



**B2GOLD**

SUSTAINABILITY  
PERFORMANCE

**DATA**

2022  
THE BAR

RAISING

## ECONOMIC DATA TABLES

TABLE 1 | Gold Production <sup>[1]</sup>

TOTAL CONSOLIDATED	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 GUIDANCE RANGE <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Gold Production</b>	1,047,414 ounces	1,027,874 ounces	1,000,000 - 1,080,000 ounces
<b>Cash Operating Costs (\$ per ounce produced) <sup>[2]</sup></b>	\$535 per ounce	\$660 per ounce	\$670 - \$730 per ounce
<b>All-In Sustaining Costs (\$ per ounce sold) <sup>[2]</sup></b>	\$888 per ounce	\$1,033 per ounce	\$1,195 - \$1,255 per ounce

## NOTES

<sup>[1]</sup> Production results/forecasts are based on a 100% basis for the Company's Fekola, Masbate and Otjikoto mines, and include attributable ounces from Calibre production.

<sup>[2]</sup> See "Non-IFRS Measures" in the Cautionary Statement.

<sup>[3]</sup> Based on current assumptions.

TABLE 2 | 2022 Economic Value Generated

MINE	GOLD REVENUE (\$ '000)	GOLD SOLD (OUNCES)
Fekola	1,067,482	599,600
Masbate	384,714	214,015
Otjikoto	280,394	155,540
<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>1,732,590</b>	<b>969,155</b>

TABLE 3 | 2022 Supply Chain and Local Procurement

MINE	DEFINITION OF "LOCAL – COMMUNITY LEVEL"	DEFINITION OF "LOCAL – NATIONAL LEVEL"	LOCAL – COMMUNITY LEVEL (% OF TOTAL PURCHASING)	LOCAL – NATIONAL LEVEL <sup>[1]</sup> (% OF TOTAL PURCHASING)
<b>Fekola</b> Mali <sup>[2]</sup>	Kéniéba District	Onshore purchase orders (Mali) and paid in national currency (XOF)	<b>1%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Masbate</b> Philippines	Masbate Province	Companies registered in the Philippines	<b>5%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Otjikoto</b> Namibia	Companies registered in municipalities within the Otjozondjupa Region (Otjiwarongo, Otavi, Outjo, Tsumeb and Grootfontein)	Companies registered in Namibia, owned by Namibian citizens and paid in Namibian dollars	<b>3%</b>	<b>76%</b>

## NOTES

<sup>[1]</sup> National-level procurement data includes community-level purchasing plus all additional in-country purchasing.

<sup>[2]</sup> Fekola procurement data does not include Expansion Project-related capital expenditures.

**TABLE 4 | 2022 Economic Value Distributed and Retained (\$ '000)**

SITES	GOLD REVENUE (A)	PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS		EMPLOYEE WAGES AND BENEFITS (D)	PAYMENTS TO PROVIDERS OF CAPITAL <sup>(3)</sup> (E)	PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENTS <sup>(4)</sup> (F)	COMMUNITY INVESTMENT (G)	ECONOMIC VALUE RETAINED (H)=(A)-(B)-(C)-(D)-(E)-(F)-(G)
		ADJUSTED CASH OPERATING COSTS <sup>(1)</sup> (B)	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES <sup>(2)</sup> (C)					
<b>Mines</b>								
Fekola Complex (Fekola Mine and Fekola Regional)	1,067,482	271,134	143,931	64,783	1,622	297,521	1,311	287,180
Masbate Gold Project	384,714	157,711	39,528	17,404	291	46,539	3,574 [5]	119,667
Otjikoto Mine	280,394	86,492	79,096	40,963	4,277	37,700	1,985 [6]	29,881
<b>Other</b>								
Gramalote Project	–	–	11,224	3,490	–	456	717	(15,887)
Exploration	–	–	63,629	–	–	–	–	(63,629)
Head Office	–	–	170	20,881	174,281	–	1,014	(196,346)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,732,590</b>	<b>515,337</b>	<b>337,578</b>	<b>147,521</b>	<b>180,471</b>	<b>382,216</b>	<b>8,601</b>	<b>160,866</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted Cash Operating Costs are Cash Operating Costs (see "Non-IFRS Measures") less Employee Wages and Benefits of \$114 million and Payments to Governments of \$5 million directly related to operations, plus the third-party Royalty of \$14 million paid by Fekola. Adjusted Cash Operating Costs are presented in the table above instead of Cash Operating Costs to avoid double-counting Employee Wages and Benefits and Payments to Governments, which are separately presented in columns D and F, respectively, in the table above.

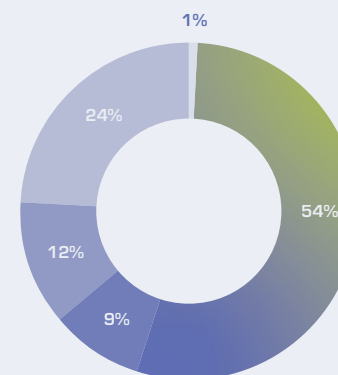
<sup>(2)</sup> Capital Expenditures consist of sustaining and non-sustaining capital expenditures, including exploration at development projects. The "Fekola Complex" includes capital expenditures at the Fekola Mine and pre-development expenditures at the Fekola Regional property.

<sup>(3)</sup> Payments to Providers of Capital consist of corporate dividends paid to B2Gold shareholders, the 10% ordinary dividend paid by Otjikoto to its minority shareholders, commitment fees with respect to the Company's corporate RCF, and interest expense for equipment loans and leases. Head Office payments to Providers of Capital totalling \$174 million includes \$171 million of dividends paid to B2Gold shareholders, and \$3 million in RCF commitment fees. In 2022, the 10% ordinary dividend paid by Otjikoto to its minority shareholders was \$4 million.

<sup>(4)</sup> Payments to Governments consist of income and withholding taxes, production taxes, property taxes and business licences, and the 10% priority and 10% ordinary dividend paid by the Fekola Mine to the State of Mali, which are reported on an accrual basis (excluding government payroll taxes, VAT and import duty payments). B2Gold also publicly reports annually, on a cash basis, its specific payments to governments (including income taxes and production taxes), as per the Canadian Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act (ESTMA).

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes \$3 million for Masbate's Social Development Tax.

<sup>(6)</sup> Includes approximately \$830,000 for Otjikoto's Nature Reserve and Agricultural Project expenditures.

**GRAPH 1 | Economic Value Distributed**


## ENVIRONMENT DATA TABLES

TABLE 5 | 2022 Water Consumption ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)

	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
<b>Water Withdrawn</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>8,909</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>18,821</b>
Surface water	1,871	1,033	0	2,904
Groundwater	3,055	1,085	2,332	6,472
Precipitation	2,188	6,790	467	9,445
Municipal water	0	0	0	0
<b>Water Consumed</b> (= total water withdrawn - total water discharged)	<b>5,760</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>11,254</b>
<b>Water Recycled<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>12,404</b>
<b>Water Used</b> (= consumed + recycled)	<b>9,358</b>	<b>10,653</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>21,818</b>
<b>Water Intensity:</b> water consumed per gold ounce produced (m <sup>3</sup> /ounce)	<b>9.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Water Intensity:</b> water consumed per tonne milled (m <sup>3</sup> /tonne)	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.54</b>

## NOTES

<sup>(1)</sup> Recycled water includes only water returned from our TSFs for use in ore processing.

TABLE 6 | 2022 Water Discharge ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)

	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
<b>Treated Water Discharge<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,567</b>
by sewage treatment	162	156	0	319
to marine waters	0	6,096	0	6,096
to surface water	153	0	0	153
<b>Untreated Water Discharge</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>3,744</b>
to sewers	0	0	0	0
to surface water	1,039	0	275	1,313
to groundwater	0	2,431	0	2,431
<b>Total Water Discharge</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>8,683</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>10,311</b>

## NOTES

<sup>(1)</sup> Sites discharge some domestic wastewater to municipal sewage systems or through septic up-flow anaerobic filter or similar treatment systems in line with relevant regulatory requirements. Some of these discharges are measured and reported here while other discharges are not measured.

**TABLE 7 | 2022 Water Withdrawn and Discharged by Category ('000 m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>(1)</sup>**

SITE	TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN			TOTAL WATER DISCHARGED		
	HIGH QUALITY	LOW QUALITY	TOTAL	HIGH QUALITY	LOW QUALITY	TOTAL
Fekola	7,114	0	7,114	1,354	0	1,354
Masbate	8,909	0	8,909	8,683	0	8,683
Otjikoto	2,799	0	2,799	275	0	275
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>10,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,311</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> Water quality categories are based on the ICMM definitions (Water Reporting: Good practice guide, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition):

**High quality water** – water with multiple potential beneficial uses and/or receptors – including water supply for drinking, agriculture, food production, amenity value, industrial uses and ecosystem function.

**Low quality water** – water with reduced suitability for use by a wide range of users/receptors – excluding potential industrial uses and adapted ecosystem function.

**TABLE 8 | Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions**

	UNITS	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1	thousand tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	558	637	722	729
Scope 2	thousand tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	nr	0.07	0.11	10
<b>Total Scope 1+2</b>	<b>thousand tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Scope 1+2 Emissions Intensity</b>	<b>tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / gold ounce produced</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.76</b>

**NOTES**

nr = not reported

**TABLE 9 | 2022 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions by Site**

	UNITS	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
Scope 1	thousand tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	351	262	116	729
Scope 2	thousand tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	0.04	0.01	10	10
<b>Total Scope 1+2</b>	<b>thousand tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Scope 1+2 Emissions Intensity</b>	<b>tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / gold ounce produced</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.76</b>

**TABLE 10 | 2022 Scope 3 Emissions by Category (thousand tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	165	97	34	296
Category 2: Capital goods	393	41	6	440
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	88	66	31	184
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	30	5	2	37
Category 5: Waste managed by third parties	0.6	0.5	0.3	1
Category 6: Business travel	4	2	0.4	6
Category 7: Employee commuting to/from sites	-	1	-	1
Category 8: Upstream leased vehicles and facilities	-	1.3	2	3
<b>Total Scope 3</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>969</b>

**NOTES**

Sources of Scope 3 emissions included in our inventories are from upstream categories 1-8. Research conducted by the World Gold Council indicates that Scope 3 downstream emissions associated with the end-use of gold make up less than 1% of overall GHG emissions (WGC, 2019. *Gold and Climate Change: Current and Future Impacts*).

**TABLE 11 | Total Energy Consumption by Source (million gigajoules [GJ])**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Direct (Site-generated) Energy</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Non-Renewable:	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.8
diesel	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.5
gasoline	0	0	0.0	0.0
HFO	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3
Renewable: solar	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.27
<b>Indirect (Grid) Energy</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.10</b>
from non-renewable sources	0.31	0	0	0.03
from renewable sources	0	0	0	0.06
<b>Total Direct and Indirect Energy</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>

TABLE 12 | 2022 Energy Consumption by Source and by Site

	UNIT	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
<b>Direct (Site-generated) Energy</b>	<b>million GJ</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Non-renewable: diesel	million GJ	2.1	1.4	0.90	4.5
Non-renewable: gasoline	million GJ	0	0	-	0
Non-renewable: HFO	million GJ	2.2	1.6	0.56	4.3
Renewable: solar	million GJ	0.22	-	0.05	0.27
<b>Indirect (Grid) Energy</b>	<b>million GJ</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>
from non-renewable sources	million GJ	-	-	0.03	0.03
from renewable sources	million GJ	-	-	0.06	0.06
<b>Total Direct and Indirect Energy</b>	<b>million GJ</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
from renewables	%	5.0%	0%	6.8%	3.6%
<b>Energy Intensity</b>					
per tonnes of ore milled	GJ/tonne	0.48	0.38	0.47	0.44
per gold ounces produced	GJ/ounce	7.5	14.1	9.9	9.4

**NOTES**Gasoline consumption considered *de minimis*.

TABLE 13 | Total Electricity Consumption by Source (GWh)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Direct (Site-generated) Electricity</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>622</b>
Non-renewable:	494	573	578	573	547
HFO	494 <sup>(1)</sup>	543	547	532	545
diesel	nr	30	31	41	2.0
Renewable: solar	11	13	13	60	75
<b>Indirect (Grid-generated) Electricity<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
Non-renewable	107	86	0	0	9
Renewable	0	0	0	0	17
<b>Total Electricity Consumption</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>648</b>
from renewables	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	9.5%	14.3%

**NOTES**<sup>(1)</sup> Data reported for 2018 for HFO-sourced electricity generation also includes diesel-sourced back-up electricity generation.<sup>(2)</sup> 2018 and 2019 grid-generated electricity was consumed by the El Limon and La Libertad mines in Nicaragua. A detailed analysis of the El Limon and La Libertad grid-generated electricity sources was not conducted and therefore all electricity is reported as being from non-renewable sources. 2022 grid-generated electricity was consumed by Otjikoto; the estimate of renewable and non-renewable sources was based on data from the Namibian Statistics Agency and International Energy Agency.

nr = not reported

**TABLE 14 | 2022 Electricity Consumption by Source and Site (GWh)**

	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
<b>Direct (Site-generated) Electricity</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>622</b>
Non-renewable:	261	220	66	547
HFO	261	218	66	545
diesel	0.3	1.7	-	2.0
Renewable: solar	62	-	13	75
<b>Indirect (Grid) Electricity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
Non-renewable	-	-	9	9
Renewable <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	17	17
<b>Total Electricity Consumption</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>648</b>
from renewables	19.2%	0%	28.8%	14.3%
from the grid	0%	0%	25.2%	4.1%

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> The estimate of renewable and non-renewable sources in Otjikoto's grid electricity was based on data from the Namibian Statistics Agency and International Energy Agency.

**TABLE 15 | 2022 Status of Major Tailings Embankments**

LOCATION	FACILITY NAME	STATUS	DAM SAFETY INSPECTION (ANNUAL) <sup>(1)</sup> UP TO DATE	DAM SAFETY REVIEW UP TO DATE
Fekola (Mali)	Fekola TSF	Active	✓	(2)
Masbate (Philippines)	Masbate TSF	Active	✓	✓
Masbate (Philippines)	Atlas TSF	Inactive	(3)	✓ <sup>(3)</sup>
Otjikoto (Namibia)	Otjikoto TSF	Active	✓	✓

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> The EoR performs a detailed inspection of the tailings facility and tailings management practices annually.

<sup>(2)</sup> Construction was initiated on the Fekola TSF in 2017. The third-party review scheduled for 2022 was delayed due to consultant availability; the review will be completed in early 2023.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Atlas facility was placed into care and maintenance in 1994. Historical inspections and technical reports of the facility exist; however, these were not performed to current internationally accepted criteria. The Atlas facility was inspected by an independent third party in 2020 and a detailed review of historical documents was performed. This review resulted in recommendations to perform an in-situ investigation of the facility. The investigation was completed in 2021 and the data was utilized to design a closure cap and erosion protection measures. These measures are under active construction with the objective to classify the facility as Closed.



TABLE 16 | Total Waste Produced

TYPE OF WASTE	UNITS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Mineral Waste</b>	<b>thousand tonnes</b>	<b>128,883</b>	<b>132,240</b>	<b>126,086</b>	<b>141,957</b>	<b>131,188</b>
Waste rock	thousand tonnes	110,178	111,773	107,947	121,672	110,470
Tailings	thousand tonnes	18,705	20,467	18,139	20,285	20,718
<b>Non-Mineral Waste</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>9,087</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>30,182</b>
Hazardous waste	tonnes	3,262	3,753	2,509	1,788	19,812
Non-hazardous waste	tonnes	5,672	5,334	4,928	7,248	10,370
<b>Waste Recycled</b>						
Hazardous waste recycled	tonnes	nr	nr	nr	nr	2,027
Non-hazardous waste recycled	tonnes	3,834	3,430	3,368	5,603	8,697

## NOTES

nr = not reported

TABLE 17 | 2022 Total Waste Produced by Site

	UNITS	FEKOLA	MASBATE	OTJIKOTO	TOTAL
<b>Mineral Waste</b>	<b>thousand tonnes</b>	<b>66,091</b>	<b>30,378</b>	<b>34,719</b>	<b>131,189</b>
Waste rock	thousand tonnes	56,715	22,449	31,306	110,470
Tailings	thousand tonnes	9,376	7,929	3,413	20,718
<b>Non-Mineral Waste</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>18,836</b>	<b>30,182</b>
Hazardous waste	tonnes	1,610	848	17,354	19,812
Non-hazardous waste	tonnes	3,143	5,744	1,482	10,370
<b>Waste Recycled</b>					
Hazardous waste recycled	tonnes	1,194	582	251	2,027
Non-hazardous waste recycled	tonnes	2,053	5,584	1,060	8,697

TABLE 18 | Total Cyanide Usage

MATERIAL	UNITS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cyanide	tonnes	9,674	9,947	8,330	7,751	9,800

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**TABLE 19** | Consolidated Voluntary Turnover Rate by Year

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Voluntary Turnover	4.4%	4.9%	5.3%	2.9%	4.5%	5.7%

**TABLE 21** | 2022 Employees by Contract Type and Region

TYPE	MALI	PHILIPPINES	NAMIBIA	VANCOUVER	OTHER	TOTAL
Permanent	2,072	923	861	104	90	4,050
Fixed-term	618	25	113	10	20	786
Supervised Labour <sup>(1)</sup>	116	0	0	0	43	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4,995</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> Workers who are directly supervised by B2Gold but hired through labour-only contracting companies.

**TABLE 20** | 2022 Employees by Contract Type and Gender

TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Permanent	3,496	554	4,050	81%
Fixed-term	688	98	786	16%
Supervised Labour <sup>(1)</sup>	142	17	159	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>100%</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> Workers who are directly supervised by B2Gold but hired through labour-only contracting companies.

**TABLE 22** | 2022 Permanent Workforce by Employment Type

TYPE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Full-time Employees	4,040	99.8%
Part-time Employees	10	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>100%</b>

**TABLE 23** | 2022 Local Employment by Region

REGION	LOCAL <sup>(1)</sup> EMPLOYEES	SENIOR MANAGEMENT <sup>(2)</sup> ROLES FILLED BY LOCALS
Mali	97.2%	11.7%
Philippines	98.9%	79%
Namibia <sup>(3)</sup>	98.3%	86.4%

**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

<sup>(1)</sup> "Local" is defined as individuals either born in the same country of operation, or those who have the legal right to reside indefinitely in that country.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Senior Management" refers to regional executives and regional heads of department.

<sup>(3)</sup> As per the Namibian Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, "Local" is defined as "Namibian", which excludes expatriates, permanent residents, and those who have domicile

**TABLE 25** | 2022 Employee Wages and Benefits

MINE	TOTAL (\$ '000)
Fekola, Mali	64,783
Masbate, Philippines	17,404
Otjikoto, Namibia	40,963
Gramalote Project, Colombia	3,490
Exploration	-
Other (Head Office)	25,881
<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>152,521</b>

**TABLE 24** | 2022 New Hires by Region and Gender

REGION	FEMALE	MALE	% OF TOTAL NEW HIRES
Mali	98	1,416	68.1%
Philippines	23	102	5.6%
Namibia	47	224	12.2%
Vancouver	11	18	1.3%
Other (Projects)	77	206	12.7%
Total	256	1,966	2,222
<b>% of New Hires</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

**TABLE 26** | 2022 New Hires by Region and Age Group

REGION	<30 YEARS	30-50 YEARS	>50 YEARS	TOTAL
Mali	558	944	126	<b>1,628</b>
Philippines	60	60	5	<b>125</b>
Namibia	136	112	23	<b>271</b>
Vancouver	5	17	7	<b>29</b>
Other (Projects)	129	146	8	<b>283</b>

**TABLE 27** | 2022 Employee Terminations by Region and Gender

REGION	FEMALE	MALE	% OF TOTAL TERMINATIONS
Mali <sup>(1)</sup>	81	1,074	<b>56.8%</b>
Philippines	16	150	<b>8.2%</b>
Namibia	50	259	<b>15.2%</b>
Vancouver	11	15	<b>1.3%</b>
Other (Projects)	80	299	<b>18.6%</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> The high number of terminations is attributed to fixed-term employment contracts ending, with these employees moving to permanent contracts

**TABLE 29** | 2022 Employee Terminations by Region and Age Group

REGION	<30 YEARS	30-50 YEARS	>50 YEARS	TOTAL
Mali	526	569	60	<b>1,155</b>
Philippines	41	95	30	<b>166</b>
Namibia	127	151	31	<b>309</b>
Vancouver	3	10	13	<b>26</b>
Other (Projects)	155	199	25	<b>379</b>

**TABLE 28** | 2022 Employees by Gender and Region

REGION	FEMALE	MALE	% FEMALE
Mali	222	2,474	8%
Philippines	145	803	15%
Namibia	193	781	20%
Vancouver	51	63	45%
Other (Projects)	53	100	34.6%
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

**TABLE 30** | 2022 Employees by Gender and Job Category

JOB CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	% FEMALE
Executive Management	11	74	<b>85</b>	1.7%	12.9%
Management	38	128	<b>166</b>	3.4%	22.9%
Professionals	70	163	<b>233</b>	4.8%	30%
Supervisory	130	487	<b>617</b>	12.6%	21.1%
Operating and Support Staff	415	3,369	<b>3,784</b>	77.5%	11%

**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

**TABLE 31 | 2022 Employees by Gender and Function**

FUNCTION	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	% FEMALE
Admin / Support	427	947	1,374	28.1%	31%
Technical / Operations	237	3,274	3,511	71.9%	6.75%

**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

**TABLE 33 | 2022 Employees by Age Group**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL
<30 Years	1,221
30-50 Years	3,333
>50 Years	441

**TABLE 35 | 2022 Promotion Rate by Gender**

REGION	FEMALE % OF PROMOTIONS	MALE % OF PROMOTIONS
Mali	7%	93%
Philippines	15%	85%
Namibia	26%	74%
Vancouver	38%	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>91%</b>

**TABLE 32 | 2022 Workers Who are Not Employees by Region**

REGION	HEADCOUNT – JAN 1, 2022	HEADCOUNT – DEC 31, 2022
Mali	355	494
Philippines	1,216	1,217
Namibia	409	449
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,160<sup>(1)</sup></b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> The increase is due to expansion activities in Mali and Namibia.

**TABLE 34 | 2022 Workers Who are Not Employees by Region (% of total workforce)**

REGION	% OF WORKFORCE – JAN 1, 2022	% OF WORKFORCE – DEC 31, 2022
Mali	13.21%	14.97%
Philippines	55.15%	56.21%
Namibia	28.78%	31.55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.36%</b>	<b>31.36%</b>

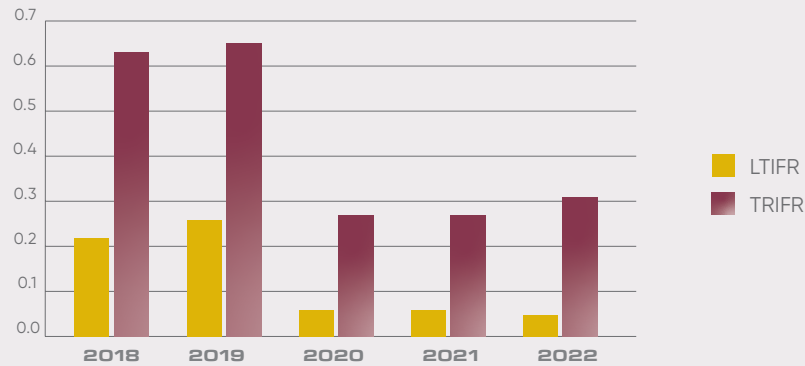
**NOTES**

Data is for operations only and does not include construction employees.

**TABLE 36 | Annual Total Compensation Ratio**

ANNUAL TOTAL COMPENSATION RATIO	ANNUAL % INCREASE RATIO
172: 1	0%: 11.87%

**GRAPH 2 | B2Gold LTI and TRI Frequency Rates, 2018 to 2022**

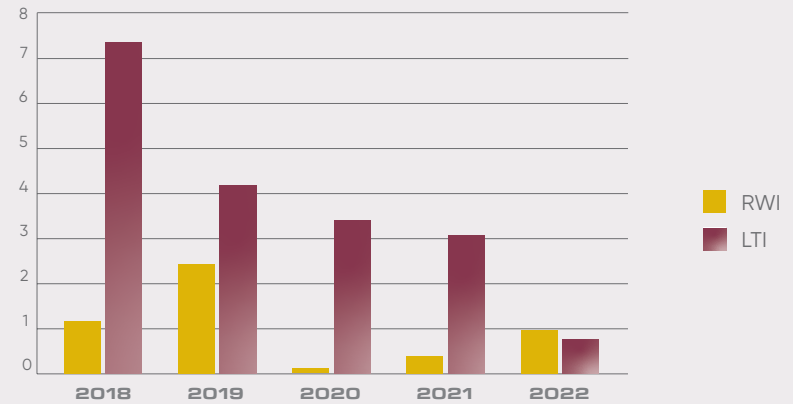


**NOTES**

Frequency rates are based on 200,000 hours. New information or a re-classification of injuries may cause a change in historical data.

2019 was the first year that LTI and TRI data was reported for global Exploration, Development Projects and Vancouver-based Technical/Engineering Services

**GRAPH 3 | B2Gold Severity Rates (LTI and RWI), 2018 to 2022**

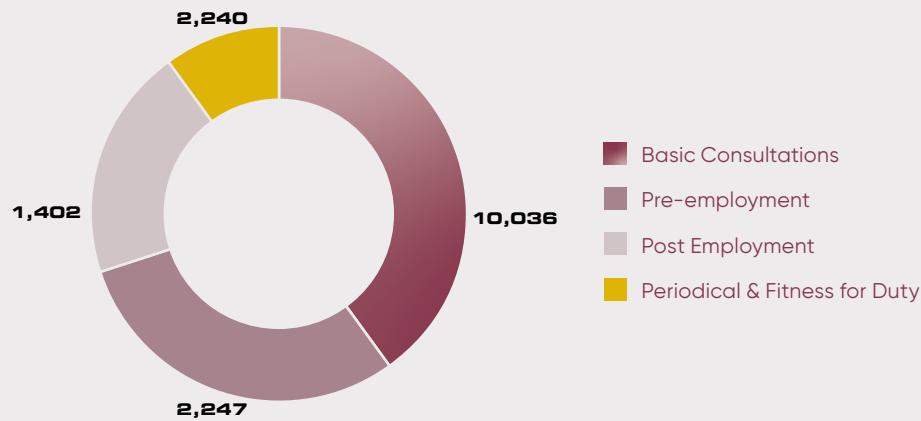


**NOTES**

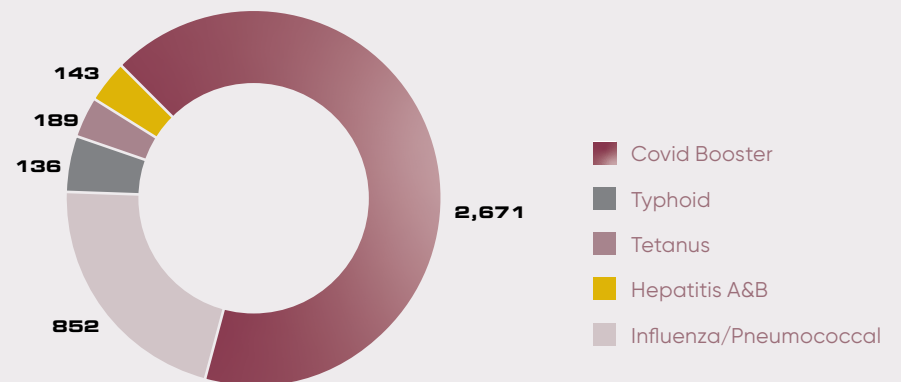
Severity Rates are based on 200,000 hours. New information or a re-classification of injuries may cause a change in historical data.

2019 was the first year that Severity Rate data was reported for global Exploration, Development Projects and Vancouver-based Technical/Engineering Services

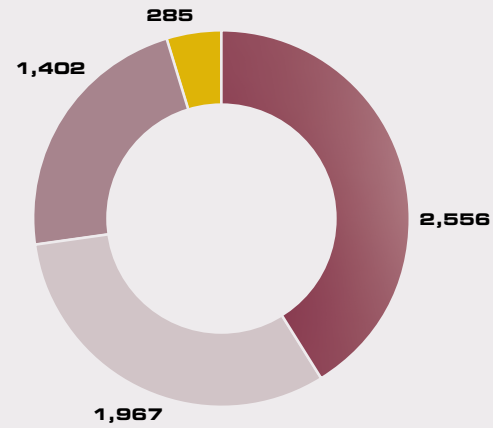
**GRAPH 4 | 2022 Employee Health Evaluation Activities**



**GRAPH 5 | 2022 Employee Vaccinations**



**GRAPH 6 | 2022 Injury Prevention Activities**



- Behavioural Task Observations
- Risk Assessments (JSA)
- Inspections
- Targeted Safety Meetings

**TABLE 37 | 2022 Safety Performance by Operation**

LOCATION	EXPOSURE HOURS	MTI	RWI	LTI	TRI	INJURY DAYS (LOST + RESTRICTED)	RWIFR	LTIFR	TRIFR	SEVERITY (LTI + RWI) RATE
Fekola	6,875,905	6	5	4	15	86	1.37	0.12	0.44	2.44
Masbate	6,729,386	4	5	0	9	59	1.75	0.00	0.27	1.75
Otijkoto	3,526,042	3	1	0	4	7	0.40	0.00	0.22	0.40
Corp./Expl./Proj.	2,265,382	1	0	1	2	22	0.94	0.08	0.18	1.94
<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>19,396,715</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.79</b>

**NOTES**

Frequency and Severity rates are based on 200,000 hours.

**TABLE 38 | 2022 Safety Performance by Worker Type**

WORKER TYPE	EXPOSURE HOURS	MTI	RWI	LTI	TRI	INJURY DAYS (LOST + RESTRICTED)	RWIFR	LTIFR	TRIFR	SEVERITY (LTI + RWI) RATE
Contractors <sup>(1)</sup>	5,240,309	5	2	1	8	30	0.57	0.04	0.31	1.14
Employees	14,156,406	9	9	4	22	144	1.21	0.06	0.31	2.03
<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>19,396,715</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.79</b>

**NOTES**

Frequency and Severity rates are based on 200,000 hours.

(1) "Contractors" aligns with the GRI 203 definition of "workers who are not employees but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization".

## OUR COMMUNITIES DATA TABLES

TABLE 40 | 2022 Human Rights Training

COUNTRY	# SECURITY PERSONNEL (INCL. CONTRACTORS)	# SECURITY PERSONNEL TRAINED ON HUMAN RIGHTS	% SECURITY PERSONNEL TRAINED ON HUMAN RIGHTS
<b>Mali</b>	186	166	89%
<b>Philippines</b>	458	287	62%
<b>Namibia</b>	51	45	88%

TABLE 39 | 2022 Community Investment

MINE	COMMUNITY INVESTMENT <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ '000)
Fekola	1,311
Masbate <sup>(2)</sup>	3,574
Otjikoto <sup>(3)</sup>	1,985
Gramalote Project	717
Exploration	-
Other (Head Office)	1,014
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601</b>

## NOTES

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the Community Relations department's operational costs.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes Masbate SDMP.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes \$830,000 for Otjikoto's Nature Reserve and Agricultural Project expenditures.

TABLE 41 | 2022 Security Risks to B2Gold and/or Local Communities

COUNTRY	ANTI-MINING PROTESTS	CONFLICT REGARDING LAND ACCESS	CONFLICT REGARDING ASM	CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	LABOUR UNREST	POACHING	POLITICAL UNREST	TERRORISM
<b>Mali</b>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Philippines</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
<b>Namibia</b>					✓	✓		



**TABLE 42 | 2022 Resettlement Activities**

MINE	RESETTLEMENT PROJECT	HOUSEHOLDS RESETTLED (HOUSEHOLDS PENDING)	COMMENTS
<b>Fekola</b>	Medinandi and Tintiba (new TSF)	No physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic displacement completed in 2022</li> <li>LRP being implemented</li> </ul>
	Moussala Road Diversion	No physical resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic displacement completed in 2022</li> <li>Crops compensated according to the Resettlement Policy</li> </ul>
<b>Masbate</b>	Blue Quartz	119 (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical relocation ongoing</li> <li>LRP being implemented</li> <li>Negotiations ongoing with remaining households</li> </ul>
	Old Lady	0 (240)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations ongoing</li> </ul>
	Capsay Creek	35 (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical relocation completed in 2022</li> </ul>
	Syndicate Crossing	66 (0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical relocation and economic displacement completed in 2022</li> </ul>

## MINE CLOSURE DATA TABLE

**TABLE 43 | 2022 Land Reclaimed and Disturbed (ha)**

	2022
Area reclaimed during the current year <sup>(1)</sup>	44
Area disturbed during the current year	160
Area of land yet to be reclaimed	3,293
<b>Total area of land reclaimed<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Total footprint</b>	<b>3,553</b>

**NOTES**

<sup>(1)</sup> Not all sites have defined success criteria for rehabilitation.