NORRLAND GOLD CORP.
(FORMERLY PKS CAPITAL CORP.)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

1.1 Date

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Norrland Gold Corp (formerly PKS Capital Corp.) (the “Company”) has been prepared by management as of August 26, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of the Company as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the audited financial statements and related notes thereto of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and the period from April 15, 2020 (Date of Incorporation) to March 31, 2021, which was prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), and the annual Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the Company prepared by management as of July 28, 2022.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information which reflects management's expectations regarding the Company’s growth, results of operation, performance and business prospects and opportunities. The use of words such as “anticipate”, “continue”, “estimate", "expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “should”, believe”, outlook”, “forecast” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but not limited to, the Company’s expectation of future activities and results, of its working capital needs and its ability to identify, evaluate and pursue suitable business opportunity. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results of events to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Readers should not put undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

1.2 Over-all Performance

Norrland Gold Corp. (formerly PKS Capital Corp.) (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on January 29, 2019.

On July 19, 2021, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (“QT”) with Horizon Gold Ltd. (“Horizon Gold”), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, focused on gold exploration in mineral-rich Sweden. Pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement dated August 7, 2020 (“Share Exchange Agreement”), the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Horizon Gold. Each Horizon Gold shareholder received 1 Resulting Issuer share for each share of Horizon Gold held. Accordingly, an aggregate of 20,600,000 Resulting Issuer shares were issued to shareholder of Horizon Gold (the “Transaction”). Pursuant to the Agreement, the shareholders of Horizon Gold owned 60.32% of the Company and, as a result, the QT is considered a reverse acquisition of the Company by Horizon Gold.

The acquisition constitutes as its QT, as such term is defined in the Policy 2.4, Capital Pool Companies, of the TSX Venture Exchange (“Exchange”). The Company, upon completion of the acquisition, changed its name to Norrland Gold Corp. and will continue the business of Horizon Gold. On July 21, 2021, the Company commenced trading under its new symbol “NORR”. On December 2, 2021, the Company’s shares listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “8VC”.

Upon completion of the Transaction, the Company owns 100 per cent of the Vittantrasket No. 1 tenement (No. 2019000975), located in the municipality of Lycksele in the county of VasterbottensIan in Sweden, covering 3,724.17 hectares and the related Vittantrasket No. 1 exploration permit. The Company's primary business is precious metals exploration company that is focused on gold discovery in mineral-rich Sweden.

On October 1, 2021, the Company incorporated Nordmark Exploration AB ("Nordmark"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, in Sweden as the operating entity for Swedish exploration.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. The impact on the Company is not currently determinable but management continues to monitor the situation.

Exploration Update

Norrland applied its low-cost geochemical exploration approach to Sweden, one of Europe's most prominent mining countries, with most of its deposits hidden under deep moraine cover, leaving a great potential for discovery. The 4 million oz historical Boliden gold mine and the current +1 million oz Barsele gold project of Agnico-Eagle are examples of known deposits in the same geological terrain and region in which the Company is working.

The Company's recent ground magnetic survey defined a significant magnetic anomaly at Vittantrasket, which may indicate the existence of pyrrhotite and potential gold mineralization. This anomaly will now be the subject of shallow exploratory drilling to investigate the geology below recent thin glacial moraine cover.

The Vittantrasket tenement is covered by one of the most substantial soil geochemical gold anomalies in Sweden, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction. Similar gold-soil geochemical anomalies are located at known deposits, such as at the famous mined-out Boliden gold mine, which suggests Vittantrasket may be comparable.

A significant magnetic high anomaly is located immediately northwest and west of an anomalous gold-in-moraine sample, taken during the widely spaced regional surveys of the Geological Survey of Sweden. Moraine is unsorted boulder debris, left behind by the glaciation of northern Europe approximately 10,000 years ago. Since that time, the moraine has been in situ and subjected to natural geochemical processes. The moraine cover is substantial in the gold-prospective region in northern Sweden, thus potential exists for previously undiscovered deposits.

A shallow subsurface scout drilling program will be undertaken by conventional track-mounted drilling equipment. The first three exploratory drill holes will be placed along a logging road drilling bedrock to interpret the geology, and if successful, an additional five holes will follow. The average projected depth to bedrock is approximately 15 metres.

The Company has been actively investigating the other exploration prospects at Pingisvaara (gold), Junsele (battery metals) and Liljedal (rare earth elements). The company was not able to validate the drill results at Junsele reported by the Geological Survey of Sweden in the 1980s. As such, management have determined that the greatest potential to create value in Sweden is by focusing on and developing further the potential at Vittantrasket.

Norrland expanded its land holding in Sweden with the grant of two more tenements: The Pingisvaara tenement covering a strong gold in moraine anomaly at the northern border with Finland, and the Junsele tenement, covering a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion with the highest platinum rock-chip assay ever reported anywhere in Sweden during earlier work by state geologists.

Prospects

Vittanträsket:

At the Vittanträsket gold prospect in the ”Gold-line” in Västerbotten province, Geovista (the Company's geophysical contractor, www.geovista.se) has completed the first ground geophysical program, which has outlined a number of anomalies, suggesting mineralized fracture zones. The geophysical work for further defining drill targets along strike is currently still ongoing. The Vittanträsket tenement, covering 3,741 hectares, is valid until December 20, 2024, and can thereafter be renewed.

Pingisvaara:

The Pingisvaara tenement, covering 900 ha within Kiruna Municipality, Northern Sweden, is valid until March 10, 2024, and can thereafter be renewed (Swedish exploration permits are valid for three years at a time).

Pingisvaara covers a strong geochemical gold anomaly. The only earlier work in this largely unknown part of Sweden is by the Geological Survey of Sweden, which has carried out recoinnasance geochemical work and airborne geophysical surveys. Interpretation of the existing geophysical data shows a negative magnetic anomaly, suggesting a mineralized fracture zone. Pingisvaara lacks outcrop and is located in the extreme northern part of Sweden, just kilometers to the northern border with Finland.

Exploration at Pingisvaara will commence with a winter ground geophysical program when reasonable daylight hours arrive again in February/March.

Junsele:

The newly granted Junsele tenement covers 1,225 ha over a layered mafic with ultramafic layers intrusion in Sollefteå Municipality, Central Sweden. The tenement is valid until November 11, 2024, and can thereafter be renewed.

The Swedish government carried out a nation-wide exploration program for platinum in the eighties. A platinum assay of 21 g/t in a chip sample from narrow ultramafic bands, which is the highest platinum-assay the government geologists found anywhere in Sweden, was reported before all government exploration ceased in 1990. The old reports are mentioning the presence of chromite and sulfides without giving any details. Nickel and Cobalt grades were not reported at the time.

Junsele represents a virtually unexplored layered mafic complex with potential to host significant PGEs, nickel and copper. The Company plans to re-log historical drillcore at the Junsele project to validate historical grades and to plan for future exploration.

Liljendal

The Liljendal Rare Earth Elements (REE) tenement, located in central Sweden, covers an area of 1,732 hectares. The first exploration period expires February 2, 2025. The tenement covers more than ten kilometers along a major tectonic zone with known REE mineralization.

Many of the Rare Earth Elements, such as Holmium, Yttrium, and others, were first discovered in Sweden in the late 18th and early 19th century. Sweden is sometimes referred to as the "Home of Rare Earth Elements". Rare Earth Elements are all considered strategic metals by the Swedish government who have an active interest in identifying sources within the European Union.

The Company will conduct surface sampling and mapping with a view to defining drill targets in this well exposed area. This program will commence towards the end of the second quarter as weather permits.

The current geopolitical turmoil and rising energy prices are likely to result in western economies accelerating the shift towards the 'green economy' and reducing reliance upon fossil fuels. The electrification of the energy used to drive machinery is a key part of the energy transition and one of the most significant energy shifts in history. Magnet metals are central to this transition and critical to manufacturing applications such as electric vehicles and wind turbines. The location of critical rare earth materials will become significant factors in future supply chains. Prices of Praseodymium-Neodymium Oxide (NdPr) continue to rise driven by burgeoning demand and growing shortage of supply in China.

Summary of exploration expenditures incurred on the properties:

	Vittanträsket ($)	Pingisvaara ($)	Junsele ($)	Liljedal ($)	Total ($)
Acquisition costs:					
Balance, March 31, 2021	28,972	-	-	-	28,972
Additions	8,180	2,605	4,828	3,474	19,087
Balance, March 31, 2022	37,152	2,605	4,828	3,474	48,059
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(8)	(8)	(286)	(205)	(507)
Balance, June 30, 2022	37,144	2,597	4,542	3,269	47,552
Deferred exploration:					
Balance, March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Geological	55,043	-	-	-	55,043
Travel	5,948	-	-	-	5,948
Share-based compensation	48,280	-	-	-	48,280
Balance, March 31, 2022	109,271	-	-	-	109,271
Assays	1,259	-	-	-	1,259
Geological	9,603	-	-	-	9,603
Survey	13,596	-	-	-	13,596
Share-based compensation	3,597	-	-	-	3,597
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(179)	-	-	-	(179)
Balance, June 30, 2022	137,147	-	-	-	137,147
Total, March 31, 2022	146,423	2,605	4,828	3,474	157,330
Total, June 30, 2022	174,291	2,597	4,542	3,269	184,699

1.3 Selected Annual Information

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Date of Incorporation (April 15, 2020) to March 31, 2021
Net Loss	$ (2,278,088)	$ (15,199)
Loss per share*	$ (0.09)	$ (0.00)
Total assets	$ 1,627,672	$ 28,972
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share for each class of share	Nil	Nil

*Prior to the completion of the Transaction, Horizon Gold completed a forward split of its issued and outstanding common shares resulting in 20,600,000 common shares outstanding. All share information has been retroactively re-stated for this forward split.

1.4 Results of Operations

Three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company reported a net loss of $134,490 or $0.004 per share compared to a net loss of $3,262 or $0.000 per share for the first quarter ended June 30, 2021, an increase in loss of $131,228. Operating expenses totaled $127,341 which included share-based compensation of $18,275 recorded on the vested portion of stock options granted to directors, officers, and consultants of the Company, administration fees of $28,500 for administrative services rendered pursuant to the administrative services agreement dated July 20, 2021, directors and management fees totaling $57,987 paid to two directors and the CEO. The Company also incurred $1,173 in office costs and $2,441 in regulatory and transfer agent fees for its listing on the Exchange and transfer agent services. Professional fees increased by $15,703 which consisted of the balance of the Company's fiscal 2022 audit fees. The Company was inactive during the three months ended June 30, 2021.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of financial information concerning the Company for each of the last eight reported quarters since its incorporation.

Quarter ended	Loss	Loss per share(*)
June 30, 2022	$ (134,490)	$ (0.00)
March 31, 2022	$ (177,005)	$ (0.01)
December 31, 2021	$ (90,679)	$ (0.00)
September 30, 2021	$ (2,007,142)	$ (0.06)
June 30, 2021	$ (3,262)	$ (0.00)
March 31, 2021	$ (15,199)	$ (3,800)
December 31, 2020	$ Nil	$ (0.00)
September 30, 2020	$ Nil	$ (0.00)

During the quarters ended June 30, 2022, March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's net loss primarily consisted of administration and directors and management fees as the Company's operations increased.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2021, the Company incurred a significant loss primarily due to listing expenses incurred in connection to the Horizon Gold acquisition. Share based compensation on granted options also contributed to the increase in loss.

1.6 Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2022, the Company reported a working capital of $1,168,627 (March 31, 2022 – working capital of $1,308,614) consisting of cash of $1,277,067 (March 31, 2022 - $1,450,704), receivables of $15,945 (March 31, 2022 - $15,738), prepaid expenses of $2,600 (March 31, 2022 - $3,900), less current liabilities of $126,985 (March 31, 2022 - $161,728).

The Company utilized $149,865 (2021 - $8,354) in operating activities, utilized exploration and evaluation asset costs of $23,772 (2021 – $2,678) and received related party advances of $Nil (2021 - $11,032) financing activities.

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirement on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties, and support any expansionary plans. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company considers its capital to be equity.

The Company's operations are currently not generating positive cash flow; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out potential expansion and to continue operations and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital, and raise additional amounts as needed. Companies in this stage typically rely upon equity and debt financing or joint venture partnerships to fund their operations. The current financial markets are very difficult and there is no certainty with respect to the Company's ability to raise capital. Management may require to seek additional sources of financing in the form of equity or debt financing in the future. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient financing to meet its future capital requirements or that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company in the future.

1.7 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.8 Risk and Uncertainties

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the financial instruments by valuation technique:

i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.
iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables, trade payables, due to related parties, and loan payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank deposits of $1,277,067 (March 31, 2022 - $1,450,704). This risk is managed by using major Canadian banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and seeking equity financing when needed.

As at June 30, 2022, the Company's current assets consisted of $1,277,067 (March 31, 2022 - $1,450,704) in cash, $15,945 (March 31, 2022 - $15,738) in receivables, and prepaid expenses of $2,600 (March 31, 2022 - $3,900). The Company's current liabilities consisted of $27,184 (March 31, 2022 - $10,406) in trades payable and accrued liabilities and $99,801 (March 31, 2022 - $151,322) in dues to related parties. The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company's due to related parties is non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between GBP, SEK and other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The Company does not hold significant monetary assets or liabilities in foreign currencies and therefore is not exposed to significant risks arising from the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates.

Price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors certain commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

Key management personnel includes persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. Key management personnel comprise of the directors of the Company, executive and non-executive, and officers.

The remuneration of the key management personnel during the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

June 30,		2022		2021
Management fees (ii)	$	19,329	$	-
Directors fees (iii)		38,658		-
Total	$	57,987	$	-

<u>Other related party transactions and balances</u>

(i) On July 20, 2021, the Company entered into an administrative services agreement with Varshney Capital Corp. ("VCC"), a company with a director in common, for administrative services provided to the Company for an initial term of one year and thereafter, on an annual basis unless terminated, in exchange for a monthly fee of $9,500 plus taxes.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company accrued $28,500 (June 30, 2021 - $Nil) for administrative fees to VCC.

(ii) The Company accrued $19,329 (June 30, 2021 - $Nil) in management fees to the CEO of the Company. As at June 30, 2022, $61,143 (March 31, 2022 - $78,755) was due to the CEO for management fees and reimbursement of operating expenses paid on behalf of the Company.

(iii) The Company accrued a total of $38,658 (June 30, 2021 - $Nil) in directors fees to two directors of the Company. As at June 30, 2022, $38,658 (March 31, 2022 - $62,480) was due to two directors of the Company.

(iv) As at June 30, 2022, $Nil (March 31, 2022 - $9,947) was due to a director of the Company for reimbursement of the regulatory and legal fees paid on behalf of the Company.

(v) During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized $13,957 (June 30, 2021 - $Nil) in share-based compensation on 970,000 stock options granted to directors and officers of the Company.

1.10 Fourth Quarter

None.

1.11 Proposed Transactions

None.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

Not applicable to venture issuers.

1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The financial information presented in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Our significant accounting policies are set out in Note 3 of the audited financial statements of the Company, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company's financial instruments as at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	*Amortized Cost*
Financial assets		
Cash	$ 1,277,067	$ –
Receivables	–	15,945
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	–	27,184
Due to related parties	–	99,801
	$ 1,277,067	$ 142,930

1.15 Other Requirements

Summary of Outstanding Share Data as of August 26, 2022:

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and outstanding:	34,400,000 (including 19,865,000 held in escrow)
Stock options outstanding:	2,185,000
Warrants outstanding:	3,990,000

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company's filing statements and other information are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.