



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION.....	1
USE OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE METRICS .....	1
OUR BUSINESS .....	1
CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS .....	2
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS .....	3
SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT .....	4
CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS .....	5
2025 PRODUCTION GUIDANCE, COST AND MARGIN GUIDANCE.....	5
REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS .....	7
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS.....	9
SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS .....	9
REVIEW OF OPERATING ASSETS .....	11
KEY PERFORMANCE DRIVERS .....	15
FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW .....	16
LIQUIDITY AND CASH FLOW.....	17
CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS .....	18
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS .....	18
RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS .....	19
NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES, RATIOS, AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL MEASURES ....	20
MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT .....	24
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS .....	24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES.....	24
CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES .....	24
DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA .....	25
INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING.....	25
RISK FACTORS.....	26
BOLIVIAN OPERATIONS .....	34
FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS .....	34
QUALIFIED PERSONS.....	34
ENDNOTES .....	35

## INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is prepared as of March 25, 2026. The MD&A provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Andean Precious Metals Corp. ("Andean" or the "Company"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 and the notes thereto (the "Financial Statements") which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's Financial Statements, MD&A, and press releases have been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR+") at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca) and on our website at [www.andeanpm.com](http://www.andeanpm.com).

This discussion addresses matters the Company considers important for an understanding of the Company's financial condition and results of operations as at the year ended December 31, 2025 as well as the Company's 2026 outlook. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A contains forward-looking statements about expected future events and the financial and operating performance of the Company, and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the section "Forward Looking Statements" included in this MD&A.

All amounts are presented in U.S. dollars ("\$"), unless otherwise stated. All tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share, per share or per ounce amounts. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this MD&A may not add precisely to the totals provided.

Throughout this MD&A, the reporting periods for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 are abbreviated as Q4 2025, Q4 2024, YTD 2025, and YTD 2024, respectively. Unless otherwise noted, "Au" represents gold; "Ag" represents silver; "oz" represents troy ounce; "g/t" represents grams per metric tonne; "k" represents thousand, "ft." represents feet; "m" represents meter; "sq." represents square, and C\$ refers to Canadian dollars. The word "we" or "our" refers to Andean and/or one or more or all its subsidiaries, as it may apply. Reference to "industry" means the precious metals mining industry.

## ENDNOTES

Note references throughout the document are to endnotes which can be found at the end of this MD&A. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company identified an overstatement of in-process inventory related to the 2023 acquisition of Golden Queen Mining LLC. The correction to the in-process inventory results in a correction to the purchase price gain and cost of goods sold on the financial results of 2023, which have been restated and included in this MD&A for reference. Refer to note 26 of the Financial Statements for further detail.

## USE OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE METRICS

In this MD&A, we use the following non-GAAP financial performance measures: Operating Cash Costs ("OCC"), All-In-Sustaining Costs ("AISC"), Cash Gross Operating Margin ("CGOM"), Gross Margin Ratio ("GMR"), Free Cash Flow, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Average Realized Gold Price, Average Realized Silver Price, CAPEX, and Liquid Assets. Please see the discussion under the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures, Ratios and Supplementary Financial Measures" section herein.

## OUR BUSINESS

Andean Precious Metals is a gold and silver mining company engaged in the development and operation of mineral properties. The assets of the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, are comprised of the Golden Queen Mining Company LLC ("Golden Queen"), located in California, USA, and the Empresa Minera Manquiri S.A oxides processing facility ("San Bartolome"), located near the city of Potosi, Bolivia.

The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol APM. Andean's common shares also trade on the OTCQX Venture Market ("OTCQX") under the symbol ANPMF. For further information on the Company, visit [www.andeanpm.com](http://www.andeanpm.com).

## CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

- Consolidated gold production of 12,548 ounces, silver production of 1.4 million ounces, for gold equivalent ounces (“GEO”)² production of 27,777 ounces for Q4 2025, representing an increase of 20% over Q3 2025 and increase of 9% over Q4 2024.
- Average realized gold price of \$4,171 and average realized silver price of \$59.88 for Q4 2025, reflecting strong gold and silver prices during the same period. During Q4 2025, the average spot market gold and silver prices were \$4,167 and \$55.29, respectively. See “Economic Outlook” section, below, for further detail.
- Golden Queen production of 11,828 GEO² at an OCC of \$1,962/oz and AISC of \$2,485/oz for Q4 2025, versus an OCC of \$1,537 and AISC of \$2,139 for Q4 2024. Golden Queen maintained its focus on improving cost efficiency by controlling operating expenses, generating free cash flow, and future growth with capital expenditure initiatives.
- San Bartolome production of 1.4 million silver equivalent ounces (“SEO”)² at a CGOM of \$21.52 and a GMR of 41.54% for Q4 2025 versus a CGOM of \$11.09 and GMR of 43.26% for Q4 2024. San Bartolome had a strong production quarter, with improved operating margins driven by higher realized silver prices and disciplined management of operating costs and CAPEX.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS	Q4 2025	Q4 2024	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023 <sup>5</sup>
Gold ounces (Au, Oz)					
Produced	<b>12,548</b>	11,560	<b>46,001</b>	50,349	7,088
Sold	<b>12,275</b>	11,947	<b>44,798</b>	50,448	7,705
Average realized gold price (\$/oz) <sup>1</sup>	<b>4,171</b>	2,505	<b>3,430</b>	2,332	2,023
Silver ounces (Ag, K-Oz)					
Produced	<b>1,371</b>	1,441	<b>4,785</b>	4,817	4,602
Sold	<b>1,377</b>	1,385	<b>4,822</b>	4,727	4,541
Average realized silver price (\$/oz) <sup>1</sup>	<b>59.88</b>	30.96	<b>42.75</b>	28.84	24.16
Gold equivalent ounces (Au Eq, Oz) <sup>2</sup>					
Produced	<b>27,777</b>	27,671	<b>99,165</b>	106,286	62,620
Sold	<b>27,580</b>	27,426	<b>98,376</b>	105,350	62,500
Golden Queen					
OCC (\$ / Gold Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>1,962</b>	1,537	<b>1,698</b>	1,501	1,465
AISC (\$ / Gold Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>2,485</b>	2,139	<b>2,194</b>	2,015	1,399
San Bartolome					
CGOM (\$ / Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>21.52</b>	11.09	<b>16.11</b>	9.15	2.70
GMR / Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold (%) <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>41.54</b>	43.26	<b>42.75</b>	38.41	16.16

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenue of \$133.7 million and \$359.8 million for Q4 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2025, respectively, driven by strong average realized gold and silver prices, and an increase in silver production. Of the total \$359.8 million in revenue for 2025, \$206.2 million or 57.3% is attributed to silver sales and \$153.6 million or 42.7% is attributed to gold sales.
- Gross operating income of \$52.3 million and \$141.5 million for Q4 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2025, respectively, driven by robust revenue, as noted above.
- Net income and net income per share of \$42.4 million and \$0.28 (diluted basis), respectively, and adjusted EBITDA of \$46.9 million for Q4 2025, and net income and net income per share of \$118.2 million and \$0.78 (diluted basis), respectively, and adjusted EBITDA of \$133.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.
- Free cash flow of \$35.8 million and \$59.0 million for Q4 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2025, driven by strong net income and cash flow from operations.
- The Company ended Q4 2025 with \$166.8 million in Liquid Assets as compared to \$81.6 million in Liquid Assets at the end of Q4 2024. The increase in Liquid Assets was driven by robust cash generation and a significant increase in the value of the marketable securities held by the Company.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	Q4 2025	Q4 2024	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023 <sup>5</sup>
(In thousands of US dollars, except for net income per share metrics)					
Revenue	<b>133,688</b>	72,803	<b>359,827</b>	254,000	125,324
Gross operating income <sup>3</sup>	<b>52,344</b>	23,806	<b>141,517</b>	68,561	16,182
Income from operations	<b>40,625</b>	13,799	<b>114,800</b>	41,876	2,003
Net income	<b>42,399</b>	1,707	<b>118,159</b>	19,224	34,761
Net income per share					
-Basic	<b>0.28</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>	0.13	0.22
-Diluted	<b>0.28</b>	0.01	<b>0.78</b>	0.12	0.20
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	<b>46,873</b>	18,631	<b>133,738</b>	62,010	12,520
CAPEX <sup>1,4</sup>	<b>15,168</b>	7,043	<b>32,712</b>	31,657	9,571
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	<b>35,809</b>	17,844	<b>59,024</b>	34,525	3,290
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>79,211</b>	62,441	<b>79,211</b>	62,441	64,907
Liquid Assets <sup>1</sup>	<b>166,839</b>	81,575	<b>166,839</b>	81,575	70,069

## **SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

### **Safety**

Health and safety are core values for the Company, and we are committed to providing a healthy and safe working environment to all employees, local contractors and consultants and we continue to focus on internal and external training and workplace inspections. Andean's health and safety programs comply with all mining-related regulations and the Company's leadership team is strongly committed toward health and safety and involved in reinforcing those core values at all levels of the organization.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, one lost time injury ("LTI") was reported at San Bartolome and no LTIs were reported at Golden Queen. For the full year ended December 31, 2025, four LTIs were reported across the Company's operations. As of the end of the fourth quarter of 2025, Golden Queen reached 205 days without an LTI.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, Golden Queen reported a Total Recordable Incident Frequency ("TRIF") of 1.77 with six recordable incidents, while San Bartolome (Manquiri) reported a TRIF of 0.36 with two recordable incidents. On a consolidated basis for 2025, the Company reported a TRIF of 0.90 based on eight total recordable incidents across its operations.

The Company continues to prioritize the safety of its workforce through ongoing training, operational oversight and continuous improvement of its health and safety programs.

### **Environment**

During the fourth quarter of 2025, San Bartolome and Golden Queen had zero reportable environmental incidents.

At Golden Queen, the Company implemented updates to its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP"), including employee training on the revised program. Two employees also obtained Visible Emission Evaluation certifications through the California Air Resources Board. Dust control performance improved during the quarter, with two dust exceedance notifications compared to fifteen in the same period of 2024. Wildlife protection measures were also initiated, including the installation of "bird balls" in containment ponds at the Merrill-Crowe facility.

Golden Queen recorded a violation related to waste discharge requirements during the second quarter of 2025. New waste management units were installed during the third quarter of 2025, resolving the notice of violation.

### **Community**

The Company continues to maintain strong relationships with local communities surrounding its operations through ongoing engagement and support initiatives:

#### **San Bartolome:**

- Executed the Second Addendum Agreement of the Original Development Plan ("ODP") with the Ayllu Jesús de Machaca community in the Potosí region, supporting sustainable community development initiatives.
- Continued monitoring and inspections of projects implemented under the Indigenous Development Plan, including housing, aquaculture and sanitation infrastructure.
- Supported local development through trout farming initiatives, school supply and food programs for the Chalviri Educational Unit, and logistical assistance to nearby communities, including water supply and wetland mitigation works.

#### **Golden Queen:**

- Participation in local job fairs to present to and discuss the benefits of working in mining.

- Sponsorship of the Blood Drive at the Mojave Senior Citizen's Center.
- Donations for backpacks, school supplies and books for children and families in local communities.
- Coat and winter clothes donation for the communities.
- Participation in the California Highway Patrol toy drive with contributions from both the Company and employees.
- Holiday food donations, including turkeys and hams, to the Safe Haven non-profit organization supporting local families and children.
- Sponsorship of sporting events for Tehachapi, Rosamund, Ridgecrest, Bakersfield, Mojave, Edwards and California City high schools.

## **CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS**

On December 5, 2024, the Company received conditional approval for its common shares to be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and to graduate from the TSX Venture Exchange. Effective January 9, 2025, the Company's shares began trading on the TSX under the ticker symbol APM.

On January 2, 2025, the Company announced the renewal of its Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). In conjunction with the NCIB, the Company also announced on January 14, 2025, the establishment of an Automatic Share Purchase Plan with its NCIB broker. This NCIB expired in December 2025.

On February 24, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Yohann Bouchard as President of the Company. Mr. Bouchard continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Company as a non-independent director.

On January 16, 2025, the Company reported initial results of the 2024 exploration drilling program at Golden Queen and on May 1, 2025, the Company reported the full results of the 2024 exploration program and outlined plans for its 2025 exploration program objectives and targets at Golden Queen. On October 16, 2025, the Company provided additional exploration program updates for Golden Queen and San Bartolome including the advancement of additional drilling for Golden Queen.

On June 2, 2025, the Company reported entering into a purchase agreement with Corporacion Minera de Bolivia for up to 7 million tonnes of oxide ore within a 250-kilometer radius of the San Bartolome processing facility.

In July 2025, the Company closed its \$10.0 million revolving credit facility with Banco Santander International ("Santander"). The Company maintained a \$25.0 million revolving credit facility with Santander until its closing on November 24, 2025, as further described below.

Peter Gundy resigned from the Company's Board of Directors effective August 29, 2025. The Company thanks Mr. Gundy for the many years of service and for helping the Company through various corporate initiatives and transactions.

On November 24, 2025, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with the National Bank of Canada ("NBC") with a total commitment of \$40.0 million ("NBC Revolving Credit Facility"). The committed amount reduces to \$30.0 million on the first anniversary of the agreement in November 2026. The NBC Revolving Credit Facility has a contractual term of 2 years and amounts bear interest at a variable rate equal to SOFR + 4.25% per annum. Concurrent with the closing of the NBC Revolving Credit Facility, the Company extinguished and closed the CommerceWest Main Street Lending Program Loan ("MSPL Loan") and the Company's \$25.0 million and \$10.0 million revolving credit facilities with Banco Santander.

## **PRODUCTION, COST AND MARGIN GUIDANCE**

This guidance includes forward-looking information about the Company's 2026 operations and financial expectations based on our outlook as of March 25, 2026. This guidance, including expected results and targets, is subject to various risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, predicated on global economic conditions. Actual results may vary materially from management's expectations. See the "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risks Factors" sections later in this MD&A for further information.

The Company has assumed a foreign exchange rate of 9.00 Bolivian Bolivianos to 1.00 US dollar in its guidance.

### Production Guidance

<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>2026</b>
Gold ounces (Au, K-Oz)	46 - 54
Silver ounces (Ag, M-Oz)	4.6 - 5.1
Gold Equivalent Ounces (K-GEO) <sup>2</sup>	100 - 114
<b>Golden Queen</b>	
Gold ounces (Au, K-Oz)	43 - 50
Silver ounces (Ag, K-Oz)	200 - 300
Gold Equivalent Ounces (K-GEO) <sup>2</sup>	45 - 54
<b>San Bartolome</b>	
Silver ounces (Ag, M-Oz)	4.4 - 4.8
Gold ounces (Au, K-Oz)	3 - 4
Gold Equivalent Ounces (K-GEO) <sup>2</sup>	55 - 60

### Cost and Margin Guidance

<b>Golden Queen</b>	<b>2026</b>
Cash Cost (\$/ Au oz, sold, by-product) <sup>1,2</sup>	\$1,500 - \$1,800
AISC (\$/ Au oz, sold, by-product) <sup>1,2</sup>	\$1,850 - \$2,150
<b>San Bartolome</b>	
CGOM (\$/ AgEq oz, sold) <sup>1</sup>	\$20.00 - \$35.00
GMR (%/ AgEq oz, sold) <sup>1</sup>	35% - 45%

### CAPEX Guidance

<b>Sustaining CAPEX<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2026 (\$USD, 000s)</b>
Golden Queen	\$15,000 - \$20,000
San Bartolome	\$2,000 - \$4,000
<b>Growth CAPEX<sup>1</sup></b>	
Golden Queen	\$17,000 - \$23,000
San Bartolome	\$4,000 - \$7,000
<b>Consolidated CAPEX</b>	
Golden Queen	\$32,000 - \$43,000
San Bartolome	\$6,000 - \$11,000

## REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

Summary of Financial Results	Q4 2025	Q4 2024	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023 <sup>5</sup>
(In thousands of US dollars, except for net income per share metrics)					
Revenue	<b>133,688</b>	72,803	<b>359,827</b>	254,000	125,324
Operating expenses	<b>76,217</b>	44,164	<b>201,963</b>	165,305	103,911
Depreciation and depletion	<b>5,127</b>	4,833	<b>16,347</b>	20,134	5,231
Gross operating income	<b>52,344</b>	23,806	<b>141,517</b>	68,561	16,182
General and administrative	<b>5,709</b>	6,078	<b>14,505</b>	20,558	8,227
Share based compensation	<b>2,726</b>	939	<b>4,190</b>	1,466	666
Exploration, evaluation and corporate development	<b>3,284</b>	2,990	<b>8,022</b>	4,661	5,286
Income from operations	<b>40,625</b>	13,799	<b>114,800</b>	41,876	2,003
Other income (loss)	<b>10,336</b>	(4,559)	<b>48,262</b>	214	4,059
Finance costs	<b>(1,036)</b>	(2,492)	<b>(5,308)</b>	(7,642)	(2,014)
Purchase gain	-	-	-	-	30,753
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	<b>7,101</b>	(5,538)	<b>(3,908)</b>	(5,533)	4,346
Net income before income taxes	<b>57,026</b>	1,210	<b>153,846</b>	28,915	39,147
Income tax expense (recovery)	<b>14,627</b>	(496)	<b>35,687</b>	9,691	4,386
Net income	<b>42,399</b>	1,706	<b>118,159</b>	19,224	34,761
Net income per share					
-Basic	<b>0.28</b>	0.01	<b>0.79</b>	0.13	0.22
-Diluted	<b>0.28</b>	0.01	<b>0.88</b>	0.12	0.20
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	<b>46,873</b>	18,631	<b>133,738</b>	62,010	12,520
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	<b>35,809</b>	17,879	<b>59,024</b>	34,525	3,290
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>79,211</b>	62,441	<b>79,211</b>	62,441	64,907
Liquid Assets <sup>1</sup>	<b>166,839</b>	81,575	<b>166,839</b>	81,575	70,069
Sustaining capital expenditures <sup>1, 4</sup>	<b>4,250</b>	2,190	<b>14,839</b>	12,487	2,183
Growth capital expenditures <sup>1, 4</sup>	<b>10,917</b>	4,854	<b>17,872</b>	19,170	7,388
Capital expenditures	<b>15,168</b>	7,044	<b>32,712</b>	31,657	9,571

### Revenue

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in revenue relative to prior-year period was due to higher average realized gold and silver prices and increased SEO production at San Bartolome versus the prior year comparison periods.

### Operating expenses

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in operating expenses relative to the prior-year period was primarily attributed to higher ore purchase costs at San Bartolome driven by higher purchase volumes and related cost. The increase was partially offset by lower operating expenses at Golden Queen, mainly due to inventory sequencing.

For further detail, please refer to "Review of Operating Assets" section of this MD&A.

### ***Depreciation and depletion***

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the increase in depreciation and depletion expenses was primarily attributed to a higher capital asset basis at Golden Queen. The decrease in depreciation and depletion expenses for the year-ended period is primarily attributed to movement in inventory balances at Golden Queen.

### ***Gross operating income***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in gross operating income was primarily a result of higher revenue and lower depreciation expense, partially off set by higher operating expenses, as noted above.

### ***General and administrative***

General and administrative expenses for the three months period ended December 31, 2025, were flat compared to the further quarter of 2024. The decrease for the prior-year period is related to a reclass of mine-site general and administrative expenses to production costs.

### ***Share based compensation***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, share based compensation increased due to the issuance of share-based compensation in 2025 at a higher share price compared to the prior year periods.

### ***Exploration, evaluation, and corporate development***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, exploration, evaluation and corporate development expenditures increased as a result of higher exploration activities at the Company's Golden Queen operations and increased corporate development activity.

### ***Income from operations***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in income from operations was primarily a result of higher revenue and higher gross operating income. This was partially offset by higher stock based compensation and higher exploration, evaluation and corporate development expenditures, as noted above.

### ***Other income (loss)***

Other income increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 relative to the prior periods and was primarily attributed to unrealized gains on marketable securities held by the Company.

### ***Finance costs***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, finance costs decreased due to lower average utilization of credit facilities and related lower fees and interest.

### ***Foreign exchange loss***

Movement in the foreign exchange gain or loss was primarily impacted by the volatility of the Bolivian Boliviano over the course of the previous two years and a corresponding impact to the Company's foreign denominated assets and liabilities.

### ***Income tax expense***

Income tax expense for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, increased relative to the prior periods primarily due to an increase in taxable income resulting from the factors discussed above.

### **Net income and net income per share**

Net income and net income per share increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, relative to the prior periods, is primarily attributed to higher operating income and the other factors discussed above.

### **Adjusted EBITDA**

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 increased relative to the prior periods due to higher gross operating income, and other factors as noted above.

### **Free cash flow**

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in free cash flow was primarily attributed to higher realized prices and partially off-set by higher operating expenses.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents increased as of December 31, 2025, relative to December 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in cash flow from operations.

### **Liquid assets**

Liquid Assets increased as of December 31, 2025, relative to December 31, 2024, primarily as a result of an increase in cash flow from operations and an increase in the value of the Company's holdings of marketable securities.

### **Capital expenditures**

Capital expenditures for the three months ended December 31, 2025 increased compared to the prior-year periods due to higher expenditures on future growth projects at Golden Queen. Capital expenditures for the year-ended December 31, 2025 were relatively flat compared to the previous year.

## **SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS**

	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023<sup>5</sup></b>
Revenue	\$ <b>359,827</b>	\$ 254,000	\$ 125,324
Gross operating income	<b>141,517</b>	68,561	16,182
Net income	<b>118,159</b>	19,224	34,761
Net income per share			
-Basic	<b>0.79</b>	0.13	0.22
-Diluted	<b>0.78</b>	0.12	0.20
Total assets	<b>433,933</b>	305,118	259,914
Total liabilities	\$ <b>170,284</b>	\$ 161,255	\$ 131,724

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Q4 2025		Q3 2025		Q2 2025		Q1 2025	
Revenue	\$	<b>133,688</b>	\$	90,422	\$	73,739	\$	61,978
Net income (loss)		<b>42,399</b>		43,739		17,413		14,608
Earnings income (loss) per share								
Basic		<b>0.28</b>		0.29		0.12		0.10
Diluted		<b>0.28</b>		0.29		0.12		0.10
Total assets <sup>5</sup>		<b>433,932</b>		360,840		310,949		310,444
Total liabilities	\$	<b>170,284</b>	\$	145,178	\$	139,442	\$	155,125

  

	Q4 2024		Q3 2024		Q2 2024		Q1 2024	
Revenue	\$	72,803	\$	68,348	\$	69,779	\$	43,070
Net income (loss)		1,706		8,210		9,385		(76)
Earnings income (loss) per share								
Basic		0.01		0.05		0.06		(0.00)
Diluted		0.01		0.05		0.06		(0.00)
Total assets <sup>5</sup>		305,118		307,639		282,864		268,331
Total liabilities	\$	161,255	\$	172,005	\$	155,702	\$	149,904

## REVIEW OF OPERATING ASSETS

### San Bartolome Highlights

<b>Financial Performance</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>		<b>Q4 2025</b>	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
Revenue		<b>83,075</b>	42,214	<b>206,673</b>	126,905	112,037
Ore purchases		<b>36,477</b>	18,982	<b>75,945</b>	45,825	36,570
Milling and processing costs		<b>10,548</b>	5,310	<b>26,582</b>	24,884	38,599
Other indirect costs		<b>5,427</b>	2,993	<b>14,359</b>	11,803	18,236
Mine site general and admin costs <sup>3</sup>		<b>1,046</b>	(308)	<b>3,269</b>	2,287	5,581
Net inventory movements		<b>(3,672)</b>	(3,265)	<b>(1,170)</b>	(4,351)	525
Depreciation and amortization		<b>1,368</b>	455	<b>3,759</b>	2,555	4,304
Gross operating income (loss) <sup>3</sup>		<b>31,881</b>	18,047	<b>83,929</b>	43,903	8,222
Corporate general and admin costs		<b>4,802</b>	3,457	<b>10,738</b>	6,233	2,621
Exploration and evaluation		<b>272</b>	176	<b>1,022</b>	1,234	1,588
Income (loss) from operations		<b>26,806</b>	14,414	<b>72,169</b>	36,435	4,013
<b>Capital expenditures</b>						
Sustaining capital <sup>1,4</sup>		<b>2,201</b>	606	<b>2,932</b>	1,457	4,211
Growth capital <sup>1,4</sup>		<b>546</b>	105	<b>854</b>	3,233	6,017
Total capital expenditures		<b>2,747</b>	711	<b>3,786</b>	4,690	10,288
<b>Operational Performance</b>						
<b>Ore purchases</b>						
Tonnes purchased	k dmt	<b>325</b>	260	<b>1,094</b>	888	690
Average purchase grade	Ag g/t	<b>170</b>	203	<b>158</b>	189	187
<b>Production</b>						
Ore tonnes milled	k dmt	<b>372</b>	337	<b>1,358</b>	1,119	1,475
Daily average throughput	dmt	<b>4,045</b>	3,596	<b>3,719</b>	3,067	4,465
Average head grade	Ag g/t	<b>127</b>	146	<b>121</b>	147	124
Silver recovery	%	<b>84</b>	86	<b>84</b>	82	78%
Silver production	k oz	<b>1,284</b>	1,337	<b>4,453</b>	4,318	4,551
Gold production	Oz	<b>1,683</b>	1,076	<b>4,373</b>	2,204	1,980
Silver equivalent production <sup>2</sup>	k oz	<b>1,436</b>	1,432	<b>4,847</b>	4,509	4,715
Gold equivalent production <sup>2</sup>	Oz	<b>15,949</b>	15,930	<b>53,854</b>	50,180	56,902
<b>Sales</b>						
Silver sales	k oz	<b>1,288</b>	1,276	<b>4,492</b>	4,224	4,490
Gold sales	Oz	<b>1,440</b>	1,050	<b>3,979</b>	1,970	1,856
Silver equivalent sales <sup>2</sup>	k oz	<b>1,417</b>	1,368	<b>4,850</b>	4,394	4,643
Gold equivalent sales <sup>2</sup>	Oz	<b>15,747</b>	15,222	<b>53,884</b>	48,898	56,036
<b>Margin profile per ounce</b>						
CGOM (\$ / Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	\$/oz	<b>21.42</b>	11.09	<b>16.11</b>	9.15	2.70
GMR / Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold (%) <sup>1,3</sup>	%	<b>41.54</b>	43.99	<b>42.75</b>	36.61	16.16

## **San Bartolome Review**

### ***Production***

Production for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, was 1.4 million SEO and 4.8 million SEO, respectively, an increase over the prior year periods. The increase is attributed to higher ore purchases.

### ***Revenue***

Revenue for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, when compared to the prior year periods, increased due to higher average realized silver prices and an increase in SEO production.

### ***Operating Expenses***

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, operating expenditures increased primarily due to higher ore purchase costs resulting from higher spot prices and higher ore purchase volumes.

### ***Depreciation and amortization***

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, due to higher production volumes.

### ***Cash Gross Operating Margin and Gross Margin Ratio***

CGOM increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to higher average realized prices.

GMR decreased for the three months ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to higher cost of ore purchased and partially offset by average realized silver prices. Conversely, GMR increased for the year-ended comparison period due to higher average realized silver prices.

### ***Capital Expenditures***

Total capital expenditures increased for the three months ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to investments on fuel storage and the processing plant.

## Golden Queen Highlights

<b>Financial Performance</b> (in thousands of US dollars)		<b>Q4 2025</b>	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023<sup>5</sup></b>
Revenue		<b>50,613</b>	30,590	<b>153,154</b>	127,095	13,286
Mining and hauling costs		<b>2,332</b>	14,444	<b>36,865</b>	59,341	6,962
Heap leach and processing costs		<b>9,068</b>	8,839	<b>35,404</b>	33,324	4,549
Other indirect costs		<b>3,147</b>	2,960	<b>11,520</b>	10,319	3,138
Mine site general and admin costs <sup>3</sup>		<b>2,943</b>	1,879	<b>6,473</b>	7,261	3,830
Net inventory movements		<b>9,935</b>	(6,104)	<b>(7,283)</b>	(15,844)	(2,687)
Depreciation and depletion		<b>3,760</b>	4,379	<b>12,588</b>	17,579	927
Gross operating income		<b>19,428</b>	4,192	<b>57,588</b>	15,114	(1,452)
Corporate general and admin costs <sup>3</sup>		<b>3,627</b>	3,079	<b>7,958</b>	6,242	1,459
Exploration and evaluation		<b>1,890</b>	2,399	<b>4,409</b>	2,399	-
Income (loss) from operations		<b>13,910</b>	(1,286)	<b>45,221</b>	6,473	(2,911)
<b>Capital expenditures</b>						
Sustaining capital <sup>1,4</sup>		<b>2,005</b>	1,583	<b>11,850</b>	11,030	377
Growth capital <sup>1,4</sup>		<b>10,305</b>	4,749	<b>17,019</b>	15,937	3,177
Total capital expenditures		<b>12,310</b>	6,333	<b>28,869</b>	26,967	3,554
<b>Operational Performance</b>						
		<b>Q4 2025</b>	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
<b>Mining</b>						
Tonnes ore mined	k dmt	<b>810</b>	1,010	<b>4,341</b>	3,460	182
Tonnes mined	k dmt	<b>3,907</b>	13,116	<b>19,003</b>	24,304	2,034
Strip ratio <sup>2</sup>		<b>3.82</b>	11.99	<b>3.38</b>	6.02	11.10
Ore mined grade	Au g/t	<b>0.79</b>	0.64	<b>0.75</b>	0.70	0.59
<b>Heap leach</b>						
Tonnes stacked and processed	k dmt	<b>838</b>	965	<b>3,993</b>	3,461	105
Average stacked grade	Au g/t	<b>0.75</b>	0.59	<b>0.72</b>	0.69	0.56
<b>Production</b>						
Gold production	Oz	<b>10,866</b>	10,483	<b>41,627</b>	48,144	5,108
Silver production	Oz	<b>86,559</b>	103,751	<b>331,576</b>	499,240	50,543
Gold equivalent production <sup>2</sup>	Oz	<b>11,828</b>	11,774	<b>45,311</b>	54,275	5,711
<b>Sales</b>						
Gold sales	Oz	<b>10,836</b>	10,897	<b>40,820</b>	48,478	5,849
Silver sales	Oz	<b>89,792</b>	109,331	<b>330,483</b>	503,671	50,954
Gold equivalent sales <sup>2</sup>	Oz	<b>11,833</b>	12,257	<b>44,492</b>	54,622	6,528
<b>Costs profile per ounce</b>						
OCC (\$ / Gold Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	\$/oz	<b>1,962</b>	1,709	<b>1,698</b>	1,501	1,465
AISC (\$ / Gold Ounces Sold) <sup>1,3</sup>	\$/oz	<b>2,485</b>	2,120	<b>2,194</b>	2,015	1,399

## Golden Queen Review

### Production

GEO production for the three months ended December 31, 2025 was 11,828 oz, which was in line with the prior-year period.

GEO production for the year-ended December 31, 2025 was 45,311 oz, a decrease over the prior-year period primarily due to the migration of fine ore particles that impacted the permeability of a designated high-grade leach cell in Q3 2025.

### ***Revenue***

Revenue for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, when compared to the prior year periods, increased due to higher average realized gold prices.

### ***Operating Expenses***

Mining and hauling costs decreased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to capitalized mine development costs and lower fuel and maintenance costs. Heap leach and processing and other indirect costs increased over the comparison periods primarily due to higher consumables as the Company stacked more tonnes on the heap leach.

Net inventory movements credits increased during the comparison periods due to an increase in heap leach inventory as the Company continued to stack net ore additions onto the heap leach.

### ***Depreciation and depletion***

Depreciation and depletion expenses decreased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, when compared to the prior year periods, primarily due to lower production.

### ***Operating Cash Cost***

OCC decreased for the three months ended December 31, 2025 primarily due lower operating expenses, as noted above. For the year-ended December 31, 2025, the increase was attributed to higher inventory credits recognized in the prior period.

### ***All-in Sustaining Cost***

AISC increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 primarily due to higher sustaining capital expenditures.

### ***Capital Expenditures***

Total capital expenditures increased for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, primarily due to capital projects incurred to support future growth initiatives.

## KEY PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

There is a range of key performance drivers that are critical to the successful implementation of Andean Precious Metals' strategy and the achievement of its goals. The key internal drivers are production volumes and costs. The key external drivers are the market prices of gold and silver as well as foreign exchange rates.

### Production Volumes and Costs

For an analysis of the impact of production volumes and costs for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, relative to the prior-year periods, refer to the "Review of Operating Assets" section of this MD&A.

### Gold and Silver Commodity Prices

The price of gold and silver is the single largest factor affecting the Company's profitability and operating cash flows. As such, the current and future financial performance of the Company is expected to be closely related to the prevailing price of gold and silver. Historically, the price of silver and gold have been subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous macroeconomic, regional conflicts and industry factors that are beyond the Company's control. Specifically, the price of silver is driven by speculation and supply and demand, like most commodities. The spot price of silver is highly volatile compared to that of gold due to the smaller market, lower market liquidity and demand fluctuations between industrial and store of value uses. These fluctuations cause wide-ranging valuations in the market, creating volatility.

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's average realized gold price per ounce sold was \$4,171 and \$3,430, respectively, compared to \$2,505 and \$2,332 for the corresponding periods in 2024. In comparison, the London Bullion Market ("LBMA") p.m. average gold price for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, was \$4,167 and \$3,403, respectively.

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's average realized silver price per ounce sold was \$59.88 and \$42.75, respectively, compared to \$30.96 and \$28.84 for the corresponding periods in 2024. In comparison, the LBMA average silver price for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 was \$54.50 and \$39.80, respectively.

In connection with the NBC Revolving Credit Facility entered into in November 2025, the Company is required to maintain gold put option contracts covering 15% of its forecast gold production. The put options establish a minimum price of \$3,000 per ounce of gold for the hedged production volume. The put option contracts are entered into to manage the Company's exposure to gold price volatility and to comply with the risk management requirements of the NBC Revolving Credit Facility.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

The Company's key operations are located in Bolivia and the United States, with corporate offices located in Canada, Mexico, and Sweden. Furthermore, all of the Company's revenue is generated in USD. As a result, the Company has foreign currency exposure with respect to costs not denominated in USD, and the Company's operating results and cash flows are influenced by changes in exchange rates against the USD.

The Company has exposure to the Bolivian Bolivianos ("BOB") through the San Bartolome asset as well as through corporate administration costs in Bolivia. Of particular significance is the fixed exchange rate between the BOB and the USD, which has remained constant since 2008 at a rate of 6.96 BOB per USD. In 2024, Bolivia permitted the development of a parallel legal exchange rate that encouraged the inflow of USD into Bolivia. For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized BOB denominated costs at a rate of 10.48 and 12.64, respectively, reflecting actual rates realized through the parallel legal exchange system.

### Economic Outlook

Gold prices reached a record high price of \$4,528 during the quarter partially due to uncertainties surrounding the global trade war concerns and continued elevated geopolitical risks, falling interest rates, and increased demand

from central banks and supply constraints. Looking forward, these factors may provide further support for gold prices.

Silver prices reached a high of \$77.92 per ounce during the quarter. The Company anticipates that continued strong industrial and technological demand, supply constraints and structural deficits due to mine supply plateauing, and macro economic factors such as the relative strength of the U.S. dollar, interest rates, and inflation expectations, should provide support for silver metal prices.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW

<b>BALANCE SHEET REVIEW</b>	<b>As at</b>	
(in thousands of US dollars)	<b>December 31 2025</b>	December 31 2024 <sup>5</sup>
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>79,211</b>	62,441
Marketable securities	<b>60,686</b>	19,134
Other current assets	<b>73,392</b>	82,177
Long-term marketable securities	<b>26,942</b>	19,407
Other non-current assets	<b>193,701</b>	121,959
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>433,932</b>	305,118
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>50,497</b>	35,711
Other current liabilities	<b>30,460</b>	53,967
Long-term debt	<b>40,535</b>	31,075
Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt	<b>48,792</b>	40,502
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>170,284</b>	161,255
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>263,648</b>	143,863
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>433,932</b>	305,118

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased compared to December 31, 2024, primarily due cash flow generated from operations and partially offset by expenditures on property, plant and equipment, and investments in long-term assets and marketable securities.

### Marketable securities

Marketable securities increased compared to December 31, 2024, primarily as a result of cash converted to investments and unrealized gains on the Company's holdings of equity securities.

### Other current assets

Other current assets primarily consist of accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid assets. Other current assets decreased relative to December 31, 2024, due to lower current inventory balances.

### Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets primarily consist of the Company's property, plant and equipment, long-term inventory, and tax assets. Non-current assets increased relative to the prior period primarily due to higher property, plant, and equipment, long-term inventory at Golden Queen, and higher VAT receivable balances.

### **Accounts payable and accrued liabilities**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased relative to December 31, 2024, primarily due to higher ore and concentrate purchases at San Bartolome and related amounts payable at year-end to these vendors.

### **Other current liabilities**

Current liabilities primarily consist of short-term debt, current income taxes payable, and other statutory payroll obligations. Other current liabilities decreased relative to December 31, 2024, due to the extinguishment of short-term debt (see “Corporate Developments” section above), partially off-set by higher income tax liabilities.

### **Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt increased compared to December 31, 2024, due to the Company refinancing short-term debt with a new long-term revolving facility. See the discussion of the NBC Revolving Credit Facility under the “Corporate Development” section above.

### **Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt**

Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt primarily consists of provisions for reclamation, deferred income taxes payable, and other statutory payroll obligations. Non-current liabilities excluding long-term debt increased relative to December 31, 2024 primarily due to higher reclamation provisions and higher deferred income tax liabilities.

### **Equity**

Equity increased compared to December 31, 2024, primarily due to net income generated during the period. The increase was partially offset due to buyback of shares through the Company’s NCIB early in 2025.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CASH FLOW**

### **Liquidity**

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a combined cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$166.8 million compared to \$100.9 million as at December 31, 2024. The Company’s investment policy is to invest its surplus funds in permitted investments consisting of treasury bills, bonds, notes and other indebtedness of Canada, the U.S., or any other Canadian province or U.S. state with minimum credit rating of A- / A3. Strategic investments in equity securities are also permitted under the Company’s investment policy.

The Company’s investments in marketable securities are exposed to various risk factors including currency risk, market price risk, and liquidity risk.

The Company’s liquidity is impacted by several factors which include, but are not limited to, gold and silver production, gold and silver market prices, capital expenditures, operating costs, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. These factors are monitored and reviewed by the Company on a regular basis.

## Cash Flow

The Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows, are summarized in the following table for the three months and year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Q4 2025</b>	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023<sup>5</sup></b>
Cash flows provided from operating activities	<b>50,977</b>	24,887	<b>91,736</b>	56,638	9,308
Cash flow used in investing activities	<b>(26,366)</b>	(12,232)	<b>(39,443)</b>	(58,581)	(20,017)
Cash flow (used in) provided from financing activities	<b>(7,604)</b>	(2,750)	<b>(31,615)</b>	5,010	(9,459)
Effect of exchange rate changes on net monetary assets	<b>7,101</b>	(5,538)	<b>(3,908)</b>	(5,533)	4,347
Change in cash and cash equivalents	<b>24,108</b>	4,367	<b>16,770</b>	(2,466)	(15,822)

Cash flow from operating activities is highly dependent on metal prices, including gold and silver, as well as other factors, including the BOB/USD exchange rate. For the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, the increase in cash flows provided from operating activities was primarily attributed to higher realized gold and silver prices partially off-set by higher cost of goods sold.

Cash flow used in investing activities primarily relates to the continued capital investment in the Company's operating assets and outlays into marketable securities and other investments as part of the Company's capital management strategy. For the three months December 31, 2025, relative to the prior periods, cash flow used in investing activities increased due to higher capital expenditures at Golden Queen. For the year-ended December 31, 2025, the decrease is attributed to lower conversion of cash to long-term investments.

Cash flow used in financing activities increased in the three months and year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the prior periods, due to the repayment of the Company's revolving credit facilities and the MSPL Loan.

## CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had no future contractual obligations other than those disclosed in the Financial Statements.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries may become defendants in certain employment claims and other litigation. The Company records a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount is reliably estimable. Except for the litigation described below, the Company is not involved in any legal proceedings other than routine litigation arising in the normal course of business, none of which the Company believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

On September 12, 2023, the Company entered into a Master Service Agreement (the "Agreement") with Silver Elephant Mining Corp. ("Silver Elephant") for the purchase of oxide material from the Paca mining concession. The Company was required to pay total consideration of \$5.0 million to Silver Elephant. As of September 30, 2024, a total of \$3.0 million was paid based on certain milestone achievements.

On December 18, 2024, Silver Elephant delivered a notice of default under the Agreement, claiming that Andean owed \$1,000,000 in accordance with the Agreement and demanding payment. Silver Elephant also delivered a dispute notice under the Agreement to Andean demanding that it cease interfering with its mining production contract with COMIBOL and reserved the right to pursue a claim against Andean for damages as a result of such interference.

The dispute proceeded to arbitration and on January 26, 2026, a partial final arbitration award was issued ordering the Company to pay Silver Elephant \$1.0 million less \$0.2 million in security deposits held by Silver Elephant. In February 2026, the Company paid Silver Elephant \$0.8 million in satisfaction of the award.

## RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Ultimate Controlling Shareholder

The ultimate controlling shareholder is PMB Partners LP, a Canadian partnership directly owned and controlled by the Company's Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

### Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's board of directors and corporate officers, including officers at its subsidiaries.

The total compensation paid or payable to key management amounted to:

	2025	2024	2023
Other expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	410	499	674
Salaries and benefits	3,959	3,765	2,341
Share-based compensation	2,705	1,073	536
	<b>7,074</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>3,551</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Other expenses were paid to companies controlled by the Executive Chairman of the Company, which includes administrative costs for the corporate office in Mexico and compensation costs and benefits of certain employees in Mexico who provide administrative and operational services to the Company.

## NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES, RATIOS, AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A includes “specified financial measures” within the meaning of National Instrument 52-112 – Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure (“NI 52-112”), specifically the non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios and supplementary financial measures described below. Management believes that the use of these measures assists analysts, investors and other stakeholders of the Company in understanding the costs associated with producing silver and gold, understanding the economics of silver and gold mining, assessing operating performance, the Company’s ability to generate free cash flow from current operations, and for planning and forecasting of future periods.

The specified financial measures used in this MD&A do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers, even as compared to other issuers who may be applying the World Gold Council (“WGC”) guidelines. Accordingly, these measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

### Operating Cash Costs

OCC includes total production cash costs incurred at the Company’s mining operations, which form the basis of the Company’s cash costs, less by-product revenue.

Beginning in 2025 with impact on prior-year comparative periods, the Company reclassified mine-site general and administrative expenses to operating expenses which has a corresponding impact on the calculation of OCC.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the OCC per ounce sold on a by-product basis to the Financial Statements:

<b>Golden Queen</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Costs of sales, as reported	<b>26,537</b>	20,144	<b>82,978</b>	87,144
Less: by-product silver credits	<b>(5,273)</b>	(3,398)	<b>(13,673)</b>	(14,378)
Total OCC	<b>21,264</b>	16,746	<b>69,305</b>	72,767
Divided by Au ounces sold	<b>10,836</b>	10,897	<b>40,820</b>	48,478
<b>OCC (\$ / Au ounces sold)</b>	<b>1,962</b>	1,537	<b>1,698</b>	1,501

### All-in Sustaining Costs

AISC on a by-product basis per ounce is a non-GAAP ratio calculated as AISC on a by-product basis divided by ounces of gold sold. AISC on a by-product basis is a non-GAAP financial measure calculated as the aggregate of production costs as recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss), refining and transport costs, cash component of sustaining capital expenditures, lease payments related to sustaining assets, corporate general and administrative expenses and accretion expenses. When calculating AISC on a by-product basis, all revenue received from the sale silver at Golden Queen are treated as a reduction of costs incurred. The Company believes that AISC represents the total costs of producing gold from current operations and provides the Company and other stakeholders of the Company with additional information relating to the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flow.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the AISC per ounce sold on a by-product basis to the Financial Statements:

<b>Golden Queen</b>	<b>Three months ended</b>		<b>Year ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>		<b>December 31,</b>	
<i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
OCC, net of by-product credits	<b>21,264</b>	16,746	<b>69,305</b>	72,767
General and administration corporate allocation	<b>3,627</b>	4,893	<b>7,958</b>	13,504
Sustaining capital expenditures	<b>2,005</b>	1,583	<b>11,850</b>	11,030
Accretion for decommissioning liability	<b>28</b>	84	<b>430</b>	362
Total all in sustaining cost	<b>26,924</b>	23,306	<b>89,543</b>	97,662
Divided by Au ounces sold	<b>10,836</b>	10,897	<b>40,820</b>	48,478
<b>AISC (\$ / Au ounces sold)</b>	<b>2,485</b>	2,139	<b>2,194</b>	2,015

### Cash Gross Operating Margin

CGOM per silver equivalent ounce sold is calculated by subtracting the average cash cost of sale (operating expenses, allocated corporate administrative costs and business unit general and administration cost) per equivalent ounce sold from the average selling price per equivalent ounce. It is a measure of financial performance with no prescribed definition under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the CGOM per ounce to the Financial Statements and the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

<b>San Bartolome</b>	<b>Three months ended</b>		<b>Year ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>		<b>December 31,</b>	
<i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Costs of sales, as reported	<b>49,680</b>	24,022	<b>118,984</b>	78,161
General and administration corporate allocation	<b>4,808</b>	3,149	<b>10,738</b>	8,520
Total gross operating costs	<b>54,488</b>	27,171	<b>129,723</b>	86,680
Divided by AgEq ounces sold (koz)	<b>1,417</b>	1,368	<b>4,850</b>	4,394
Gross operating cost per AgEq ounce sold	<b>38.45</b>	19.86	<b>26.75</b>	19.73
Average realized silver price per oz	<b>59.97</b>	30.95	<b>42.86</b>	28.88
<b>CGOM (\$ / Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold)</b>	<b>21.52</b>	11.09	<b>16.11</b>	9.15

### Gross Margin Ratio

GMR is calculated by subtracting the cost of sale as reported in the income statement from the revenue of equivalent ounces divided by revenue from sales of silver equivalent ounces. GMR is a measure of financial performance with no prescribed definition under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers.

Beginning in 2025 with impact on prior-year comparative periods, the Company reclassified mine-site general and administrative expenses to cost of sales which has a corresponding impact on the calculation of GMR.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the GMR per ounce to the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

<b>San Bartolome</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended</b> <b>December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended</b> <b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Costs of sales, as reported	<b>49,680</b>	24,022	<b>118,984</b>	78,161
Divided by AgEq ounces sold (koz)	<b>1,417</b>	1,368	<b>4,850</b>	4,394
Costs of sales per AgEq oz sold	<b>35.05</b>	17.56	<b>24.53</b>	17.79
Average realized silver price per oz	<b>59.97</b>	30.95	<b>42.86</b>	28.88
GM per AgEq oz sold	<b>24.91</b>	13.39	<b>18.32</b>	11.09
<b>GMR per Silver Equivalent Ounces Sold (%)</b>	<b>41.54</b>	43.26	<b>42.75</b>	38.41

### Free Cash Flow

The Company has included free cash flow as a non-GAAP financial measure in this MD&A. The Company considers net cash provided from operating activities, less capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment, to be a measure that allows the Company and investors to evaluate the ability of the Company to generate cash flow. Accordingly, free cash flow is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of free cash flow to the Financial Statements:

<b>Consolidated</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended</b> <b>December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended</b> <b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Net cash provided from operating activities	<b>50,977</b>	24,887	<b>91,736</b>	56,638
Less: Capital Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	<b>(15,168)</b>	(7,043)	<b>(32,712)</b>	(22,113)
<b>Free cash flow</b>	<b>35,809</b>	17,844	<b>59,024</b>	34,525

## Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measure calculated by adjusting net income (loss) as recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income (loss) for items not associated with ongoing operations. The Company believes that this generally accepted industry measure allows the evaluation of the results of income-generating capabilities and is useful in making comparisons between periods. This measure adjusts for the impact of items not associated with ongoing operations. Management uses this measure to monitor and plan for the operating performance of the Company in conjunction with other data prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to the Financial Statements:

<b>Consolidated</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Net income	<b>42,399</b>	1,706	<b>118,159</b>	19,224
Add:				
Income taxes	<b>14,627</b>	(496)	<b>35,687</b>	9,691
Finance costs	<b>1,036</b>	2,492	<b>5,308</b>	7,642
Depreciation and depletion	<b>5,127</b>	4,833	<b>16,347</b>	20,134
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>63,189</b>	8,535	<b>175,502</b>	56,691
Corporate development expenses	<b>1,121</b>	-	<b>2,591</b>	-
Other gains	<b>(10,337)</b>	4,559	<b>(48,263)</b>	(214)
Foreign Exchange loss (gain)	<b>(7,101)</b>	5,537	<b>3,908</b>	5,533
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>46,873</b>	18,631	<b>133,738</b>	62,010

## Average Realized Gold and Silver Prices Per Ounce

The Company has included average realized prices as a supplementary non-GAAP financial measure in this MD&A. The Company quantifies average realized price per ounce as revenue per the Statement of Income (loss), bifurcated by gold or silver revenue and divided by ounces of gold or silver sold, respectively. Management uses this measure to monitor sales of silver and gold ounces against the average market silver and gold prices.

The following table provides a reconciliation of average realized prices to the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

<b>Consolidated</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024	<b>2025</b>	2024
Gold revenue	<b>51,199</b>	29,930	<b>153,663</b>	117,649
Divided by gold sold (oz)	<b>12,275</b>	11,947	<b>44,798</b>	50,448
<b>Average realized gold price per oz</b>	<b>4,171</b>	2,505	<b>3,430</b>	2,332
Silver revenue	<b>82,489</b>	42,873	<b>206,164</b>	136,351
Divided by silver sold (k oz)	<b>1,377</b>	1,385	<b>4,822</b>	4,727
<b>Average realized silver price per oz</b>	<b>59.88</b>	30.96	<b>42.75</b>	28.84

## Liquid Assets

The Company believes this non-GAAP financial performance measure provides further transparency and assists analysts, investors, and other stakeholders of the Company in assessing the Company's financial position.

The following table provides a reconciliation of this non-GAAP financial metric to the Financial Statements:

<b>Consolidated</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>79,211</b>	62,441	<b>79,211</b>	62,441
Add: Marketable securities and other investments	<b>60,686</b>	38,541	<b>60,686</b>	38,541
Add: Long-term marketable securities and other investments	<b>26,942</b>	-	<b>26,942</b>	-
Less: Revolving line of credit	-	(19,407)	-	(19,407)
<b>Liquid assets</b>	<b>166,839</b>	81,575	<b>166,839</b>	81,575

## CAPEX

The Company believes this non-GAAP financial performance measure provides further transparency and assists analysts, investors, and other stakeholders of the Company in assessing the Company's all-in cost of production costs which includes capital expenditures.

<b>Consolidated</b> <i>(in thousands of US dollars)</i>	<b>Three months ended December 31,</b>		<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
San Bartolome sustaining capital	<b>2,201</b>	606	<b>2,932</b>	1,457
San Bartolome growth capital	<b>546</b>	105	<b>854</b>	3,233
Golden Queen sustaining capital	<b>2,005</b>	1,583	<b>11,850</b>	11,030
Golden Queen growth capital	<b>10,372</b>	4,749	<b>17,087</b>	15,937
Corporate sustaining capital	<b>44</b>	-	<b>57</b>	-
Expenditures on property, plant, and equipment per consolidated statement of cash flows	<b>15,168</b>	7,043	<b>32,780</b>	31,657

## MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

Please refer to the previously published and announced mineral resource and reserve statements ("MR&R") for the Golden Queen mine and the San Bartolome operation filed in January 2024 and December 2023, respectively, which were calculated in accordance with the NI 43-101 and generally accepted CIM Guidelines and have been filed on SEDAR+.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this filing, the Company does not have any off-balance-sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources that has not previously been discussed.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's material accounting policies and future changes in accounting policies are presented in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

## CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by IASB requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively. The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values are described in Note 4 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares without par value authorized for issue. The Company does not currently pay dividends.

As of March 25, 2026 the date of this filing, the Company had 149,837,468 common shares and 4,135,148 restricted stock units issued and outstanding.

## INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In compliance with Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, the Company has filed certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") that certify, among other things, the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting.

### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The CEO and the CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance that:

- (i) material information relating to the Company has been made known to them; and
- (ii) information required to be disclosed in the Company's filings or other reports filed under securities legislation, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

There were no changes made to Andean's disclosure controls and procedures in Q4 2025.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The CEO and the CFO have also designed internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (COSO 2013).

Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls during the three months ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Andean's internal control over financial reporting.

### Limitations of Controls and Procedures

Further, the design of a control system must consider resource constraints, balancing the benefits of controls their costs. In addition, any evaluation of effectiveness projected into future periods is subject to the risk that any design will not achieve its intended objectives under all possible future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur undetected.

## RISK FACTORS

### Foreign Operations, Including Emerging and Developing Market Risk

Changes in mining, investment or other applicable policies or shifts in political or administrative attitude in Bolivia may adversely affect the Company's operations and may affect the Company's ability to fund its ongoing expenditures. Regardless of the economic viability of the Company's properties, such political changes, which are beyond the Company's control, could have a substantive impact and prevent or restrict (or adversely impact the financial results of) exploring, developing and/or mining of some or all of any deposits on the San Bartolome Project in Bolivia or other properties.

Bolivia is a mining-friendly jurisdiction with a long history of mining and an experienced labour force. The majority of the Company's operating costs in relation to the San Bartolomé Project are denominated in United States dollars and some are denominated in BOB. The Company has not hedged its exposure to any exchange rate fluctuations applicable to its business, and is therefore exposed to currency fluctuation risks. The Company's operations are also subject to Bolivian regulations pertaining to environmental protection, the use and development of mineral properties and the acquisition or use of rural properties by foreign investors or Bolivian companies under foreign control and various other Bolivian regulatory frameworks, as described below.

The market for securities issued by companies with significant operations in Bolivia is influenced by economic and market conditions in Bolivia and, to varying degrees, market conditions in Canada, the United States and developing countries, especially other Latin American countries. Although economic conditions vary by country, the reaction of investors to developments in one country may cause fluctuations in the capital markets in other countries. Developments or adverse economic conditions in other countries, including developing countries, have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Bolivian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and reduced foreign investment in Bolivia, as well as limited access to international capital markets, all of which may materially adversely affect the Company's ability to borrow at acceptable interest rates or to raise equity capital when it needs to do so. In addition, a significant decline in the economic growth or demand for imports of any of Bolivia's major trading partners could have a material adverse impact on Bolivia's exports and balance of trade and adversely affect Bolivia's economic growth.

As well, because international investors' reactions to the events occurring in one emerging market country sometimes produce a "contagion" effect, in which an entire region or class of investment is disfavoured by international investors, Bolivia could be adversely affected by negative economic or financial developments in other countries.

The Company's financial condition and results of any future operations may also be materially adversely affected by any of the following factors, as well as by the Bolivian government's actions in response to them:

- currency depreciations and other exchange rate movements;
- monetary policies;
- inflation rate fluctuations;
- economic and social instability;
- energy shortages or other changes in energy prices;
- interest rates;
- disasters at third party mineral projects;
- exchange rate controls and restrictions on remittances abroad;
- liquidity of the domestic capital and lending markets;
- tax policy, including international tax treaties; and

- other political, diplomatic, social and economic policies or developments in or affecting Bolivia.

Uncertainty over whether the Bolivian federal government will implement changes in policy or regulation affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Bolivia and to heightened volatility in the market value of securities issued by Bolivian companies or companies with Bolivian assets.

These and other future developments in the Bolivian economy and governmental policies may adversely affect the Company.

### **Political and economic risks associated with operations in Bolivia**

San Bartolome is located in Bolivia. Regardless of recent progress in restructuring its political institutions and revitalizing its economy, Bolivia's history since the mid-1960s has been one of political and economic instability under a variety of governments. Since 2006, the government has intervened in the national economy and social structure, including periodically imposing various controls, the effects of which have been to restrict the ability of both domestic and foreign companies to freely operate. Although the Company believes that the current conditions in Bolivia are relatively stable and conducive to conducting business, the Company's current and future mineral exploration and development activities in Bolivia are exposed to various levels of political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, hostage taking, military repression, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, political and labour unrest, civil unrest, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licences, permits and contracts, illegal mining, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, changing political conditions, currency controls, and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens or purchase supplies from a particular jurisdiction.

There has been a significant level of social unrest in Bolivia in recent years resulting from a number of factors, including a high rate of unemployment and diesel shortages. Protestors have previously targeted foreign firms in the mining sector and, as a result, there is no assurance that future social unrest will not have an adverse impact on the Company's operations. The Company's exploration and development activities may be affected by changes in government, political instability, and the nature of various government regulations relating to the mining industry. Bolivia's fiscal regime has historically been favourable to the mining industry, but there is a risk that this could change. In addition, labour in Bolivia is customarily unionized and there are risks that labour unrest or wage agreements may impact operations. The Company cannot predict the government's positions on foreign investment, mining concessions, land tenure, environmental regulation, or taxation. A change in government positions on these issues could adversely affect the Company's business and/or its holdings, assets, and operations in Bolivia. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company. The Company's operations in Bolivia entail significant governmental, economic, social, medical, and other risk factors common to all developing countries. The status of Bolivia as a developing country may also make it more difficult for the Company to obtain any required financing because of the investment risks associated with it. On October 19, 2025, a centrist president was elected ending nearly two decades of socialist party rule.

The Company's operations in Bolivia may be adversely affected by economic uncertainty characteristic of developing countries. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use, and safety factors.

### **Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices may have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations or business**

While the Company seeks to fully comply with applicable laws, regulations, administrative procedures and local practices, failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to corporate transfers, mineral rights applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction, cancellation or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests. Any such loss, reduction or imposition of partners could have a material adverse impact on the Company's

operations or business. Furthermore, increasing complexity of mining laws and regulations may render the Company incapable of strict compliance.

**The exploration and future development of the Company's property interests are subject to extensive laws, regulations and local practices governing health, safety, environment and communities**

The Company's exploration and mine development activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker and community safety, employee health, mine development, and protection of water and endangered and protected species, as well as extensive reporting and community engagement requirements.

The Company's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular locations may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Company's activities or those of other mining companies or associations, or even illegal miners affecting the environment, human health, and safety of nearby communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to secure government permits and approvals, or to secure evictions of illegal miners, may adversely affect the Company's ability to access, explore or develop its properties. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with laws and regulations and to the extent reasonably possible, create social and economic benefit in nearby communities. The Company, however, may be required to remediate areas on its concessions impacted by the activities of third parties. Future changes to environmental laws, regulations and permitting processes or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have an adverse impact on the Company's operating and financial condition.

**Enforcement of legal rights**

It may be difficult for the Company or for investors to enforce judgments obtained in Canada against any person or corporation which is incorporated, continued or otherwise organized under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction or which resides outside of Canada, even if the person or corporation has appointed an agent for service of process in Canada. In particular, with (i) the Company's material mineral projects being located in Bolivia and the United States; (ii) the Company's subsidiaries being incorporated under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction outside of Canada; and (iii) certain of the Company's directors and officers, and the directors and officers of the subsidiaries residing outside of Canada, investors may have difficulty in effecting service of process within Canada and collecting from or enforcing against the Company, its subsidiaries, its directors and officers or the directors and officers of its subsidiaries, any judgment issued by Canadian courts or Canadian securities regulatory authorities and predicated on the civil liability provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws or other laws of Canada. Similarly, in the event a dispute arises in connection with the Company's foreign operations, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada.

**The tax regime in Bolivia may be subject to change without notice**

The tax regime in Bolivia may be subject to differing interpretations and are subject to change without notice. The Company's interpretation of tax law as applied to its transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, the taxation applicable to transactions and operations may be challenged or revised by the tax authorities, which could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and/or interest.

There is a risk that restrictions on the repatriation of any earnings from Bolivia to foreign entities will be imposed in the future. In addition, the Company has no control over withholding tax rates. There is a risk that the Company's access to financing may be limited as a result of indirect taxation.

**The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar and the Bolivian boliviano**

While the Company and its subsidiaries incur the majority of their expenditures in U.S. dollars, certain corporate general and administrative expenses are paid in Canadian dollars and other expenditures are paid in BOB. Thus, the Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar

and the Canadian dollar and the USD and the BOB, and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risks.

**The Company's material subsidiaries and their mineral properties are in foreign countries and, therefore, a large portion of the Company's business may be exposed to political, economic, security, and other risks and uncertainties**

The Company's mineral properties, and its material subsidiaries, are located in Bolivia and the United States. It may, therefore, be exposed to various types and degrees of security, economic, labour, political and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: terrorism; hostage taking; military repression; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; war or civil unrest; creeping or outright expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts, including by way of invalidation of governmental acts; artisanal and illegal mining operations and the government's enforcement of norms restricting these activities; changes in taxation and mining-related laws and regulations; trade protectionism, including restrictions or tariffs on imports; changes to the foreign exchange regime; changes to the currency regime; currency controls; restrictions on repatriation of funds; changing political conditions, including electoral results; challenges to the validity of governmental acts; and, governmental regulations that may favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ residents of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. The reputation of Bolivia as a developing nation, perceived by many as having a track record of measures contrary to attracting investment in the mining sector and other areas of the economy, may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain any required exploration and development financing for its Bolivian projects.

Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes in Bolivia, its provinces or local political jurisdictions, may adversely affect the Company's operations or potential profitability. Operations may be affected to varying degrees by modifications to government legislation and regulations with respect to, but not limited to: restrictions on production; price controls; export controls; currency remittances; taxes, including income taxes, property taxes, value added taxes, capital gains taxes, windfall taxes, and the sovereign adjustment tax; royalties; expropriation of property; foreign investment; maintenance of claims; the environment; land use; land claims or other demands by local people; social consultation and other permitting requirements; artisanal and illegal mining operations; labour; transportation; water use; and, mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

The impact of one or more of these various factors and uncertainties, none of which can be accurately predicted, could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or potential profitability.

**Governmental regulation may have negative impacts on the Company**

The Company's assets and activities are subject to extensive Canadian and foreign federal, provincial, territorial and local laws and regulations governing various matters, including, but not limited to:

- land access, use and ownership;
- water use;
- environmental protection;
- social consultation and investment;
- management and use of toxic substances and explosives;
- rights over and management of natural resources, including minerals and water;
- prospecting, exploration, development and construction of mines, production and reclamation;
- exports and imports;
- taxation;
- mining royalties;
- importation of equipment and goods;
- transportation;
- hiring practices and labour standards by the Company and contractors, as well as occupational health and safety, including mine safety;

- reporting requirements related to investment, social and environmental impacts, health and safety, and other matters;
- processes for preventing, controlling or halting artisanal or illegal mining activities; and
- historic and cultural preservation.

The costs and efforts associated with compliance with laws and regulations are already substantial and future laws and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations or more stringent application and enforcement of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could cause additional expenses, capital expenditures, delays in the development of the Company's properties, and even restrictions on or suspensions of operations. Moreover, these laws and regulations may allow governmental authorities and private parties to bring complaints or lawsuits against the Company based upon alleged damage to property and/or injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of the Company's past and current operations, or possibly even actions or inaction by parties from whom the Company acquired its properties, and could lead to the imposition of substantial financial judgments, fines, penalties or other civil or criminal sanctions.

It is challenging to comply strictly with all of the norms that apply to the Company. The Company retains competent and trained staff, professionals, attorneys and consultants in jurisdictions in which it does business; however, there is no certainty that both it and its contractors will continuously be compliant with all applicable laws and regulations. The failure to comply with all applicable norms could lead to financial restatements, fines, penalties and other material negative impacts on the Company.

#### **Government expropriation may result in the total loss of the Company's mineral property interests**

Even if the Company's mineral properties are proven to host economic mineral resources, administrative refusal to register corporate transfers or mining agreements or governmental expropriation or cancellation of one or more concessions may result in the total loss of the Company's mineral property interests without any compensation to the Company. Similarly, expropriation or shutdown of financial institutions or other entities the Company does business with could impact operations. Further, expropriation of other businesses, in mining or other industries, could impact the Company's ability to operate and obtain financing, as well as its strategic options. Finally, expropriation need not be outright, there are many forms of creeping expropriation, through taxation and other mechanisms, that if applied could negatively impact the Company's operations and prospects.

#### **Inadequate infrastructure may adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability**

Mining, development, exploration and production activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power and fuel sources, as well as water supplies are important determinants which affect capital, as well as operating costs and safety. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all. In addition, unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, tectonic activity, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

#### **The Company is substantially dependent on the Mining Contracts.**

The Company's Mining Contracts with Jurisdictional Administrative Mining Authority ("AJAM") are material agreements for the Company. One of the areas governed by these contracts includes the current tailings storage facility ("DSF"), which is essential to the Company's ongoing processing activities. Without access to this facility, the Company would be unable to continue operations at the San Bartolome Project. Although a new DSF is under development, it is not yet operational, and the Company remains substantially dependent on the existing facility. Another area covered by the Mining Contracts contains the fines disposal facility, which hosts a portion of the Company's declared mineral reserves. Loss of rights to this area would impair the Company's ability to access and recover these reserves, which would negatively affect the long-term resource base and economic outlook for the San Bartolomé Project. Accordingly, termination of, or inability to maintain rights under, the Mining Contracts would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks, as described in Note 15 of the accompanying financial statements.

### **Gold and Silver Sales Timing and Price Risk**

The Company's revenues are dependent on the sale of precious metals, the timing of which is determined at the discretion of management and may vary from historical practices. The Company may defer or accelerate sales having regard to a range of operational, commercial and market factors, including expectations regarding commodity prices.

There can be no assurance that such decisions will result in improved realized prices. Deferring sales increases exposure to commodity price volatility and may result in lower revenues if prices decline during such periods. Variability in the timing of sales may also adversely affect cash flows, liquidity and working capital.

As a result, the Company's financial results may be subject to increased volatility compared to periods in which sales were conducted on a more consistent basis.

For a comprehensive discussion on risks and uncertainties, in respect of the Company business and share price, refer to the section 'Risk Factors in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2025, dated March 25, 2026. There were no other significant changes to the Company's financial, operational, and business risk exposure during the three months and year ended December 31, 2025.

## **BOLIVIAN OPERATIONS**

### **Legal Ownership of Property Interests and Mining Rights in Bolivia**

Empresa Minera Manquiri S.A., the Company's Bolivian subsidiary ("Manquiri"), holds registered property titles and real property rights over San Bartolome. These rights have been in place for over fifteen years, during which time the Company has been in continuous operation in Bolivia. The property titles and real property rights are duly recorded in the relevant public registries and provide the Company with legal protection against third parties, including the peaceful use and enjoyment of both property and mining rights.

The Company is able to carry out its business operations in Bolivia through three Administrative Mining Contracts for Adaptation executed by Manquiri with AJAM over three areas titled Atlántidas I, II and III (together, the "Mining Contracts"). Each of the Mining Contracts has a 30-year term and is currently valid until 2050, providing the Company with the contractual and regulatory framework necessary to conduct mining operations on these lands.

Mining is recognized under Bolivian law as a strategic activity of the state. As such, the Bolivian legal framework grants specific protections to mining operations, including Amparo Minero protections intended to ensure uninterrupted mining operations and safeguard against third-party interference.

In connection with the acquisition and ongoing ownership of San Bartolome, the Company conducted customary legal and technical due diligence, including the review of title records, property agreements, corporate records and governmental filings, and the receipt of title opinions from qualified local counsel. The Company also engaged independent experts to review relevant legal and technical aspects of the property as part of its National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") reporting obligations. The Company has operated in Bolivia for over seven years and has developed extensive in-country experience, which has informed its understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework.

Based on the foregoing, including the Company's legal and technical due diligence, contractual rights under the Mining Contracts with AJAM, and long-standing operational experience in Bolivia, the Company is satisfied that it has valid legal ownership of, and the right to conduct operations on, San Bartolome.

While no restrictions or conditions have been imposed by the government of Bolivia on the Company's ability to operate in the country, nor are any currently expected, and the Company is not aware of any proposed or pending measures in Bolivia that would materially affect its ability to operate, there are inherent risks with operating in a foreign jurisdiction such as Bolivia. The Company continues to monitor developments and policies in all the

jurisdictions in which it operates and the potential impact such developments and policies may have on its operations; however, they cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability. See "Risk Factors" section below.

### **Corporate Oversight and Control of Foreign Operations**

The officers and directors of Manquiri are Humberto Rada Gomez (President), Melissa Harumi Terui Villegas (Secretary) and Sarai Cardoso Arias (Treasury), each of whom has been appointed by the Company and, in all cases, is an officer of the Company. They are vested with full administrative authority over Manquiri, exercised in accordance with an authorization matrix implemented within the subsidiary that requires board approval for all material operations. All senior officers of Manquiri are appointed by, and report directly or indirectly to, the Company.

The shareholders of Manquiri, being indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, retain the authority to designate, remove or ratify directors and officers at a duly convened shareholders' meeting. The minute books, corporate seals and corporate records of Manquiri are kept at the Company's corporate offices in Monterrey, Mexico.

There are three primary mechanisms through which funds flow from Manquiri to the Company: (i) dividends; (ii) credit facilities secured by the Subsidiaries; and (iii) management service agreements under which Manquiri compensates the Company for the provision of corporate services.

### **Audit Committee Oversight and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

The Company's audit committee has engaged an independent Canada-based consultant, with staff fluent in both English and Spanish, to review the ICFR in Bolivia. In addition, there are internal auditors in Bolivia who report directly to the Company's audit committee on control compliance.

The Company has established and maintains ICFR in accordance with its obligations under section 3.1 of National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*. In designing its ICFR framework, the Company has considered the specific risks associated with its Bolivian operations as outlined below.

#### **(a) Differences in banking systems and controls between Canada and Bolivia:**

- a. In Canada, the Company utilizes established electronic banking systems that allow for direct head office oversight, automated dual authorization, and full integration with the general ledger.
- b. In Bolivia, banking infrastructure is more limited, with currency restrictions and fewer automated controls. To mitigate these risks, the Company has implemented the following controls:
- c. All of Manquiri's cash is kept in bank accounts located and domiciled in North America (U.S. bank accounts); except for funds required for cash-flow disbursements which are funded on an as required basis.
- d. All disbursements from Manquiri bank accounts (both domestic and international) require dual authorization by local management in conjunction with head office management, with supporting documentation reviewed against approved purchase orders, invoices, and cash disbursement reports.
- e. Monthly bank reconciliations are prepared by local finance staff and independently reviewed by head office finance staff and management.
- f. Head office maintains oversight of Manquiri bank balances and transactions through mandatory monthly reporting and variance analysis.
- g. Intercompany transfers are approved by head office finance staff and management.
- h. All foreign currency conversions are documented and reconciled to exchange rates published by local Bolivian banks that facilitate the transactions and reviewed and approved by head office finance staff and management.

#### **(b) Differences in business culture and practices between Canada and Bolivia:**

- a. The Company applies uniform financial policies across all jurisdictions, including formal delegation of authority, procurement, and anti-fraud procedures.
  - b. In Bolivia, where business practices can place greater reliance on cash transactions and informal arrangements, the Company enforces strict restrictions on cash usage, requiring electronic payments wherever feasible. Any cash transactions are supported by original documentation, reviewed by supervisors, and subject to monthly reconciliations.
  - c. Segregation of duties is embedded in the local ICFR, with different individuals responsible for initiation, approval, and recording of transactions.
  - d. Local finance staff receive periodic training from head office finance on the Company's internal control framework and reporting obligations under Canadian securities laws.
- (c) Flow of funds between Canada and Bolivia:
- a. Funds are advanced from Bolivia to Canada only through designated corporate bank accounts. Each transfer is approved by the head-office corporate treasury function and supported by documented funding requests, intercompany legal agreements, and reviewed by third-party legal and accounting consultants to ensure compliance with all jurisdictional requirements.
  - b. Given the existence of foreign exchange restrictions in Bolivia, the Company monitors outstanding advances and ensures that all intercompany balances are reconciled monthly.
  - c. The head office reviews all intercompany activity as part of the consolidated close process to ensure accurate elimination of balances and proper classification with support for these transactions meeting all Canadian, and Bolivian legal and tax requirements.

The Company has designed its ICFR to address the jurisdictional risks associated with operating in Bolivia. By implementing additional controls to mitigate differences in banking infrastructure, business practices, and fund flows, and by maintaining centralized oversight from head-office finance and management, the Company ensures that its ICFR provides reasonable assurance over the reliability of its financial reporting and treasury.

### **Management Experience in Bolivia**

The Company's directors and executive officers, together with its management team operating in Bolivia, have extensive experience in the country and are supported by leading local law firms with international expertise. Directors of the Company visit Bolivia annually, and officers make regular visits to the Company's Bolivian operations, including the Chief Operating Officer, who spends extended periods of time on site. The Company maintains continuous oversight of operations through its on-site management team and ongoing direct engagement with local authorities, providing first-hand knowledge of applicable regulatory and business conditions.

The Company also benefits from established relationships with international business leaders active in Bolivia, which assist in monitoring developments in the local political and economic environment. In addition, the Company's principal banking arrangements are maintained with financial institutions in the United States, and 100% of silver export revenues are deposited into U.S. bank accounts. This banking structure mitigates potential local financial system risks, and the Company is not aware of any existing or pending banking controls in Bolivia that would adversely affect its operations.

### **Business Language in Bolivia**

Spanish is the primary business language in Bolivia. A significant portion of the Company's directors and executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, VP Legal and Administration, Corporate Secretary and other senior management, are fluent in both Spanish and English, which enables effective communication and oversight of the Company's foreign operations.

While the Company does not maintain a formal communication plan, it has established practices that effectively mitigate potential language-related risks, including: (i) engaging bilingual external advisors in Bolivia; (ii) relying on management and directors fluent in both languages to facilitate communications between local operations and the Canadian head office; and (iii) translating key corporate and operational documents as needed.

## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements and information in this MD&A constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable U.S. securities laws and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, which we refer to collectively as “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking statements are statements and information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations that are based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action. All statements and information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “budget”, “plan”, “estimate”, “continue”, “forecast”, “intend”, “believe”, “predict”, “potential”, “target”, “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, “will” and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to statements and information regarding: the Company's future mining activities; the Company's exploration and development plans; the timing of completion of the technical consultants report and the timing of benefits from the operation strategy improvements; the Company's assessment of acquisition opportunities; the Company's production, cost and capital expenditure guidance for fiscal 2026; the Company's expectation that San Bartolome's full-year 2025 production will not be materially affected by potential social issues related to the 2026 government elections in Bolivia or any shortages of essential supplies such as diesel and explosives; the Company's ability to obtain and maintain required licences, permits, required agreements with third parties and regulatory approvals; the Company's plans for growth through exploration activities, acquisitions or otherwise; expectations regarding future maintenance and capital expenditures, working capital requirements, the availability of financing and near-term cost efficiencies. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, but not limited to: the Company's ability to carry on exploration and development activities; the Company's ability to secure and to meet obligations under property and option agreements and other material agreements; the timely receipt of required approvals and permits; that there is no material adverse change affecting the Company or its properties; that contracted parties provide goods or services in a timely manner; that no unusual geological or technical problems occur; that plant and equipment function as anticipated and that there is no material adverse change in the price of silver, costs associated with production or recovery. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct, and you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements contained herein.

Some of the risks and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations; results of initial feasibility, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; risks relating to possible variations in reserves, resources, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes (including work stoppages and strikes) or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in exploration and development; the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies; risks related to the inherent uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses; risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations; the uncertainty of profitability based upon the cyclical nature of the industry in which the Company operates; risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental or local community approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities; *risks related to community or stakeholder opposition that may affect permitting, development or ongoing operations; risks related to cybersecurity threats, information technology systems disruptions, and data security breaches; risks related to acquisitions and the integration of acquired assets or businesses;* risks related to environmental regulation and liability; political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration; risks related to the uncertain global economic environment; foreign operations and political

risk; foreign operations, including emerging and developing market risk; political and economic risks associated with operations in Bolivia; failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices, which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations or business; extensive laws, regulations and local practices governing health, safety, environment and communities that apply to the exploration and future development of the Company's property interests; changes to the tax regime in Bolivia without notice; financial risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar; exposure to political, economic, security and other risks and uncertainties due to the location of the Company's material subsidiaries and mineral properties in foreign countries; negative impacts arising from governmental regulation; the risk of government expropriation resulting in the total loss of the Corporation's mineral property interests; and inadequate infrastructure, which may adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability; threat of tariffs; and other factors contained in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this MD&A.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, you are cautioned that this list is not exhaustive and there may be other factors that the Company has not identified. Furthermore, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements included in, this MD&A if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

## QUALIFIED PERSONS

The scientific and technical content disclosed in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Yohann Bouchard, President of the Company. Mr. Bouchard has over 30 years of mining experience in progressively senior leadership positions, is a professional engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, holds a Bachelor of Mining Engineering degree from Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal, and is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

## END NOTES

(1) Average realized gold price, average realized silver price, OCC, AISC, CGOM, and GMR, Free cash flow, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Liquid Assets, and CAPEX are measures of financial performance with no prescribed definition under IFRS. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures, Ratios and Supplementary Financial Measures" section of the MD&A for further detail, including a reconciliation of these metrics to the financial statements.

(2) Beginning in 2025 with impact on a prospective basis, gold equivalent ounces of silver produced or sold in a quarter are computed using a consistent ratio of the silver price to the gold price and multiplying this ratio by silver ounces produced or sold during that quarter. The Company had used a conversion factor of 90, based on price assumptions of \$2,500 per ounce of gold and \$27.78 per ounce of silver.

For 2026, the Company will be using a conversion factor of 85 for the calculation of gold equivalent and silver equivalent ounces.

(3) Beginning in 2025 with impact on prior-year comparative periods, the Company reclassified mine-site general and administrative expenses to operating expenses which has a corresponding impact on OCC, GMR, operating expenses, and gross operating income.

(4) Beginning in Q3'2025, the Company has changed its methodology for reporting CAPEX. The Company is now reporting CAPEX on a cash-flow basis, with reconciliation to our statement of cash flows and specifically expenditures on property, plant, and equipment, and aligns with our peers and industry practices. The change has been applied to prior-period CAPEX reporting.

(5) The Company identified an overstatement of in-process inventory as part of the purchase price allocation of the 2023 acquisition of Golden Queen Mining LLC. The resulting correction impacted the 2023 statement of income (loss), which has been restated, as well as the corresponding 2023 and 2024 inventory balances. Please refer to note 26 of the Financial Statements for further information.