliers for specialised goods and services that are not available in host countries. This includes mining services, operational reagents, consumables, parts and equipment. The emissions associated with the 'upstream' production and transportation of these goods and services is a significant source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute. Additionally, they can contribute to material climate change-related supply chain risks that Resolute can minimise through direct engagement with suppliers around emissions reduction.		
Calculation boundary			
<p>This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of goods and services purchased by Resolute during the reporting years and not included in Categories 3-15. This includes emissions associated with the purchase of capital goods, typically accounted for separately under Category 2 as the company's purchasing systems don't allow for these categories of goods and services to be accurately segregated.</p> <p>Considering the Scope 3 standard recommendations, all the services and goods related to fuel and electricity, upstream and downstream transportation, subcontracted commuting service, business travel and refining were excluded from this category and assigned to separate and more accurate emissions categories.</p>			
Exclusions			
No exclusions apart from emissions associated with good and services calculated in different categories as required by the Scope 3 Standard.			
Calculation methodology			
<p>The <i>Spend-based method</i> is used to estimate emissions from data on the economic value of goods and services purchased and multiplying it by relevant emission factors (e.g. average emissions per monetary value of goods) calculated through the Normative Carbon Accounting engine.</p> <p>Financial transaction data is segregated by internal codes according to Resolute's internal procurement systems. Following receipt of the segregated data the Normative carbon accounting engine calculates emissions by mapping each supplier falling into this scope 3 category to an environmentally extended input-output analysis, EEIO (specifically, Exiobase 3). The data on the economic value of purchased goods and services is multiplied by the relevant EEIO cradle-to-gate emission factors. Regional and sector-specific inflation is factored into the calculation considering when the emission factor was calculated and the time of the activity.</p>			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute internal procurement system data available for all internal spend in the reporting year. - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter1.pdf https://normative.io/white-papers/			

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 2: Capital goods			
Category description	Emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.		
Calculation status	Major significance, Calculated (included in Category 1)		
Year	2022	2023	2024
2020 Emissions (tCO₂e)	Included in Purchased goods and services (Category 1)		
Calculation rationale	Combined with Category 1, these emissions are a large source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute. Additionally, they can contribute to material climate change-related supply chain risks that Resolute can minimise through direct engagement with suppliers around emissions reduction.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of capital goods purchased by Resolute.			
Exclusions			
No exclusions apart from emissions associated to good and services calculated in different categories as required by the Scope 3 Standard.			
Calculation methodology			
Identical to approach adopted in Category 1.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute internal procurement system data available for all internal spend in the reporting year. - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter2.pdf https://normative.io/white-papers/			

Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities

Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities			
Category description	Emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2.		
Calculation status	Moderate significance , Calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	354,154	69,652	67,226
Calculation rationale	The primary fuel source for Resolute's operations is diesel, which is procured in-country from international suppliers and transported to the site by vehicle. The emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of this fuel is a significant source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute. Additionally, Resolute purchases electricity from the grid for its in country offices.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes all upstream emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and electricity purchased by Resolute's operating assets only (inc. diesel). Note, emissions from the combustion of fuels and the generation of purchased electricity are accounted for in Scope 1 and 2 calculations.			
Exclusions			
Emissions from any transmission and distribution losses arising from the generation of electricity, steam, heating and cooling that is consumed (i.e. lost) by Resolute are not calculated as most are generated on-site. Therefore these are expected to be minimal.			
Calculation methodology			
Activities included in this category are all upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels and electricity as well as transmission and distribution losses. Based on the used volumes per fuel type and the kWhs for electricity per use country, emissions have been calculated using the respective 2023 emission factors published by the UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, formerly known as DEFRA.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute purchasing records available for quantities, sources and types of fuels bought in the reporting years by each of our mine operations. - Resolute purchasing records for electricity use in our country offices in Dakar and Bamako. - Emission data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023, developed by the Department of Environmental and Rural Affairs for use by UK-based organizations of all sizes and international organizations reporting on UK operations. - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter3.pdf https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1493712660.23/view https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1476118411.47/view https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023			

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution			
Category description	Emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in transport modes and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company); Transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products), and transportation and distribution between a company's facilities (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO2e)	14,451	6,230	9,049
Calculation status rationale	Although these emissions are not a significant source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute, their calculation can contribute to minimising our supply chain impacts through direct engagement with suppliers around emission reduction.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes all emissions from heavy vehicles and air and marine freight deliveries of products, and warehousing, where transport and warehousing costs are covered directly by Resolute. The transportation and distribution of Resolute products was not determined under this category; instead, transportation and distribution emissions from company products have been allocated to Category 9.			
Calculation methodology			
Calculations were made by applying "spend-based method" which involves determining the amount of money spent on each mode of transport and applying secondary (EEIO) emission factors. Emissions were calculated by mapping each logistics provider falling into this Scope 3 category to an environmentally extended input-output analysis, EEIO (specifically, Exiobase). Emissions were calculated well-to-wheel.			
Exclusions			
The <i>Spend-based method</i> is used to assess emissions from upstream transportation using the value of the services purchased. Data was disaggregated by inland, water and air transport.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute purchasing records and internal procurement system data available for upstream transport spend in the reporting year. - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter4.pdf https://normative.io/white-papers/			

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 5: Waste generated in operations			
Category description	Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	2,416	207	207
Calculation status rationale	Although only minimal quantities of waste-producing GHG emissions are generated and processed by third parties, emissions associated with waste management are of increasing interest, and Resolute has the ability to minimise through direct engagement with suppliers to reduce emissions.		
Calculation boundary			
Minimum boundary: The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment.			
Exclusions			
Emissions from the transportation of waste to the location of disposal.			
Calculation methodology			
Emissions in this category were calculated with the Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (e.g., landfill, recycling) and applying average emission factors for each disposal method. Emission factors used in this category come from the 2023 dataset of the UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), formerly known as DEFRA.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute environmental management data for the total mass of waste generated by operations during the year and the proportion of this waste being treated by different methods. - Emissions data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the quantification of GHG emissions from waste management activities. - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023, developed by the Department of Environmental and Rural. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter5.pdf https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/Waste%20Sector%20GHG%20Protocol_Calculation%20Tool_Version%205_October%202013_1_0.xls https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/5a169bfb-f417-4b00-9b70-6ba328ea8671/files/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-july-2017.pdf			

Category 6: Business travel

Category 6: Business travel			
Category description	Emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in transport modes not owned or operated by the reporting company)		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	2,031	2,787	2,640
Calculation status rationale	Although emissions from business travel are not material for Resolute, the company has calculated them for awareness and transparency.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes emissions from international flights taken by employees for business purposes, and includes Fly-in fly-out (FIFO) international flights. Emissions from the transport of employees to and from work via bus and domestic chartered flights are accounted for in Category 7.			
Exclusions			
These include rail, bus and car travel by employees for business purposes, most of which would be trips to and from the airport, with emissions anticipated to be negligible. Emissions from hotel stays, which are optional in the Scope 3 guidance, were also be excluded. The majority of business travels are to the mines, and accommodation is provided on-site, therefore emissions from hotel stays are also anticipated to be negligible. Business travel emissions where the distance could not be adequately identified or details were not available were excluded.			
Calculation methodology			
The <i>Distance-based method</i> will be used to estimate emissions from flights taken for business. Resolute corporate travel service provider reports the specific Co ₂ emission data per flight which is collated.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flight mileage and CO₂ emissions data provided per passenger from Resolute travel service providers in Australia and the UK for the reporting year. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter6.pdf			

Category 7: Employees commuting

Category 7: Employees commuting			
Category description	Emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	6,617	3,028	3,212
Calculation status rationale	Although emissions from employees commuting are not material for Resolute, the company has calculated them for awareness and transparency.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes emissions from employees commuting domestically to operational sites only: domestic charter flights necessary to access mine sites, and scheduled buses and minibuses services to the sites.			
Exclusions			
Emissions from employees commuting to and from Resolute corporate offices and from teleworking will not be accounted for in this category.			
Calculation methodology			
The <i>Spend-based method</i> is used to calculate these emissions, as described in the calculation methodology for the Purchased goods and services category (Category 1).			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute internal procurement system data available for all domestic travel spend in the reporting year. - - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter7.pdf https://normative.io/white-papers/			

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 8: Upstream leased assets	
Category description	Operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by the lessee.
Calculation status	Not relevant, not calculated
Calculation status rationale	The company does not have any upstream leased assets.
Calculation boundary	
This Category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories.	
Exclusions	
None	
Calculation methodology	
n/a	
Data Sources	
n/a	
References	
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter8.pdf	

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution			
Category description	Emissions from the transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	591	8,051	5,706
Calculation status rationale	These emissions are not a significant source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute as gold shipments are infrequent and of small quantities. The company has calculated it for awareness and transparency.		
Calculation boundary			
This category includes emissions from the transport of gold from mine sites in Mali and Senegal to airports in Bamako and Dakar and commercial air transport to a European or Australian gold refining company, where costs are covered directly by Resolute.			
Exclusions			
Emissions from the transport of gold by domestic charter from the mine site to Bamako and Dakar airports are accounted for in Category 7. Additionally, emissions from transport of gold, where the refining company pays for transportation, distribution, and, or warehousing are excluded from this calculation. This will include the transport and distribution of refined gold products from the trading and processing company to end-users.			
Calculation methodology			
Emissions in this category were estimated with the average data method, by applying an average emission factor per transport mode to the estimated ton-kilometers of goods transported. The distance-weight for each transport was estimated based on the cost of transporting goods from Resolute Mining's facilities to the refinery. Emission factors used in this category come from the database DESNZ (UK Gov) 2023.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute purchasing records available for downstream transport spend in the reporting year - Emission Calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Carbon Accounting Tool. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter9.pdf https://normative.io/white-papers/			

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 10: Processing of sold products			
Category description	Emissions from the processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g., manufacturers).		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	19	18	19
Calculation status rationale	<p>Resolute produces gold doré that is refined by third parties. Although refining is not an energy intensive process, and these emissions are not significant compared to other Resolute's Scope 3 Categories.</p> <p>The company has calculated it for awareness and transparency.</p>		
Calculation boundary			
Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of downstream companies that occur during processing (e.g., from energy use).			
Exclusions			
None			
Calculation methodology			
The <i>Average-data</i> method is used to calculate these emissions, estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per refining process.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production volumes sourced from Resolute Annual Report for the mass of gold production. - Emissions data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average emission factors for gold refining processing, was sourced from the "Gold and climate change: Current and future impacts" publication. This report used emissions data reported by a major precious metals refiner based in Switzerland. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter10.pdf https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-and-climate-change-current-and-future-impacts			

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products	
Category description	The end use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year.
Calculation status	Not relevant, not calculated
Calculation status rationale	The end use of gold products in 2019 was for jewellery (48.5%), investments products (29%), central banks reserves (15%) and technology usage (7.5%), and none of these uses leads to significant GHG emissions.
Calculation boundary	
Minimum boundary: The direct use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime (i.e., the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of end-users that occur from the use of products that directly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use; fuels and feedstocks; and GHGs and products that contain or form GHGs that are emitted during use). Optional: The indirect use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime (i.e., emissions from the use of products that indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use).	
Exclusions	
None	
Calculation methodology	
n/a	
Data Sources	
n/a	
References	
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter11.pdf	

Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products			
Category description	Emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life.		
Calculation status	Negligible significance, calculated		
Year	2022	2023	2024
Emissions (tCO₂e)	4.83	4.53	4.64
Calculation status rationale	It is estimated that most of the gold ever produced is still in circulation, as gold is not disposed of and kept as an asset or recycled/repurposed. Annually around 25% of the gold available is made up from recycling. The recycling processes (melting and smelting) is much less energy-intensive than mining, and these emissions are not a material source of Scope 3 emissions for Resolute.		
Calculation boundary			
Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during disposal or treatment of sold products.			
Exclusions			
None			
Calculation methodology			
The <i>Average-data method</i> is used to calculate the emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products, based on the total mass of sold products, the proportion of waste being treated by different methods and industry average specific-emission factors.			
Data Sources			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolute Annual Report for the mass of gold production sold. - Proportion of recycled gold based on 2019 and 2020 World Gold Council data. - Emission data source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average specific-emission factors for recycling treatment are sourced from the “Gold and climate change: Current and future impacts” publication. - Gold Demand Trends Full year and Q4 2020. 			
References			
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter12.pdf https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-and-climate-change-current-and-future-impacts https://www.gold.org/about-gold/gold-supply https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2020/supply			

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Category 13: Downstream leased assets	
Category description	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 – reported by lessor.
Calculation status	Not relevant, not calculated
Calculation status rationale	The company does not have any downstream leased assets.
Calculation boundary	
Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of lessees that occur during operation of leased assets (e.g., from energy use). Optional: The life cycle emissions associated with manufacturing or constructing leased assets.	
Exclusions	
None	
Calculation methodology	
n/a	
Data Sources	
n/a	
References	
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter13.pdf	

Category 14: Franchises

Category 14: Franchises	
Category description	Operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 – reported by the franchisor.
Calculation status	Not relevant, not calculated
Calculation status rationale	The company does not have franchises.
Calculation boundary	
Minimum boundary: The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of franchisees that occur during operation of franchises (e.g., from energy use). Optional: The life cycle emissions associated with manufacturing or constructing franchises.	
Exclusions	
None	
Calculation methodology	
n/a	
Data Sources	
n/a	
References	
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter14.pdf	

Category 15: Investments

Category 15: Investments	
Category description	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
Calculation status	Not relevant, not calculated
Calculation status rationale	Resolute has a strategic investment portfolio in 5 listed African focussed gold exploring companies, with ownership ranging from 8% to 27%. For this initial Scope 3 assessment, these sit outside of our organisational boundary and will be excluded due to the lack of Scope 1&2 data availability.
Calculation boundary	
This category includes scope 3 emissions associated with the company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2.	
Exclusions	
None	
Calculation methodology	
n/a	
Data Sources	
n/a	
References	
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter15.pdf	

8. References

- 2019 Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting;
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904215/2019-ghg-conversion-factors-methodology-v01-02.pdf
- Akuo Kita Solar Project; <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1476118411.47/view>
- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; WRI/WBCSD; 2004;
<https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>
- Normative Carbon Accounting software. <https://normative.io/white-papers/>
- GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0); Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard; <https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-technical-calculation-guidance>
- Gold and climate change: Current and future impacts; <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-and-climate-change-current-and-future-impacts>
- Gold Demand Trends Full year and Q4 2020; <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2020/supply>
- Gold supply; <https://www.gold.org/about-gold/gold-supply>
- Grid-connected Solar PV project in Mérina Dakhar;
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1493712660.23/view>
- National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. Australian National Greenhouse Accounts;
<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/5a169bfb-f417-4b00-9b70-6ba328ea8671/files/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-july-2017.pdf>
- Protocol for the quantification of GHG emissions from waste management activities;
https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/Waste%20Sector%20GHG%20Protocol_Calculation%20Tool_Version%205_October%202013_1_0.xls