

**SILVER CROWN  
ROYALTIES INC**



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

## INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Silver Crown Royalties Inc. is the responsibility of management and covers the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023. The MD&A considers information available up to, and is dated March 24, 2025, and should be read together with the audited annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Throughout this document, the terms "we", "us", "our", the "Company", "SCRi", "Silver Crown" and "Silver Crown Royalties" refer to Silver Crown Royalties Inc. All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This document contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to "*Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*" of this MD&A.

## DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Silver Crown Royalties Inc. ("Silver Crown" or the "Company") is a royalty and streaming investment company primarily in the silver metal space. The Company was originally formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada by articles of incorporation dated August 23, 2021, and then continued into British Columbia through a certificate of continuation effective June 26, 2024. The Company's registered office is at 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Suite 3000, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1K8, Canada.

On June 28, 2024, Silver Crown completed the acquisition of 1287412 B.C. Ltd ("128") pursuant to an amalgamation agreement dated May 15, 2024 (the "Transaction"). For accounting purposes, the Transaction constituted a reverse takeover ("RTO").

The Company's common shares and warrants are listed on the Cboe Canada Inc. (the "Exchange"). The common shares were listed under the symbol "SCRI" on July 25, 2024, and warrants were listed under the symbol "SCRI.WT.A" and "SCRI.WT.B" on September 26, 2024. The Company's common shares are also traded on the OTCQX and Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "SLCRF" and "QS0", respectively.

Silver Crown is a revenue-generating silver-only royalty company focused on silver as by-product credits. Its ongoing objective is to minimize the economic impact on mining projects and simultaneously maximize returns for its shareholders. Silver Crown operates a unique business model within the royalty space, which it believes offers it a competitive advantage. Of these advantages, some are inherent to the Company's business model, such as providing capital to a mining entity that is then applied to a certain aspect of the Company's operation, such as exploration, mine development, or facility construction, in exchange for receiving a percentage of the miner's silver production. Silver Crown is continuing to build on this foundation, targeting additional operational silver-producing projects, and is focused on generating consistent and growing income sources through an expanding portfolio of mining royalty interests. Silver Crown is looking worldwide for projects with silver as a byproduct and with the goal of monetizing the silver value of those operations.

## CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

### Assets acquisitions

The Company currently holds the following royalty interests:

Asset	Key Terms	Commodity	Jurisdiction	Stage	Operator
Elk Gold Project	90% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Silver Royalty	Silver	British Columbia, Canada	Production	Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
PDGM Complex	90% NSR Silver Royalty	Silver	Goias, Brazil	Production	Pilar Gold
Igor 4	15% NSR Silver Royalty	Silver	Peru	Production	PPX Mining Corp.
BacTech	90% NSR Silver Royalty	Silver	Tenguel, Ecuadore	Development	BacTech Environmental

Additionally, the Company has definitive agreement in place to acquire the following royalty asset:

Asset	Key Terms	Commodity	Jurisdiction	Stage	Operator
Tucano	90% NSR Silver Royalty	Silver	Amapa, Brazil	Restart	Tucano Gold

#### 1. Elk Gold Project

Silver Crown acquired the Gold Mountain Royalty pursuant to the Gold Mountain Royalty Agreement with Elk Gold. Pursuant to the Gold Mountain Royalty Agreement, Silver Crown holds a net smelter return royalty for 90% of the cash equivalent of the aggregate net proceeds of silver produced, but no less than the cash equivalent of 6,000 ounces of silver quarterly priced at the London Bullion Market Association's daily average price for such quarter in U.S. dollars, from the Gold Mountain Project. The Gold Mountain Royalty is paid quarterly.

At the time of signing the Gold Mountain Royalty Agreement, Silver Crown was required to pay Elk Gold up to eight contingent production bonus payments of \$500,000 each (the "Production Bonuses"), for a total of up to \$4,000,000, upon Elk Gold achieving the following production milestones measured on a trailing annualized basis for six consecutive calendar months (an "Annualized Basis"):

- the sale of 6,666 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 8,888 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 11,110 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 13,332 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 15,554 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 17,776 contained ounces of silver;
- the sale of 19,998 contained ounces of silver; and
- the sale of 22,220 contained ounces of silver.

The Production Bonuses are due within sixty (60) days of Elk Gold providing notice that it achieved the applicable production target to Silver Crown for the first Production Bonus and then within thirty (30) days of notice for the remaining Production Bonuses. The Production Bonuses are payable in cash while Silver Crown is private, and in the event the securities of Silver Crown are listed for trading on an exchange, Silver Crown shall have the option to pay the Production Bonuses in cash or in common shares of Silver Crown. On July 24, 2023, Silver Crown, which was a private company at the time, paid Elk Gold, the first Production Bonus payment in the amount of \$500,000 as Elk Gold achieved a sale of 6,666 contained ounces of silver on an Annualized Basis.

In addition to Production Bonuses, Silver Crown is required to pay additional bonuses (the "Resource Bonus") in the event Elk Gold files a technical report disclosing aggregate measured, indicated and inferred silver ounces contained in the Gold Mountain Project in excess of the 2,210,000 ounces (the

total number of in-situ silver ounces as disclosed in the Gold Mountain Technical Report), Silver Crown will, within thirty (30) days of the filing of such a technical report, pay Elk Gold the lesser of (i) \$1.00; and (ii) 20% of the then average silver price, in respect of each ounce of silver contained in the Gold Mountain Project disclosed in any such technical report that is in excess of the number of silver ounces disclosed in the latest available Gold Mountain Technical Report.

Elk Gold retains the right to repurchase fifty percent (50%) of the Gold Mountain Royalty at any time by making a payment in the amount of the purchase price and any bonuses paid to Elk Gold at the time of such election.

## **2. *Pilar Royalty Agreement***

On August 21, 2023, Silver Crown announced its entry into a definitive agreement with Pilar Gold Inc. (the "Pilar Royalty Agreement") providing for the creation and purchase of a net smelter return royalty on up to 90% of the aggregate net proceeds of silver sold as a result of processing of ores extracted from the PGDM Complex for a total cash consideration of US\$2,000,000. The Pilar Royalty was closed in tranches, with payments made by Silver Crown in exchange for net smelter return royalties, up to 90% of the aggregate net proceeds of silver sold from the PGDM Complex. Under the Pilar Royalty Agreement, Pilar Brazil is also required to maintain a maximum segregated cash account balance of \$100,000 under the joint control of Pilar Brazil and Silver Crown.

On November 28, 2023, Silver Crown announced the closing of the first tranche of the Pilar Royalty. To complete the first tranche, Silver Crown paid US\$500,000 (less transaction expenses and required proportionate balance of segregated cash account) in cash in exchange for a net smelter return royalty for the cash equivalent of 22.50% of the silver produced from the PGDM Complex.

On April 26, 2024, Silver Crown and Pilar agreed to amend and restate the Pilar Royalty Agreement to upsize from 22.50% to 31.05% of the silver production from the PGDM Complex by paying US\$190,000 (less royalty payment due to be paid by Pilar to Silver Crown at the time).

On August 12, 2024, Silver Crown upsized its royalty interest from 31.05% to full 90.00% of the silver production from the PGDM Complex by paying US\$1,310,000 (less transaction expenses, royalty payment due to be paid by Pilar to Silver Crown and the remaining segregated cash account balance). As a result, Silver Crown currently holds a net smelter return royalty for 90.00% of the cash equivalent of the aggregate net proceeds of silver sold as a result of processing of ores extracted from Pilar Gold Inc.'s PGDM Complex, but no less than the cash equivalent of 4,000 ounces of silver quarterly, priced at the London Bullion Market Association's daily average price for such quarter in U.S. dollars, from the PGDM Complex. The Pilar Royalty is paid quarterly.

Pilar may, through successful mill optimization, increase the minimum payments under the Pilar Royalty Agreement to the cash equivalent of 32,000 ounces of silver per year by achieving such an annualized level of silver production on a 6-month trailing basis. In that scenario, Pilar is to receive a bonus payment of US\$1,500,000, payable in Silver Crown common shares or cash in Silver Crown's sole discretion. Any Silver Crown common shares issuable will be priced at: i) a deemed price of \$10 per Silver Crown common share if Silver Crown is a private company at the time of such issuance; or ii) a 5-day trailing VWAP if Silver Crown is a publicly listed company at the time of such issuance.

## **3. *Igor 4 Project***

Effective December 13, 2024, the Company entered into a royalty purchase agreement with PPX Mining Corp. ("PPX"), purchasing a royalty of up to 15% of the cash equivalent of silver produced from Igor 4 project in Peru (the "Igor 4 Royalty") for a total cash consideration of US\$2,500,000. This transaction is expected to be closed in two tranches whereas the first tranche will comprise of 6% royalty after paying a cash amount of US\$1,000,000. The second tranche of US\$1,470,000, after an allowable deduction of US\$30,000 against legal and professional fees, is expected to be within the six months of the closing of the first tranche and will increase the royalty from 6% to 15%. This

royalty provides for a minimum guaranteed payment feature of the cash equivalent of 14,062.50 ounces of silver per quarter beginning no later than October 1, 2025, and will continue until a total cash equivalent amount of 225,000 silver ounces has been paid to the Company. The first tranche of Igor 4 royalty was closed on February 5, 2025, with a cash payment of US\$1,000,000 to PPX.

#### **4. *BacTech Royalty Agreement***

During October 2024, the Company entered into a royalty purchase agreement with BacTech Environmental Corporation (“BacTech”), purchasing a royalty on 90% of the aggregate gross proceeds of silver processed at the future bioleaching facility in Tenguel, Ecuador for a consideration of \$4,000,000 payable in 400,000 units at a deemed value of \$10 per unit based on certain milestones. Each unit issued will consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with an exercise price of \$16 for a period of thirty-six months from the issue date of each unit. This transaction is not closed as of the reporting date and the units required to be issued are not yet recognised in these financial statements.

#### **5. *Tucano Royalty Agreement***

On January 18, 2024, Silver Crown announced its entry into a definitive agreement with Tucano Gold Inc. (“Tucano”) (the “Tucano Royalty Agreement”), which has yet to close, providing for the creation and purchase of a net smelter return royalty (the “Tucano Royalty”), whereby Tucano will deliver 90% of the payable silver produced, but no less than 7,000 ounces annually (the “minimum delivery”), from Tucano’s Mina Tucano Project. Minimum silver equivalent deliveries start on January 1, 2025 and continue for up to ten years.

The purchase price payable by Silver Crown to Tucano is \$1,000,000 that will be paid in units of Silver Crown at a price of \$8 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share in the capital of Silver Crown, and one-half of one common share purchase warrant that entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$16. A bonus payment of \$500,000 will be issued in Silver Crown equity to Tucano if the minimum deliveries are increased to 10,000 ounces per year.

### **PRIVATE PLACEMENTS AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

As outlined in the annual consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2024, a twenty-to-one share consolidation was affected. The number of issued and outstanding shares, share purchase warrants, broker warrants, performance warrants, and per share amounts have been retrospectively restated in this MD&A for all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

#### **1. *Private placement at \$4 per unit***

During the period from May 5, 2023, to June 15, 2023, Silver Crown completed a non-brokered private placement, in four tranches, issuing a total of 826,025 units at a unit price of \$4 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,304,100. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$8 for a period of two years following the closing. In connection with this private placement, where applicable, Silver Crown paid a cash finder fee of 8% and issued broker warrants equal to 8% of the aggregate number of units sold by the broker with an exercise price of \$8 for a period of two years from the closing. Funds raised under this private placement were used to acquire Elk Gold Royalty for a cash payment of \$2,500,000 and for general corporate purposes.

#### **2. *Private placement at \$8 per unit***

During the period from July 21, 2023, to May 14, 2024, Silver Crown completed a non-brokered private placement in five tranches, issuing a total of 296,285 units at a unit price of \$8 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,370,291. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$16 per common share for a period of 36

months from the date Silver Crown becomes a reporting issuer in any jurisdiction of Canada. In connection with this private placement, where applicable, Silver Crown paid a cash finder fee of 8% and issued broker warrants equal to 8% of the aggregate number of units sold by the broker with an exercise price of \$8 for a period of two years from the closing. Funds raised under this financing round were used to pay a \$500,000 cash payment to Elk Gold as a Production Bonus, US\$690,000 to acquire two tranches of Pilar Brazil Royalty, and for general corporate purposes.

### **3. Private placements at \$10 per unit**

- (a) Effective June 27, 2024, the Company completed a private placement concurrent to RTO, consisting of 370,430 units at a unit price of \$10 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,704,300. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$16 for a period of three years from the date the Company becomes a reporting issuer in any jurisdiction of Canada. In connection with this private placement, where applicable, the Company paid a cash finder fee of 8% and issued broker warrants equal to 8% of the aggregate number of units sold by the broker with an exercise price of \$16 for a period of three years from the closing.
- (b) Effective July 31, 2024, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement, issuing 115,912 units at a unit price of \$10 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,159,120. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$16 until June 28, 2027. In connection with this private placement, where applicable, the Company paid a cash finder fee of 8%.

Total funds of \$4,863,420 raised under these private placements were used to pay US\$1,310,000 to acquire the last tranches of Pilar Brazil Royalty, US\$1,000,000 to acquire the first tranche of Igor 4 project, \$582,348 to fund the 'Going Public' transaction and for general corporate purposes.

### **4. Private placement at \$6.50 per unit**

Effective February 21, 2025, the Company completed the first tranche of an ongoing non-brokered private placement, issuing 67,538 units at a unit price of \$6.50 per unit for an aggregate amount of \$439,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant at an exercise price of \$13 for a period of three years following the closing. In connection with this private placement, where applicable, the Company paid a cash finder fee of 8% and issued broker warrants equal to 8% of the aggregate number of units sold by the broker with an exercise price of \$13 for a period of three years from the closing. Funds raised under this financing round were used for general corporate purposes.

## **SIGNIFICANT PORTFOLIO UPDATES**

### ***Elk Gold Project***

Gold Mountain Mining Corp. ("Gold Mountain") (TSX: GMTN, OTCQB: GMTNF, FRA: 5XFA) continued ore mining operations at Elk Gold during the fourth quarter until the mining operations were paused starting the last week of December 2023. On March 25, 2024, Gold Mountain announced the entering into of certain agreements with two secured creditors for the settlement and postponement of certain secured debts. The secured creditors accepted Gold Mountain's common shares issued at CAD\$0.0075 per share as repayment of CAD\$2.49 million to their secured debt with the remaining amount of certain secured debt to be repaid in equal cash payments over 24 months commencing in April 2024.

Silver Crown entered into an agreement with GMTN, to amend the payment terms of its Gold Mountain Royalty Agreement related to the fourth quarter of 2023 and the first two quarters of 2024. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, Elk Gold paid an initial \$10,000 cash payment to Silver Crown on July 25, 2024 and the remaining of \$121,484 on September 30, 2024.

Effective February 5, 2025, Silver Crown signed an agreement with GMTN, to amend the payment terms of its Gold Mountain Royalty Agreement related to the fourth quarter of 2024. Pursuant to this letter, GMTN made a partial payment of \$29,811.99 of its royalty payment and SCRi agreed to delay the remaining amount of \$30,070.25 royalty payment due to SCRi until March 31, 2025. SCRi anticipates that Elk Gold will pay this residual amount owing on or before March 31, 2025.

## CORPORATE STRATEGY

The Company is focused on originating royalties and streams with the intent of minimizing the impact to counterparty economics while allowing Silver Crown to achieve returns in excess of its cost of capital. The company's unique approach of sequential capital deployment further reduces risk of over-exposure to any given project. SCRi is focussed on cash-generating assets. Once free cash flow positive, SCRi will target 50% exposure to immediately cash-generating projects, 30% to development (near-term) assets, and 20% to exploration targets.

When acquiring royalties and streams, the Company considers technical and economic merit, jurisdiction risk, upside from exploration and expansion, as well as operator quality. The Company aims to collaborate with competent operators in premier jurisdictions to maximize its risk-adjusted returns, adhering to a corporate strategy that prioritizes value and quality over quantity. The Company's focus on minimum cash-equivalent deliveries opens the playing field to projects otherwise inaccessible to competitors – specifically projects, assets, or infrastructure that don't report silver production.

## REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### 1. Three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue	234,702	52,976
Operating expenses	(622,848)	(482,414)
Listing expenses	(18,997)	-
Other income	106,427	3,734
Net loss	(300,716)	(425,704)

#### Revenue

Revenue for the quarter ended December 31, 2024, increase by \$181,726 compared to the same quarter in 2023. During both periods, royalty income was generated from Elk Gold and Pilar Brazil. Royalty income from Elk Gold project increased from \$42,638 in Q4 2023 to \$59,144 in Q4 2024, solely due to an increase of 24% in average silver prices quarter over quarter. Another reason for increase in revenue was royalty income from Pilar Brazil, which started in December 2023. Revenue from Pilar Brazil in Q4 2024 was \$175,558 compared to only one month of revenue of \$10,338 in 2023.

*Operating expenses*

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Share-based compensation	225,347	204,000
Personnel costs	113,842	133,080
Marketing and public company costs	184,601	123,959
Legal and professional fees	36,753	12,539
Depletion	22,869	5,515
Project evaluation costs	34,044	-
General and administrative expenses	5,392	3,321
	<b>622,848</b>	<b>482,414</b>

Total operating expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 2024, were increased by \$140,434 compared to 2023 due to increase in share-based compensation, marketing and public company costs, legal and professional fees, depletion, project evaluation costs, and general and administrative expenses offset by a nominal decrease in personnel costs.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation, which mainly comprised of non-cash compensation of board of directors, management and other consultants, increased by \$21,347 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023, primarily because of consulting fees of a new strategic advisor whose quarterly amount in Q4 2024 was \$30,000 with no such expense in 2023.

Personnel costs

Personnel costs, which mainly comprised of cash compensation of management, did not change significantly in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023.

Marketing and public company costs

Marketing and public company costs increased by \$60,642 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023. This cost increased primarily because of Silver Crown going public in July 2024 which resulted in additional costs of \$43,967 specific to a public company in 2024 whereas no such costs were incurred in 2023. The additional increase was due to general increase in marketing and business development activities in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023.

Legal and professional fees

Legal and professional fees increased by \$24,214 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023, primarily because of incremental costs specific to a public company in Q4 2024 and a general increase in the level of professional services needed by the Company since becoming public.

Project evaluation costs

Project evaluation costs represent certain expenditures to conduct due diligence and evaluate royalty interest opportunities with the potential for acquisition. These costs in Q4 2024 relate to costs incurred but not capitalised as part of royalty interests. There were no such costs in 2023.

Depletion

Depletion expense increased by \$17,354 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023. Major variance of \$15,761 was the depletion charge related to Pilar Brazil. Due to the timing of acquisition of tranche 2 and tranche 3 in 2024, there was full three months of depletion in Q4 2024 whereas no depletion in Q4 2023.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were negligible during Q4 2024 and Q4 2023.



*Listing expense*

As the Company was listed on July 25, 2024, the Company incurred both non-cash and cash listing expenses within 2024 only, with no such expense in 2023. The listing expenses incurred in Q4 2024 were related to certain cash expenses incurred on listing common shares on Cboe Canada.

*Other income*

Other income comprised of interest income and exchange gain. Other income increased by \$102,693 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023. The increase was due to exchange gain of \$92,912 in Q4 2024 due to revaluation of foreign currency balances as at December 31, 2024 with no such balances on December 31, 2023. Additional increase of \$9,781 in interest income was due to large average cash balances during Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023.

*Net loss*

Net loss decreased by \$124,988 in Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023, due to an increase in revenue and other income of \$181,726 and \$102,693 respectively, offset by increase in operating and listing expenses of \$159,431.

**2. Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue	581,337	124,772
Operating expenses	(2,176,439)	(1,617,430)
Listing expenses	(2,126,775)	-
Other income	128,534	9,115
Net loss	(3,593,343)	(1,483,543)

*Revenue*

Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024, was increased by \$456,565 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Royalty income from Elk Gold project increased from \$114,434 in 2023 to \$209,138 in 2024 due to the timing of the acquisition which resulted in eight months of revenue in 2023 compared to twelve months in 2024 and the average silver price increase year over year. Another reason for increase in revenue was due to royalty income from Pilar Brazil, which started producing royalty income effective December 2023. Revenue from Pilar Brazil in twelve months of 2024 was \$372,199 whereas there was only one month of revenue in 2023 amounting to \$10,338.

*Operating expenses*

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Share-based compensation	881,797	744,000
Personnel costs	663,037	423,626
Marketing and public company costs	421,612	351,069
Legal and professional fees	104,002	76,713
Depletion	55,192	14,538
Project evaluation costs	34,044	-
General and administrative expenses	16,755	7,484
	2,176,439	1,617,430

Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024, were increased by \$559,009 compared to 2023 due to increase in all categories including share-based compensation, personnel

costs, marketing and public company costs, legal and professional fees, depletion, project evaluation costs, and general and administrative expenses.

#### Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation, which mainly comprise of non-cash compensation of board of directors, management and other consultants, increased by \$137,797 in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily because of transaction bonus of \$90,000 paid to certain key management personnel, related to 'Going Public' transaction within 2024 with no such expense incurred in 2023. The remaining difference was due to additional consultants' costs year over year.

#### Personnel costs

Personnel costs, which mainly include cash compensation of management, increased by \$239,411 in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily because of transaction bonus of \$185,000 related to 'Going Public' transaction within 2024 with no such expense incurred in 2023. Another major increase of \$35,000 was due to hiring of a new consultant in August 2023 which resulted in five months of expense in 2023 compared to twelve months in 2024.

#### Marketing and public company costs

Marketing and public company costs increased by \$70,543 in 2024 compared to 2023. This cost increased primarily because of Silver Crown going public in July 2024 which resulted in additional costs of \$43,967 specific to a public company in 2024 whereas no such costs were incurred in 2023. The additional increase was due to general increase in marketing and business development activities in 2024 compared to 2023.

#### Legal and professional fees

Legal and professional fees, which mainly include legal fees and audit fees, increased by \$27,289 in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily because of general increase in audit fees and legal fees due to the Company becoming public in 2024 from year over year.

#### Depletion

Depletion expense increased by \$40,654 in 2024 compared to 2023. Major increase was due to the number of months each royalty was depleted, which was due to the timing of the acquisition of respective royalty, and the additions amount during each period. Based on the respective acquisition date, Elk Gold royalty was depleted for five months in 2023, and the Pilar Brazil was depleted for one month in 2023. However, both assets were depleted for full twelve months in 2024. Another major increase was due to additional depletion resulted by additions amount of \$2,036,843 in 2024 related to Pilar Brazil because of closing of Tranche 2 and Tranche 3 in 2024.

#### Project evaluation costs

Project evaluation costs represent certain expenditures to conduct due diligence and evaluate royalty interest opportunities with the potential for acquisition. These costs in Q4 2024 relate to costs incurred but not capitalised as part of royalty interests. There were no such costs in 2023.

#### General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses were negligible during 2024 and 2023.

#### *Listing expense*

During May 2024, the Company entered into an amalgamation agreement with 1287412 B.C. Ltd. which was a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Effective June 28, 2024, the Transaction was completed by way of amalgamation pursuant to which Silver Crown amalgamated with 128 and, in exchange for their securities of Silver Crown and 128, the security holders of Silver Crown and 128 received securities of the Resulting Issuer based on their respective exchange ratios. The combined entity resulting from the Transaction has its common shares listed on

the Cboe Canada Inc. (the "Exchange") by way of a listing statement in the form of a non-offering prospectus. As a result of this Transaction, a listing expense of \$1,544,427 was recorded which reflects the fair value of consideration given in the form of common shares and warrants.

Additionally, the Company incurred cash expenses of \$582,348 which were primarily related to legal and professional fees, listing application fee and other expenses incurred on and related directly to listing common shares and common share purchase warrants on the Exchange and OTCQX and dual listing on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. There was no such expense in 2023.

#### *Other income*

Other income comprised of interest income and exchange gain. Other income increased by \$119,419 in 2024 compared to 2023. The increase was due to exchange gain of \$91,741 in 2024 due to revaluation of foreign currency balances at December 31, 2024 with no such balances at December 31, 2023. Additional increase of \$27,678 in interest income was due to large average cash balances during 2024 compared to 2023.

#### *Net loss*

Net loss increased by \$2,109,800 in 2024 compared to 2023, due to an increase in operating expenses by \$559,009, increase in listing expense of \$2,126,775, offset by an increase in revenue of \$456,565 and other income of \$119,419.

### **3. Summarized Quarterly Financial Information**

The following table presents a summary of the Company's quarterly results of operations for each of its last eight quarters.

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenue	234,702	164,425	107,785	74,425
Net loss	(300,716)	(895,213)	(2,100,844)	(296,570)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.12)	(0.39)	(1.26)	(0.19)
Total assets	9,526,409	8,673,693	8,725,918	4,370,345
Cashflow from operating activities	(174,246)	(1,180,151)	(284,533)	(48,906)
Cashflow from investing activities	(69,749)	(1,739,705)	(273,022)	(35,126)
Cashflow from financing activities	(37,873)	1,053,961	4,172,976	10,610
	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenue	52,976	42,627	29,169	-
Net loss	(425,704)	(354,767)	(520,444)	(182,628)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.58)	(0.47)
Total assets	4,344,421	3,369,279	3,073,019	71,035
Cashflow from operating activities	(467,342)	(209,084)	(237,382)	(98,345)
Cashflow from investing activities	(716,376)	(519,744)	(2,492,636)	75,464
Cashflow from financing activities	1,176,844	478,413	3,092,859	15,000

#### *Revenue*

There was no revenue until the Company acquired its first revenue-generating asset in May 2023. As a result, the Company earned its first royalty income in Q2 2023 for an amount of \$29,169. Revenue increase in Q3 2023 was due to increase in royalty income from Elk Gold by 50% because of Elk

Gold meeting higher production milestones and earning a production bonus of \$500,000 in July 2023. As the second revenue-generating asset, Pilar Brazil, was acquired in tranches, there was a gradual increase in royalty income from Pilar Brazil in line with additional royalties purchased under each tranche.

Following is the number of ounces of silver earned under both Elk Gold and Pilar Gold during the last eight quarters:

	Elk Gold <sup>1</sup>	Pilar Gold	Total
Quarter ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-
Quarter ended June 30, 2023	1,000	-	1,000
Quarter ended September 30, 2023	1,500	-	1,500
Quarter ended December 31, 2023	1,500	337	1,837
Quarter ended March 31, 2024	1,500	1,000	2,500
Quarter ended June 30, 2024	1,500	1,380	2,880
Quarter ended September 30, 2024	1,500	2,745	4,245
Quarter ended December 31, 2024	1,500	4,000	5,500

<sup>1</sup> Minimum cash equivalent amount is calculated at 90% of the minimum silver ounces.

#### *Net loss*

As the Company commenced its operations in May 2022, there was limited activity in 2022. Most of the costs in 2022 were related to share-based compensation for management and the board of directors. Net loss for all four quarters in 2024 compared to 2023 fluctuated primarily due to fluctuation in personnel costs, share-based compensation, and listing expenses, offset by the increase in revenue quarter over quarter.

#### *Basic and diluted per shares*

Basic and diluted loss per share changed quarter over quarter due to changes in net loss and the weighted average no. of shares outstanding at the end of each quarter.

#### *Total assets*

Prior to acquiring its first royalty interest in Elk Gold in May 2023, the total asset amount was not significant. Silver Crown acquired Elk Gold royalty interest for approximately \$3 million which resulted in a significant increase in total assets beginning Q2 2023 followed by Q3 2023 when additional \$500,000 was added to Elk Gold project due to production bonus. Most increases after Q3 2023 are due to Pilar Brazil's acquisition in tranches, and due to BacTech royalty acquisition in Q4 2024.

#### *Cashflow from operating activities*

Net cash used in operating activities in all the quarters prior to Q2 2023 was nominal for the most part which consistently increased in 2023 and 2024 in line with the increase in operations.

#### *Cashflow from investing Activities*

Prior to acquiring its first royalty interest in Elk Gold project in May 2023, net cash used in investing activities was not material. The significant amount of cash used since Q2 2023 were the purchase of Elk Gold royalty asset, production bonus payment to Elk Gold, and purchase of three tranches of Pilar Gold, respectively.

#### *Cashflow from financing activities*

Cashflow from financing activities fluctuated from quarter over quarter in line with timing of closing of various private placements of \$4, \$8 and \$10 a unit, during 2023 and 2024 offset by share issuance

costs associated with these private placements. Refer to "Private Placements and Use of Proceeds" section of the MD&A for further details of these private placements.

#### 4. Selected Annual Financial Information

The following table presents a summary of the Company's annual financial statements for its last three fiscal years.

	2024	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	9,526,409	4,344,421	150,890
Financial liabilities	262,390	404,957	10,000
Working capital <sup>1</sup>	2,355,784	130,432	140,890
Shareholders' equity	9,264,019	3,939,464	140,890
Total revenue	581,337	124,772	-
Net loss	3,593,343	1,483,543	224,110
Basic and diluted loss per share	(1.80)	(1.39)	(2.28)

<sup>1</sup> Working capital is a non-IFRS measure and is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities as disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position.

#### BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Following is the selected balance sheet information as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Total assets	9,526,409	4,344,421
Total liabilities	262,390	404,957
Working capital <sup>1</sup>	2,355,784	130,432
Shareholders' equity	9,264,019	3,939,464

<sup>1</sup> Working capital is a non-IFRS measure and is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities as disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position.

#### Total assets

Total assets as at December 31, 2024 were \$9,526,409 compared to \$4,344,421 as at December 31, 2023. A net increase of \$5,181,988 was associated with an increase of \$3,099,203 in non-current assets and the remaining increase of \$2,082,785 in the current assets. The increase in non-current assets was primarily due to the purchase price of the second and third tranche of Pilar Brazil amounting to US\$1,500,000 (paid in cash) and purchase price of BacTech royalty for an amount of \$1,000,000 (paid in units). Increase in current assets relates to an increase of \$1,394,236 in cash at bank which is the result of timing of closing the private placements. Another major increase in current assets is caused by increase in accounts receivable of \$460,836 which is due to increase in royalties interest receivable in line with royalty income and sales taxes recoverable.

#### Total liabilities

Total liabilities at December 31, 2024 decreased by \$142,567 compared to December 31, 2023. This is directly linked to operations and utilization of credit terms wherever possible to optimise working capital.

***Working capital***

For details about working capital, refer to liquidity and capital resources section of the MD&A below.

***Shareholders' equity***

Shareholders' equity increased by \$5,324,555 at December 31, 2024, compared to December 31, 2023. This increase was primarily due to a net loss of \$3,593,343 for the year, offset by an increase of \$2,363,164 in contributed surplus and \$6,554,734 in share capital.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

Silver Crown's objectives when managing its liquidity and capital resources are to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its financial obligations and execute its operating and strategic plans while maintaining healthy liquidity reserves and access to capital for at least the next twelve months. To address its financing requirements, management has been able to raise sufficient new equity to finance its operations and will need to continue to do so to fund operations in the future as well as to generate revenue from its royalties' interests.

The table below sets out the cash and working capital position as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	1,536,635	142,399
Working capital (deficiency), excluding cash at bank	819,149	(11,967)
	<b>2,355,784</b>	<b>130,432</b>

Cash balance was increased by \$1,394,236 from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2024. This movement was the result of cash used in operating activities of \$1,687,836, cash used in investing activities of \$2,117,602 offset by cash generated by financing activities of \$5,199,674, during 2024. The working capital balance excluding cash was increased by \$831,116 due to positive impact of \$142,567 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, increase in accounts receivable by \$460,836, and increase in prepaid expenses by \$227,713.

The table below sets out the cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 divided into operating, investing, and financing activities:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash used in operating activities	(1,687,836)	(997,053)
Cash used in investing activities	(2,117,602)	(3,663,292)
Cash generated from financing activities	5,199,674	4,758,016
	<b>1,394,236</b>	<b>97,671</b>

Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity are largely influenced by the performance of its royalty interests. Another major risk factor is the overall market condition for smaller resource companies. The Company is not aware of any seasonality in the precious metals-focused royalty and streaming sector that could have a material impact on its financial condition.

Management regularly monitors economic conditions and estimates their impact on the Company's operations and incorporates these estimates into both short-term operating and longer-term strategic decisions. Strong equity and commodity markets provide favorable conditions for completing financings, as well as for executing public mergers or acquisitions.

### Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities in 2024 was increased by \$690,783 compared to 2023, an increase of approximately 69%. Net loss and non-cash working capital items movement both adversely affected the operating cash balance.

### Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was decreased by \$1,545,690 in 2024 compared to 2023. The main reason for this decrease was less cash spent on royalty interests in 2024 compared to 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, a total cash amount of \$3,000,000 was spent on the acquisition of Elk Gold royalty whereas in the same period of 2024, a total of US\$1,500,000 was spent to acquire royalty interest in Pilar Brazil. There was also an inflow of \$101,163 for cashing a term deposit in 2023 which did not occur in 2024.

### Financing activities

Net cash generated from financing activities was increased by \$441,658 in 2024 compared to 2023 which was primarily due to cash raised from private placements within both periods. Although the Company has not generated substantial income and has accumulated a deficit during both periods, the Company has been able to raise enough capital to fund the operations and commitments as required.

To maintain liquidity in the future, the Company continues to investigate additional royalty and stream interests and financing opportunities and would consider raising capital via share issuances, debt facilities, joint venture arrangements, or a combination of these options. The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares and warrants. While the Company has been successful in obtaining the necessary financing for its operations and contractual commitments in the past, there is no assurance that such financing will be available in the future or be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

### Capital Resources

The Company will continue to seek capital. In the past, the Company has raised capital through the issuance of common shares pursuant to private placements. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility, making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include key management personnel and individuals or companies controlled by key management personnel. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Board of Directors and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary.

Following were the related party transactions during 2024, and 2023:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Personnel costs	593,037	398,627
Share-based compensation	615,000	555,000
Marketing and public company costs	55,627	55,432

The Company is a party to certain consulting contracts with key management personnel. These contracts require that additional maximum cash payments of \$750,000, be made upon the occurrence of a change of control or termination without cause. As a triggering event has not taken place, contingent payments have not been reflected in the annual financial statements. Additional information about related party balances, which are not significant as at December 31, 2024, are disclosed in Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024.

## NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company used certain non-IFRS performance measures, such as free cash flow per share and working capital, throughout this MD&A.

Free cash flow per share is defined as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures divided by the total number of common shares outstanding. Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

These non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, and other companies may calculate these measures differently. The presentation of these non-IFRS measures 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.

### Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this MD&A, following were the outstanding number of common shares, restricted shares units, share purchase warrants and broker warrants:

	March 24, 2025
Common shares	2,575,670
Restricted shares units	75,532
Share purchase warrants - Exercise price of \$8	419,261
Share purchase warrants - Exercise price of \$16	816,471
Share purchase warrants - Exercise price of \$13	67,538
Broker warrants - Exercise price of \$8	55,600
Broker warrants - Exercise price of \$16	7,140
Broker warrants - Exercise price of \$13	4,480

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements other than those related to royalty interests as disclosed in the respective notes of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

### Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The Company applied the critical accounting judgments and estimates as disclosed in Note 3 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Group's management reviews these estimates, judgments, and assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Revisions to estimates are adjusted prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are deemed to be critical accounting estimates by management for the year ended December 31, 2024, as these require a high level of subjectivity and judgement and could have a material impact on Silver Crown's financial statements.

- (a) Accounting for royalty interests
- (b) Impairment of royalty interests
- (c) Estimation of depletion
- (d) Deferred tax assets
- (e) Going concern
- (f) Provisions
- (g) Reverse takeover

### **Change in Accounting Policies**

Accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 have been applied consistently, and there have been no changes.

### **New accounting standards issued**

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are either applicable in the current year or not mandatory for the current period. The Company has assessed these standards, including *Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*, and determined that they do not have a material impact on the Company in the current reporting period.

In addition, the following standards have been issued by IASB and the Company is currently assessing the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)* with mandatory application of the standard in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.
- *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* with mandatory application of the standard in the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

No standards have been early adopted in the current period.

### **Financial instruments and associated risks**

The Company does not currently utilize complex financial instruments for hedging commodity prices and foreign exchange exposures. Information relating to the Company's financial instruments is disclosed in note 13 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

#### *(a) Fair value*

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Following is the summary of the financial instruments as at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	2024	2023
<b>Financial assets:</b>		
Cash at bank	\$ 1,536,635	142,399
Accounts receivable	254,551	130,938
	<b>\$ 1,791,186</b>	<b>273,337</b>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 262,390	404,957
	<b>\$ 262,390</b>	<b>404,957</b>

The carrying values of financial instruments and fair value amounts of all the Group's financial instruments approximate their fair values as at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

(b) *Risk management*

A summary of the Group's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

(i) *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk related to commodity prices.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the Group has determined its exposure to interest rate risk is minimal.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in U.S. dollars and is therefore exposed to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates between U.S. dollars relative to Canadian dollar. As at December 31, 2024, the impact of 10% increase or decrease in the U.S. dollar rate relative to Canadian dollar would result in an increase or decrease in net loss of \$15,944 (2023 - nil).

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Group is exposed to price risk with respect to silver prices on various royalty agreements. Currently, the Company's revenue is not hedged to provide shareholders with full exposure to changes in the market prices of the silver. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the impact of a 10% increase or decrease in the silver price would result in an increase or decrease in net income of \$58,134 (2023 - \$12,477).

(ii) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to its cash, and accounts receivable.

Cash is held with a reputable financial institution and is closely monitored by management.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has determined that no accounts receivable were impaired. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Group's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Group. During 2024 and 2023, the Group generated cash flow primarily from its financing activities.

The following are the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	Carrying value	Less than 6 months	7-12 months	Total
<b>2024:</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 262,390	262,390	-	262,390
	\$ 262,390	262,390	-	262,390
<b>2023:</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 404,957	404,957	-	404,957
	\$ 404,957	404,957	-	404,957

### Note Regarding Scientific and Technical Information

Except where otherwise stated, the disclosure in this MD&A relating to properties and operations on the properties in respect of which Silver Crown holds royalty or stream interests is based, in respect of the Elk Gold Project, on the following technical reports listed below and on additional publicly disclosed information relating to these assets after the date of the technical reports.

- “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Elk Gold Project” with an effective date of May 14, 2021 and a report date of June 21, 2021, this technical report was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for Gold Mountain Mining Corp. and filed under Gold Mountain's SEDAR profile on June 22, 2021.
- “NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Update of the Elk Gold Project, Merritt, British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of December 7, 2021, and a report date of January 21, 2022. This technical report was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 for Gold Mountain Mining Corp., and filed under Gold Mountain's SEDAR profile on January 21, 2022.

The technical and scientific information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved in accordance with NI 43-101 by Mitchell E. Lavery, P.Geo., who is a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical disclosure contained in this Filing Statement.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the condensed interim and annual consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, the MD&A, and other information contained in this MD&A. Additionally, it is management's responsibility to ensure the Company complies with the laws and regulations applicable to its activities.

The Company's management is held accountable to the board of directors ("Directors"), each member of which is elected annually by the shareholders of the Company. The Directors are responsible for reviewing and approving the annual and interim financial statements and MD&A. Responsibility for the review and approval of the Company's annual and interim financial statements and MD&A is delegated by the Directors to the Audit Committee, which is comprised of 3 directors, who are independent of management. Additionally, the Audit Committee pre-approves audit and non-audit services provided by the Company's auditors.

The external auditors are appointed annually by the shareholders to conduct an annual audit of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian Auditing Standards. The external auditors have complete access to the Audit Committee to discuss the audit, financial reporting, and related matters resulting from the annual audit, as well as assist the members of the Audit Committee in discharging its corporate governance responsibilities.

### Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may include statements regarding: perceived merit of royalty and stream interests; statements relating to the economic viability of a royalty and stream interests; operational, strategic, and supply chain timelines; strategic plans; future financial position; targeted cash flow positions; access to capital; the ability to raise additional capital and complete future financings; completion of the royalty interests; completion of private placements; market prices for metals; or other statements that are not statements of fact. These statements relate to analyses and other information that is based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable, and assumptions of management.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information included in this MD&A is based on our opinions, estimates and assumptions in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we currently believe are appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our estimates of near-, medium-, and long-term commodity prices;
- for the properties in respect of which Silver Crown holds a royalty interest, the operation continues as a going concern;
- the accuracy of public statements and disclosures made by the owners or operators of such underlying properties, including with respect to Mineral Resources, Mineral Reserves, construction timelines, production estimates, and other related matters, as applicable;

- that each counterparty will satisfy its obligations in accordance with the royalty contracts to which it is a party with Silver Crown, and that each such contract will be enforceable in accordance with its terms;
- no adverse development relating to any property in respect of which Silver Crown holds a royalty;
- that projects not yet in production or in development included in Silver Crown's asset portfolio will be developed, transitioned into production or development, and successfully achieve production and commercial ramp-up, in each case, in accordance with Silver Crown's expectations;
- the impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, any escalation thereto and its impacts on the global economy or on the Company's business;
- no material changes will occur with respect to Silver Crown's existing tax treatment; and
- the absence of any other factors that could cause actions, events, or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated, intended, or implied.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- limited operating history and uncertainty of future revenues;
- changes in commodity prices will affect the revenues generated from our portfolio and the profitability of Silver Crown;
- Silver Crown has no or limited control over the operation of the properties in respect of which it holds a royalty interest, and the operators' failure to perform or decision to cease or suspend operations will affect the revenues of Silver Crown;
- increased competition for royalties, streams and other interests could adversely affect Silver Crown's ability to acquire additional royalties, streams and other interests in mineral properties;
- some of the properties in respect of which Silver Crown holds an interest may never achieve commercial production, and Silver Crown may lose its entire investment;
- sales of assets in respect of which Silver Crown holds an interest may result in a new operator and any failure of such operator to perform could affect the revenues of Silver Crown;
- Silver Crown may acquire royalties, streams or other interests in respect of properties that are speculative and there can be no guarantee that mineable deposits will be discovered, developed or mined;
- Silver Crown has limited access to data and disclosure regarding the operation of properties in respect of which it holds interests, which will affect its ability to assess and predict the performance of its royalties or streams;
- Silver Crown depends on its operators for the calculation of certain payments, and it may not be possible to detect errors in payment calculations;
- Silver Crown is dependent on the payment or delivery by the owners and operators of the properties in respect of which it has a royalty or stream, and any delay in or failure of such payments will affect the revenues generated by the asset portfolio;
- global financial conditions may destabilize;
- royalties or streaming interests may not be honored by operators of a project;
- not all of Silver Crown's royalties or streams are secured, Silver Crown's security interests, if any, may be subordinated, and security interests may be difficult to enforce;
- Silver Crown's profitability, results of operations and financial condition are subject to variations in foreign exchange rates;
- operators of mines may not be able to replace depleted Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, which would reduce Silver Crown's revenue from royalties or streams;

- Silver Crown can provide no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company;
- Silver Crown may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management and technical personnel to efficiently operate its business;
- certain of Silver Crown' directors serve in similar positions with other public companies, which could put them in a conflict position from time to time;
- changes in the interpretation of tax legislation or accounting rules could affect the profitability of Silver Crown;
- changes in governmental and environmental regulation that results in increased costs;
- Silver Crown has a history of losses and it may be unable to achieve profitability;
- Silver Crown is indirectly exposed to many of the same risk factors as the owners and operators of properties in respect of which it holds a royalty or stream interest;
- production at mines and projects in respect of which Silver Crown holds royalty or stream interests is dependent on operators' employees;
- production forecasts may not prove to be accurate;
- the exploration and development of Mineral Resource properties is inherently dangerous and subject to risks beyond the control of Silver Crown;
- defects in title to properties underlying Silver Crown' royalty or stream interests may result in a loss of entitlement by the operator and a loss of Silver Crown' interest;
- future litigation affecting the properties in respect of which Silver Crown holds its royalty or stream interests could have an adverse effect on Silver Crown;
- the operations in respect of which Silver Crown holds a royalty or stream require various property rights, permits and licenses to be held by the operator in order to conduct current and future operations, and delays or a failure to obtain or maintain such property rights, permits and licenses, or a failure to comply with the terms of any of such property rights, permits and licenses could result in interruption or closure of operations or exploration on the properties;
- Silver Crown is exposed to risks related to the construction, development, expansion, and/or exploration in relation to the mines, projects and properties in respect of which it holds a royalty or stream interest;
- additional costs may be incurred by mineral property operators as a result of international climate change initiatives and may affect the availability of resources and cause business disruptions, which could reduce Silver Crown' revenues;
- certain operators are subject to risks relating to foreign jurisdictions which could negatively impact Silver Crown;
- Silver Crown is subject to risks related to certain operations in developing economies; and
- the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A or incorporated by reference may prove to be incorrect.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors.

The Company's forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date of this MD&A, and the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change, except as required by law. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

More information about the Company including its recent financial reports is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).