

PATAGONIA GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2026

August 31, 2026

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of Patagonia Gold Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company" or "Patagonia"), formerly Hunt Mining Corp. ("Hunt") and its subsidiaries provides an analysis of the operating and financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and a comparison of the material changes in our results of operations between the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and the financial condition between the year ended December 31, 2025. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("interim financial statements") for the three and six months ended June 30, 2026, annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the related MD&A.

These statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). This MD&A includes certain non-IFRS financial performance measures. For a detailed description of these measures, please see "Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" section. The amounts presented in this MD&A are in thousands (\$'000) of U.S. dollars, except share, per share, per unit amounts and unless otherwise noted.

The Company's head office and principal business address is Av. Libertador 498 Piso 26, Buenos Aires, Argentina, C1001ABR and the registered office address is 2200 HSBC Building, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), under the symbol PGDC. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on their website at <http://patagoniagold.com> and on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and have been approved by the Company's board of directors (the "Board"). The integrity and objectivity of the interim financial statements are the responsibility of management. In addition, management is responsible for ensuring that the information contained in the MD&A is consistent where appropriate, with the information contained in the interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements may contain certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis to ensure that the interim financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

As the Company is a Venture Issuer (as defined under *National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) ("NI 52-109"), the Company and management are not required to include representations relating to the evaluation, design, establishment and/or maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and/or Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109, nor has it completed such an evaluation. Inherent limitations on the ability of the certifying officers to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR for the issuer may result in additional risks of quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Cautionary Note on Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws of Canada (collectively referred to as "forward-looking information") which relate to future events or the Company's future performance and may include, but are not limited to, statements about strategic plans, spending commitments, future operations, results of exploration, anticipated financial results, future work programs, capital expenditures and expected working capital requirements. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information and there can be no assurance that forward looking information will prove to be accurate as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore,

the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking information will materialize. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking information, include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets (such as the Canadian Dollar, Chilean Peso, Great Britain Pound and the United States Dollar); changes in national and local government, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada and Argentina or other countries in which the Company may carry on business in the future; operating or technical difficulties in connection with exploration and development activities; risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration and development (including environmental hazards or industrial accidents); risks relating to the credit worthiness or financial condition of suppliers and other parties with whom the Company does business; the presence of laws and regulations that may impose restrictions on mining, including those currently enacted in Argentina; employee relations; relationships with and claims by local communities; availability and increasing costs associated with operational inputs and labour; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses, permits and approvals from government authorities; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; challenges to, or difficulty in maintaining, the Company's title to properties; risks relating to the Company's ability to raise funds; and the factors identified under "Risk Factors" in this MD&A.

The forward looking information contained in this MD&A are based upon assumptions management believes to be reasonable including, without limitation: financing will be available for future exploration, development and operating activities; the actual results of the Company's development and exploration activities will be favourable or at least consistent with management's expectations; operating, development and exploration costs will not exceed management's expectations; all requisite regulatory and governmental approvals for development projects and other operations will be received on a timely basis upon terms acceptable to the Company, and applicable political and economic conditions will be favourable to the Company such as the continuing support for mining by local governments in Argentina; the price of gold and/or other applicable metals and applicable interest and exchange rates will be favourable to the Company or at least consistent with management's expectations; no title disputes will exist with respect to the Company's properties; debt and equity markets and other applicable economic conditions will be favourable to the Company; the availability of equipment and qualified personnel to advance exploration projects and; the execution of the Company's existing plans and further exploration and development programs for its projects, which may change due to changes in the views of the Company or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs.

All forward-looking-information contained in this MD&A is given as of the date hereof and is based upon the opinions and estimates of management and information available to management as at the date hereof. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

The Company

On July 24, 2019, the Company and Patagonia Gold Limited ("PGL") [formerly Patagonia Gold PLC ("PGP")] completed a reverse acquisition (or reverse takeover, the "RTO") resulting in Hunt acquiring all issued shares of common stock of PGP in exchange for common shares of Hunt on the basis of 10.76 Hunt shares for each PGP share. Hunt issued 254,355,192 common shares to the shareholders of PGP representing an ownership interest of approximately 80%. The operating name of Hunt Mining Corp. was changed to Patagonia Gold Corp.

Patagonia is a mineral exploration and production Company incorporated on January 10, 2006 under the laws of Alberta, Canada and, together with its subsidiaries, is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties and exploitation of mineral resources and mineral reserves in the Santa Cruz, Rio Negro and Chubut Provinces of Argentina.

The interim financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis and include the accounts of the Company, its wholly owned and majority owned subsidiaries:

Corporation	Incorporation	Percentage ownership	Functional currency	Business purpose
Patagonia Gold S.A. ("PGSA")	Argentina	95	US\$	Production and Exploration Stage
Minera Minamalu S.A.	Argentina	100	US\$	Exploration Stage
Huemules S.A.	Argentina	100	US\$	Exploration Stage
Leleque Exploración S.A.	Argentina	100	US\$	Exploration Stage
Patagonia Gold Limited (formerly Patagonia Gold PLC)	UK	100	GBP\$	Holding
Minera Calcatreu S.A.U. (formerly Minera Aquiline S.A.U.)	Argentina	60	US\$	Production and Exploration Stage
Patagonia Gold Canada Inc.	Canada	60	CAD\$	Holding
Patagonia Gold Chile S.C.M. *	Chile	100	CH\$	Exploration Stage
Ganadera Patagonia S.R.L. 1272680 B.C. Ltd (formerly 1494716 Alberta Ltd.)	Argentina	100	US\$	Land Holding
	Canada	100	CAD\$	Nominee Shareholder

* Dissolved on December 31, 2025

The Company's activities include the exploration for and production of minerals from properties in Argentina. On the basis of information to date, properties where it has not yet been determined if economically recoverable reserves exist are classified as exploration-stage. Properties where economically recoverable reserves exist and are being exploited are classified as production-stage. The underlying value of the mineral properties is entirely dependent upon the existence of reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and upon future profitable production or a sale of these properties.

On some properties, ongoing production and sales of gold and silver are being undertaken without established mineral resources or reserves and the Company has not established the economic viability of the operations. As a result, there is increased uncertainty and economic risks of failure associated with these production activities. Despite the sale of gold and silver, these projects remain in the exploration stage because management has not established proven or probable reserves required to be classified in either the development or production stage.

Summary of Consolidated Results of Operations

(in \$000's, except ounces and per share amounts)	Three months ended June 30,				Six months ended June 30,			
	2026	2025	Change	%Change	2026	2025	Change	%Change
Operational results								
Total gold equivalent ounces – produced ⁽¹⁾	2,403	642	1,761	274%	2,793	1,255	1,538	123%
Total gold equivalent ounces – sold ⁽¹⁾	1,062	942	120	13%	1,494	1,360	134	10%
Financial results								
Revenue	\$ 4,545	\$ 3,041	\$ 1,504	49%	\$ 6,611	\$ 4,224	\$ 2,387	57%
Cost of sales	\$ 4,131	\$ 2,493	\$ 1,638	66%	\$ 5,915	\$ 3,608	\$ 2,307	64%
Exploration expenses	\$ 530	\$ 304	\$ 226	74%	\$ 814	\$ 777	\$ 37	5%
Repair and maintenance	\$ 189	\$ 228	\$ (39)	(17%)	\$ 380	\$ 506	\$ (126)	(25%)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 191	\$ 63	\$ 128	203%	\$ 263	\$ 154	\$ 109	71%
Administrative expenses	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,032	\$ 586	57%	\$ 2,852	\$ 1,884	\$ 968	51%
Interest expense	\$ 1,129	\$ 891	\$ 238	27%	\$ 2,020	\$ 1,892	\$ 128	7%
Other income	\$ 132	\$ 140	\$ (8)	(6%)	\$ 208	\$ 584	\$ (376)	(64%)
Net loss	\$ (2,466)	\$ (1,454)	\$ (1,012)	(70%)	\$ (6,980)	\$ (4,046)	\$ (2,934)	(73%)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.005)	\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.002)	(67%)	\$ (0.015)	\$ (0.009)	\$ (0.006)	(67%)

(1) Gold equivalent ounces include silver ounces produced and sold converted to a gold equivalent based on a ratio of the average spot market price for the commodities each period. The ratio for three months ended June 30, 2026 was 62.35:1 (2025 – 96.11:1). The ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was 56.41:1 (2025 – 94.45:1).

Three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

Total production increased during the three months ended June 30, 2026, primarily due to the start of production at the Calcatreu Project in April 2026, partially offset by declining residual heap leach production at Cap-Oeste due to the depletion of the pads from ongoing leaching.

The Company earned total revenue of \$4,545 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$3,041 during the same period in 2025. Revenue increased primarily due to the start of production at the Calcatreu Project in April 2026, with the first sale occurring in June 2026, and higher average gold prices during the period, partially offset by lower gold equivalent ounces sold from Cap-Oeste compared to the same period in 2025.

Cost of sales was \$4,131 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$2,493 during the same period in 2025. Cost of sales increased due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold during the period compared to the same period in 2025, an increase in production costs at Cap-Oeste owing to lower gold equivalent ounces produced, and a higher inflation in Argentina, which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred exploration expenses of \$530 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$304 during the same period in 2025. The increase in exploration expenses was related to an overall increase in exploration costs owing to a higher inflation in Argentina, which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred repair and maintenance expense of \$189 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$228 during the same period in 2025. The repair and maintenance expense during the period related to routine maintenance work at the Mina Martha Plant.

The Company incurred depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$191 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$63 during the same period in 2025. The increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses was primarily due to the Calcatreu Project reaching the production phase during the period, as certain assets related to the project began to be depreciated and amortized.

The Company incurred administrative expenses of \$1,618 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,032 during the same period in 2025. The increase in administrative expenses was due to higher salaries, professional fees and taxes expense owing to higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred interest expense of \$1,129 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$891 during the same period in 2025. The increase in interest expense was due to the pre-export financing obtained from Argentinian banks and the increase in the Cantomi loan, which were used to finance the development and construction of the Calcatreu Project.

As part of the Company's treasury management, the Company trades certain securities denominated in US dollar and Argentine Peso. The Company recognized a gain on disposition of these securities of \$132 during the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$140 during the same period in 2025.

Net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2026 was \$2,466 compared to net loss of \$1,454 during the same period in 2025. Net loss increased as a result of the increase in administrative expenses owing to higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso and the increase in interest expense compared to the same period in 2025. Additionally, the increase of the net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2026, was partially offset by the increase in gain on foreign exchange compared to the same period in 2025.

Six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

Total production increased during the six months ended June 30, 2026, primarily due to the start of production at the Calcatreu Project in April 2026, partially offset by declining residual heap leach production at Cap-Oeste due to the depletion of the pads from ongoing leaching.

The Company earned total revenue of \$6,611 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$4,224 during the same period in 2025. Revenue increased primarily due to the start of production at the Calcatreu Project in April 2026, with the first sale occurring in June 2026, and higher average gold prices during the period, partially offset by lower gold equivalent ounces sold from Cap-Oeste compared to the same period in 2025.

Cost of sales was \$5,915 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$3,608 during the same period in 2025. Cost of sales increased due to higher gold equivalent ounces sold during the period compared to the same period in 2025, an increase in production costs at Cap-Oeste owing to lower gold equivalent ounces produced, and a higher inflation in Argentina, which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred exploration expenses of \$814 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$777 during the same period in 2025. The increase in exploration expenses was related to an overall increase in exploration costs owing to a higher inflation in Argentina, which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred repair and maintenance expense of \$380 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$506 during the same period in 2025. The repair and maintenance expense during the period related to routine maintenance work at the Mina Martha Plant.

The Company incurred depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$263 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$154 during the same period in 2025. The increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses was primarily due to the Calcatreu Project reaching the production phase during the period, as certain assets related to the project began to be depreciated and amortized.

The Company incurred administrative expenses of \$2,852 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,884 during the same period in 2025. The increase in administrative expenses was due to higher salaries, professional fees and taxes expense owing to higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

The Company incurred interest expense of \$2,020 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,892 during the same period in 2025. The increase in interest expense was due to the pre-export financing obtained from Argentinian banks and the increase in the Cantomi loan, which were used to finance the development and construction of the Calcatreu Project.

As part of the Company's treasury management, the Company trades certain securities denominated in US dollar and Argentine Peso. The Company recognized a gain on disposition of these securities of \$208 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$584 during the same period in 2025.

Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was \$6,980 compared to net loss of \$4,046 during the same period in 2025. Net loss increased as a result of the increase in administrative expenses owing to higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso and the increase in deferred income tax expense compared to the same period in 2025. Additionally, the increase of the net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2026, was partially offset by the increase in gain on foreign exchange compared to the same period in 2025.

Cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

The Company used \$5,356 of cash in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$4,578 for the same period in 2025. The increase in cash used in operating activities during 2026 was primarily due to an increase in inventories associated with the start of production at the Calcatreu Project, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was \$12,544 compared to \$11,969 for the same period in 2025. The increase in cash used in investing activities was due to higher purchases of mineral properties for the development of the Calcatreu Project, partially offset by lower purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Cash generated from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was \$16,399 compared to \$40,711 during the same period in 2025. The decrease in cash generated from financing activities was primarily due to the Calcatreu financing received in May 2025, with no comparable financing in 2026 (see page 8).

Financial Position

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company has cash and cash equivalents of \$257 as of June 30, 2026, compared to \$2,858 as of December 31, 2025. Balances consist of funds held in banks and investments in money market instruments, maintained to meet short-term operating commitments and to optimize liquidity. The Company invests only with counterparties of high credit quality, and the instruments are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents balance as at June 30, 2026 includes \$126 (December 31, 2025 - \$2,216) held by Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. These cash and cash equivalent balances are to be used within Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. and Minera Calcatreu S.A.U and cannot be transferred to other entities within the group.

Receivables

Current receivables are \$1,523 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,206 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in current receivables is a result of the increase in VAT recoverable during the six months ended June 30, 2026.

Non-current receivables are \$8,028 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$5,769 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in non-current receivables is mainly a result of the increase in VAT recoverable during the six months ended June 30, 2026.

Inventories

The Company has inventories of \$8,066 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$3,216 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in inventories is mainly due to the increase in gold held on carbon as a result of the start of production at the Calcatreu Project in April 2026.

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

The Company has PPE of \$39,138 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$34,858 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in PPE was a result of the capital additions for the development of Calcatreu Project which were partially offset by the depreciation charge.

Bank indebtedness

The Company has bank indebtedness of \$529 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$Nil as of December 31, 2025. The increase in bank indebtedness was a result of drawing down against the existing lines of credit for operational purposes.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The Company has accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$10,505 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$7,792 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was a result of higher debts to suppliers resulting from the development of the Calcatreu Project.

Accounts payable with related parties

The Company has accounts payable with related parties of \$329 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$295 as of December 31, 2025. Accounts payable with related parties remained consistent during the period.

Loan payable and current portion of long-term debt

The Company has loan payable and current portion of long-term debt of \$15,767 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$2,224 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in loan payable and current portion of long-term debt is due to financing acquired in 2026 for operational purposes.

Long term debt

The Company has non-current portion of total long-term debt of \$54,207 as of June 30, 2026 compared to \$50,474 as of December 31, 2025. The increase in long-term debt is due to increase in the loan facility which was used to fund operations and the increase in accrued interest.

Summary of Segmented Results of Operations

Calcatreu Project

Calcatreu started production in April 2026 and produced a total of 1,960 gold equivalent ounces (1,934 ounces of gold and 1,780 ounces of silver) during the six months ended June 30, 2026. There was no production during the same period in 2025.

The cash cost of production for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was \$2,494 per ounce¹ and \$2,842 per ounce¹ including depreciation and amortization.

A total of 515 gold equivalent ounces (511 ounces of gold and 232 ounces of silver) were sold during the six months ended June 30, 2026 at an average gross price of \$4,169 per ounce¹. There were no sales during the same period in 2025.

¹ See Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

Calcatreu generated revenues of \$2,147 during the six months ended June 30, 2026. Cost of sales was \$1,817 during the same period.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$62 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$10 during the same period in 2025.

Exploration expenses of \$Nil were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$173 during the same period in 2025. The decrease in exploration expenses was due to the Company's activities being primarily focused on the development of the Calcatreu project during the six months ended June 30, 2026.

Administration expenses of \$1,765 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$273 during the same period in 2025. The increase in administrative expenses was due to higher salaries, professional fees and taxes expense owing to the increase in activity related to the development of the Calcatreu project and higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso.

Cap-Oeste

Cap-Oeste produced a total of 833 gold equivalent ounces (387 ounces of gold and 26,360 ounces of silver) during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to 1,255 gold equivalent ounces (780 ounces of gold and 45,095 ounces of silver) during the same period in 2025.

The cash cost of production for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was \$4,621 per ounce¹ and \$4,715 per ounce¹ including depreciation and amortization compared to \$2,614 per ounce¹ and \$2,675 per ounce¹ during the same period in 2025. The increase in cash cost of production per ounce was due to an increase in operating cost owing to higher inflation in Argentina which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso and the declining production quarter over quarter.

A total of 979 gold equivalent ounces (478 ounces of gold and 29,950 ounces of silver) were sold during the six months ended June 30, 2026 at an average gross price of \$4,560 per ounce¹. During the same period in 2025, a total of 1,360 gold equivalent ounces (850 ounces of gold and 48,137 ounces of silver) were sold at an average gross price of \$3,106 per ounce¹.

Cap-Oeste generated revenues of \$4,464 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$4,224 during the same period in 2025. Revenue increased mainly due to higher average gold prices during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to the same period in 2025.

Cost of sales was \$4,098 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$3,608 during the same period in 2025. Cost of sales increased mainly due to higher production costs resulting from inflation in Argentina, which was partially offset by the devaluation of the Argentinian peso. The increase was also due to a decrease in gold equivalent ounces produced, which resulted in higher production costs per ounce produced.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of \$42 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$59 during the same period in 2025.

Lomada de Leiva Project ("Lomada")

There was no production at Lomada during the six months ended June 30, 2026. During 2024, the Company commenced closure activities. No further residual production is expected. The heap leach pad was washed to reduce cyanide levels to the required levels. As of the end of May 2026, all field work was suspended for the winter season and will be resumed and finalized during the fourth quarter of 2026.

Martha and La Josefina Projects

There was no production at Martha during the six months ended June 30, 2026 as the Company did not produce concentrate from Martha after April 2020. Operations at Martha remain on care and maintenance while the Company continues to explore the property.

Exploration expenses of \$224 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$194 during the same period in 2025.

¹ See Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

The Company incurred repair and maintenance expense of \$380 during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$506 during the same period in 2025. The repair and maintenance during the period related to maintenance work at the Mina Martha plant.

Argentina, Uruguay and Chile

This segment includes the results from the Company's work on the Monte Leon and Tornado and Huracán projects in Argentina, the San José Project in Uruguay and general corporate activities. This segment does not generate revenues and includes costs that are not directly related to other mining properties that are reported as separate segments.

Exploration expenses of \$590 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$410 during the same period in 2025. Exploration expenses increased due to higher salaries and regional reconnaissance, geological mapping and sampling related to projects included in this segment.

Administration expenses of \$665 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,262 during the same period in 2025. The decrease in administrative expenses was mainly due to a higher portion of administrative costs being allocated to the Calcatreu Project, reflecting the increased level of activity related to the project's development during the period.

Interest expense of \$107 was incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$335 during the same period in 2025. The decrease was mainly due to lower interest rates on loans and bank indebtedness with Argentinian banks.

United Kingdom

This segment includes the results of Patagonia Gold Limited ("PGL") (formerly Patagonia Gold PLC) which is a holding company and does not generate any revenues.

Administration expenses of \$46 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$35 during the same period in 2025. The administrative expenses relate to professional fees.

Interest expense of \$294 was incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$292 during the same period in 2025. Interest expense remained consistent during the period.

North America

This segment includes the results of Patagonia Gold Corp ("PGC"), Patagonia Gold Canada Inc and 1272680 B.C. Ltd ("BC"). These entities are holding companies and do not generate any revenues.

Administration expenses of \$376 were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$314 during the same period in 2025. Administration expenses consist of accounting and legal fees.

Interest expense of \$1,233 was incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$1,264 during the same period in 2025. Interest expense remained consistent during the period.

Non-controlling interest in Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. ("PGI")

The non-controlling interest in PGI is held by Black River Mine Inc ("BRM"). PGI has 100% ownership interest in Minera Calcatreu S.A.U ("MC").

The Company has 100% ownership interest in Patagonia Gold Limited ("PGL") and PGL had 100% ownership interest in PGI prior to the investment from BRM.

On May 30, 2025, PGI issued 40 million non-voting preferred shares ("Preferred Shares") to BRM at \$1.00 per share for total proceeds of \$40 million (the "Financing") pursuant to the investment agreement dated April 13, 2025 between PGI and BRM (the "Investment Agreement"). The proceeds from the Financing will be used solely to fund the development of the Calcatreu project, located in the Province of Río Negro, Argentina, and to pay expenses related to the Financing. After the completion of the Financing, PGL holds a 60% ownership interest in PGI by way of its ownership of common shares, and BRM holds a 40% ownership interest in PGI by way of its ownership of preferred shares.

BRM was controlled by Mr. Carlos J. Miguens (“Mr. Miguens”) until he passed away on July 18, 2026 (see July 20, 2026 news release on www.patagoniagold.com). BRM is a related party as Mr. Miguens also had ownership and control over 42.73% of the common shares of the Company. Following Mr. Miguens’ passing, these shareholdings are expected to transition to his heirs in accordance with the applicable estate arrangements.

Concurrent with the completion of the Financing, PGL, PGI and BRM entered into a shareholders’ agreement (the “Shareholders Agreement” and together with the Investment Agreement, the “Agreements”).

Pursuant to the Agreements, BRM has the ability to nominate one (1) of the three (3) directors of PGI. The remaining two (2) directors are nominated by PGL which owns the voting common shares of PGI.

If any additional equity securities are to be issued by PGI, PGL and BRM have the right to purchase such equity instruments up to their pro-rata entitlement which is 60% in the case of PGL and 40% in the case of BRM.

Unless and until otherwise unanimously agreed by the Board of Directors of PGI, PGI shall pay to its shareholders an amount equal to the amount of the Available Cash (as defined below) at such times as determined by the Board of Directors, which Available Cash will be distributed to the shareholders in accordance with the terms set out below, in the following order of priority (the “Distribution Policy”):

- (a) Preferred Distributions: BRM will receive 80% of the Available Cash (with PGL receiving the remaining 20% of the Available Cash) (the “Preferred Distribution Amount”) until such time as BRM has received an amount equal to \$40 million (the “Investment Amount”).
- (b) Catch-Up Distributions: After BRM has received the Preferred Distribution Amount, PGL will receive 100% of the Available Cash (with BRM not receiving any of the Available Cash) until such time as PGL has received an amount equal to \$60 million (the “Catch-Up Distribution Amount”).
- (c) Pro Rata Distributions: After PGL has received the Catch-Up Distribution Amount, PGL will receive 60% of the Available Cash and BRM will receive 40% of the Available Cash.

“Available Cash” means at any given time of calculation, the Distributable Cash (as defined below) that is available for distribution to the shareholders of PGI in accordance with the Distribution Policy, after payment of all expenses, including the costs of Calcatreu project, of PGI and MC. MC will distribute to PGI all of MC’s cash that is available for distribution after payment of all of the costs of the Calcatreu project, including the servicing and repayment of loans, minus an amount that the Board of Directors determines should be retained in MC to meet or fund debt service commitments, working capital requirements, pending and clearly anticipated liabilities known to be likely to arise during the succeeding six months or the end of the financial year, whichever is later, reasonable contingencies and reserves established by the Board of Directors, anticipated operating and capital expenditures and such other business needs of MC (the “Distributable Cash”).

In the event of a change of control of PGI, if BRM has not received the Preferred Distribution Amount as of the date of such change of control, BRM shall have the option to require PGI to redeem all of the outstanding Preferred Shares for a cash payment equal to the difference between the Investment Amount and the amount of the Preferred Distribution Amount that BRM had received as of the date of the change of control. If BRM has received the Preferred Distribution Amount and the change of control results in proceeds being received by PGI or any of its subsidiaries, the proceeds of such change of control shall be distributed to BRM and PGL in accordance with the Distribution Policy.

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of PGI or other distribution of the property or assets of PGI among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the holder of Preferred Shares shall be paid, in respect of such Preferred Shares, a cash payment equal to the difference between the Investment Amount and the amount of the Preferred Distribution Amount that the holder of the Preferred Shares had received as of the date of such liquidation event, provided that if the holder of the Preferred Shares has received the Preferred Distribution Amount as of the date of such liquidation event, any remaining cash would be distributed in accordance with the Distribution Policy.

The Preferred Shares shall rank senior in all respects to all existing and future common shares of PGI and any future Preferred Shares of PGI, and junior in all respects to all existing and future indebtedness of PGI.

Mineral Properties

The following is a summary of Patagonia Gold Corporation’s (“Patagonia” or the “Company”) operations, together with an update on exploration activities for the period to date.

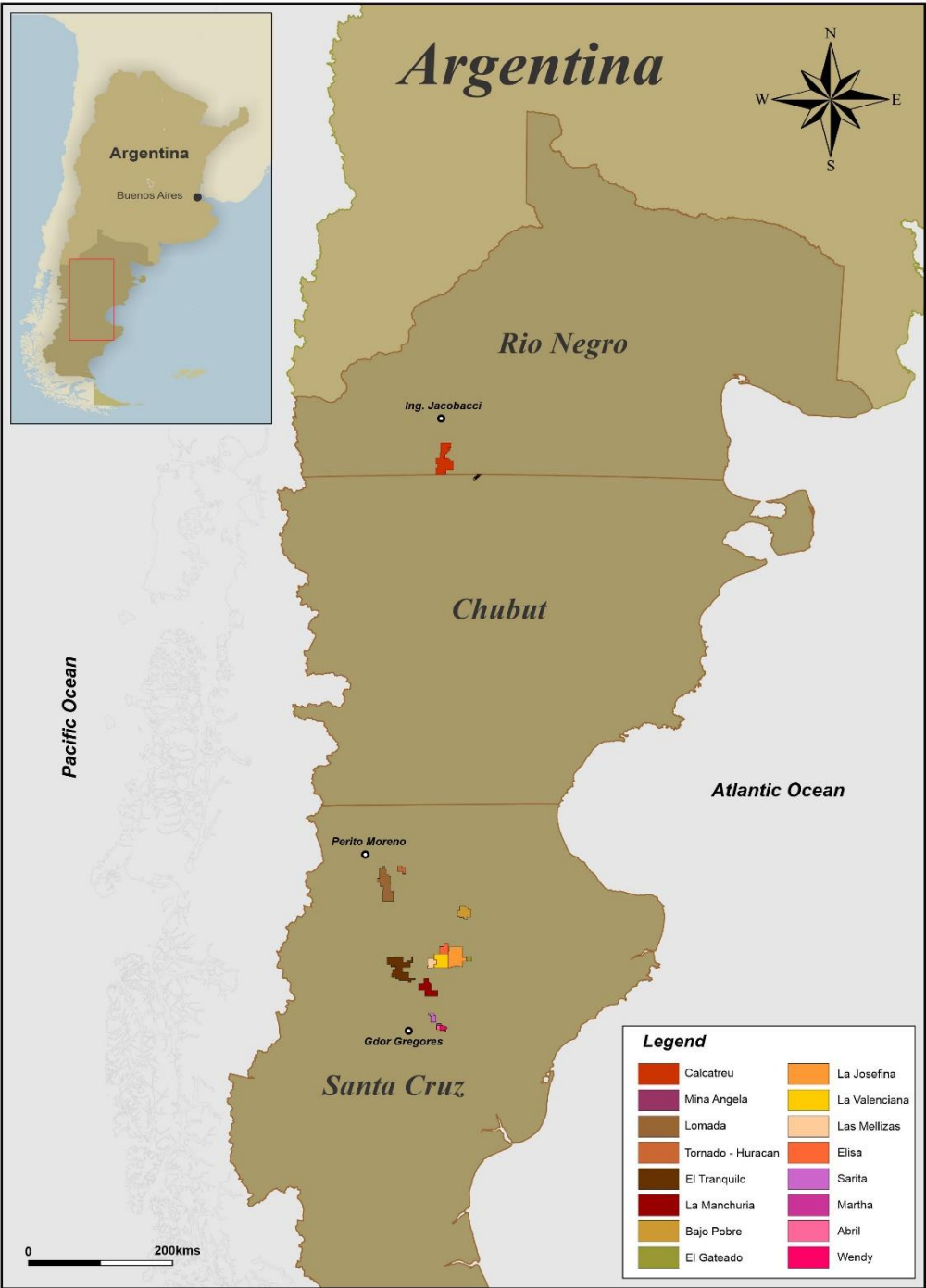
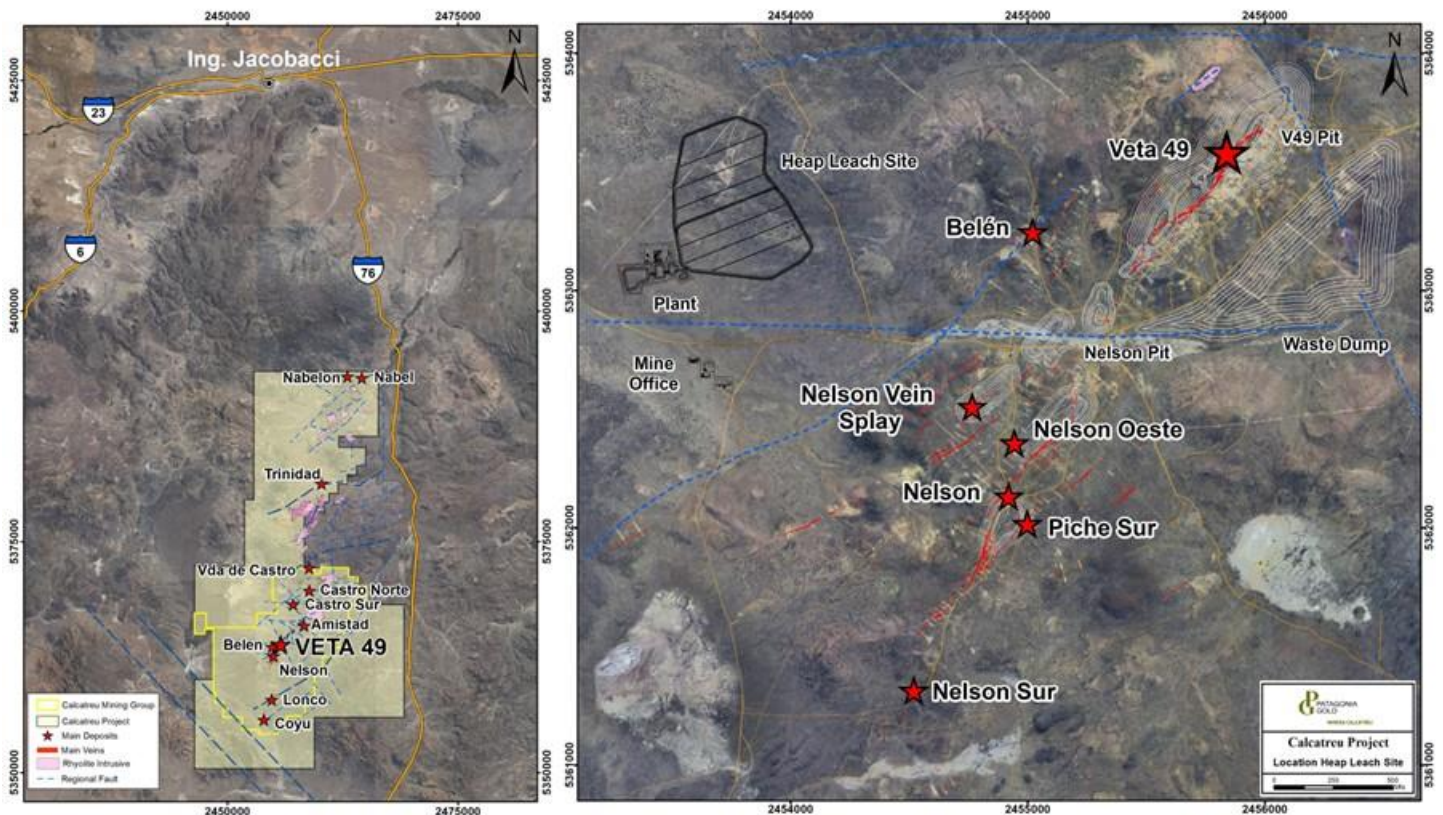


Figure 1. Location of the Company’s property groups.

Calcatreu Property

The Company's Calcatreu property is located in the south-central part of the Rio Negro province approximately 80 kilometers ("km") southwest of the town of Ingeniero ("Ing") Jacobacci (Figure 1). Calcatreu is located in the Jurassic-aged, Somuncura Massif along the NW- to SE-oriented, regional-scale Gastre Fault System; a highly prospective belt of Mesozoic-aged rocks, structures and base and precious metal mineral deposits occurring in both the provinces of Chubut and Rio Negro. The massif is similar in geologic character to the larger Deseado Massif in the province of Santa Cruz to the south. Patagonia has also recently acquired new concessions, bringing its holdings to more than 100,000 hectares ("ha") along this belt in Rio Negro Province, bordering Chubut on the north. Calcatreu is a gold and silver property acquired in January 2018 through the acquisition of Minera Aquiline Argentina SA, a subsidiary of Pan American Silver. Precious metal mineralization in the Somuncura Massif, like that on the Company's Calcatreu property, is largely epithermal in character within quartz-rich veins, vein clusters, stockworks and as disseminations. Sulfide minerals are ubiquitous in the mineral deposits as well as a suite of temporally- and spatially-related gangue minerals typical of epithermal deposits in the massif and elsewhere.



The Calcatreu deposit is a low sulfidation, epithermal gold and silver system with outcropping mineralization. An independent mineral resource estimate ("MRE") was completed by Micon International Limited of Toronto in 2004 for the Calcatreu Deposit and disclosed in an NI 43-101 technical report for Aquiline Resources Inc. Mineral resources were estimated for two vein systems on the property: Veta 49 and Nelson. In 2018, Cube Consulting Ltd. ("CUBE") of Australia prepared an updated MRE mineral resource estimate for Calcatreu, effective December 31, 2018, which consists of an indicated resource of 9.8 M tonnes grading 2.11 g/t Au and 19.83 g/t Ag (2.36 g/t gold equivalent – "AuEq") and 8.1 M tonnes of inferred grading 1.34 g/t Au and 13.09 g/t Ag (1.5 g/t AuEq); all contained within Veta 49, Nelson, Belén and Castro Sur veins. Gold equivalent values were calculated by CUBE using a metal price at a ratio of 81.25:1 Ag/Au. The changes from the previous estimate were due to a revised interpretation of prior and new data collected by the Company. The 2018 exploration work at Calcatreu consisted of property-scale geological mapping along with a pole-dipole, induced polarization and resistivity (IP/Res) geophysical survey, followed by a diamond drill program of 6,495 meters (please see the table of the Company's mineral resources herein and the respective, supporting NI 43-101 technical reports on file at www.sedarplus.ca). The updated mineral resource estimate, completed by CUBE, is tabulated herein.

In 2019, an exploration program was conducted consisting of surface work, a total of 41.28 line-kilometers of pole-dipole induced polarization and resistivity ("IP/Res") geophysical survey conducted over the main Nelson targets and Castro Norte, Fiero, Sabrina and Viuda de Castro areas, and 121.5 line-kilometers of gradient array IP/Res geophysics over Nelson, Sabrina and Mariano. Subsequently, 1,687.2 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying, covering 55.44 square kilometers, was completed covering several targets including the main V49 and Nelson. The objective of the surveys was to identify hidden, non-outcropping mineralization in dilatational

jogs, blind structures and other geologic settings. Geologic mapping and sampling were completed over several targets of interest, notably Viuda de Castro, Trinidad, La Cruz, sporadic exposures of the Nelson extension, Piche, La Olvidada and Epu Peñi. The sampling yielded 254 rock chips and 81 new, sawed channels. Overall, approximately 50% of the core from the property was relogged, though totalling up to 80% in some areas such as Veta 49 and Belen.

A rotary air blast (“RAB”) drilling campaign and channel (sawed) sampling commenced in early 2020 before all the activities were paused due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The activities restarted in September 2020. A total of 36 RAB holes were drilled over the main V49 vein and 6 over Piche totaling 740 and 116 meters of drilling respectively and a total of 856 samples. Trenches and saw channel: a total of 1,308.7 m and 447 samples were taken over the Epu Peñi, Fiero, La Olvidada, Nelson Sur, Piche and Viuda de Castro targets. Geophysics: A total of 1,111.57 line-kilometers of ground magnetic geophysical surveying was completed over the extension of the main targets and the new Amancay area, and 18.4 line-kilometers of pole-dipole IP/Res over Trinidad and Nelson Targets. In December 2020, a baseline environmental study (the “Baseline Study”) began by choosing the contractors and reviewing the information generated in the past. The Baseline Study aims to contextualize the environmental state before the construction and production of the project begins.

In 2021, work on the Baseline Study continued with field work, along with drilling, surface exploration and geophysics. RAB drilling was also conducted to obtain information from near surface on the up-dip extension of mineralization in the main structures (Veta 49 and Nelson). A total of 156 holes were drilled for a total of 1,708 meters (“m”) and 1,708 samples (one per meter) collected which included 15 holes in the Belen prospect (156 m), 51 holes at Nelson (528 m), 21 holes in Nelson Oeste (241 m) and 69 holes in the Vein 49 target (783 m). 146.75 m and 196 sawed channel samples have been cut in Nelson Central, Nelson W and Puesto targets. In addition, a total of 3,730.35 m of trenches and 2,223 samples have been excavated and sampled with 50% of them in Nelson and its branches aimed to understand the behavior of the veins in the southern extreme. A total of 901.5 line-kilometers of ground magnetics has been surveyed over the main prospects and their southern extensions. Additionally, 31.8 line-kilometers of Pole-Dipole IP/Res have been completed in several short section over the main veins and their extensions.

During 2024, two lines of seismic tomography and three lines of electrical tomography were surveyed in the planned heap leach pad. Thirty six (36) soil pits and six (6) diamond holes, 50 meters depth each, were drilled as part of geotechnical studies. A total of 6 geotechnical holes for a total of 300 metres were drilled for purposes of the heap leach pad design as well as 2 monitoring holes for a total of 100 meters were completed. In addition, 4 exploration holes for a total of 181 metres were drilled at Piche Sur. Additionally, a total of 180 linear kms of geophysics was carried out.

During the first quarter of 2025, the Company’s exploration activities were concentrated on Calcatreu Property. A total of 380 meters were drilled in 8 diamond drill holes, specifically in the Piche Sur, Nelson Sur and Belen targets - all of which are believed to be prospective for near mine discoveries. Additionally, a total of 366.1 line-kilometers of geophysics was carried out on the target Masqui, located in the southern part of the main concession block.

During the second quarter of 2025, exploration work continued on the Belen target. During this period a total of 697.55 meters were drilled in 12 diamond drill holes. Additionally, a total of 161.1 meters of trenches were cut at Belen. As of the end of Q3, results from this drilling were still pending. Exploration work on the Calcatreu Project continues, with drilling and trenching seeking to define and expand mineral resources.

During the third quarter of 2025, exploration activities continued with 1,074.4 meters of core drilling completed at the Belen, Lucy, Nelson, Nelson Central and NVS targets. Additionally, 4 trenches totaling 92.45 meters were developed at the Belen W, Julieta and V49 targets. During the fourth quarter of 2025, 710 meters of diamond drilling were completed at the NVS and Nelson West targets. NVS is a new target, while Nelson West drilling was designed to convert inferred resources into indicated resources.

The holes drilled in the Calcatreu area during 2025 were completed near the planned pits and will be incorporated into a mineral resource estimate underway by NCL Ingeniería y Construcción SpA (“NCL”). NCL’s work is expected to be completed in 2026.

During the first quarter of 2026, exploration activities at the Calcatreu mine focused primarily on trenching and surface sampling across satellite targets distal to the CCT core (V49, Nelson, Piche). A total of 10 trenches were completed, totaling 251 linear meters; seven at the Piche Norte target, two at the Laguna target, and one at the Belen NE target.

At Piche Norte, trenching confirmed structural continuity but within a less favorable host rock. Follow-up work is required to evaluate the structure within more prospective lithologies at depth.

At the Laguna target, anomalous mineralization was intercepted (up to 1.8m@ 0.93 g/t Au and 7.8 g/t Ag). Despite similar emplacement conditions to Piche Norte, the company intends to test the structure at depth within more favorable host units.

Furthermore, 34 chip-channel samples were collected at the Barda de la Lechuza target. Results showed anomalous Au and Ag values, peaking at 0.8 g/t Au, confirming the presence of mineralization in the area.

On the regional front, exploration activities commenced on several of the Company's Río Negro tenements. Highlighting these is the Co. Blanco-La Suerte target (25 km south of Los Menucos), where a significant ~9 km long hydrothermal system was defined, yielding high-grade anomalies of up to 9.79 g/t Au and 337 g/t Ag.

During the second quarter of 2026, a total of seven (7) diamond drilling (DDH) holes aggregating 497 meters were completed, all targeting the Nelson W target. In addition, seven (7) reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totaling 210 meters were completed at the Belen W target. Drilling yielded favorable results at both targets. At Nelson W, highlight drill intercepts include hole NLO-030-D, which returned 4.45m@ 3.45 g/t Au and 37 g/t Ag, and hole NLO-033-D, which intersected 5m@ 4.8 g/t Au and 85 g/t Ag. At Belen W, key results include hole BEL-032-R, which yielded 10m@ 10.7 g/t Au and 328.6 g/t Ag.

Regarding regional exploration work in Río Negro, activity focused on the Tamariscos and El Morro properties, comprising surface geological work, mapping, and rock chip sampling.

On November 6, 2024, the Company was formally notified by the Río Negro provincial authorities that the final resolution to proceed with the construction, development and production of the Calcatreu project had been issued.

On May 30, 2025, Black River Mine Inc. completed a \$40 million preferred share investment in the Company's subsidiary Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. for the development of the Calcatreu Project. See page 8 for additional information.

Development of the Calcatreu project started at the end of Q4 2024. During 2025 construction of the project advanced with the main infrastructure, the heap leach pad and plant. During Q1 2026 the heap leach was completed and mined material was placed on the pad and first leaching commenced as announced by the Company on March 31, 2026. In June 2026, the Company completed its first doré dispatch of 515 gold equivalent ounces (511 ounces of gold and 232 ounces of silver) to Asahi Refining Ltd. The Company continued to advance recovery and downstream processing activities and monitor leach pad performance, solution flow and metallurgical recoveries as operations ramp up. The Company is currently working on the elution, electrowinning and doré furnace circuits which are estimated to be complete in early Q4 2026.

During Q1 2026 the Company received the visit of an International Cyanide Code ("ICC") auditor, who performed a first review of the steps necessary for the operation to be compliant with the Code.

Development activities have been conducted in accordance with international best practices for environmental stewardship, safety, and community engagement. The Company continues to prioritize sustainable operations and meaningful partnerships with local communities.

NCL continues to progress the updated technical report on Calcatreu, prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, expected for release in September 2026, which will incorporate updated technical information for the Project.

The Company has reclamation and remediation obligations for Calcatreu of \$1.32 million as of June 30, 2026.

Cap-Oeste Property

The Company's Cap-Oeste ("Capo") property is located in the El Tranquilo concession block (Figure 2), in the province of Santa Cruz, within a six kilometer long, northwest-trending, structural corridor extending from the La Pampa prospect in the northwest to the Tango prospect in the southeast. Within this trend, the Capo deposit has an identified and delineated strike extent of 1.2 kilometers. Capo has been on care and maintenance since February 2019 though residual leaching and exploration activities continue.

The Company has initiated studies to assess the potential technical and economic extraction of a higher-grade portion of the current mineral resources as defined in the December 2019 CUBE NI 43-101 technical report on file on www.sedarplus.ca. The Company is now focused on evaluating the development of this portion, termed “COSE-Style” mineralization, of the total mineral resources by underground mining. The Company is evaluating potential construction of an underground mine in Cap-Oeste. Material processing options are being considered and may include utilizing the Company’s flotation facilities at Martha, located about 100 kilometers to the southeast of Cap-Oeste.

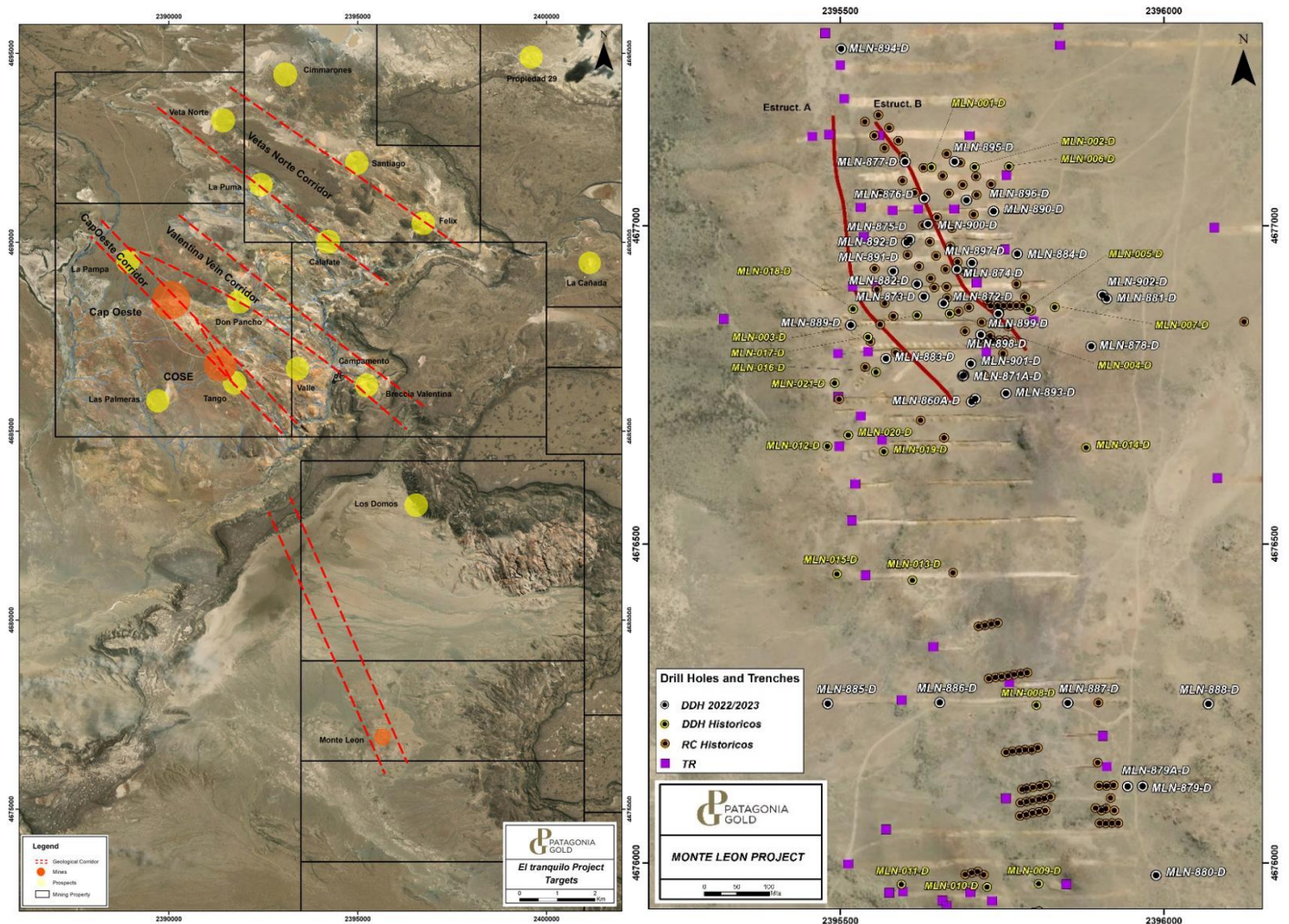


Figure 2. El Tranquilo Concession Block (left) and MLN detail (right)

On November 23, 2020, the Company announced that it had received a provisional permit to proceed with development of the Cap-Oeste gold/silver mineralization. Development will focus on a higher-grade portion of the current mineral resources, which lies under and peripheral to the depleted surface mine. The intention is to mine the Cap-Oeste underground resource and transport the mineralized material approximately 100 kilometers to the Martha plant to be processed to produce a concentrate.

On March 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had received a definitive, environmental permit for underground development of Cap-Oeste. Cap-Oeste has been put on hold pending evaluation of results from the planned exploration program at Monte Leon; favorable results from which the Company believes may be synergistic with the main Cap-Oeste processing infrastructure.

During 2021, the Company focused mainly on exploring the near surface, oxide, mineral potential at Monte Leon located approximately 12 kilometers to the south of the Cap-Oeste mine. A total of 675 RAB holes were drilled for a total of 15,286.5 m and 15,245 samples.

These holes were distributed across 4 targets: Calafate (10 holes), Don Pancho (29 holes), Felix (25 holes) and Monte Leon (611 holes). In addition, a total of 263 line-kilometers of ground magnetics have been surveyed at La Marciana, Monte Leon prospects and the Homenaje area, the latter under option from Mirasol Resources, and 27 line-kilometers of pole-dipole IP/Res, in lines of approximately 2 kilometers length, at Monte Leon. The purpose of this work was to further define the size potential and, thus, new drilling targets, of the epithermal mineralization identified with prior company work. Geological mapping and sampling over other targets was conducted in the year.

During 2022, activities were focused mostly on the Monte Leon target, located about 12 km to the SE of Cap-Oeste, with a total of 79 RAB holes (1,888 meters drilled and 1,883 samples taken), and a total of 2,033 meters of reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling in 84 holes were drilled too, aimed to delineate near surface, oxidized precious metal mineralization. In addition, a total of 728.2 meters of diamond drilling were completed in the Cap-Oeste target for mineral resource model confirmation and metallurgical purposes. The Company entered into a farm-in agreement (the “Agreement”) with a private, arm’s length company operating in the Argentina mining sector (the “Partner”) for a drilling program of up to 20,000 meters on the Monte Leon target (“Monte Leon”) in the Company’s El Tranquilo block of concessions to earn up to a 50% interest in Monte Leon. The Partner will fund a core drilling program, to be conducted by the Company, divided into two phases, to define the lateral and depth extent of epithermal-style mineralization at Monte Leon. Phase 1 will consist of 8,500 meters for the Partner to earn a 20% stake in Monte Leon and will have the option to advance to Phase 2 to drill a further 11,500 meters for a total of 20,000 meters to earn an additional 30% interest in Monte Leon, for a maximum participation of 50%.

During 2023, a total of 34 diamond holes were drilled in Monte Leon for a total of 5,500.67 meters and 5,310 samples were taken as part of the agreement in 2022 aimed to define new sulfide mineral resource, plus a total of 497.63 line-kilometers of ground magnetic were surveyed in Monte Leon Oeste. Results from this drilling were disclosed in a Company news release on July 13, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a total of 9 RC holes, totaling 223 meters, were drilled in Don Pancho Prospect at El Tranquilo. The drilling was completed to gain a better understanding of the oxidized mineralization in the first 20 meters from the surface. Gold values varied from 0.005 to 4.49 g/t and Silver from 1 to 262 g/t.

The results from the drilling at Don Pancho confirmed that the prospect has insufficient resources to justify a mining operation.

Of a total of 12 lines (15,800 linear meters), four induced polarization (IP) geophysical lines were carried out between the Cap-Oeste and Cose deposits, each of 1,200 linear meters in length, which adds up to a total of 4,800 linear meters.

During the second quarter of 2026, the induced polarization geophysics (IP) program, initiated in the first quarter, was completed between the Cap-Oeste and Cose areas and the continuation to the southeast, with 12 lines totaling 15,800 linear meters.

The Company has reclamation and remediation obligations for the Cap-Oeste Property of \$0.61 million as of June 30, 2026.

Lomada de Leiva Property (“Lomada”)

The Lomada mine, located in the western part of the province of Santa Cruz, was closed in May 2016 while production from the ongoing leaching continues, though at a reduced output. Given that the mineralized material from the Lomada open pit mine was originally placed on the heap leach pad without crushing, the Company decided to return to Lomada to reprocess this mineralized material. However, in mid-February 2019 the Company took the decision to cease operations and proceed with the closure of Lomada. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company was working on re-handling material of leach pad to enhance leach solution percolation.

The Company has prepared an update to the closure plan presented to and approved by the provincial authorities in 2017. The Company received the final approval in November 2019 and started with the work of remediation at the end of 2019. The work on the remediation had been halted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. On October 8, 2020, the Company announced that it had received a preliminary Environmental Permit (“Permit”) for a restart of mining and new leaching operations at Lomada. Patagonia applied for the Permit in August 2020.

During 2024, Lomada commenced closure activities and no further residual production is expected. The heap leach pad was washed to reduce cyanide levels to the required levels. In 2025, closure activities continued, and as of the end of May 2025, all field work was suspended for the winter season. Closure activities resumed at the end of Q3 2025 and suspended again in May 2026 for the winter season and will be resumed and finalized during the fourth quarter of 2026..

The Company has reclamation and remediation obligations for Lomada of \$0.29 million as of June 30, 2026.

Mineral Resources

Cap-Oeste (Santa Cruz, AR) – Cube Consulting Dec 2018; Notes 1 and 2							
Classification	Tonnes (K)	Average Grades (g/t)			Contained Ounces (K)		
		Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent	Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent
Measured	3.4	2.92	46.7	3.59	0.3	5.3	0.4
Indicated	10,554.0	2.07	63.2	2.99	704.0	21,448.0	1,013.0
Meas+Ind	10,557.4	2.07	63.2	2.99	704.3	21,453.3	1,013.4
Inferred	4,895.0	1.37	34.7	1.87	215.0	5,467.0	294.0

Calcatreu (Rio Negro, AR) – Cube Consulting Dec 2018; Notes 3 and 4							
Classification	Tonnes (K)	Average Grades (g/t)			Contained Ounces (K)		
		Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent	Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	9,841.0	2.11	-19.8	2.36	669.0	6,275.0	746.0
Meas+Ind	9,841.0	2.11	19.8	2.36	669.0	6,275.0	746.0
Inferred	8,078.0	1.34	13.1	1.50	348.0	3,399.0	390.0

La Manchuria (Santa Cruz, AR) – Micon 2019; Notes 5 and 6							
Classification	Tonnes (K)	Average Grades (g/t)			Contained Ounces (K)		
		Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent	Gold	Silver	Gold Equivalent
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	474.0	2.59	129.0	3.53	39.5	1,969.0	53.9
Meas+Ind	474.0	2.59	129.0	3.53	39.5	1,969.0	53.9
Inferred	1,836.0	1.30	40.0	1.56	76.5	2,375.0	92.4

Notes

“K” = Thousands, “g/t” = grams per tonne

Rounding may affect sums and weighted averages

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability

100% basis; Fomicruz has a 5% interest in all Santa Cruz mineral interests.

1. Cap-Oeste 0.5 g/t AuEq cutoff
2. Cap-Oeste $AuEq = Au + (Ag \times 69.4)$
3. Calcatreu 0.5 g/t AuEq cutoff
4. Calcatreu $AuEq = Au + (Ag \times 81.25)$
5. La Manchuria 0.55 AuEq cutoff
6. La Manchuria $AuEq = (Au + Ag) / (Au \text{ price} \times 0.32151)$

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic and technical viability.

Please consult the individual NI43-101 technical reports on filed under the Company’s profile on www.sedarplus.ca.

Exploration Update – Regional Targets

Regional exploration activities in the province of Río Negro focused on the Tamariscos and El Morro properties and included geological mapping and rock chip sampling, with high-grade gold and silver results reported at Tamariscos.

In the province of Santa Cruz, during the second quarter of 2026, the Company carried out eight IP-Res geophysical lines in the Cap-Oeste - Cose (El Tranquilo Block), NE-SW trend, totaling 11,000 linear meters. This is in addition to 12 lines of IP-Res (15,800 linear meters) initiated in the first quarter. Additionally, the Company conducted reconnaissance-level sampling in the La Esperanza Block, collecting 225 samples. Furthermore, Baseline Geological Reports (IGB) were submitted to the provincial Mining Authority for the MD La Franja 1 mining property and Final Geological Reports (IGF) for the La Franja, Nuevo, and Rojizo exploration sites.

In the Province of Chubut, prospecting, sampling and mapping work was carried out in the Sahuel Project (which includes the old Angela Mine) in an area of 7,977 hectares.

Mina Angela

On August 13, 2019, the Company announced an offer letter agreement with Latin Metals Inc. to acquire its Mina Angela property. Mina Angela is situated in the Somuncura Massif of southern Argentina and is comprised of 44 individual claims located approximately 50 kilometers east-southeast of Patagonia's 100% owned Calcatreu gold project. Pan American Silver's Navidad silver and base metal deposit is located 45 kilometers to the south-southeast of Mina Angela. In March 2020, Patagonia extended the period by which it must enter into the definitive agreement with a \$100 payment to Latin Metals; \$50 of which was applied to extend the period to enter into the definitive agreement and \$50 of which was a partial prepayment of the first earn-in payment to be made under the definitive agreement.

On September 15, 2020, the Company entered into the definitive option agreement with Latin Metals Inc., which grants the Company an irrevocable option to acquire a 100% interest in the Mina Angela property. Upon signing of the definitive agreement, the Company paid \$250 representing the balance of the first earn-in payment. It is expected that the Company will pay the second earn-in payment of \$250 within the next six months if it exercises the option to acquire the Mina Angela property. A further and final payment of \$500 is expected to be paid within 30 days of verification that the legal restrictions preventing development of mining activity in the Chubut Province and at the Mina Angela property have been lifted in such a manner that the Company thereafter has the ability to perform exploration and exploitation activities on the Mina Angela property. In addition, Latin Metals will be entitled to receive a 1.25% Net Smelter Return royalty from future productions, half of which can be repurchased by the Company for \$1 million.

On March 12, 2021, the Company exercised the option to acquire 100% interest in the Mina Angela property and paid the second earn-in payment of \$250.

On December 15, 2021, the legislature of the Province of Chubut passed a bill to amend the provincial mining law to enable open pit mining within a given area that comprises the Gastre and Telsen Departments. This new law regarding mining zoning was subsequently promulgated on December 16, 2021 by the Chubut Governor. This newly approved law regarding mining zoning would have enabled the Company to advance the development of 101,151 ha of its mining concessions, including Mina Angela. However, on December 20, 2021, the Chubut Governor, sent a bill to the legislature of the Province of Chubut to retract the recent amendments as a result of the violent demonstrations that occurred soon after such law was enacted. This bill, which revoked the amendments regarding mining zoning, was passed by the legislature of the Province of Chubut on December 21, 2021.

On October 9, 2024 (the "Completion Date"), the Company, through one of its Argentinean subsidiaries, Huemules S.A., entered into a definitive agreement (the "Agreement") with Compañía Inversora de Minas SAU ("Ciminas") acquiring four mineral properties, termed the "Gastrenor Block", in the Chubut Province surrounding its Mina Angela project. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company paid Ciminas \$100 on the Completion Date. A final payment of \$300 is expected to be paid on the earlier of: (A) 18 calendar months from the date on which Chubut authorizes metal mining activity in the region, subject to that law not being repealed within said period; (B) 30 calendar days after the environmental permits to carry out exploitation mining activity on the Gastrenor Block are granted to the Company; or (C) the assignment of the Gastrenor Block by the Company to a third party, unless the assignee jointly and irrevocably assumes the payment obligation as set out in the Agreement, in which case the Company will not be required to make the final payment. Ciminas will be entitled to receive a 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR royalty"), and a third party will be entitled to a 0.25% NSR royalty on future production from the entire property, including the Mina Angela project and the Gastrenor Block. With the acquisition of these four new mineral concessions totaling 15,494 hectares surrounding its Mina Angela project the Company now controls over 52,000 hectares of mineral properties in the area.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was submitted to the environmental enforcement authority of the Province of Chubut.

In the first quarter of 2026, the Environmental Authority of the Province of Chubut approved the EIA to begin prospecting work throughout the Sahuel Block of mining properties. Prospecting activities will begin in the second quarter of 2026.

During the second quarter of 2026, prospecting, sampling, and mapping work began in the Sahuel Block, which covers an area of 7,977 hectares. The area studied partially corresponds to the Comarca, Rohan, and Ragnar mining properties. Forty samples were collected for Au and ICP geochemical analysis. In addition, two new Discovery Claims (Manifestaciones de Descubrimientos - MDs), designated DM Sahuel 1 and DM Sahuel 2, were filed.

La Manchuria

In addition to its current mineral resources, stated herein, the Company's La Manchuria property is believed to be prospective for the discovery of new gold and silver mineralization. Exploration work continued with mapping and rock chip sampling over an area of approximately 2,000 hectares ("ha"). Veinlets and narrow breccia zones, indicative of hydrothermal activity, were found at the Magali zone in February 2018. Anomalous gold values were reported from the Cecilia zone. An updated NI 43-101 report for this project was completed on September 27, 2019 by Micon International and is on file at www.sedarplus.ca.

On July 8, 2024, Patagonia Gold Corp entered into a binding agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Astra Exploration Inc. ("Astra"), granting Astra the option to acquire up to a 90% undivided interest in the Company's La Manchuria property (the "Property") in Argentina. To earn this interest, Astra must spend at least \$3 million on exploration and development of the Property over four years to initially acquire an 80% interest and can acquire an additional 10% interest in the Property by making a \$5 million cash payment within two years of acquiring the initial 80% interest. If either party's interest falls below 10%, it will be converted to a 1% NSR royalty. The agreement will allow the Company to realize value from further exploration and development of the Property and permit the Company to focus on its material projects, mainly Cap Oeste and Calcatreu (see July 9, 2024 new release on www.patagoniagold.com).

During the second quarter of 2025, Astra reported the results of its first drilling program. Eleven diamond core holes totaled 2,468 meters and 1,253 samples were completed and submitted for geochemical analysis. Previously, Astra submitted the corresponding Environmental Impact Report for the Exploration phase and reprocessed the magnetometry, integrating current and previous data. The Company has retained its interest over 28,200 ha of Manchuria Sur properties held under contract with Fomicruz.

During the third quarter of 2025, Astra advanced several technical workstreams. The exploration team consolidated all geophysical data (including newly retrieved raw CSAMT and IP datasets from Quantec) into a unified 3D resistivity and chargeability model for the Main and Eastern zones. A regional ground magnetic survey was also completed adding roughly 150 linear kilometres of new data. These efforts were supported by ongoing geological fieldwork including detailed mapping, a topographic survey of Phase I drill collars and expanded drone-based imagery. All geological and geophysical datasets, particularly the new 3D model, were used to refine and prioritize targets for the Phase II drill program.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, Astra completed a detailed geological map of the property and drilled the first part of the Phase II drill program. A total of 5,115 meters of diamond drill hole drilling was completed in 48 days using 2 drill rigs. It was a total of 25 holes, all of them intersected veins and veinlets from the Main (15 holes) and Eastern (4 holes) Zones, and also at two new parallel veins systems: Basalto Zone (4 holes) and the Road Zone (2 holes). Samples were sent to Alex Stewart lab in Mendoza and results expected in Q2 2026. For further information please refer to Astra's website.

During the first quarter of 2026, Astra received the results from the Phase II drilling program and continued advancing geophysical work to support the design of the Phase III drilling program. This work included the acquisition of new pole-dipole IP lines totaling approximately 13 linear kilometers and gradient IP surveying totaling approximately 65 linear kilometers.

During the second quarter of 2026, Astra received the new 3D geophysical model and completed Phase III drill program consisting of 16 holes totaling 5,176 meters of DDH drilling. Phase III has the objective to expand the system at depth with five deep drill holes at known mineralized structures at the Main and Eastern Zones, and the rest of the program was intended to continue expanding laterally the system which remains open in all directions.

The geochemical data of the drill program is still in the lab, with initial assays expected to be received in Q3 2026.

The geophysical data is still being processed and interpreted, and no report was available as of the date of this MD&A.

Subsequent to June 30, 2026, Astra Exploration Inc. ("Astra") exercised its first earn-in option under the La Manchuria Option Agreement after completing exploration and development expenditures in excess of \$3 million, thereby earning an 80% interest in the La Manchuria property. The Company retained a 20% interest.

The Company and Astra are working to establish the joint venture structure contemplated under the Option Agreement. The Company's 20% interest will be carried until a technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure*

for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) defines at least one million gold equivalent ounces in the inferred or indicated mineral resource categories, or a combination thereof. Thereafter, the parties will fund expenditures in proportion to their respective interests.

Sarita

The Sarita Project, located in the SW part of the Deseado Massif approximately 10 kilometers northwest of the Company’s Martha mine and mill, hosts a widespread system of banded, low sulfidation, gold- and silver-bearing veins, within a rhyolitic dome complex. Geologically, the area displays very similar structural and stratigraphic characteristics to Martha with Ag-rich, polymetallic, vein-hosted, intermediate sulfidation mineralization. The banded, silver- and gold-bearing quartz veins and quartz vein breccias occur within a set of NNW-SSE striking normal faults and constitute an extensive mineralized vein system, with more than 12 kilometers in total length. Precious and base metal mineralization has been recognized in quartz veins and vein breccias up to 3 meters wide at surface, composed of quartz and sulphides. Rock chips from discrete vein structures or aligned float contained anomalous gold values ranging from 0.1 to 83.4 g/t Au and from 100 to 15,444 g/t Ag, in separate samples. To date, 16 diamond drill holes have been drilled for a total of 1,754 meters targeting the vein mineralization. Geochemical results from drilling show gold and silver anomalies. Due to poor ground conditions encountered during drilling, core recovery in some of the veins was poor and Au and Ag mineralization may have not been recovered. Other exploration activities at Sarita included 7.1 line-kilometers of IP/Res geophysical surveys and ground magnetics (220 hectares of grids) over different target areas.

During May 2019, a total of 82 RAB holes completing 1,818.4 meters, were drilled in the area yielding a total of 1,257 samples for geochemical analysis. In September and October 2019, a second phase of drilling was undertaken, for a total of 2,409 meters in 116 holes and 1,361 samples assayed. The RAB drilling defined several shallow, NW-oriented zones of vein-hosted mineralization; notably Veta Maria and Virginia. The Company has plans to follow-up the RAB results with core drilling.

No exploration activities were undertaken at Sarita during the period ending June 30, 2026.

Martha

The Martha Project (“Martha” or “Mina Martha”) is located in the Province of Santa Cruz, Argentina. The closest community is the town of Gobernador Gregores, situated approximately 50 road kilometers to the west-southwest. The property is the site of past exploration for, and surface and underground mining and recovery of, silver and gold from epithermal veins and vein breccias, previously operated by Coeur Mining Inc. (formerly, Coeur d’Alene Mine Corp.) and Yamana Inc.

The Company acquired Martha as part of its reverse takeover (“RTO”) of Hunt Mining Corporation (“Hunt”) in 2019. The land package at Martha consists of approximately 7,850 ha of concessions, various buildings and facilities, surface and underground mining and support equipment, a 480 tonne per day (maximum) crushing, grinding and flotation plant, tailings facility, various stockpiles and waste dumps, employee living and cafeteria quarters, and miscellaneous physical materials. In addition, the Company has access to surface ranch (“estancia”) lands surrounding the mine and mill site that are approximately 35,700 ha in size.

The property was purchased in 2016 by Cerro Cazador SA (CCSA), an Argentine subsidiary of Hunt, from an Argentine subsidiary of Coeur Mining Inc. The intent to purchase was announced February 10, 2016 and closed May 11, 2016 as disclosed by the Company on its website (www.patagoniagold.com). The processing plant at the Martha Project is anticipated to be used to process material from the future Cap-Oeste underground project, from new mining at the greater Martha Project and from the La Josefina Project. Royal Gold Inc. holds a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on all minerals mined from the Martha property; the obligation for which transferred from Coeur to the Company (www.royalgold.com). In addition, the provincial government holds a 3% pit-head royalty from future production.

During the first quarter of 2020, a plan for reviewing near-mine targets (less than 5 kilometers away from the mill) was defined. Those remaining targets consist of outcropping veins-veinlets and included Veta del Medio System, Noroeste, Ivana, Martha Oeste, Martha Norte, Futuro and Sugar Hill, among others. A total 77 sawed channels were cut, and after encouraging results at Veta del Medio System, a RAB drill program was carried out to test mineralization at shallow depths. A total of 80 RAB drill holes (1,622.4 m of drilling, ranging from 6 to 25 m in depth) tested several targets. Highly anomalous drill intercepts, ranging from 1 m grading 180 g/t Ag up to 3 m grading 2,566 g/t Ag (and 3.5 g/t Au), were returned from the Veta del Medio Norte.

The operations at the Martha plant continue to be on care and maintenance pending the discovery of new material to put through the plant.

No exploration activities were undertaken at Martha during the period ending June 30, 2026.

The Company has reclamation and remediation obligations for the Mina Martha property of \$1.46 million as of June 30, 2026.

La Josefina

La Josefina is situated about 450 kilometers northwest of the city of Rio Gallegos, in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina within a scarcely populated steppe-like region. The La Josefina property is large, covered by 52,800 hectares of concessions. The La Josefina Project consists of mineral rights composed by an area of 528 square kilometers established in 1994 as a Mineral Reserve held by Fomento Minero de Santa Cruz Sociedad del Estado (“Fomicruz”), the Santa Cruz Provincial mining company.

In March 2007, the Company (via a subsidiary of Hunt) acquired the exploration and development rights to the La Josefina project from Fomicruz.

In July 2007, the Company entered into an agreement (subsequently amended) with Fomicruz (the “Initial Agreement”) which provides that, in the event that a positive feasibility study is completed on the La Josefina property, a Joint Venture Corporation (“JV Corporation”) would be formed by the Company and Fomicruz. The Company would own 81% of the joint venture company and Fomicruz would own the remaining 19%. Fomicruz has the option to earn up to a 49% participating interest in the JV Corporation by reimbursing the Company an equivalent amount, up to 49%, of the exploration investment made by the Company. The Company had the right to buy back any increase in Fomicruz’s ownership interest in the JV Corporation at a purchase price of \$200 per each percentage interest owned by Fomicruz down to its initial ownership interest of 19%. The Company could also purchase 10% of the Fomicruz’s initial 19% JV Corporation ownership interest by negotiating a purchase price with Fomicruz. Under the agreement, the Company had until the end of 2019 to complete cumulative exploration expenditures of \$18 million and determine if it would enter into production on the property. At December 31, 2018, the Company had incurred approximately \$20 million and engaged discussions with Fomicruz to develop a plan for production. In October 2019, the agreement was extended until April 30, 2021 and could be extended for an additional one-year term.

An NI 43-101 compliant technical report on La Josefina, dated September 29, 2010 and prepared by UAKO Geological Consulting, is on file on www.sedarplus.ca.

The Initial Agreement was terminated by mutual consent of the Company and Fomicruz in July 2020 and the Company has renegotiated with Fomicruz new terms and conditions for the exploration and exploitation of the La Josefina and La Valenciana properties and in December 2021, both parties entered into a new exploration agreement with an exploitation option for the following three projects: the La Josefina project, the La Valenciana project and a new and unexplored property, the Abril Project (the “Projects”).

The Company also entered into a net smelter returns royalty agreement, pursuant to which Fomicruz is granted a 2% royalty on the mining properties that it has already contributed to PGSA and on the Abril Project, with the exception of the La Josefina project and the La Valenciana project, where Fomicruz is granted a 5% royalty. Furthermore, the Company committed to a \$5 million investment to developing an exploration program for the Projects during a 2-year period beginning once the environmental permits for the exploration development of the Projects are obtained. As of the date of this MD&A, the environmental permits are pending approval.

During the fourth quarter of 2022, a total of 3 shallow RC drill holes were completed in the Sinter prospect, completing a total of 81 meters, designed to extend the known mineralization and help assess the potential of developing the oxide portion. The infill drill program was completed during the first quarter of 2023. A total of 453 meters in 19 holes were drilled with gold values from 0.005 g/t to 18.2 g/t.

During the second quarter of 2025, a total of 131.95 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying was completed.

During the second quarter of 2026, additional surface rock sampling was carried out in the North Vein window, resulting in 225 samples including chip, float, and channel sampling.

La Valenciana

La Valenciana is located in the central-north portion of the Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. The project encompasses an area of approximately 29,600 ha and is contiguous with the Company’s La Josefina property to the east. The La Valenciana project is comprised of 11 Manifestations of Discovery (“MDs”) covering segments of Estancia Cañadón Grande, Estancia Flecha Negra, Estancia Las Vallas, Estancia La Florentina, Estancia La Valenciana and Estancia La Modesta (inactive ranches). In La Valenciana, exploration has been limited, with more than half of the surface without systematic exploration. Fomicruz carried out preliminary works defining a main vein system of low sulfidation, epithermal style, with gold and silver values and base metals. Exploration and subsequent reconnaissance sampling by CCSA added other secondary targets and structures combining a total of 5.70 kilometers mapped veins and stockworks. The limited exploration to date, alteration features and associated structures, and partial coverage by probable post-mineral units suggests that there is still a high degree of discovery potential in the mining block. A new exploration program to define mineralization includes

geophysical surveys and shallow drilling in new and known target areas and an intensive prospecting and reconnaissance sampling over the Company's entire land position, is being considered. Mineral resources have not yet been defined on the La Valenciana property.

The Initial Agreement was terminated by mutual consent of the Company and Fomicruz in July 2020 and the Company has renegotiated with Fomicruz new terms and conditions for the exploration and exploitation of the La Josefina and La Valenciana properties through a private initiative filed by Patagonia Gold SA, and in December 2021 both parties entered into a new exploration agreement with an exploitation option for the following three projects: La Josefina project, La Valenciana project and a new and unexplored property, Abril (the "Projects").

The Company also entered into a net smelter returns royalty agreement, pursuant to which Fomicruz is granted a 2% royalty on the mining properties that it has already contributed to PGSA and on Abril, with the exception of La Josefina and La Valenciana, where Fomicruz is granted a 5% royalty. Furthermore, the Company committed to a \$5 million investment to developing an exploration program for the Projects during a 2-year period beginning once the environmental permits for the exploration development of the Projects are obtained. As of the date of this MD&A, the environmental permits are approved.

Starting in July of 2023, a review of the geology, geochemistry and landowner agreements commenced for the La Valenciana Project. In the third quarter of 2023, a total of 408.4 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying was completed over the Veta Principal and Stockwork La Valencia prospects. A total of 72 rock chip samples were collected from the Veta Principal, Campana, La Valenciana and Stockwork targets and a total of 1,098 linear kilometer of ground magnetics were surveyed over the main zone.

During the first quarter of 2024, mapping and sampling continue on La Valencia Project as well as the geophysical survey of ground magnetics and a total of 384 linear kilometers to the east of the main part of the project and 26 rock chip samples were collected.

A total of 469 kilometers of magnetometry covering an area of 3,160 ha was carried out during Q4 2024. The results are currently being interpreted. In addition, potential drill targets on Veta Principal and Sector Estancia were marked.

In the first quarter of 2025, a total of 66 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying was completed. A total of 63 rock chip samples were collected from the Veta Principal.

During the second quarter of 2025, geochemical results were received for the 63 samples collected in the field during the previous quarter. The results are currently being interpreted. The samples correspond to newly prospected zones and the main vein.

During the second quarter of 2026, fifteen IP-Res Geophysical lines of 9,800 linear meters were programmed in the Main Vein Target, to be carried out later.

Abril

The Abril area covers approximately 2,000 ha that borders the Company's Martha property on the south. Abril is a part of the private initiative proposed by Patagonia Gold to Santa Cruz government and Abril is now included in the new exploration agreement with an exploitation option entered into by Patagonia Gold and Fomicruz, the Santa Cruz provincial mining company, in December 6, 2021. Approximately 386.3 line-kilometers of ground magnetics have been surveyed in the area covering it completely with 50 m-spaced, N-S lines, several kilometers of veins have been mapped with epithermal textures. Sawed channel samples are planned to be cut as soon as the environmental permits are approved.

Approximately 8 line-kilometers of mostly breccias and narrow veins, sheeted veins and silicified structures have been identified, with coarse-crystalline, saccharoidal and drusy quartz cavity fillings. Some of the breccias host clasts (fragments) with fresh sulfides of pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and silver sulfosalt minerals. The new structures trend northwesterly and vary from near vertical to 60-65° north dip. Width of the new structures varies from 20-30 cm up to 6 m.

During 2022, a total of 53 shallow, RC holes were drilled in the Veta Cauquenes (1), Veta Condor (3), Veta del Medio (29), Veta Norte (10), Veta Oriental (7) and Veta Sur (3) targets, for a total of 1,384 meters and 1,368 samples. Silver values obtained ranged from nil to 880 g/t Ag and support follow-up drilling at Abril.

During the last quarter of 2023, a diamond drill program commenced at Abril, aimed to test the continuation of the mineralization intercepted by the RC holes and in sawed channels previously completed. In addition, two core holes, for a total of 165 meters and 148 samples, were completed.

During the first quarter of 2024, diamond drilling continued and a total of 426.8 meters were completed and 363 samples were collected. The assays results varied significantly with Au (gold) values ranging from 0.005 to 4.87 g/t and Silver (Ag) values ranging from 1 to 219 g/t.

During the second quarter of 2024, diamond drilling continued and a total of 284.2 meters were drilled in 4 holes in the Veta del Medio and Veta Nordeste prospects and 289 samples were taken from core. The assays results varied significantly with Au (gold) values ranging from 0.005 to 0.23 grams per ton (g/t) and Silver (Ag) values ranging from 1 to 25 g/t. QAQC samples were within expected parameters.

No exploration activities were undertaken at Abril during the period ending June 30, 2026.

Bajo Pobre

The Bajo Pobre property is covered by 3,190 ha of concessions, located mainly on the Estancia (“ranch”) Bajo Pobre. The property is located 90 kilometers south of the town of Las Heras, in the province of Santa Cruz.

Short visits were carried out to the area during 2020 and a total of 16 samples were taken in two rock chip channels with no significant results.

No exploration activities were undertaken at Bajo Pobre during the period ending June 30, 2026.

El Gateado

El Gateado is a 4,000 hectares exploration concession and is located in the north-central part of Santa Cruz province, contiguous to La Josefina on the east.

The Company has not yet received a formal claim notice pertaining to the El Gateado property. Should a mineral deposit be discovered, the Company has the exclusive option to file for mining rights on the property. The surface rights of the El Gateado claim are held by the following ranches (“estancias”): Estancia Los Ventisqueros, Estancia La Primavera, Estancia La Virginia and Estancia Piedra Labrada. The El Gateado claims are filed with the government under file #406.776/DPS/06.

No exploration activities were undertaken at El Gateado during the period ending June 30, 2026.

Las Mellizas – La Esperanza Block

The Company acquired Newmont’s interest in the Las Mellizas and La Esperanza block in early 2019 in exchange for a 1.5% net smelter return royalty, which grants the Company a 100% undivided right and interest in these properties. This 30,000 ha area is located north and west of La Valenciana in the central part of the Deseado Massif, in Santa Cruz Province, Argentina. These early-stage exploration properties have been granted environmental exploration permits and landowners access agreements have been negotiated, allowing the development of the exploration plan which consist in conducting a new interpretation of the data provided by the former owner of these projects. Trenches and drill holes have been carried out in this epithermal vein field. Results from surface sampling are very encouraging and several structures have never been tested or mapped.

During the third quarter of 2025, a total of 204 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying was completed at Las Mellizas Project.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, geophysical studies were carried out by the Company using ground magnetics surveying, covering 200 line-kilometers in Enriqueta I mining property (belonging to Las Mellizas block), and the regional geology of the entire Enriqueta I property was also carried out.

During the first quarter of 2026, a total of 188 line-kilometers of ground magnetics surveying was completed at La Esperanza Block.

No exploration activities were undertaken at La Esperanza and Las Mellizas Blocks during the three month period ending June 30, 2026.

Tornado and Huracán

The Tornado and Huracán (“Tornado”) properties are located approximately 85 kilometers southeast of the town of Perito Moreno. Tornado is located in a prospective area in the northwestern portion of the Deseado Massif. The area lies within cluster of epithermal, low sulfidation, volcanic-hosted gold and silver deposits, including the San Jose (Hochschild-McEwen) and the Cerro Negro (Newmont) mines to the northwest and southeast of Tornado, respectively.

A total of 3,600 m of RC drilling was planned for mid-2021 at Tornado. This RC drill program commenced but was suspended due to adverse winter conditions and poor rock conditions encountered during drilling. One hole was completed in the Guanaco target (276 m) in early December 2021, without significant results. Later in 2022, a core drilling program commenced to complete the first phase of drilling. The first core hole, 392 m in length, was completed in the El Camino Target in late December. An oxidized, hydrothermal breccia was intersected in the first core hole. Drilling continued into 2022 and intersected precious metal mineralization up to 8.8 meters drill with grading 0.59 g/t Au (see May 2022 new release on www.patagoniagold.com).

On April 1, 2025, the Company entered into a binding agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with Oroplata S.A., an Argentinean subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (“Newmont”). The Option Agreement grants Newmont the option to acquire 100% undivided interest in the Company’s Tornado and Huracan gold and silver properties, including a separate exploration concession named “El Diablo” (collectively the “Properties”) in Argentina in return for making aggregate cash payments of \$1.5 million (“Option Price”) over a six (6) year period (“Option Term”).

Newmont can exercise the Option and acquire the Properties at any time during the Option Term by making a \$1 million payment to the Company, paying any outstanding amount of the Option Price and granting a net smelter returns (“NSR”) royalty to the Company, derived from all future production from the Properties, based on the following applicable percentage of NSR: (i) 1%, if the gold price is less than \$1,499; (ii) 1.5%, if the gold price is between \$1,500 and \$2,999; and (iii) 2%, if the gold price is above \$3,000.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, Newmont performed 1,612 line-kilometers of magnetometry and gravimetry, at 479 stations, 4,697 soil samples and 166 rock samples for geochemical analysis, 767 SWIR (short-wave infrared spectral measurements and lithological-structural mapping).

During the second quarter of 2026, exploration activities at Tornado-Huracán included two audio-frequency magnetotellurics (“AMT”) geophysical survey lines totaling approximately 13 linear-kilometers, completed by Quantec for Newmont. Geochemical data were interpreted together with the interpretation of the AMT geophysical survey results. Geological mapping, alteration and structural data were integrated with geochemical, geophysical and hyperspectral datasets to define drill targets for the 2027 exploration program.

Wendy

The Wendy project is a 5,213 ha block of tenements located to the west of the Mina Martha project and the Abril project, this block lies in a regional-scale NW-trending, mineralized corridor, extending from Martha to Manantial Espejo (Pan American Silver). The geology of the area is dominated by porphyritic andesite of the Bajo Pobre formation and minor pyroclastic rock - both hosting NW-trending quartz and calcite veins.

No exploration activities were undertaken at Wendy during the period ending June 30, 2026.

Selected Annual Information

The following selected financial data for the Company’s most recently completed financial periods are derived from the audited financial statements of the Company.

	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 (\$'000)	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (\$'000)	As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (\$'000)
Revenue	9,006	8,831	8,220
Net loss for the year	(7,064)	(11,913)	(6,407)
Comprehensive loss for the year	(6,162)	(12,175)	(5,681)
Current Assets	7,280	5,508	4,704
Non-current assets	86,397	45,451	44,870
Current Liabilities	10,640	9,890	2,604
Non-current liabilities	53,799	46,001	39,710
Working Capital (Deficit)	(3,360)	(4,382)	2,100
Share Capital	11,221	11,221	11,250
Shareholders’ Equity (Deficit)	29,238	(4,932)	7,260

Selected Quarterly Information

The following table shows selected financial information related to the results of the Company's most recent periods.

Fiscal Year	2026		2025				2024	
For the quarters ended	Jun	Mar	Dec	Sep	Jun	Mar	Dec	Sep
	\$'000							
Revenues	4,545	2,066	1,768	3,014	3,041	1,183	2,046	2,357
Net Income (loss) for the period	(2,466)	(4,514)	(2,890)	(128)	(1,454)	(2,592)	(3,790)	(2,982)
Comprehensive Income (loss) for the period	(3,208)	(5,345)	(2,225)	(874)	(677)	(2,386)	(4,378)	(2,512)
Income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.006)

The Company's results over the past several quarters have been driven primarily by fluctuations in the gold price, input costs and changes in gold equivalent ounces produced. In addition, the Company is also affected by fluctuations in the price of silver and foreign exchange rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$17,569 (December 31, 2025 – \$3,360). The increase in the working capital deficit is a result of increase in bank indebtedness and loan payable and current portion of long-term debt and decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- to fund projects from raising capital from equity placements rather than long-term borrowings;
- to increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders in the future when new or existing exploration assets are taken into production.

These objectives will be achieved by maintaining and adding value to existing extraction projects and identifying new exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's means.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure (i.e. equity and financial liabilities). The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company has access to a \$50,000 loan facility with an interest rate of 7.5% that will be utilized to fund the Company's activities going forward, while the review of the Cap-Oeste underground option is ongoing together with the development of its flagship Calcatreu project. On December 29, 2025, the maturity of the loan was extended to December 31, 2027. All other terms of the loan remain unchanged. As of June 30, 2026, there is \$53,527 (December 31, 2025 - \$50,051) of principal and interest owing under the loan facility.

Cash and cash equivalents balance as at June 30, 2026 includes \$126 (December 31, 2025 - \$2,216) held by Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. These cash and cash equivalent balances are to be used within Patagonia Gold Canada Inc. and Minera Calcatreu S.A.U and cannot be transferred to other entities within the group.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to us.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed material transactions as of the date of this MD&A. However, as is typical of the mineral exploration and development industry, management continually reviews potential merger, acquisition, investment, and joint venture transactions and opportunities that could enhance shareholder value. There is no guarantee that any contemplated transaction will be concluded.

Transactions Between Related Parties

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors and executive officers of the Company. Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Name and Principal Position	Six months ended June 30,				Included in	
	Remuneration, fees or interest expense	Loans or Advances	Remuneration, fees, or interest payments	Loan payments	Included in Accounts Payable	Loan Payable and Long-term debt
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A company controlled by a director	2026	34	-	-	323	-
- admin, office, and interest expenses	2025	32	-	-	289	-
Directors	2026	298	-	298	6	-
- salaries and wages	2025	225	-	225	6	-

As at June 30, 2026, the Company has \$329 (December 31, 2025 - \$295) in accounts payable owing to related parties which relate primarily to directors' fees and office rent. The accounts payable owing to related parties are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, other financial assets, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable, interest payable, and long-term debt.

The Company characterizes inputs used in determining fair value using a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs depending on the degree to which they are observable. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2: inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, market interest rates, and volatility factors, which can be observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3: inputs are less observable, unavoidable or where the observable data does not support the majority of the instruments' fair value.

Fair value

As at June 30, 2026, there were no changes in the levels in comparison to December 31, 2025. The fair values of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
<i>Amortized cost</i>				
Cash	257	257	2,858	2,858
Receivables and other receivables ¹	1,286	1,286	1,154	1,154
<i>Fair value through other comprehensive income</i>				
Other financial assets (Level 1)	1	1	2	2
Financial liabilities				
<i>Amortized cost</i>				
Bank indebtedness	529	529	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,834	10,834	8,087	8,087
Loan payable and current portion of long-term debt	15,767	15,767	2,224	2,224
Long-term debt	54,207	54,207	50,474	50,474

¹ Amounts exclude value added tax ("VAT") recoverable of \$8,265 and \$5,821 as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Other financial assets are measured based on Level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy on a recurring basis.

The carrying value of receivables, other receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank indebtedness approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company assessed that there were no indicators of impairment for the financial assets.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash with high quality financial institutions and limits the amount of credit exposure with any one institution. Receivables consist of trade receivables and VAT recoverable and are not considered subject to significant risk, because the amounts are due from a government and a customer who is considered credit worthy.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk with regards to its bank indebtedness which is comprised of lines of credits at variable interest rates. To the extent that changes in the prevailing market interest rates differ from the interest rates on the Company's monetary liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that counterparties will fail to satisfy their obligations as they come due. Credit risk is managed by dealing with parties that the Company believes to be creditworthy and by actively monitoring credit exposure and the financial health of the parties.

The Company currently maintains a substantial portion of its day-to-day operating cash balances at financial institutions. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had total cash balances of \$257 (December 31, 2025 - \$2,858) at financial institutions, where \$63 (December 31, 2025 - \$1,087) is in excess of federally insured limits.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company's management is responsible for reviewing liquidity resources to ensure funds are readily available to meet its financial obligations as they come due, as well as ensuring adequate funds exist to support business strategies and operations growth. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had current assets of \$9,846 (December 31, 2025 - \$7,280) to settle current liabilities of \$27,415 (December 31, 2025 - \$10,640).

Concentration risk

The Company has concentrations of credit risk with respect to its trade receivables, the majority of which are concentrated internationally amongst a small number of customers. As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had two (2) customers that make up the entire balance of the trade receivables. The Company controls credit risk through monitoring procedures, and by performing credit evaluations of its customers, but generally does not require collateral to secure accounts receivable.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's revenues and net loss are sensitive to metal prices. Changes in the market price of gold and silver may be attributed to factors such as demand, global mine production levels, central bank purchases and sales and investor sentiment. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge the price risk of gold and silver.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company had 469,751,486 common shares.

Stock options

During the period ended June 30, 2026, and up to the date of this MD&A, the Company received proceeds of \$120 (CAD 164) following the exercise of 4,699,996 stock options at a weighted average exercise price of CAD 0.035 per share, resulting in the issuance of 4,699,996 common shares. As a result, the Company's issued and outstanding share capital increased to 469,751,486 common shares. The proceeds are expected to be used for general corporate purposes. This resulted in a dilution to existing shareholders of approximately 1.01%.

As of the date of this MD&A, the following stock options were outstanding:

Exercise price (CAD)	Options vested	Options unvested	Total outstanding	Remaining contractual life (years)	Expiry date
\$0.035	166,671	9,733,333	9,900,004	3.46	December 13, 2029
\$0.11	-	7,900,000	7,900,000	4.24	September 26, 2030
	166,671	17,633,333	17,800,004	3.81	

Material accounting policies and critical judgments and estimates

The accounting policies that we follow are set in note 4 of the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. Any changes in or adoption of new accounting policies during the six months ended June 30, 2026 are disclosed in note 4 of the accompanying interim financial statements.

New accounting standards issued effective January 1, 2026

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure (“IFRS 7”)

On January 1, 2026, the Company adopted narrow scope amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments include the clarification of the date of initial recognition or derecognition of financial liabilities, including financial liabilities that are settled in cash using an electronic payment system. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements regarding investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI and financial instruments with contingent features. The adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Future accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements (“IFRS 18”)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to improve the reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies. Specifically, it introduces:

- three defined categories for income and expenses (operating, investing and financing) and requires companies to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit;
- enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures requiring companies to disclose explanations of those company-specific measures related to the statement of income; and
- enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements, including guidance on whether information is included in the financial statements or is included in the notes.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the potential impact of this new standard.

Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

Non-IFRS financial measures are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. Unless otherwise noted, we present the Non-IFRS financial measures of our continuing operations in the tables below.

Cash Costs

The Company uses cash costs to evaluate the Company’s current operating performance. We believe these measures assist in understanding the costs associated with producing gold and silver, assessing our operating performance and ability to generate free cash flow from operations and sustaining production. These measures may not be indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company believes that allocating cash costs to gold and silver based on gold and silver metal sales relative to total metal sales best allows the Company and other stakeholders to evaluate the operating performance of the Company.

Six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 (in \$'000, except ounces and per unit amounts)

	Cap-Oeste		Calcatreu	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Cost of sales	\$ 4,098	\$ 3,608	\$ 1,817	\$ -
Less: Depreciation	(432)	(348)	(201)	-
Add/(Less): Other charges and timing differences ⁽¹⁾	183	21	3,272	-
Cash costs	\$ 3,849	\$ 3,281	\$ 4,888	\$ -
Add: Depreciation ⁽²⁾	79	76	682	-
Cash costs and depreciation	\$ 3,928	\$ 3,357	\$ 5,570	\$ -
Ounces produced	833	1,255	1,960	-
Cash costs per ounce	\$ 4,621	\$ 2,614	\$ 2,494	\$ -
Cash costs and depreciation per ounce	\$ 4,715	\$ 2,675	\$ 2,842	\$ -

(1) These costs include expenses such as royalties, export and refinery costs, and other charges that the Company does not include in cash costs. In addition, these amounts include timing differences related to accrual basis of accounting that the Company excludes from the non-IFRS measure in order to measure the cash costs.

(2) Depreciation is related to the plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles.

Average gross price per ounce sold

Average gross price per ounce sold is calculated by dividing the revenue for the relevant period by the ounces sold.

Six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 (in \$'000, except ounces and per unit amounts)

	Cap-Oeste		Calcatreu	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Revenue	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,224	\$ 2,147	\$ -
Ounces sold	979	1,360	515	-
Average gross price per ounce sold	\$ 4,560	\$ 3,106	\$ 4,169	\$ -

Subsequent Event

Refer to page 18 for subsequent event occurring after the period ended June 30, 2026.

Risk Factors

The Company is engaged in exploring and developing mining projects and as such, it is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that affect similar companies that carry out activities in the same industry. Some of these possible risks include:

Exploration risks

Resource exploration, development and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral reserves but from finding mineral reserves which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into production. The majority of exploration companies fail to ever locate an economic deposit. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves. No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient grade or quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Whether an exploration property will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or not obtaining the required capital to develop any project. The Company will evaluate the political and economic environment in considering any properties for acquisition. There can be no assurance that significant restrictions will not be placed on the exploration areas and any other properties the Company may acquire or its operations. Such restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operation.

Ability to exploit current and future discoveries

It may not always be possible for the Company to participate in the exploitation of successful discoveries. Such exploitation may involve the need to obtain licences or clearances from the relevant authorities, which may not be available on a timely basis or may require conditions to be satisfied and/or the exercise of discretion by such authorities. It may or may not be possible for such conditions to be satisfied, and such conditions may prove uneconomic or not practical. Furthermore, the decision to proceed to further exploration may require the participation of other companies whose interests and objectives may not be consistent with those of the Company. Such further exploitation may also require the Company to meet or commit to financial obligations which it may not have anticipated or may not be able to commit to due to a lack of funds or an inability to raise funds.

Political instability, sovereign and regulatory risk

The Company's mineral exploration activities and future project development could be affected in varying degrees by political instability and changes in government regulation relating to foreign investment and the mining business, including expropriation. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by possible terrorism, military conflict, crime, fluctuations in currency rates and high inflation. In addition, from time to time, governments may nationalize private businesses, including mining companies. There can be no assurance that the governments of countries where the Company or its affiliates operate or the governments with whom the Company works will not nationalize mining companies and their assets in the future or impose burdensome obligations or restrictions. There can also be no assurance that foreign governments will not impose burdensome obligations or restrictions on the Company, the Company's affiliates or their projects, or will not put in place exploitation regulations in a timely manner or on commercial terms sufficiently attractive to the Company to enable development of its projects.

Environmental risk and hazards

There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Governmental approvals and permits are currently and may in future be required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Commodities Price Risk

The profitability of mining operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price of metals and the cost of power, petroleum fuels and oil. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of metals and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in base metal, precious metal, chemical reagent and oil prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of gold, silver and other minerals, and oil has fluctuated widely in recent years. Depending on the price of gold, silver, and the cost of power, chemical reagents, petroleum fuels and oil, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient to cover the Company's operating costs or costs of servicing debt.

Permits and licences

Operations of the Company require or will require licences and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company anticipates that it will be able to obtain in the future all necessary licences and permits to carry on the activities which it intends to conduct, and that it intends to comply in all material respects with the terms of such licences and permits. However, there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain at all or on reasonable terms, and maintain, at all times, all necessary licences and permits required to undertake its proposed exploration and development or to place its properties into commercial production and to operate mining facilities thereon. In addition, the cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of any producing operations or preclude the economic development of any property.

Mining Properties

Acquiring the title to the mining property is a very detailed and prolonged process. Title may be challenged or be subject to legal disputes. Although the Company has researched in the most diligent and fullest possible manner the title to its mining properties, there is no certainty that its title will not be disputed or challenged in the future.

Mining without a Feasibility Study

The Company chose to advance the Calcatreu Project into production without the benefit of completing a feasibility study demonstrating economic and technical viability or, an independent technical report confirming mineral reserves. Accordingly, readers should be cautioned that the Company's production decision was made without a comprehensive feasibility study of established reserves such that there is greater risk and uncertainty as to future economic results from the Calcatreu Project and a higher technical risk of failure than would be the case if a feasibility study had been completed and relied upon to make such decision.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company might incur further debt in order to fund its exploration and operational programs, which would reduce its financial flexibility and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company's ability to meet its debt obligations and reduce its level of indebtedness depends on future performance. General economic conditions, mineral prices and financial, business and other factors affect the Company's operations and future performance. Many of these factors are beyond the Company's control. The Company cannot assure investors that it will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to pay the interest on its debt or that future working capital, borrowings or equity financing will be available to pay or refinance such debt. Factors that will affect its ability to raise cash through an offering of securities or a refinancing of any debt include financial market conditions and the value of its assets and performance at the time the Company needs capital. The Company cannot assure investors that it will have sufficient funds to make such payments. If the Company does not have sufficient funds and is otherwise unable to negotiate renewals of its borrowings or arrange new financing, it might have to sell significant assets. Any such sale could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations and financial results.

Failure to obtain additional financing, if required, on a timely basis, could cause the Company to reduce or delay its proposed operations.

The majority of sources of funds expected to be available to the Company for potential acquisitions and its exploration and development projects are in large portion expected to be derived from the issuance of equity. While the Company has been able in the past to obtain equity financing and has secured shareholder loans to undertake planned exploration and development programs, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company. Although the Company intends to generate operating income and cash flow from mining operations, there can be no assurances that the Company will have sustainable economic operations or be able to generate positive operating income or cash flow from such operations.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, as well as political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Tax

The Company runs its business in different countries and strives to run its business in as tax efficient a manner as possible. The tax systems in certain of these countries are complicated and subject to changes. For this reason, future negative effects on the result of the Company due to changes in tax regulations cannot be excluded. Repatriation of earnings to Canada from other countries may be subject to withholding taxes.

Additional risk factors relevant to the Company are included in the Filing Statement dated May 30, 2019 which is available under the Company's profile on www.sedarplus.ca.

Qualified Persons

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Donald J. Birak, an independent geologist, Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (“SME”), Fellow of the Australasian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy and qualified person as defined under NI 43-101.