

KORE MINING LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2025



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(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

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KORE MINING LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 31, 2025

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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of August 1, 2025, should be read together with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of KORE Mining Ltd. ("KORE" or the "Company") for the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 which are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. See the section in this MD&A titled "Cautionary Language regarding Forward-Looking Information" for further details. In addition, this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ in certain material respects from the disclosure requirements of United States securities laws, particularly with respect to the disclosure of mineral reserves and mineral resources. See the section of this MD&A titled "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates" for further details.

Corporate Summary - Nature of Operations

The Company's business is the acquisition, exploration, and development of North American gold projects. The Company's primary focus is its two 100% owned gold projects in California. Both gold projects have completed positive, high return on capital, preliminary economic assessments (See "Project Summaries" for more information). KORE is investing in both exploration and development activities to unlock value for shareholders.

The Company's most advanced gold project, the Imperial project in the Imperial County California ("Imperial Project"), hosts a large oxide gold resource that is being prepared for mine development permitting and the surrounding Mesquite-Picacho District claim block is being explored for new discoveries. The Imperial Project has good access to labour and infrastructure associated with the operating a Mesquite gold mine, located ten miles away. KORE delivered a positive preliminary economic assessment for a simple, open pit heap leach mine ("Imperial PEA") published in May 2020 with a net present value ("NPV") at 5% of US\$343 million and an internal rate of return ("IRR") of 44% at US\$1,450 per ounce gold (see "Imperial PEA Summary" for further details).

KORE also owns the Long Valley project located in Mono County, California, which is a shallow oxide gold resource open for expansion at surface in oxides and at depth in sulphides ("Long Valley project"). KORE is using geophysics and other modern exploration techniques to target drilling to expand the deposit on-strike and at depth. In October 2020, KORE published a positive preliminary economic assessment for a simple, open pit heap leach mine ("Long Valley PEA") that showed a net present value ("NPV") at 5% of US\$273 million and internal rate of return ("IRR") of 48% at US\$1,600 per ounce gold (see "Long Valley PEA Summary" for further details). KORE received a permit to drill the project from the U.S. Forest Service ("USFS") in October 2021.

The Company's head office is located at 25th floor, 700 W Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V7Y 1B3.

The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") as a Tier 2 issuer under the symbol "KORE" in Canada and also trades in the United States on the OTCQX under the stock symbol "KOREF" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "EUSA".

Highlights

During the period ended March 31, 2025, and to the date of this MD&A, the Company accomplished the following:

- In May and June 2025, the Company announced that as a result of delays to its audit, the Company's annual financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Annual Filings") may not be able to file the Required Filings by the Filing Deadline as required by Part 4 of National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations.
 - On May 1 2025, until the Company files the Annual Filings, it will comply with the alternative information guidelines set out in National Policy 12-203 – Management Cease Trade Order for issuers who have failed to comply with a specified continuous disclosure requirement within the times prescribed by applicable securities laws. The guidelines, among other things, require the

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Company to issue bi-weekly default status reports by way of a news release so long as the Annual Filings have not been filed.

- On July 10, 2025, the Company provided an update on the status of a management cease trade order granted on May 1, 2025 (the "MCTO") by the British Columbia Securities Commission under National Policy 12-203 – Management Cease Trade Order ("NP 12-203"). Due to additional audit procedures required by the auditor in connection with outstanding items necessary to support the audit process, as well as a temporary suspension of the audit caused by the Company's financial constraints, which have since been resolved, the audit process has now resumed. The Company applied for, and received an extension of its MCTO by the British Columbia Securities Commission. The Company is now required to complete its Annual Filings by July 14, 2025, with the Interim Filings being due for filing within 5 business days after the Annual Filings have been filed.
- As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has filed its audit for the year ended December 31, 2024.
- In March 2024, the Company announced the appointment of James Henning as CFO and director of the Company and the resignation of Anil Jiwani as CFO and Corporate Secretary. Additionally, Harry Pokrandt resigned from the Board.
- In March 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to settle an outstanding account payable in the aggregate amount of \$105,000 owing to an officer and director of the Company through the issuance of up to 2,333,333 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.045 per common share. As at March 31, 2025 and the date of the MD&A, no shares have been issued and the debt remains in accounts payable.
- In April 2024, the Company announced the appointment of Barry Brandon as a director of the Company. The Company also granted an aggregate of 1,500,000 stock options to the new directors of the Company, exercisable at \$0.05 per share for a five-year term and vest immediately on the date of grant.
- In July 2024, the Company announced the resignation of Robert (Don) J. Macdonald from the Board.
- On August 23, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Karus Gold Corp. ("Karus Loan"), for total proceeds of \$306,450 (USD \$225,000). The loan did not bear interest, matured on October 12, 2023, and is personally guaranteed by a member of management. In the event the Karus Loan is not repaid by October 12, 2023, interest of 10% per annum is accrued. During the year ended December 31, 2024, Karus made a demand for the repayment of the Karus Loan.
- During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company liquidated its reclamation bond of \$122,223 held by the USA Forest Services for a future drill program at the Long Valley project.

Outlook

The Company's immediate plans are to conserve its capital and finance its operations to continue exploration and drill preparation activities. The Company mineral property claims at the Imperial Project and Long Valley project are in good standing. In the medium term, at the Imperial Project, the Company anticipates to permit the highest priority exploration drill targets at the Mesquite-Imperial-Picacho District, while in parallel leveraging ACES to build the social license for mine permitting at the Imperial deposit. KORE continues to work with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") to determine the best path forward for Imperial Zone drilling and to start mine permitting. At the Long Valley Project, the Company plans to prepare for further drilling activities. Drilling at both projects is subject to permitting (See "Risk Factors").

Terre Lane, MMSA, registered member SME, is the Company's designated Qualified Person for this MD&A within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical information described herein.

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Imperial, California, USA

The Company has focused on exploring the Mesquite-Imperial-Picacho district ("District") to discover new oxide gold deposits. Programs were designed to generate drill targets and complete mapping across the 28-kilometer District trend. Previous geophysical and geochemistry work successfully proved the "fingerprinting" target strategy for making new discoveries in the district and generated multiple high priority drill targets. Work continues with additional mapping, sampling, and person-portable "backpack" drilling.

The Company is engaging with the BLM to permit drilling to make new discoveries at the Mesquite-Imperial-Picacho district ("Regional Exploration Drilling") and to advance the existing Imperial Zone toward feasibility and mine permitting ("Imperial Zone Drilling"). KORE has separated permitting of Imperial Zone Drilling and Regional Exploration Drilling. The objective of this shift in strategy is to streamline permitting of Regional Exploration Drilling, while continuing a separate, parallel path for permitting the Imperial Zone Drilling, which is independent from, and subject to different regulatory and technical requirements from Regional Exploration Drilling.

The Company continues to work with the BLM to determine the path forward for Imperial Zone Drilling, which is intended to grow the current resource, develop a geology model, and deliver samples for metallurgical and geotechnical testing. The current Regional Exploration Drilling permit application includes exploration targets immediately east of the Mesquite Gold Mine (owned by Equinox Gold) - Mesquite East - and targets immediately west of the Imperial Project – Ogilvy. Permitting the Regional Exploration Drilling locations will leverage the already completed biological resource assessment and other work completed to-date at Mesquite East and Ogilvy. Cultural surveys to complete the studies required for the Environmental Assessment report which will be completed by independent consultants working for the BLM, but were halted in 2022. KORE intends to mobilize drilling to the targets as soon as permits and funding are received.

KORE submitted the Imperial Zone Plan of Operations to the BLM and is continuing to work closely with BLM to determine the appropriate path forward for progressing Imperial Zone MVE and drill permitting. (See "*Risk Factors*").

Long Valley, California, USA

KORE plans to drill the highest priority oxide and sulphide targets at the Long Valley project. Oxide targets are well defined by previous field mapping, sampling, and geophysics programs. Oxide targets are designed as step-outs to grow the current project mineral resources. In addition, several drill pads will support deeper drill holes to test sulphide targets in the potential "boiling zone" of the deposit which could yield higher grades and open up the potential for underground mining at Long Valley.

KORE received a permit to drill the project in October 2021 from the USFS. KORE had voluntarily limited any work at the Long Valley project pending the outcome of the court case between the NGOs and the USFS. The USFS's motion for summary judgement was granted in March 2023 and its authorization of KORE's proposed drill program was upheld. KORE intends to proceed with exploration at Long Valley Project over the next year. (See "*Risk Factors*").

Project Summaries**Imperial Gold Project, California, USA**

Imperial is located in Imperial County, southeastern California 26 miles northwest of the city of Yuma, Arizona, and 45 miles east-northeast of El Centro, California.

In addition to the Imperial claims, the Company staked additional claims in Mesquite-Picacho District.

The claims were staked to capture the entire gold trend that connects Equinox's operating Mesquite mine to Imperial and then continuing onto the now closed Picacho mine. The trend is underexplored and has the potential to host additional gold deposits.

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The claims are administered by the BLM on federally owned lands. The unpatented mining claims are all in good standing with all holding fees paid until fall of 2025. The claims must also be maintained by ensuring that the claim posts and location notices are properly upright and visible.

In August 2021, the BLM changed its view on the validity of KORE's mill site claims hosting the Imperial PEA infrastructure and lode claims with the Indian Pass Mineral Withdrawal are subject of a Mineral Validity Examination (See "Risk Factors").

Imperial PEA Summary

In April 2020, the Company announced the results of its Imperial PEA on the Imperial project – see the April 6, 2020, news release; and published the full technical report in May 2020 and amended June 10, 2021 – see the Company's website for full information and disclaimers. The Imperial PEA, with an effective date of April 6, 2020 and amended report filed on September 10, 2021, was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by Global Resource Engineering (Denver) ("GRE") - Terre Lane, RMSME MMSAQ, Todd Harvey, PhD, RMSME and Glen Cole, P. Geo of SRK with support of Geo-Logic Associates - Monte Christie, GE PE.

The Imperial PEA scopes an open pit mine with run-of-mine heap leach processing of the 100% oxide mineralization. The Project benefits from nearby skilled labour, major highways, and power infrastructure in place for the Mesquite Mine (Equinox – TSX: EQX) which is a similar scale open pit-heap leach gold mine ten miles to the east. The mine plan is sequenced in the Imperial PEA to be in full compliance with California's stringent reclamation requirements including backfilling of the open pits at closure.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration,

Note that a PEA is preliminary in nature, includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the Imperial PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. This Imperial PEA is a conceptual study, and the disclosure in this MD&A contains forward-looking information about potential future results and events. Please refer to the Cautionary Notes located at the end of this MD&A, which include associated assumptions, risks, uncertainties, and other factors.

Unless otherwise stated, all masses are in short tons, which is the equivalent to 2,000 pounds or 907.2 kilograms.

Economics		Pre-Tax	Post-Tax
Net present value (NPV _{5%}) at 0.75C\$/US\$	<i>C\$ millions</i>	\$584	\$458
Net present value (NPV _{5%})	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$438	\$343
Internal rate of return (IRR)	<i>%</i>	52%	44%
Payback (undiscounted)	<i>years</i>	2.3	2.7
LOM avg. annual cash flow after tax & capital	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$105	\$90
LOM cumulative cash flow (undiscounted)	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$697	\$580
Gold price assumption	<i>US\$ per ounce</i>	\$1,450	
Mine life	<i>years</i>	8	
Average annual mining rate	<i>million tons/yr</i>	43.4	
Average annual gold production	<i>thousand ounces/yr</i>	146	
Total LOM recovered gold	<i>million ounces</i>	1.17	
Initial capital costs	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$143.5	

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Life-of-mine ("LOM") calculation and "Mine Life" are defined as the duration of mining operations, 8 years. There are additional years of site work for residual leaching, washing, back-filling and reclamation modelled.

The following table demonstrates the post-tax sensitivities of NPV and IRR to gold price per ounce. The base case, highlighted in the table below, assumes US\$1,450 per ounce of gold:

Economic Sensitivities to Gold Prices (post-tax)		
<i>Per ounce of gold</i>	(NPV_{5%}) millions	IRR%
US\$1,300	US\$234	34%
US\$1,450	US\$343	44%
US\$1,600	US\$450	52%
US\$1,800	US\$590	64%
US\$2,000	US\$729	75%

Long Valley, California, USA

The Long Valley Property is located in Mono County, east-central California, approximately 57 miles to the south of the town of Bridgeport and about 45 miles north of the town of Bishop, California. Both towns are connected by U.S. Highway 395, which passes a few miles west of the property. Access to the property from the highway is via a series of graded gravel roads. The project originally consisted of 95 contiguous, unpatented mining claims that cover an area of approximately 1,800 acres. The claims are on federally owned lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The surface rights in the area of the claims are owned by the U.S. government, with the area being subject to a surface grazing lease issued by the U.S. Forest Service.

In January and March 2020, KORE announced results from exploration programs at Long Valley that defined a new exploration strategy for both oxides and sulphides. The drill chip re-logging, geophysics, mapping, and field sampling generated data-driven, high priority oxide gold drill targets and defined clear targets for drilling sulphide "feeder" structures.

In December 2020, the Company staked 14,104 acres of new claims, increasing the scale of the Long Valley project by 750% to 15,965 acres. The new district scale land package covers all deep-rooted fault structures of similar genesis to the Hilton Creek fault, the primary 'conduit' for current Long Valley epithermal gold/silver deposit and is highly prospective to host new epithermal gold deposit discoveries as well as step-out growth for the known Long Valley deposit.

KORE received a permit to drill the project in October 2021 from the USFS. KORE is planning a Phase 1 drill program. (See "Risk Factors").

Long Valley PEA Summary

In August 2020, KORE commenced work on a Preliminary Economic Assessment for Long Valley ("LV PEA"). In September 2020, the Company announced the results of its LV PEA (see the September 15, 2020, news release); and published the full technical report in October 2020 (amended September 7, 2021) – see the Company's website for full information and disclaimers. The LV PEA, with an effective date of September 21, 2020 and filed on October 27, 2020, with an amended report filed on September 7, 2021, was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 by GRE - Terre Lane, RMSME MMSAQ, Todd Harvey, PhD, RMSME in conjunction with a resource estimate prepared by Mine Development Associates and ("MDA") authored by Neil Prenn, PE and recent site geological studies by Steven Weiss, PhD, CPD, also of MDA.

The LV PEA scopes an open pit mine with heap leach processing of oxide and transition materials. The Project benefits from nearby skilled labour, major highways, and power infrastructure. Long Valley has oxide metallurgical testing which showed the oxide and transition materials are amenable to heap leaching and has the potential for high recoveries. The shallow nature of the deposit enables the LV PEA to be in full compliance with California's stringent reclamation requirements including backfilling of the open pit at closure.

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Note that a PEA is preliminary in nature, includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the LV PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. This LV PEA is a conceptual study, and the disclosure in this MD&A contains forward-looking information about potential future results and events. Please refer to the Cautionary Notes located at the end of this MD&A, which include associated assumptions, risks, uncertainties, and other factors.

Unless otherwise stated, all masses are in short tons, which is the equivalent to 2,000 pounds or 907.2 kilograms.

Economics		Pre-Tax	Post-Tax
Net present value (NPV _{5%}) at 0.75C\$/US\$	<i>C\$ millions</i>	\$463	\$364
Net present value (NPV _{5%})	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$347	\$273
Internal rate of return (IRR)	<i>%</i>	57%	48%
Payback (undiscounted)	<i>years</i>	1.6	1.8
LOM avg. annual cash flow after tax & capital	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$96	\$83
LOM cumulative cash flow (undiscounted)	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$475	\$385
Gold price assumption	<i>US\$ per ounce</i>	\$1,600	
Mine life	<i>years</i>	7	
Average annual mining rate	<i>million tons/yr</i>	18.5	
Average annual gold production	<i>thousand ounces/yr</i>	102	
Total LOM recovered gold	<i>million ounces</i>	717	
Initial capital costs	<i>US\$ millions</i>	\$161	

Life-of-mine ("LOM") calculation and "Mine Life" is defined as the duration of mining operations, 7 years. There are additional years of site work for residual leaching, washing, back-filling and reclamation modelled.

The following table demonstrates the post-tax sensitivities of NPV and IRR to gold price per ounce. The base case, highlighted in the table below, assumes US\$1,600 per ounce of gold:

Economic Sensitivities to Gold Prices (post-tax)		
<i>Per ounce of gold</i>	(NPV_{5%}) millions	IRR%
US\$1,200	US\$97	25%
US\$1,400	US\$187	38%
US\$1,600	US\$273	48%
US\$1,800	US\$352	58%
US\$2,000	US\$438	67%
US\$2,200	US\$524	76%

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NI 43-101 Resource Estimate Summary

	Size (tonnes)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Au Cut-off (g/t)
Indicated				
Long Valley ¹	63,669,000	0.58	1,217,000	0.17 & 0.21
Imperial ²	45,703,000	0.59	877,000	0.1
TOTAL M&I	109,372,000	0.59	2,094,000	
Inferred				
Long Valley ¹	22,052,000	0.65	453,000	0.17 & 0.21
Imperial ²	90,876,000	0.46	1,336,000	0.1
TOTAL INFERRED	112,928,000	0.54	1,789,000	

Exploration & Evaluation Expenses

Following is a summary of exploration and evaluation expenses by project for the period ended March 31, 2025:

For the period ended March 31, 2025	Long Valley \$	Imperial \$	Other \$	Total \$
Claim holding and taxes	-	97,666	-	97,666
Project administration and support	-	6,458	-	6,458
	-	104,124	-	104,124

Following is a summary of exploration and evaluation expenses by project the period ended March 31, 2024:

For the three months ended March 31, 2024	Long Valley \$	Imperial \$	Other \$	Total \$
Claim holding and taxes	-	-	- \$	-
Project administration and support	-	-	-	-
Contractors, professional fees and wages	-	40,279	-	40,279
Taxes	-	-	-	-
	-	40,279	-	40,279

¹ "Preliminary Economic Assessment NI 43-101 – Technical Report Long Valley Project, Mono County, California", effective date September 21, 2020 and issued revised and amended September 7, 2021 by Terre Lane and Todd Harvey of Global Resource Engineering and Neil Prens and Steven I. Weiss of Mine Development Associates. Oxide cut off 0.17 g/t; Transition & sulphide cut-off 0.21 g/t. See the technical report for more details – available at www.koremining.com or www.sedarplus.ca.

² "Preliminary Economic Assessment – Technical Report Imperial Gold Project, California, USA" dated April 6, 2020 and revised and amended September 10, 2021 by Terre Lane, RMSME and Dr. Todd Harvey, RMSME of GRE and, Glen Cole - P.Geo. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. See the technical report for more details – available at www.koremining.com or www.sedarplus.ca.

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For the period ended March 31, 2025 (Current Period), compared to the period ended March 31, 2024 (Comparative Period)

The Company incurred a net loss during the period ended March 31, 2025, of \$254,971 compared to net loss of \$247,352 during the period ended March 31, 2024.

Operating expenses during the current period were \$231,040 compared to \$222,333 in the comparative period. The increase is mainly attributable to an increase in exploration and evaluation fees of \$63,845, increase in marketing and professional fees of \$37,648 and a decrease in general and administration fees of \$44,969. Depreciation also decreased from \$10,525 to \$2,486 as some of the Company's depreciable assets were fully depreciated and were written off during the last quarter of 2024. Share-based compensation decreased to \$8,219 from \$47,062 in the comparative period.

All other costs of the Company remained relatively consistent during these two periods.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table shows selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight quarters:

	31-Mar- 2025	31-Dec- 2024	30-Sept- 2024	30-Jun- 2024	31-Mar- 2024	31-Dec- 2023	30-Sep- 2023	30-Jun- 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(254,971)	(933,690)	(194,315)	(173,245)	(247,352)	(150,319)	(793,895)	(299,161)
Basic & diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company liquidated its reclamation bond of \$122,223 held by the USA Forest Services for a future drill program at the Long Valley project.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon the Company's ability to arrange financing consistently. In November 2022, the Company completed the Rights Offering to the holders of its common shares and raised \$864,970 through issuance of 86,497,010 common shares. The Rights Offering was issued at a minimum possible price of \$0.01 per share, a steep discount from the market price of the Company's common shares, to confer a benefit on its shareholders willing to participate in the Rights Offering. The Company intends to complete a private placement to fund its operations in the near future.

Despite the recent success, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. If adequate financing is not available when required, the Company may be required to further delay, scale back or eliminate various programs and may be unable to continue operations. The Company will seek such additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all.

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As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$559 and a working capital deficit of \$2,251,940 with current liabilities of \$2,502,607. The Company has incurred losses since inception and does not generate any cash inflows from operations. For the period ended March 31, 2025, the Company used cash flows in operations of \$1,675 (2023 - \$9,274). On August 23, 2023, the Company received a loan from Karus in the Principal Amount of USD\$225,000 (equivalent to \$306,450) in August 2023. In the event that the Principal Amount is not repaid in full by October 12, 2023, the outstanding Principal Amount will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum until repaid in full. On May 2nd, 2024, Karus has demanded the repayment of the Loan. The Principal Amount remains outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

The Company's ability to continue to meet its obligations and carry out its planned exploration activities for at least the next twelve months is uncertain and dependent upon the continued financial support of its shareholders and on securing additional financing. Subject to the approval from disinterested shareholders of the Company, KORE plans to settle accounts payable of \$140,000 for services through issuance of common shares. There is, however, no assurance that any such initiatives will be sufficient and, as a result, there is significant doubt regarding the going concern assumption and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations for at least 12 months following the reporting period. These adjustments could be material.

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities during the period ended March 31, 2025, was \$1,675, compared to \$9,274 during the period ended March 31, 2024. KORE's activities are highly dependent on the cash resources available to the Company (see "*Liquidity, Capital Resources, and Going Concern*" above) and therefore can fluctuate from period to period.

Cash provided by Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities during the period ended March 31, 2025 was \$Nil (2024 – used in \$6,069), pertaining to the payments of the capitalized office lease costs in the comparative period.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As of the date of this MD&A, the following shares, warrants, and options were outstanding:

	Number of shares, options, or warrants	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
Issued and outstanding shares	202,426,357	-	
Warrants	11,157,937	0.11	November 15, 2027
Stock options	100,000	1.50	September 3, 2025
Stock options	250,000	0.62	July 29, 2026
Stock options	500,000	0.37	January 20, 2027
Stock options	400,000	0.05	July 21, 2028
Stock options	1,500,000	0.05	April 10, 2029
Stock options	500,000	0.05	August 28, 2029
Deferred share units	4,000,000	NA	NA
Fully diluted	220,834,294		

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Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company may be exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The main objectives of the Company's risk management processes are to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. The principal risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company has assessed its exposure to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and has determined that such a risk is minimal. Most of the Company's cash is held with reputable financial institutions in Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,251,940. The Company will seek additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to endeavor to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they fall due. The Company's financial liabilities, except Promissory Note issued to Karus, have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. See *Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern* for more information.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. The Company holds its cash on which it earns variable rates of interest and may therefore be subject to a certain amount of risk, though this risk is immaterial.

The fair value of KORE's reclamation bond is subject to interest rate fluctuations. The management does not believe the fluctuations in the fair value of the reclamation bond would have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements given the overall low value of the reclamation bond.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company maintains its cash reserves in Canadian and United States dollars. The portion of the Company's funds held in US dollars are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has certain monetary items denominated in United States dollars. Based on these net exposures, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar would result in a decrease or increase of \$37,095 in the Company's net loss.

Fair Values

The carrying values of cash, deposits and other receivables and trade and other accounts payable approximate fair values due to their short-term to maturity nature.

Related Party Transactions

In August, 2023, Karus provided a USD\$225,000 (\$306,450) loan to the Company, which is recorded as Promissory Note. In the event that the loan is not repaid in full by October 12, 2023, the outstanding balance will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum until repaid in full. The loan remains outstanding as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. During the year ended December 31, 2024, Karus demanded repayment. The Company is in the process of negotiating a settlement with Karus. As at March 31, 2025, the outstanding loan balance was \$370,960.

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As at March 31, 2025, the total amount payable to Avisar was \$30,000 (December 31, 2024 - \$30,000). This amount is unsecured and due on demand.

On March 28, 2024, the Company agreed to issue 2,333,333 common shares to an officer of the Company to settle \$105,000 of debt. As of March 31, 2025, no shares have been issued and the debt remains in accounts payable.

On July 21, 2023, the Company announced the intention to issue up to 2,800,000 common shares to an officer of the Company to settle \$140,000 of debt. The Company recorded an obligation to issue shares of \$140,000.

Key Management Compensation

Key management are those personnel having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the Company and include the Executive Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Directors.

The key management compensation was as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Management fees from a Company controlled by the CEO	50,000	50,000
Professional fees from a Company controlled by the CFO	1,500	-
Professional fees from a board member	1,500	-
Share-based compensation	8,219	45,461
Total	61,219	95,461

As at March 31, 2025, a total of \$1,223,362 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,075,467) was payable to key management personnel. The amount owing recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Significant Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates and critical judgements, including those that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year were the consistent with those disclosed within and applied in the preparation of the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Accounting Changes***Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates***

The Company's accounting policies are described in Note 4 to 2024 annual financial statements. The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other

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factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Changes in Accounting Policies

At the date of approval of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2025, there were no new accounting policies issued that were expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements titled Non-current liabilities with covenants. These amendments seek to improve the information that an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. These amendments to IAS 1 override but incorporate the previous amendments, Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, issued in January 2020, which clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities should be classified as non-current if a company has a substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the end of the reporting period. The amendments are effective January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is required on adoption. The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of IFRS 18 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2025, there were no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. The use of any words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions or their negatives or other comparable words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Examples of where the Company uses forward-looking statements include when discussing the outlook, plans and timing for the Company's exploration plans, operational plans and future expenditure expectations.

It is important to note that:

- Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of the date of this MD&A.
- Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements 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 statements 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 statements will materialize.
- The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason except as required by law.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see "Risk Factors".

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Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates

Information regarding mineral resource estimates has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Industry Guide 7. In October 2018, the SEC approved final rules requiring comprehensive and detailed disclosure requirements for issuers with material mining operations. The provisions in Industry Guide 7 and Item 102 of Regulation S-K, have been replaced with a new subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the United States Securities Act and became mandatory for SEC registrants after January 1, 2021. The changes adopted are intended to align the SEC's disclosure requirements more closely with global standards as embodied by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), including Canada's NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards. Under the new SEC rules, SEC registrants will be permitted to disclose "mineral resources" even though they reflect a lower level of certainty than mineral reserves. Additionally, under the New Rules, mineral resources must be classified as "measured", "indicated", or "inferred", terms which are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 for Canadian issuers and are not recognized under SEC Industry Guide 7. An "Inferred Mineral Resource" has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an "Indicated Mineral Resource" and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of "Inferred Mineral Resources" could be upgraded to "Indicated Mineral Resources" with continued exploration. Accordingly, the mineral resource estimates and related information may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including SEC Industry Guide 7. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Risk Factors

See the risk factors disclosed in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024, and dated August 1, 2025, for a detailed discussion of the Company's risk factors.

Other Information

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.koremining.com.