Landore Resources Limited

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three and six months ended 30 June, 2023 and 2022

(Stated in GBP Sterling)

LANDORE RESOURCES LIMITED
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
For the three and six months ended 30 June, 2023 and 2022

Date of Report: 31 August, 2023

General

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Landore Resources Limited (the "Company", the "Group" or "Landore") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended 30 June, 2023 with comparatives for the three and six month periods ended 30 June, 2022 and the notes thereto. The Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed herein are denominated in British Pounds. This MD&A was prepared as of 31 August, 2023, and all information is current as of such date.

This discussion provides management's analysis of Landore Resources Limited's historical financial and operating results and provides estimates of Landore Resources Limited's future financial and operating performance based on information currently available. Actual results will vary from estimates and the variances may be significant. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of certain securities laws. Forward-looking statements relate to management's expectations or beliefs about future performance, events, or circumstances that include, but are not limited to, reserve or resource potential, exploration and operational activities, corporate transactions, the ability of the Company to secure additional equity financing, and events or developments that the Company expects or targets. Forward-looking statements can usually be identified by words such as: "future", "plans", "scheduled", "expects", "intends", "estimates", "forecasts", "will", "may", "could", "would", and variations thereof. Although the Company believes that these statements are based on reasonable assumptions, all forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual performance, events, or circumstances of the Company to be materially different than anticipated. The forward-looking information in this MD&A describes the Company's expectations as of the date of this MD&A.

The results or events anticipated or predicted in such forward-looking information may differ materially from actual results or events. The Company and its operations are also subject to a large number of risks, including: the Company's liquidity and financing capability, fluctuations in copper, zinc, gold and other metal prices, market conditions, results of current exploration activities, the possibility of a labour stoppage or shortage, delays in obtaining government permits and approvals and such other risks as discussed herein and in other publicly filed disclosure documents. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause performance, events, or circumstances to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward- looking statements contained in this MD&A.

The Company cautions that the foregoing risks are not exhaustive. When relying on the Company's forward-looking information to make decisions, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and potential events. The Company has assumed a certain progression, which may not be realised. It has also assumed that the material factors referred to in the previous paragraph will not cause such forward-looking information to differ materially from actual results or events. However, the list of these factors is not exhaustive and is subject to change and there can be no assurance that such assumptions will reflect the actual outcome of such items or factors.

Forward-looking statements are based on management's current plans, estimates, projections, beliefs, and opinions and Landore does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements should the assumptions related to its plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions change, except as required by law.

Corporate Overview

Landore Resources Limited was registered in Guernsey, Channel Islands on 16 February 2005 with registered number 42821 under the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 1994 (as amended). The Company is quoted on AIM with the trading symbol LND.L. The Company is based in Guernsey in the Channel Islands and its 100 per cent owned operating subsidiary, Landore Resources Canada Inc. (“Landore Canada”), is engaged in the exploration and development of a portfolio of precious and base metal properties in North America.

Corporate and Operational Highlights

Mineral Exploration Properties

The technical information contained in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and reviewed and approved by Michele Tuomi, a “Qualified Person” as defined under NI 43-101.

The Junior Lake Property:

The Junior Lake property, 100 per cent owned by Landore Canada, is located in the province of Ontario, Canada, approximately 235 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay and is host to the BAM Gold Deposit, the B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs deposit and the adjacent Alpha PGEs zone. Junior Lake also contains the VW Nickel deposit and numerous other highly prospective mineral occurrences including lithium.

BAM Gold Deposit:

Works to-date have brought the BAM Gold Project's In-Situ 43-101 compliant resource to 49,231,000 tonnes (t) at 1.0 grams/tonne (g/t) for 1,496,000 ounces of gold (oz Au) including 30,965,000t at 1.0g/t for 1,029,000 ounces gold in the Indicated Category (February 2022 mineral resource estimate, at a 0.3g/t cut-off).

On 9 May 2022, Landore announced a positive preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”) which indicated that under certain conditions the BAM Gold Project generates a pre-tax and post-tax NPVs of, respectively, US$333.6M and US$231.2M and pre-tax and post-tax real IRRs of 87.4% and 66.7%. The BAM Gold Project has an after-tax simple pay back of 1.25 years from the start of production or 2.25 years from the start of the project.

Landore Canada’s focus for the remainder of 2023 and going forward is on advancing its highly prospective BAM Gold Project, targeting a two-million-ounce resource together with completing a Pre-Feasibility Study, concentrating on:

- The underground potential at BAM as identified by CUBE in its May 2022 resource upgrade and presentation.
- Advancing the existing Inferred resource into an Indicated Resource together with infilling the exploration targets to the immediate east and west of the current resource.
- Commencing a pre-feasibility study to advance the BAM Gold Project towards production.

Gold-Strategic Metals Exploration:

Exploration drilling in 2022 over a distance of 8 kilometres westwards along strike from the BAM Gold and B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-PGEs Deposits successfully intersected gold and strategic metals mineralisation in all areas including the highly prospective Felix-Grassy Pond Prospects located from 1100W to 5000W. Drilling also infilled and extended the Carrot Top zone located 7 to 8 kilometres west of the BAM Gold Deposit to allow modelling for resource purposes.

During 2022 a soil-till sampling programme was completed in the Felix Lake, Lamaune Gold and Carrot Top Ni-Cu-Co-PGEs prospect areas to build on Landore Canada’s extensive dataset of soil sampling results along the Junior Lake shear zone. Soil sampling covering 16 kilometres from the Placer Dome Gold prospect in the west, to east of the BAM Gold Deposit successfully confirmed the presence of highly anomalous gold occurrences and trends on the Felix prospect and south of Felix westwards into the Lamaune Gold area, identifying direct drill targets.

Preparatory work is currently underway to follow up on the promising drill and soil results with the aim of expanding the BAM Gold Deposit to the west and east, as well as further delineating strategic metals trends.

The continued rapid growth of the BAM Gold Deposit together with the possible future development of the other known gold prospects along this highly prospective 31 kilometre long Archean greenstone belt bodes well for the future of the Junior Lake Property potentially hosting a multi-million ounce gold deposit.

Junior Lake Lithium Prospects:

On 6 March 2023, Landore announced that it had entered into an option agreement with Green Technology Metals Limited ("GT1") which provides GT1 with the right to purchase an 80 per cent. interest (the "Option") in certain tenements which contain Lithium prospects in return for staged payments over three years to Landore Canada totalling C$2,500,000 in cash and an additional C$1,500,000 either in cash or by issuing Landore Canada with new common shares in GT1 (the "Lithium Claim Blocks").

The Lithium Claim Blocks, located in the northern part of the Junior Lake Property, consists of 10,856 hectares and hosts a number of lithium-bearing pegmatites, with three drill-ready prospects identified from previous exploration activity, the historical Despard Lithium deposit, the Swole Lake spodumene-bearing pegmatite and Tape Lake pegmatites, both discovered by Landore Canada. As an exploration asset, the Lithium Claim Block currently generates no revenues or profits and as at 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2023, for accounting purposes, had a book value of nil.

The consideration received by the Company pursuant to the Option agreement will be applied towards the Group's working capital requirements, specifically the advancement of the BAM Gold Project to the Pre-Feasibility Stage.

COVID-19

The spread of a novel strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19") and measures taken to contain the spread of the virus caused significant disruption to Landore Canada's exploration activities during the first half of 2020. By mid-2020 the Company resumed Canadian operations, and since then has successfully operated in accordance with Canadian Government's COVID-19 guidelines.

Social and environmental responsibilities

The Group believes that a successful project is best achieved through maintaining close working relationships with First Nations and other local communities. This social ideology is at the forefront of the Group's exploration initiatives and the Company seeks to establish and maintain co-operative relationships with First Nations communities, hiring local personnel and using local contractors and suppliers where possible. Careful attention is given to ensure that all exploration activity is performed in an environmentally responsible manner and abides by all relevant mining and environmental acts. Landore Canada takes a conscientious role towards its operations, and is aware of its social responsibilities and its environmental duties.

Results of Operations

The following table provides selected financial information and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the periods below.

	Year ended 31 December, 2022 **£**	*Year ended 31 December, 2021* £
Operations		
Loss for the year	**(1,860,585)**	(3,991,717)
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(1,839,007)**	(3,966,217)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.02)**	(0.04)
Balance Sheet		
Working capital deficit	**(51,139,811)**	(49,692,080)
Total assets	**1,584,532**	1,319,098
Total liabilities	**(520,282)**	(179,682)

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected quarterly financial data for the most recently completed interim quarters:

Quarter	*2023 Second*	*2023 First*	*2022 Fourth*	*2022 Third*	*2022 Second*	*2022 First*
	(£)	*(£)*	*(£)*	*(£)*	*(£)*	*(£)*
Other income	451,988	Nil	Nil	Nil	448,779	467,715
Operating expenses	(1,207,275)	(670,083)	(1,859,140)	(733,605)	(1,216,657)	(748,111)
Operating income (loss)	(822,251)	(771,560)	(1,928,760)	(733,605)	(794,385)	(308,022)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(846,929)	(760,940)	(2,831,418)	152,292	(736,364)	(281,522)
Loss per share	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.027)	0.001	(0.007)	(0.003)

Overall Performance

The financial results for the six months to 30 June 2023 show a loss before income tax of £822,251 (30 June 2022: £794,385), and for the three months ended 30 June 2023 a loss of £771,560 (30 June 2022: £308,022). Exploration costs for the six months ended 30 June 2023 were £242,502 (30 June 2022: £398,341), and for the three months ended 30 June 2023 £142,752 (30 June 2022 £248,834).

A breakdown of administrative expenses and other items is as follows:

	Three months ended 30 June		*Six months ended 30 June*	
	2023	*2022*	***2023***	*2022*
	£	£	**£**	£
Administrative expenses	**229,793**	272,446	**488,846**	440,608
Directors' fees	**87,868**	85,000	**177,243**	162,500
Legal and professional, accountancy and audit expenses	**209,670**	141,831	**298,684**	215,208
Share-based payments expense	**—**	—	**—**	—
	527,331	499,277	**964,773**	818,316

Other income

	Three months ended 30 June		*Six months ended 30 June*	
	2023	*2022*	***2023***	*2022*
	£	£	**£**	£
Option income	**—**	467,715	**451,988**	448,779
	—	467,715	**451,988**	448,779

The most significant variance between the current and prior period administrative expenses is the increase in legal and professional, accountancy and audit expenses. This increase is due to the costs incurred in evaluating and pursuing a potential dual-listing on the TSX Venture Exchange. The other expenditure categories have remained relatively consisten.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Accumulated costs with respect to the Company's interest in mineral properties owned, leased or under option, consist of the following:

	Net expense in the three month period to 30 June 2023	***Net expense in the six month period to 30 June 2023***	***Accumulated expenditure at 30 June 2023***
	£	**£**	**£**
Junior Lake	**135,388**	**197,657**	**29,423,835**
Miminiska Lake	**—**	**716**	**1,535,047**
Frond Lake	**—**	**—**	**90,341**
Wottam	**—**	**—**	**61,558**
Lessard	**—**	**—**	**709,122**
Other, including Swole Lake and Root Lake	**7,364**	**44,129**	**146,026**
	142,752	**242,502**	**31,965,929**

	Net expense in the three month period to 30 June 2022	***Net expense in the six month period to 30 June 2022***	***Accumulated expenditure at 30 June 2022***
	£	**£**	**£**
Junior Lake	**240,561**	**383,523**	**27,458,707**
Miminiska Lake	**1,186**	**1,139**	**1,534,291**
Frond Lake	**—**	**1,490**	**89,949**
Wottam	**—**	**—**	**61,558**
Lessard	**505**	**4,133**	**709,480**
Other, including Swole Lake and Root Lake	**6,582**	**8,056**	**98,949**
	248,834	**398,341**	**29,952,934**

[a] Junior Lake

Junior Lake is a nickel, copper, platinum group metals, iron, gold, and lithium property located north of Thunder Bay in Northern Ontario, Canada, wholly owned by the Group. The Junior Lake property also encompasses the Lamaune property block and the Swole property block.

On 5 March 2023, Landore Resources Canada entered into an agreement with Green Technology Metals Limited ("GT1") which provides GT1 with the right to purchase an 80 per cent. interest (the "Option") in certain tenements which contain Lithium prospects, located within the Junior Lake Property, (the "Lithium Claim Blocks"). Under the terms of the Option, GT1 has the right to purchase an 80 per cent. interest in the Lithium Claim Blocks, in return for staged payments over three years to Landore Resources ("Staged Payments") totaling C$2,500,000 in cash and an additional C$1,500,000 either in cash or by issuing Landore Resources with new common shares in GT1 as set out below:

- Initial cash payment of C$500,000 (within 5 business days of execution of the option agreement (the "Effective Date")) (received);
- Cash payment of C$500,000 on or before the date which is 12 months after the Effective Date;
- Cash payment of C$500,000, plus a further C$500,000 payable either in cash or through the issue of new shares in GT1 to Landore Canada (at GT1's election) on or before the date which is 24 months after the Effective Date; and
- Cash payment of C$1,000,000, plus a further C$1,000,000 payable either in cash or through the issue of new shares in GT1 to Landore Canada (at GT1's election) on or before the date which is 36 months after the Effective Date

[b] Miminiska Lake

Miminiska Lake is a gold exploration project located east of Pickle Lake in Northern Ontario, Canada. Following the April 2018 conversion of all claims in the province of Ontario, the property consists of a southern block ("Miminiska Lake"), and a northern block ("Keezhik Lake"). Both blocks are wholly owned by the Group (collectively, the "Property"). On 5 May 2021, the Group entered into an agreement with Lithoquest Resources Inc. ("Lithoquest") granting Lithoquest the exclusive right and option (the "Option") to acquire a 100% interest in and to the Property and all of Landore Resource's rights, licences and permits appurtenant thereto or held for the specific use and enjoyment thereof, including all of Landore Resource's interest in the underlying agreements by paying to Landore Resources the staged sum of C$1,375,000 cash and an additional sum of C$2,625,000 in cash or in new Lithoquest common shares (hereinafter referred to as "Convertible Cash"), to be paid as follows:

i. C$25,000 cash on the execution and delivery of the Option agreement (received);
ii. an additional C$100,000 cash within ten business days following the date (the "Effective Date") of acceptance of this Agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") (received);
iii. an additional C$250,000 cash and C$400,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within six months of the Effective Date (received);
iv. an additional C$250,000 cash and C$500,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 12 months of the Effective Date (received);
v. an additional C$250,000 cash and C$750,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 18 months of the Effective Date; and
vi. an additional C$500,000 cash and C$1,000,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 24 months of the Effective Date.

On 30 November, 2022, an amending agreement was signed with Storm Exploration Inc. (formerly Lithoquest Resources Inc.) ("Storm") to amend the payment schedule, resulting in the following revised remaining payments:

vii. an additional C$250,000 cash and C$250,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 19 months of the Effective Date (received);
viii. an additional C$250,000 in cash and C$500,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 25 months of the Effective Date; and
ix. an additional C$500,000 in cash and C$500,000 in Convertible Cash to be paid within 31 months of the Effective Date.

On 31 January 2023, Landore Resources received a further payment under the Lithoquest Option, comprising of C$251,824 cash and 2,175,939 new common shares in Storm to the value of C$248,176.

In addition, Landore Resources agreed to further amend the terms of the Option such that Storm could now acquire a 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments to Landore Resources totalling C$1,625,000 in cash and an additional C$2,400,000 either in cash or new common shares in Storm (previously these payments from inception were to comprise C$1,375,000 in cash and C$2,625,000 in Convertible Cash), with the remaining payments to be made in accordance with the revised schedule below:

i. a cash payment of C$250,000 and a Convertible Cash payment of C$500,000 on or before 24 July, 2023;
ii. a cash payment of C$500,000 and a Convertible Cash payment of C$750,000 on or before 24 January, 2024.

Storm has exclusive discretion to determine if each tranche of the Convertible Cash payments is settled in cash or in new Storm shares.

Following receipt of the remaining Cash payments, Convertible Cash payments and exercise of the Option by Storm, Landore Resources shall be entitled to receive a 2% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”) from the Property. Storm will retain the right to reduce the NSR to 1% by paying Landore Resources the sum of C$1,000,000 in cash.

On 5 July 2023, Landore Resources and Storm agreed to a further variation of four months to the scheduling of each of the remaining payments due from Storm in respect of the pre-existing option arrangement as follows:

i. a cash payment of C$250,000 and a Convertible Cash Payment of C$500,000 on or before November 24, 2023;
ii. a cash payment of C$500,000 and a Convertible Cash Payment of C$750,000 on or before May 24, 2024.

All of the other details of the Option agreement remain unaltered.

[c] Frond Lake

Frond Lake is a gold property located east of Pickle Lake in Northern Ontario, Canada. The property is comprised of a number of patented claims contiguous to the east of the Wottam Property. The Frond Lake property claims are wholly owned by the Group subject to a 2% NSR to the original owners of the property.

[d] Wottam

Wottam is a gold property located east of Pickle Lake in Northern Ontario, Canada. The property is wholly owned by the Group and includes a number of claims contiguous between the Miminiska and Frond properties.

[e] Lessard

Lessard is a zinc and copper property located north of Chibougamau in Quebec, Canada. The property is wholly owned by the Group.

[f] Swole Lake

Swole Lake is host to nickel, copper, platinum group metals and lithium occurrences. The Swole Lake mining claim, wholly owned by the Group, is consolidated into the greater Junior Lake property. The Swole Lake legacy claim is subject to a 2% NSR royalty to the original holder of the claim.

Sale of Net Smelter Returns Royalty (“NSR”)

On 28 October 2022, the Group entered into an agreement with Green Technology Metals Limited whereby Landore Resources sold its 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("Root Lake NSR") on the Root Lake Property, Ontario (the “Root Lake NSR”).

In consideration for the sale of the 3% NSR, the Group received cash proceeds of C$3,000,000.

Sale of Net Smelter Returns Royalty (“NSR”)

On 21 September 2020, the Group entered into a Royalty Purchase Agreement with Stares Contracting Corp., Stephen Stares, Michael Stares and James Dawson (the “Agreement”), whereby Landore Resources acquired one-half of the 2% NSR (the “Lamaune NSR”) that is held on Landore Canada's 90.2% owned Lamaune Lake Property, Ontario.

In consideration for the purchase of 1% of the Lamaune NSR, the Group made a cash payment of C$75,000 and issued 227,733 new ordinary shares in Landore Resources at a price of 19.25 pence per share, for total consideration of C$149,964.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash and cash equivalents balance was £397,109 at 30 June, 2023 compared to £1,235,528 at 31 December, 2022. Current assets at 30 June, 2023 were £465,4401compared to £1,346,418 at 31 December, 2022 and total assets at 30 June, 2023 were £613,280 compared to £1,584,532 at 31 December, 2022.

Operating Activities

For the six months ended 30 June, 2023, the Company used £823,652 in cash in its operating activities, as compared to £1,075,310 used in same period of the prior year. The non-cash charges to earnings in the current period included depreciation of £6,728, fair value loss on investments of £12,077 and loss on disposal of non-current asset investments of £54,887. During the period, the majority of the cash used in operating activities can be attributed to the funding of day to day operations.

Investing Activities

For the six months ended 30 June, 2023, the proceeds from the sale of certain investments were £10,896.

Financing Activities

For the six months ended 30 June, 2023, there were no financing activities.

Note 15 to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements includes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Due to the location of the Group's principal assets, it is well protected from the effects of any potential COVID-19 resurgence on its operations. Whilst the Group is exposed to any wider economic implications from any further restrictions, the Board believes that its interests in a range of precious metals combined with the drilling progress achieved in 2022 provide a significant hedge to the potential exposure to any further COVID-19 impacts. The Group's operations during the period were unaffected by the pandemic which has now abated.

As at 30 June 2023, the Group had cash balances of £397,109. In addition to these amounts the Group is due to receive the following further sums:

- A cash payment of C$250,000 and a convertible cash payment of C$500,000 on or before 24 November 2023;
- A cash payment of C$500,000 and a convertible cash payment of C$750,000 on or before 24 May 2024; and;
- Furthermore, a cash payment of C$500,000 is due in March 2024 in relation to the option for the sale of the Lithium Claim Blocks.

Whilst the Group has reported a comprehensive loss after tax for the period ended 30 June 2023 amounting to approximately £0.85m. The above mentioned expected further receipts, plus the £600,000 (before expenses) via the fundraising announced on 29 June 2023, together with cash balances held at the period end means that the Board is satisfied that the Group has sufficient cash to meet its operational requirements for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Group currently has no debt. Future development activities to continue to grow the Group's resources can be adjusted based on the Group's ability to raise additional funds as necessary.

The consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis with a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated interim financial statements.

Outstanding share data

Common Shares

i. Authorised

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of preferred and common shares.

ii. Issued

Movements in the Group's share capital of no par value ordinary shares during the period were as follows:

	Number of shares	***Nominal value £***	***Share capital £***
Balance at 1 January 2022	106,553,257	—	50,179,599
20 January 2022 - Warrant exercise	95,570	—	19,114
4 February 2022 - Warrant exercise	100,000	—	20,000
22 February 2022 - Warrant exercise	175,000	—	35,000
22 March 2022 - Warrant exercise	500,000	—	100,000
28 March 2022 - Warrant exercise	200,000	—	40,000
12 April 2022 - Warrant exercise	500,000	—	100,000
13 April 2022 - Warrant exercise	185,185	—	37,037
26 April 2022 - Warrant exercise	148,148	—	29,630
28 April 2022 - Warrant exercise	435,622	—	87,124
3 May 2022 - Warrant exercise	888,888	—	177,778
10 May 2022 - Warrant exercise	300,000	—	60,000
13 May 2022 - Warrant exercise	83,500	—	16,700
18 May 2022 - Warrant exercise	111,111	—	22,222
6 June 2022 - Warrant exercise	299,999	—	60,000
15 June 2022 - Warrant exercise	125,000	—	25,000
23 June 2022 - Warrant exercise	400,000	—	80,000
5 July 2022 - Warrant exercise	185,185	—	37,037
11 July 2022 - Warrant exercise	1,444,444	—	288,889
13 July 2022 - Warrant exercise	1,308,982	—	261,796
14 July 2022 - Warrant exercise	1,006,500	—	201,300
25 July 2022 - Option exercise	300,000	—	48,300
Balance at 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2023	115,346,391	—	51,926,526

Issue costs of £Nil (2022: £Nil) were incurred when issuing shares.

The total gross cash proceeds received from the shares issued in the period under review amounted to £Nil (2022: £1,746,927).

iii. Share purchase option compensation plan

Landore Resources Limited has a share incentive plan (the "Plan") which includes the directors, officers, key employees and consultants of the Company Options issued under the Plan may be exercised during a period determined by the Board of Directors.

	As at 30 June 2023 £	*As at 31 December 2022 £*
Share options reserve	**570,500**	570,500
Share options reserve – warrants	**-**	13,766
Total	**570,500**	584,266

Grant date	**Expiry date**	***Exercise price £***	***Number of options at 1 January 2023***	***(Lapsed or exercised)/ granted***	***Number of options at 30 June 2023***	***Fair value £***
24 July 2019	24 July 2024	0.161	1,500,000	—	**1,500,000**	83,637
24 July 2020	23 July 2025	0.24	2,400,000	—	**2,400,000**	253,501
1 January 2021	31 December 2025	0.31	100,000	—	**100,000**	4,627
20 July 2021	19 July 2026	0.323	2,200,000	—	**2,200,000**	211,821
22 July 2022	21 July 2027	0.25	1,150,000	—	**1,150,000**	16,914
			7,350,000	—	**7,350,000**	570,500

Grant date	**Expiry date**	***Exercise price*** **£**	***Number of options at 1 January*** **2022**	***(Lapsed or exercised)/ granted***	***Number of options at 31 December*** **2022**	***Fair value*** **£**
5 July 2017	5 July 2022	0.638	1,075,000	(1,075,000)	**—**	**—**
22 December 2017	22 December 2022	0.44	250,000	(250,000)	**—**	**—**
24 July 2019	24 July 2024	0.161	1,800,000	(300,000)	**1,500,000**	
						83,637
24 July 2020	23 July 2025	0.24	2,400,000	—	**2,400,000**	253,501
1 January 2021	31 December 2025	0.31	100,000	—	**100,000**	4,627
20 July 2021	19 July 2026	0.323	2,200,000	—	**2,200,000**	211,821
22 July 2022	21 July 2027	0.25	—	1,150,000	**1,150,000**	16,914
			7,825,000	(475,000)	**7,350,000**	570,500

No options were exercised during the period (Year to 31 December 2022: 300,000).

No share options lapsed in the period (Year to 31 December 2022: 1,325,000).

All of the above options vested in full on the grant date other than 2,400,000 options issued in July 2020 which vested in January 2021. 7,350,000 options were exercisable at both 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022.

The weighted average exercise prices relating to the above movements in the number of share options are as follows:

	2023 **£**	*2022* £
Outstanding at beginning of the period	**0.251**	0.307
Granted during the period	**—**	0.250
Exercised during the period	**—**	0.161
Lapsed during the period	**—**	0.601
Outstanding at end of the period	**0.251**	0.251
Exercisable at end of the period	**0.251**	0.251
Weighted average share price of share options exercised in period	**—**	0.161
Weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at end of the period (years)	**2.48**	2.97

The estimated fair value of the options issued during the prior period was calculated by applying the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The model inputs were:

Options granted	**22 July 2022**
Share price at grant date	£0.18125
Expected volatility	18.49%
Risk-free interest rate	1.704%
Exercise price	£0.25
Option life	5 years

The expected volatility is wholly based on the historic volatility of share price (calculated based on the average life of the share options).

The movements on the share options reserve are detailed below:

	Six months to 30 June 2023 **£**	*Year to 31 December 2022* £
Share options reserve as at 1 January	**570,500**	909,694
Charge in Statement of Comprehensive Income – options issued	**—**	16,914
Transfer to retained earnings - lapsed and exercised options	**—**	(356,108)
Share options reserve at period end	**570,500**	570,500

Grant date	***Expiry date***	***Exercise price (£)***	***Number of warrants at 1 January 2023***	***(Lapsed or exercised)/ granted***	***Number of warrants at 30 June 2023***	***Fair value (£)***
16 February 2021	16 February 2023	0.45	700,000	(700,000)	**—**	**—**
			700,000	(700,000)	**—**	**—**

Grant date	*Expiry date*	*Exercise price (£)*	*Number of warrants at 1 January 2022*	*(Lapsed or exercised)/ granted*	*Number of warrants at 31 December 2022*	*Fair value (£)*
4 May 2020	4 May 2022	0.2	1,229,705	(1,229,705)	**—**	—
14 July 2020	14 July 2022	0.2	19,887,249	(19,887,249)	**—**	—
16 February 2021	16 February 2023	0.45	700,000	—	**700,000**	13,766
			21,816,954	(21,116,954)	**700,000**	13,766

In consideration of the then broker's services as part of the February 2021 share placing and subscription, 700,000 warrants were issued. The warrants were exercisable until February 2023 at £0.45 each.

Costs that were settled by way of the issue of warrants were directly attributable to the issue of shares and therefore charged against share premium in accordance with IAS 32.

The weighted average exercise prices relating to the movements in the number of warrants are as follows:

	30 June 2023 £	*31 December 2022 £*
Outstanding at beginning of the period	**0.45**	0.208
Granted during the period	**—**	—
Exercised during the period	**—**	0.2
Lapsed during the period	**0.45**	0.2
Outstanding at end of the period	**—**	0.45
Exercisable at end of the period	**—**	0.45
Weighted average share price of warrants exercised in period	**—**	0.2
Weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding at end of the period (years)	**—**	0.129

The movements on the warrant reserve are detailed below:

	Six months to 30 June 2023 £	*Year to 31 December 2022 £*
Warrant reserve as at 1 January	**13,766**	69,715
Share issue costs	**—**	**—**
Transfer to retained earnings - lapsed and exercised warrants	**(13,766)**	(55,949)
Warrant reserve at period end	**—**	13,766

Related Party Transactions

Helen Green, a Director of the Group, is also a Director of Saffery Champness Management International Limited ("SCMIL") and Rysaffe International Services Limited ("Rysaffe"). SCMIL were paid £143,891 (Six months to 30 June 2022: £99,821) in the period in respect of its role in performing administrative duties for the Group and Rysaffe was paid £5,000 (Six months to 30 June 2022: £5,000) in respect of its role as Secretary. An amount of £83,016 (31 December 2022: £24,510) was owed to SCMIL at the period end and the amount owing to Rysaffe was £Nil (31 December 2022: £Nil). All transactions are at market value.

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and any employees with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly.

Compensation awarded to key current and former management includes the following:

	Three months ended 30 June		*Six months ended 30 June*	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	£	£	**£**	£
Executive Directors:				
William Humphries	**48,144**	45,000	**97,644**	90,000
Glenn Featherby	**26,125**	23,750	**52,250**	47,500
	74,269	68,750	**149,894**	137,500
Non-Executive Directors:				
Helen Green	**4,125**	3,750	**8,250**	7,500
Huw Salter	**4,125**	3,750	**8,250**	7,500
Charles Wilkinson	**5,349**	5,000	**10,849**	10,000
	13,599	12,500	**27,349**	25,000
Total	**87,868**	81,250	**177,243**	162,500

The Group does not have any single ultimate controlling party. In addition, the Directors are reimbursed authorised travel expenses, office costs and sundry items amounting to £48,985 (2022: £39,242) incurred on the Group's behalf.
In July 2022, William Humphries subscribed for 300,000 shares at the issue price of £0.161 per share.

In July 2022, William Humphries, Glenn Featherby, Charles Wilkinson, Helen Green, Huw Salter and Michele Tuomi received 500,000, 250,000, 50,000, 50,000, 50,000 and 250,000 share options respectively, exercisable at £0.25 each. William Humphries and Charles Wilkinson, former Chief Executive Officer and Non-Executive Chairman, respectively, stepped down from the Board on conclusion of the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 29 June 2023.

Subsequent events

As announced 29 June 2023 with closing 20 July 2023, the Company had raised £600,000 before expenses by way of a placing of 6,666,667 new ordinary shares of nil par value each in the capital of the Company (the "Placing Shares") at a price of 9 pence per share (the "Placing"). The Placing successfully completed upon admission of the Placing Shares to trading on AIM on 20 July 2023 ("Admission").

Every Placing Share had one warrant attached, resulting in the issue of 6,666,667 warrants, with each warrant having the right to acquire one new ordinary share at an exercise price of 18 pence on or before the second anniversary of Admission of the Placing Shares.

The Placing was arranged by Novum Securities Limited ("Novum") which assumed the role of Joint Broker to the Company. Accordingly, in connection with the Placing, the Company agreed to issue 400,000 'broker' warrants to Novum, giving them the right to acquire such number of new ordinary shares at an exercise price of 9 pence per share for a period of two years from the date of Admission of the Placing Shares.

Of the 6,666,667 new Ordinary shares, 611,111 shares were acquired by Directors. William Humphries acquired 277,778 shares and Glenn Featherby 333,333 shares. They also received the investor warrants referred to above.

On 29 June 2023, following completion of the Company's Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), William Humphries and Charles Wilkinson stepped down from the Board and relinquished their roles as Chief Executive Officer and Non-Executive Chairman respectively. Huw Salter, previously Non-Executive Director, assumed the role of Non-Executive Chairman of the Company also with effect from conclusion of the AGM.

On 5 July 2023, Storm and Landore Resources agreed a further amendment to the pre-existing option agreement.

On 21 July 2023, Claude Lemasson was appointed as a Director and the new Company's Chief Executive Officer. On 4 July 2023, upon joining the Company's management team, Claude was awarded options over 2,000,000 ordinary shares, exercisable from 4 July 2024 for a period of four years, at a price of £0.0875 each.

On August 3, 2023, the Company's shareholders approved certain amendments and updates to the Company's existing articles of incorporation to facilitate such dual listing process on the TSX Venture Exchange and add certain additional corporate governance and shareholder protections as required under Canadian securities laws.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant estimates

The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements included estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant estimates included:

- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payments expense;
- the provision for income taxes; and

the estimated useful lives of equipment.

Significant judgements

The following are significant judgements that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies that had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements:

Financial assets and liabilities

The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

Deferred income tax assets

The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the Company's estimate of future profits or losses adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilised without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Option income

Option income is recognised based upon amounts contractually due pursuant to the underlying option agreement. Specifically, income is recognised in accordance with the terms of the underlying option agreements subject to (i) the pervasive evidence of the existence of arrangements; (ii) the risks and rewards having been transferred; (iii) the option income being fixed or determinable; and (iv) the collectability of the option income being reasonably assured.

Joint operations

Operations that are jointly controlled by the Company and other ventures independent of the Company (joint ventures) are accounted for by recognising the Company's share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses is included line by line in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Amounts reported in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of jointly controlled entities have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Company.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Future Changes in Accounting Policies

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 have been adopted in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements

During the financial period, the Group has adopted the following new IFRSs (including amendments thereto), which became effective for the first time:

Standard	Effective date, annual period beginning on or after
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts; and Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts)	1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements)	1 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes)	1 January 2023
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current: amendments to IAS	1 January 2024

The Group's management have reviewed the application of the amendments and have concluded that there is no impact on the Group interim financial statements.

Financial instruments/Financial risk management

In the course of its business, the Group is exposed primarily to liquidity risk. As the Company grows it is expected that capital management risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and interest rate risk will also become focuses of the Group's financial risk management policies.

Capital management risk

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, to provide adequate resources to fund its exploration activities with a view to providing returns to its investors and to maintain sufficient financial resources to mitigate against risk and unforeseen events.

The Company meets its capital needs by equity financing. The Group sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

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

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and at the period end is £217,321.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e., equity and financial liabilities. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders in the future, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group attempts to accurately forecast the cash flow requirements of its ongoing operations and ensures that it has sufficient funding in place to meet these needs. The Group currently uses equity finance as its main source of funding. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

Foreign currency risk

The Group primarily operates in Canada but reports its financial results in GBP Sterling. It manages the potential exposure to fluctuations in the GBP Sterling to Canadian Dollar exchange rate by holding its main asset, being its cash reserves, in GBP Sterling. Cash is converted to Canadian Dollars to meet the expenditure requirements of its Canadian business only when required. Currently, the Group's net asset position is not significantly impacted by movements in the exchange rate.

As the Group remains a development phase entity it only has small and infrequent foreign currency transaction exposures.

In addition, the market for metals is principally denominated in United States dollars. As the Group has not reached the production stage it does not currently engage in active hedging to minimise exchange rate risk, although this will remain under review.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Board. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty.

Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty failure.

The maximum exposure at the period end was £68,331 (31 December 2022: £110,890). No financial assets are credit impaired or past due.

Ongoing global economic uncertainty arising from the economic climate is being monitored by the Board but is not affecting the Company at present.

Interest rate risk

The Group has insignificant exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

Financial instruments

The Group's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables, other financial assets and trade and other payables.

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

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

As at 30 June 2023, there were no changes in levels in comparison to 31 December 2022. The fair values of financial instruments are summarised as follows:

	As at 30 June 2023	As at 31 December 2022
	£	£
	Carrying amount and fair value	Carrying amount and fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**397,109**	1,235,528
Trade and other receivables	**68,331**	110,890
Other financial assets	**87,970**	169,682
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**395,959**	520,282

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

The carrying value of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Group assessed that there were no indicators of impairment for the financial assets.

Risk Factors

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Company's risk management policies. In carrying on its business, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks, including the risks described elsewhere in this MD&A. The Company can neither predict nor identify all such risks nor can it accurately predict the impact, if any, of such risks on its business, operations or the extent to which one or more risks or events may materially change future results of financial position from those reported or projected in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, the Company cautions the reader not to rely on reported financial information and forward-looking statements to predict actual future results. This MD&A and the accompanying financial information should be read in conjunction with this statement concerning risks and uncertainties. Some of the risks, uncertainties and events that may affect the Company, its business, operations, and results, are given in this section. However, the factors and uncertainties are not limited to those stated. The Company has policies and practices mandated by the Board of Directors to manage the Company's risks which include the risks described elsewhere in this MD&A and below.

The Company’s business, being the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in the North America, is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. The risk factors listed below could materially affect the Company's financial condition and/or future operating results, and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements made by or relating to the Company.

Exploration and Mining Risks

The Company is engaged in mineral exploration and development activities. Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The long-term profitability of our operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of our exploration programmes, which may be affected by a number of factors beyond our control.

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of mineral resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage.

Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions such as formation pressures, fire, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explorations, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable machinery, equipment or labour are involved in mineral exploration, development and operation. We may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on our financial position.

The Company relies upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralised deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

Financing Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, and as a mineral exploration company has no source of operating cash flow. The Company has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfil its obligations under any applicable agreements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of our projects with the possible loss of such properties.

Regulatory Requirements

Even if our mineral properties are proven to host economic reserves of mineral resources, factors such as governmental expropriation or regulation may prevent or restrict mining of any such deposits or repatriation of profits. The Company may acquire other properties in other jurisdictions or countries. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect our business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, and expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including but not limited to unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, landslides, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, risks relating to the shipment of precious metal concentrates or ore bars, and political and social instability, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, any mine and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although the Company believes that appropriate precautions to mitigate these risks are being taken, operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of structures, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate the Company's future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the common shares. The Company does not maintain insurance against title, political or environmental risks.

While the Company may obtain insurance against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or be excluded from coverage. The potential costs that could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, thereby adversely affecting the Company's business and financial condition.

Title Matters

Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. There is no guarantee that title to one or more claims or concessions at the Company's projects will not be challenged or impugned. There may be challenges to any of the Company's titles which, if successful, could result in the loss or reduction of the Company's interest in such titles. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. The failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including a failure to pay taxes or to carry out and file assessment work, can lead to the unilateral termination of concessions by mining authorities or other governmental entities.

Permits and Licenses

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

With respect to environmental permitting, the development, construction, exploitation and operation of mines at the Company's projects may require the granting of environmental licenses and other environmental permits or concessions by the competent environmental authorities. Required environmental permits, licenses or concessions may take time and/or be difficult to obtain, and may not be issued on the terms required by the Company. Operating without the required environmental permits may result in the imposition of fines or penalties as well as criminal charges against the Company for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Competition

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. We compete with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than the Company for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

In addition, there is no assurance that a ready market will exist for the sale of commercial quantities of ore. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or losing its investment capital.

Environmental Regulations

Our operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings and disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect our operations.

Stage of Development

The Company is in the business of exploring for, with the ultimate goal of producing, mineral resources from our mineral exploration properties. None of our properties have commenced commercial production and we have no history of earnings or cash flow from our operations. As a result of the foregoing, there can be no assurance that we will be able to develop any of our properties profitably or that our activities will generate positive cash flow. We are unlikely to enjoy earnings or pay dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future. A prospective investor in the Company must be prepared to rely solely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of our management in all aspects of the development and implementation of our business activities.

Markets for Securities

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in our securities will be established and sustained. The market price for our securities could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of our peer companies and competitors, as well as overall market movements, may have a significant impact on the market price of the securities of the Company. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, particularly in the mining sector, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Reliance on Key Individuals

Our success depends to a certain degree upon certain key members of management. It is expected that these individuals will be a significant factor in our growth and success. The loss of the service of members of management and certain key employees could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Geopolitical Risks

The Company may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on future exploitation and production, price controls, export controls, currency availability, income taxes, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary permits, opposition to mining from environmental and other non-governmental organisations, expropriation of property, ownership of assets, environmental legislation, labour relations, limitations on mineral exports, increased financing costs, and site safety. In addition, legislative enactments may be delayed or announced without being enacted and future political action that may adversely affect the Company cannot be predicted. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes that may result, among other things, in significant changes to mining laws or any other national legal body of regulations or policies are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. The possibility that future governments may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to the expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out.

Health Epidemics and Outbreaks of Communicable Diseases

Landore's business could be adversely impacted by the effects of coronavirus or other health epidemics and/or outbreaks of communicable diseases, which could significantly disrupt the Company's exploration and development activities and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition. The World Health Organisation declared a global pandemic in March 2020 related to COVID-19. Global travel and workplace restrictions were implemented as a result. The extent to which COVID-19 impacts the Company's business, including the Company's operations and the market for the Company's securities, will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, including the duration, severity and scope of any further coronavirus outbreak and the actions taken to contain or treat such outbreak. In particular, the continued or perceived spread of coronavirus globally could materially and adversely impact the Company's business including, without limitation, employee health, workforce productivity, increased insurance premiums, limitations on travel, the availability of industry experts and personnel, stoppage or suspension of its operations in Canada including restrictions to its drilling, development and exploration programmes and/or the timing to process drill results and other metallurgical testing and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond the Company's control, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, the actual and threatened spread of COVID-19 globally could also have a material adverse effect on the regional economies in which the Company operates, could continue to negatively impact stock markets, could adversely impact the Company's ability to raise capital, could cause continued interest rate volatility and movements that could make obtaining financing more challenging or more expensive, could adversely affect global economies and financial markets resulting in an economic downturn that could have an adverse effect on the demand for base and precious metals and Landore's future prospects and could result in any operations affected by COVID-19 becoming subject to quarantine. Any of these developments, and others, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations. There can also be no assurance that Landore's personnel will not be impacted by these pandemic diseases and ultimately see all or a portion of its operations suspended, workforce productivity reduced or incur increased medical costs and/or insurance premiums as a result of these health risks.

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Management believes that credit risk is minimal as its funds are deposited in a Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company’s liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company’s access to capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company.

Risk of Litigation

The Company may become involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation or other legal proceedings. The results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it may have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Company to carry out its business plan.

Influence of Third-Party Stakeholders

Some of the lands in which the Company holds an interest, or exploration equipment and roads or other means of access which the Company intends to utilise in carrying out its work programmes or general business activities, may be subject to interests or claims by third party individuals, groups or companies. In the event that such third parties assert any claims or do not consent to the Company carrying on activities on lands subject to their interests or claims, the Company’s work programmes may be delayed or prevented, even if such claims are not meritorious. Such claims or delays may result in significant financial loss and loss of opportunity for the Company.

The Company may need to enter into negotiations with landowners and other groups in local communities in order to conduct further exploration and development work on its properties. There is no assurance that future discussions and negotiations will result in agreements with landowners and other local community groups or if such agreements will be on terms acceptable to the Company so that the Company may continue to conduct exploration and development activities on these properties.

Industry and Economic Factors Affecting the Company

The Company is a junior resource issuer focused primarily on the evaluation, exploration and development of mineral properties and the potential acquisition of additional mineral properties in the future. The Company’s future performance is largely tied to the financial markets related to junior resource companies, which is often cyclical. The Company will continuously monitor several economic factors including the uncertainty regarding the price of zinc, copper, and gold and other metals and the availability of equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration and development. The Company’s future performance is largely tied to its ability to raise additional financing when needed to fund its ongoing exploration and operating activities and to pursue the exploration and the development of its mineral property interests and the overall financial markets. Financial markets for the mining sector are likely to continue to be volatile reflecting ongoing concerns about the global economy. Companies worldwide have been affected negatively by these trends. As a result, the Company may have difficulties raising equity financing when needed for the purposes of mineral exploration and development, particularly without excessively diluting the interests of its current shareholders.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The interim condensed financial statements to which it relates have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and include amounts based on management’s informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the interim condensed financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the interim condensed financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved the interim condensed financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company including financial statements, press releases and other filings are available on the Company’s website at www.landore.com.