



Management's Discussion and Analysis

Three Months Ended March 31, 2022

REPORT DATED: May 11, 2022



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(in 000's of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1. Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), dated May 11, 2022, provides a review of, and discusses the financial position and results of operations of, Almonty Industries Inc. (TSX: AII) and ASX:AII) ("Almonty" or the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the three months ended March 31, 2022 (the "**Q1-2022 Financial Statements**").

Dual Listing

On August 2, 2021, the Company, by way of an Initial Public Offering, received gross proceeds totaling AUD 15.25 million in conjunction with a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

Financings and Re-financings

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the following transactions occurred:

- 1) the Company issued 1,500,000 CHESS Depository Interests ("CDI's"), receiving gross proceeds of AUD 1,500, in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement; and
- 2) the Company issued 1,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for proceeds totaling \$1.

Subsequent to March 31, 2022, the Company:

- 3) Issued 2,852,251 common shares in the capital of the Company at a subscription price of CDN\$0.94 per common share for gross proceeds of CDN\$2,681 pursuant to one or more subscription agreements between the Company and the subscribers thereto; and
- 4) Issued 1,428,571 units ("Units") in the capital of the Company at a price per Unit of USD\$0.70, with each Unit consisting of (i) one common share and, (ii) one-half of one common share purchase warrant (a "Unit Warrant"), with each whole Unit Warrant being exercisable to purchase one common share at a price of US\$0.84 for a period of 24 months from closing pursuant to one subscription agreement between the Company and the subscriber for Units.

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements as well as other information contained in this MD&A. The board of directors of Almonty (the "**Board of Directors**") is required to ensure that management assumes its responsibility in regard to the preparation of the Company's financial statements. To facilitate this process, the Board of Directors has created an audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**"). The Audit Committee meets with members of the management team to discuss the operating results and the financial results of the Company, before making their recommendations and submitting the Q1-2022 Financial Statements and MD&A to the Board of Directors for review and approval. Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors approved the Q1-2022 Financial Statements and this MD&A on May 11, 2022.



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The Q1-2022 Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

All currency figures in this MD&A appear in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts, unless otherwise stated.

Additional information about the Company, including the Q1-2022 Financial Statements, is available on the Company's website at www.almonty.com and on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) under Almonty's profile.

Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that reflect management's expectations, estimates and projections concerning future events in relation to the Company's business and the economic environment in which it operates. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to possible acquisitions, demand for tungsten, tungsten prices, tungsten recovery and production, reductions in operating and unit production costs, improvements in efficiencies or reduction in dilution, future remediation and reclamation activities, future mineral exploration, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing of activities and the amount of estimated revenues and expenses, the success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, the success of mine development and construction activities, the success of future mine operations, the success of other future business operations, requirements for additional capital and sources and uses of funds. 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, using words or phrases such as "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "estimates", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives" or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "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".

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the inability of the Company to maintain its interest in its mineral projects or to obtain or comply with all required permits and licenses, risks normally incidental to exploration and development of mineral properties, uncertainties in the interpretation of drill results, the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with expectations, changes in governmental regulation adverse to the Company, lack of adequate infrastructure at the mineral properties, economic uncertainties, the inability of the Company to obtain additional financing when and as needed, competition from other mining businesses, the future price of tungsten and other metals and commodities, fluctuation in currency exchange rates, title defects and other related matters. See Section 7 in this MD&A and under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 30, 2022 for a further discussion of factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A represent the expectations of management as of the date hereof and accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Readers should not place undue importance



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on forward-looking statements and should not rely upon these statements as of any other date. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except as, and to the extent, required by applicable laws. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

A glossary of terms is affixed to the last page of this MD&A. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the respective meanings ascribed thereto in the glossary of terms.

Corona Virus (“COVID-19”) Discussion

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak and any related adverse public health developments may adversely affect workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or results of operations at this time.

The Company is committed to protecting the health and safety of its workforce and the communities in which it operates.

The Company has developed and implemented a COVID-19 Safety Plan at each of its mine sites to minimize the risk of COVID-19 exposure for its employees, their families and the residents of their respective communities.

To date there have been no significant interruptions to the Company's supply chain or service providers. However, shipping of concentrate has been slowed moderately by the effects of COVID-19. The Company will continue to move forward its 2022 mine programs under these challenging conditions while monitoring the situation and ensuring backup plans are in place for potential disruptions.

Almonty's health and safety staff have procedures and protocols in place at each location in compliance with local requirements, including daily screening of all workers for symptoms of COVID-19, to ensure that in case a possible exposure to COVID-19 occurs, it will be quickly contained.

Ukraine Conflict

It is unclear whether the Company's future operations may be affected by the outbreak of war between Russia and Ukraine, the variety of sanctions implemented by the international community on Russia or the resulting withdrawal of products and services from Russia.

While management believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Company's business in the current circumstances, a continuation of the current business environment could negatively affect the Company's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable. These consolidated financial statements reflect management's current assessment of the Ukraine conflict. However, the future business environment may differ from management's assessment.



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2. Overview

Almonty is a publicly traded company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”), under the symbol “AII” and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (the “ASX”). The principal business of Almonty is the mining, processing and shipping of tungsten concentrate from the Los Santos tungsten mine located near Salamanca, Spain (the “**Los Santos Mine**”), the processing and shipping of tungsten concentrate from the Panasqueira tin and tungsten mine in Covilha, Castelo Branco, Portugal (the “**Panasqueira Mine**”), as well as the evaluation of the Sangdong tungsten mine project located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea (the “**Sangdong Mine**”) and the evaluation of the Valtreixal tin and tungsten mine project located in Western Spain in the province of Zamora (the “**Valtreixal Mine**”).

The Los Santos Mine was acquired by Almonty in September 2011 and is located approximately 50 kilometers from Salamanca in western Spain and produces tungsten concentrate. The Panasqueira Mine, which has been in production since 1896 and is located approximately 260 kilometers northeast of Lisbon, Portugal, was acquired in January 2016. The Sangdong Mine, which was historically one of the largest tungsten mines in the world and one of the few long-life, high-grade tungsten deposits outside of China, was acquired by Almonty in September 2015. Almonty also owns a 100% interest in the Valtreixal Mine in northwestern Spain, having exercised its option to acquire the remaining ownership in the Valtreixal Mine on December 21, 2016.

During February 2020, the Company made the decision to put the Los Santos Mine on care and maintenance so as to allow the Company to focus its efforts on finalizing the proposed project financing for the Sangdong Mine and to assess and complete a restructuring initiative that will involve an approximate EUR 1 million capital expenditure expected to lead to a significant increase in the recovery rate of WO₃ from the processing of the Company's tailings inventory.

On June 4, 2015, Almonty acquired an 8% interest in Woulfe Mining Corp. (“**Woulfe**”) and, through the acquisition of convertible debentures in Woulfe, gained control over Woulfe with the ability to nominate a majority of the board members. On July 7, 2015, Almonty and Woulfe entered into an arrangement agreement (the “**Arrangement Agreement**”) in respect of the acquisition by Almonty of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Woulfe that it did not already own by way of a plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**Plan of Arrangement**”). On August 21, 2015, Woulfe shareholders approved the Plan of Arrangement. On September 10, 2015, Almonty completed the Plan of Arrangement and acquired all of the shares of Woulfe that it did not already own, leading to Almonty having a 100% ownership interest in Woulfe. The principal asset of Woulfe is the Sangdong Mine.

On January 6, 2016, Almonty acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Beralt Ventures Inc. (“**BVI**”) from Sojitz Tungsten Resources Inc. for €1.00. In connection therewith, Almonty acquired and purchased €12,260 in aggregate principal amount of debt owed by Beralt Tin & Wolfram (Portugal), S.A. (“**Beralt**”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BVI, to Sojitz Corporation of Japan in exchange for a cash payment of €1,000 on closing and a promissory note issued by Almonty in the principal amount of €500, bearing interest at 4% per annum, maturing December 29, 2017 (paid) (the “**January 2016 Note**”). BVI, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, is the 100% owner of the Panasqueira Mine.



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On December 21, 2016, Almonty exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% of the Valtreixal Mine it did not already own for payment of €1.5 million (\$2.2 million). Almonty now owns a 100% interest in the Valtreixal Mine.

During June 2020, the Company received, from the Municipality of Pedralba de la Paraderia in Spain, a new land classification for its Valtreixal Property whereby the property is now deemed to be suitable for extraction activity. The Company's Valtreixal Property is located approximately 250 kilometers from the Company's wholly-owned Los Santos Mine in Spain.

This new land classification will now allow the Company to complete the mining permitting process and to move forward with the completion of an open-pit mine plan for the property.

Further information about the Company's activities may be found at www.almonty.com and under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com

Market for Tungsten Concentrate

Market demand for tungsten concentrate continued to be stable from the first quarter of fiscal 2021 and through to Q4 2021 and further increasing markedly to March 2022. Current Spot APT price is approximately US\$351 per MTU which falls in line with several forecasting services having already projected prices to reach or exceed US\$350 per MTU of APT by December 31, 2022. Management expects that the limited quantities of "spot" concentrate available in the market will help with continued price improvement in the near to mid-term.

The average of the high and low weekly quoted price for European APT according to the Metal Bulletin ("MB") European weekly quotation for APT (from which Almonty's concentrate prices are derived by the formulae under its Supply Agreements) averaged the following:



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Three Months ended	Tungsten APT European Average High -Low US\$/MTU	Year ended	Tungsten APT European Average High -Low US\$/MTU
31-Mar-16	\$172		
30-Jun-16	\$207		
30-Sep-16	\$190	30-Sep-16	\$184
31-Dec-16	\$194		
31-Mar-17	\$204		
30-Jun-17	\$217		
30-Sep-17	\$267	30-Sep-17	\$220
31-Dec-17	\$288		
31-Mar-18	\$324		
30-Jun-18	\$350		
30-Sep-18	\$282	30-Sep-18	\$311
31-Dec-18	\$275		
31-Mar-19	\$270		
30-Jun-19	\$269		
30-Sep-19	\$210		
31-Dec-19	\$242	31-Dec-19	\$253
31-Mar-20	\$236		
30-Jun-20	\$224		
30-Sep-20	\$213		
31-Dec-20	\$228	31-Dec-20	225
31-Mar-21	\$274		
30-Jun-21	\$275		
30-Sep-21	\$306		
31-Dec-21	\$322	31-Dec-21	294
31-Mar-22	\$340		
6-May-22	\$351		

Source: Metal Bulletin, ammonium para tungstate (APT), European (US\$/MTU).

Almonty prices its tungsten concentrate product (on volumes of material that are not subject to a fixed price contract) in relation to the prior month's average weekly quoted price for APT on the MB European quotation service and the Metal Pages pricing service.

Los Santos Mine

The Company changed its mine plan at Los Santos, whereby it ceased further mining of ore and commenced processing of its tailing during Q3 of the 2019 fiscal year.



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During February 2020, management implemented a planned closure of Los Santos' operations by placing it into care and maintenance. This was done for two main reasons: 1) The Company is planning to re-open operations in early 2023 once it has finalized plans to modify the plant's infrastructure, through a EUR one million capital expenditure, which is expected to result in significantly higher recovery rates from the future processing of its tailings inventory; and 2) the Company intends to use the short-term freed-up capital to assist with finalizing the Sangdong Mine's project financing.

Panasqueira Mine

Almonty acquired the Panasqueira Mine on January 6, 2016.

Between Q3 2019 and Q2 2021, management at Panasqueira determined that it would mine certain ore with a lower grade so as to enable work to be done to ensure that access to ore with the usual higher grade will be accessible into the future. The tungsten recovery rate continued to improve during Q5 2019 to Q4 2021 when compared to Q4 2020 and is now in line with the expected average tungsten recovery rate for the life of mine.

Almonty continued its focus on cost reduction and all-in production costs at Panasqueira continued to decrease. Mined grades continued to improve throughout Fiscal 2019 and in to Q4 2021 as expected under the revised mine plan implemented by Almonty since its acquisition in January 2016. Mined grades in Q1 2022 continued to show improvement in the content of by-product payable metals as well (copper and tin) which are improving the overall cash flow profile of the mining operation.

Panasqueira is a poly-metallic wolframite deposit as opposed to a skarn deposit scheelite mine like Los Santos. Tungsten recovery rates for wolframite deposits are typically higher than for scheelite deposits. The Panasqueira Mine has some of the highest tungsten recovery rates in the industry, consistently averaging 80%.

Almonty anticipates that the grades of ore mined will continue trending towards the long-term average of the remaining life of mine of 0.185% (see NI 43-101 technical report on the Panasqueira Mine dated December 31, 2016 filed on SEDAR under Almonty's profile, also available on the Company's website www.almonty.com) through the refinement of the life of mine plan. The expected increased grades are continuing to have an impact on the level of production currently being experienced and the increase in contained tungsten is also having a positive impact on unit costs as at the date of this MD&A.

Valtreixal Mine

During Q1 2017, Almonty exercised its option to acquire the remaining 49% interest in the project for a payment of €1.5 million (\$2.2 million) in December 2016, a reduction of €0.75 million (\$1.1 million) from the previously agreed price, resulting in a much-needed saving of capital on the acquisition. The Company is continuing to carry out work on the project and is working towards a final decision on proceeding with the development of the project. The Company continues to fine-tune its planning and budgeting for the potential build-out and commissioning of the Valtreixal Mine.

During June 2020, the Company received, from the Municipality of Pedralba de la Paraderia in Spain, a new land classification for its Valtreixal Property whereby the property is now deemed to be suitable for



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extraction activity. The Company's Valtreixal Property is located approximately 250 kilometers from the Company's wholly-owned Los Santos Mine in Spain.

This new land classification will now allow the Company to complete the mining permitting process and to move forward with the completion of an open-pit mine plan for the property.

Sangdong Mine

On August 29, 2016, Almonty completed an updated technical report prepared pursuant to NI 43-101 entitled "Technical Report on the Mineral Resources and Reserves of the Sangdong Project, South Korea" (the "**Sangdong Technical Report**") that is available under Almonty's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Company's website (www.almonty.com).

Almonty has entered into an engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract with S – Material Handling Co., Ltd. ("SMH") for the development work at the Sangdong Mine.

The EPC contract is a turnkey based contract for the development and construction of primary facilities for processing tungsten ore mined out of the Sangdong Mine. Under the EPC contract, SMH is responsible for not only engineering, civil & architectural, machinery & electrical works of processing plant and auxiliary facilities, but also commissioning of such facilities. The EPC contract has a net contract price of KRW40.3 billion (approx. US\$37.3 million) and, including the value of primary equipment which will be erected and installed by SMH, the EPC price reaches KRW54.0 billion (approx. US\$50.0 million) which accounts for 65% of the total capital expenditure budgeted for the Sangdong Project. The remaining 35% will be spent for the development of underground transportation galleries and accesses to tungsten veins, mine infrastructure, backfill plant, owner's cost, and other expenses. The primary facilities of the processing plant will be built for 900,000 to 1.2 million tonnes per annum capacity while the initial years of operation targets 640,000 tonnes per annum. The EPC contract stipulates a construction period of 18 months and commissioning period of 6 months. Following general rules of EPC contracts, cost overrun, and project delay will be the responsibility of the EPC Contractor.

On March 12, 2018, Almonty entered into a new off-take agreement with an existing customer for the tungsten concentrate to be mined and processed at the Sangdong Mine. The agreement has a term of 10 years and, based upon current pricing models and subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement, the agreement calls for revenues for the Company for a minimum of \$500-million over a 10-year period (subsequently amended to increase the term to 15 years for a minimum of \$750-million over a 15-year period).

The realization of the benefits of the off-take agreement are subject to risk factors typical of a supply agreement of this nature, including if the Company is unable to meet its obligations to deliver tungsten concentrate in accordance with the terms of the off-take agreement, variable costs of shipping and production over the term of the contract, the customer's ability to purchase the tungsten concentrate produced by Almonty at the mine, and the continued economic viability of the customer or its successors for the life of the off-take agreement. Finally, given these risks, there is no guarantee that the Company will realize the revenues contemplated under the terms of the off-take agreement.



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Almonty has announced that it has obtained the clearance and acceptance by the Lending Bank, **KfW-IPEX Bank**, of the final technical due diligence report on the Sangdong Mine Development Project submitted by the Independent Engineer. The final acceptance of the Independent Engineer's report signifies the clearance of certain pending issues related to compliance with the Equator Principles.

During December 2020, the Company finalized the definitive facility agreement (loan agreement) with KfW. The facility agreement was the final piece prior to close which will now occur when the Conditions Precedent ("CP") are met. 100% of the CP list has now been uploaded and the only remaining item from the CP list to be finalized is the balance of the equity portion of the financing.

The general terms of the loan facility approved by the credit committee of KfW-IPEX include:

1. The principal amount of senior project finance loan to be US\$75.1 million;
2. Interest rate -- three-month London interbank offered rate (LIBOR), plus 2.5 per cent, and borrower expects this to reduce on issuance of the ECA cover;
3. Term of 6.25 years with an initial principal repayment holiday during construction and quarterly instalment repayments of principal commencing after the second anniversary of the initial drawdown;
4. Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG (OeKB) is committed to providing an import credit scheme cover guarantee based on the previously announced long-term offtake agreement, which was issued in February 2020.

Almonty has worked closely with the Independent Engineer in the past several months to ensure sustainable development outcomes and the integration of environmental, safety and social considerations into the project development procedures, meeting the stringent international standards and guidelines.

Almonty also announced the mechanical completion and the commencement of commissioning of the government-subsidized pilot plant at the site.

Meanwhile, work is continuing at the Sangdong site to ensure the timely commissioning as requested by Almonty's customer under the previously announced off-take agreement for the Sangdong Mine.

Financial Highlights

The following financial information is for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021:



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	Three months ended	Three months ended
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross Revenue	6,258	3,858
Mine production costs	4,734	3,947
Care and maintenance	237	200
Depreciation and amortization	421	571
Income (loss) from mining operations	866	(860)
General and administrative costs	1,361	1,543
Non-cash compensation costs	139	522
Loss before the under noted items	(634)	(2,925)
Interest expense	724	786
Loss on valuation of embedded derivative liabilities	147	191
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	94	(826)
Tax provision	34	9
Net loss for the period	(1,633)	(3,085)
Income (loss) per share - basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Income (loss) per share - diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Dividends	-	-
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,133)	(2,814)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,642)	(1,632)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	3,572	4,402

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's consolidated financial position as of the dates presented:

	31-Mar-22	31-Dec-21
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash	838	1,048
Total assets	166,943	165,855
Long-term debt	69,063	67,706
Shareholders' equity	36,921	37,492
<u>Other</u>		
Outstanding shares ('000)	209,206	207,705
Weighted average outstanding shares ('000)		
Basic	208,238	187,676
Fully diluted	208,238	187,676
Closing share price	\$0.98	\$0.89

Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 ("Q1-2022") Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021, ("Q1-2021")

Gross revenue for Q1-2022 was \$6,258 (\$3,858 for Q1-2021). Production ceased during Q2-2020 at the Los Santos mine and decreased by 4.5% at the Company's Panasqueira mine compared to production



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during Q1-2021. Decreased overall production at the Los Santos mine was a result of the fact that, during February 2020, the Company made the decision to put the Los Santos Mine on care and maintenance so as to allow the Company to focus its efforts on finalizing the proposed project financing for the Sangdong Mine and to assess and complete a restructuring initiative that will involve an approximate EUR 1 million capital expenditure expected to lead to a significant increase in the recovery rate of WO3 from the processing of the Company's tailings inventory. Decreased overall production at the Panasqueira mine of 4.5% was a result of a slightly lower amount of ore mined and processed during Q1-2022 when compared to Q1-2021. Shipment volumes at Panasqueira increased by 19.8% overall in Q1-2022 when compared to Q1-2021, partly as a result of increased demand. Overall revenue at Panasqueira increased by \$2,400 or 62.2% in Q1-2022 when compared to Q1-2021 mainly as a result of a 36% increase in the selling price of APT.

Mine production costs for Q1-2022 (including direct mining costs, milling costs, tailings costs and waste rock stripping costs associated with current production) was \$4,734, when compared to \$3,947 for Q1-2021.

The Company carries out a quarterly assessment of its ore and in-process ore and finished goods inventory as well as its stockpiles of long-term tailings inventory to ensure that the carrying is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Any adjustments to the carrying value of ore, in-process ore and finished goods inventory are included in costs of goods sold (mine production costs). No write-downs of finished goods inventory were recognized during Q1-2022 or Q1-2021. Any adjustment to long-term tailings inventory that is recognized as an impairment amount is expensed through the statement of operations as an addition to Mine production costs. Conversely, any adjustment to long-term tailings inventory that is recognized as a reversal of prior period impairment charges is recorded as a reduction in Mine production costs. Reversals may occur in future periods as a result of continued increases in the expected price of an MTU of APT in future periods.

Income from mining operations during Q1-2022 was \$866, compared to (loss) from mining operations in Q1-2021 of (\$860).

General and administrative costs of \$1,361 incurred during Q1-2022 were 11.8% lower than the \$1,543 recorded during Q1-2021. General and administrative costs include employee salaries and employment-related expenses of all non-mining/processing personnel as well as corporate overhead costs, business development and corporate development costs, listing and transfer agent fees, accounting, legal and other professional fees and travel.

A foreign exchange loss on the revaluation of interest-bearing long-term debt and non-interest-bearing trade payables denominated in United States dollars of \$94 was recorded during Q1-2022 due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar versus the United States dollar. This compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$826 recorded in Q1-2021.

A loss on valuation of embedded derivative liabilities of \$147 (Q1-2021 \$191) was recorded during Q1-2022 in conjunction with various convertible debentures (See Note 8 in the Q1-2022 financial statements for further details).

Net loss for Q1-2022 was \$1,633 or (\$0.01) loss per common share. This compares to a loss of \$3,085, or (\$0.02) per common share, for Q1-2021.



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Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had cash and receivables of \$3,039 (December 31, 2020 - \$3,305) and a working capital deficiency of \$22,675 (December 31, 2021 - \$30,090) mainly as a result of the fact that approximately \$55,914 of long-term debt was pushed out to fiscal 2022 and 2023 pursuant to various negotiated maturity extensions that occurred during and subsequent to fiscal 2021. During Q3-2021, the Company received AUD 15,250 in conjunction with a dual listing on the ASX. In addition, during Q4-2021, the Company received \$3,845 in conjunction with the issuance of convertible loans and promissory notes. During Q1-2022, the Company received \$3,920 in conjunction with the issuance of a convertible loan, an increase to an existing promissory note and the issuance of 1,500,000 CDIs. Subsequent to March 31, 2022, the Company received \$3,942 pursuant to the issuance of 4,280,822 common shares of the Company.

The Company believes that, based on the current price of APT and its forecast production schedule for fiscal 2022, it has the ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its current obligations at its producing mine. The Company will, however, need to raise additional capital to complete the development and build-out of the Sangdong Mine. The current price of APT has reached levels where it is sufficient to cover the Company's cash operating costs on existing production volumes. Should the Company no longer be able to produce tungsten concentrate in sufficient quantity, then the Company may not be able to meet its current and long-term obligations. Outside of abiding by (i) Spanish law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Valtreixal Resources Spain SL and Daytal Resources Spain SL, (ii) Korean law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Almonty Korea Tungsten, and (iii) Portuguese law requirements on minimum capital adequacy at Beralt Tin and Wolfram (Portugal) SA, there is no legal restriction on Almonty's ability to repatriate capital from its subsidiaries.

The Company has \$69,063 in long-term debt as at March 31, 2022 (\$67,706 as at December 31, 2021), of which \$9,939 is the current portion (\$18,700 as at December 31, 2021), comprised of individual facilities with Spanish domiciled banks, one facility with an Austrian bank, promissory notes owed to a shareholder and convertible loans as at March 31, 2022. See Note 8 in the Company's Q1-2022 consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022 for additional details regarding each component of long-term debt. During Q1-2022, the Company negotiated the amendment of two loans with an aggregate principal amount of \$10,330 whereby the maturity dates were extended from 2022 to October 31, 2024.

Summary of Long-term Debt



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	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Term loans - Euro	6,050	6,363
Term and other loans - US dollar	30,812	30,720
Promissory Note	250	250
Convertible debentures	30,760	29,366
Lease liabilities	139	173
	68,011	66,872
Less: Current portion	(9,939)	(18,700)
	58,072	48,172
Fair value of derivative liabilities	1,052	834
	59,124	49,006

Summary of Contractual Obligations

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	After 5 years	
Contractual Obligations					
Debt	9,907	58,477	-	-	68,384
Capital Lease Obligations	86	53	-	-	139
					-
Total Contractual obligations	9,993	58,530	-	-	68,523

Summary of Gearing Ratio

The primary objective of Almonty's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure (composed of shareholders' equity and net debt) and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, Almonty may initiate dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, repurchase issued shares or issue new shares. Almonty monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided by equity plus net debt. Almonty's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio between 5% and 40%. Net debt for this purpose includes interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and receivables from government tax authorities. Almonty is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.



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	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,658	20,997
Long-term debt	69,063	67,706
Less: Cash and receivables	(3,279)	(2,636)
Net debt	88,442	86,067
Shareholders' equity	36,658	37,492
Equity and net debt	125,100	123,559
Gearing ratio	70.7%	69.7%

The gearing ratio exceeded the targeted range as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 due to the deterioration in the commodity prices from 2016 to mid-2017 having a negative impact on net income (loss). During the three months ended March 31, 2022, while the price environment improved and the Company has raised additional equity, the Company also issued additional debt, resulting in a worsening of the gearing ratio. The Company is working to improve its profitability, raise additional equity capital and /or reduce its outstanding debt levels in order to return the gearing ratio to targeted levels.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this MD&A, there were 213,486,376 common shares and CDIs outstanding, 8,375,000 options outstanding, with each option entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of Almonty at a weighted average price of \$0.70 per share, and 2,481,529 share purchase warrants enabling the holders to acquire one common share at prices between Cdn\$0.75 and US\$0.84 per share.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had the following Common Shares outstanding:

	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued and outstanding		
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	183,464,470	92,548
Shares issued for cash	23,040,884	19,065
Shares issued on exercise of options	200,000	172
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	280,000	267
Shares issued on conversion of long-term debt	719,200	393
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	207,704,554	112,445
Shares issued for cash	1,500,000	1,312
Shares issued on exercise of options	1,000	1
Outstanding at March 31, 2022	209,205,554	113,758

Outstanding stock options as at March 31, 2022:



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The Company has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and technical consultants under which the Company may grant options to acquire a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2021, 2,250,000 options were granted with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.89 while 850,000 options were exercised or expired with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.57 per share. As of the date of this MD&A, there are 8,375,000 options outstanding (499,000 options were forfeited subsequent to March 31, 2022), all of which are under this stock option plan, which was last approved by the Company's shareholders at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders held on June 10, 2021. All of the outstanding options are fully vested.

Subsequent to March 31, 2022, 499,000 options, with an exercise price of \$0.75 per share, were forfeited.

	Number of Share Options
Options outstanding at December 31, 2020	7,475,000
Options granted	2,250,000
Options exercised	(200,000)
Options expired	(650,000)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2021	8,875,000
Options exercised	(1,000)
Options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2022	8,874,000

As of March 31, 2022, the outstanding options, all of which are exercisable, are summarized as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.33 - \$0.75	4,150,000	5.72	\$0.51
\$ 0.76 - \$0.99	4,424,000	7.10	\$0.86
\$ 1.00 - \$ 1.23	300,000	2.30	\$1.09
	8,874,000	6.29	\$0.70

Outstanding share purchase warrants as at March 31, 2022:

As at March 31, 2022, there are warrants outstanding enabling the holders to acquire up to 1,767,244 common shares at a price of \$0.75 per share, expiring between December 9, 2022 and February 19, 2023.

Subsequent to March 31, 2022, 714,285 warrants were issued with an exercise price of US\$0.84 per share.



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3. Quarterly Earnings and Cash Flow

	1 st Quarter (2022)	4 th Quarter (2021)	3 rd Quarter (2021)	2 nd Quarter (2021)
Period Ended	March 31, 2022 \$'000	December 31, 2021 \$'000	Sept 30, 2021 \$'000	June 30, 2021 \$'000
Total Revenue	6,258	6,053	5,333	5,603
Net income (loss)	(1,633)	3,054	(5,062)	(2,660)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.01)	\$0.01	(\$0.02)	(\$0.01)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.01)	\$0.01	(\$0.02)	(\$0.01)
Total assets	166,943	165,855	161,218	151,466
Total long-term debt	69,063	67,706	64,487	63,819
Dividends	-	-	-	-
	1 st Quarter (2021)	4 th Quarter (2020)	3 rd Quarter (2020)	2 nd Quarter (2020)
Period Ended	March 31, 2021 \$'000	December 31, 2020 \$'000	Sept 30, 2020 \$'000	June 30, 2020 \$'000
Total Revenue	3,858	6,585	5,128	6,991
Net income (loss)	(3,085)	(3,159)	(2,091)	253
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.02)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.01)	\$0.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.02)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.01)	\$0.00
Total assets	149,985	151,063	144,885	141,539
Total long-term debt	61,959	61,524	61,352	57,626
Dividends	-	-	-	-

4. Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of Almonty's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described in more detail in Note 3 and Note 8 of the Q1-2022 consolidated financial statements.

5. New and Future Accounting Standards

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates have now been assessed by the Company and are not expected to have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has not early adopted these standards.



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Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-Balance Sheet arrangements as at the date of this MD&A.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has not entered into any undisclosed proposed transactions as at the date of this MD&A.

6. Related Party Transactions

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company paid or accrued compensation to key management personnel, which includes the Company's Chief Executive Office, Chief Financial Officer and members of the Company's Board of Directors totaling \$241 (2021 - \$219).

The Company has long-term debt owing to DRAG, a company that is an existing shareholder of Almonty, and whose CEO is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition to the transactions disclosed in notes 8(b) and 8(c) of the Q1-2022 consolidated financial statements, interest of \$169 was accrued on the DRAG loans during the three months ended March 31, 2022 (2021 - \$176). As of March 31, 2022, there is \$2,693 (December 31, 2021 - \$2,524) of unpaid interest on these loans included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

7. General

Summary of the Company's Long-Term Supply Agreements

Almonty, along with Daytal and Beralt, is a party to two long-term supply agreements dated September 23, 2011 and February 12, 2016 with one customer who participates in the global tungsten business. In the case of Daytal, the long-term supply agreement is dated September 23, 2011 and runs for a period of 10 years (the "Los Santos Supply Agreement"). In the case of Beralt, the long-term supply agreement is dated February 12, 2016 and runs for a period of 5 years (the "Beralt Supply Agreement" and, together with the Los Santos Supply Agreement, the "Supply Agreements"). The Supply Agreements provide for the supply of a minimum amount of tungsten concentrate to the customer in accordance with certain specifications of the customer. Pricing is based on a formula derived from the prior month's average of the high and low price for European APT per MTU as quoted on the MB and Metal Pages tungsten pricing service. Each agreement has an automatic renewal for an additional two years (unless either party provides at least three months' notice of its intention not to renew). The customer was also granted a right of first refusal for any tungsten concentrate (that meets the customer's specifications) produced by Almonty under each contract which exceeds the minimum amount required to be shipped under the terms of the relevant Supply Agreement.



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The Company entered into Amendment No. 2 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on April 20, 2015 where by the pricing mechanism was adjusted to reflect the inclusion of a secondary source for pricing of APT as well as an adjustment to the timing of the monthly average APT price used in the determining the selling price of concentrate.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 3 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 8, 2016 whereby the Company extended the term of the Los Santos Supply Agreement for an additional 5 years.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 4 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on April 1, 2016 whereby the Company amended the pricing mechanism under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 5 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 1, 2017 whereby the Company amended the pricing mechanism under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 6 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on February 22, 2017 whereby the Company amended the contracted volumes deliverable under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 7 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on July 20, 2017 whereby the Company amended certain payment terms under the contract.

The Company entered into Amendment No. 1 of the Beralt Supply Agreement and Amendment No. 8 of the Los Santos Supply Agreement on December 1, 2019 whereby the Company amended the pricing mechanisms and the provisional pricing mechanisms were removed.

A redacted copy of each of the Supply Agreements and the related amendments thereto is available on SEDAR under Almonty's profile at www.sedar.com.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company operates in the mining industry, which is subject to numerous significant risks that can influence profitability. The Company has disclosed several risks below which it believes to be the most significant and that could have a material impact on its current and future operations. Other risks may exist or may arise at a future date. For additional, and more detailed, risk factors, please see the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 30, 2022, under the heading "Risk Factors".

Financial Risks

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies:

Almonty's principal financial instruments are comprised of cash deposits, bank indebtedness and long-term debt. The main purpose of these instruments is to provide cash flow funding for the operations of



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Almonty and its subsidiaries. Almonty has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from operations.

The main risks arising from Almonty's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

Almonty's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to cash at banks and long-term debt with a floating interest rate. Of the long-term debt, \$23,456 is subject to floating interest rates and \$44,236 is subject to fixed interest rates. A portion of the floating rate debt totaling \$3,896 is subject to a fixed spread over the 6- and 12-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") rates. A change of 100 basis points (1%) in the rates would result in a \$39 change in annual interest costs. The remaining floating rate debt of \$19,556 is based on a fixed spread over the 3-month Libor rate. A change of 100 basis point (1.0%) in the 3-month Libor rate would result in a \$196 change in annual interest costs.

The Company may in the future become a borrower of an additional material amount of funds or repay its existing outstanding long-term debt at any time without penalty. The Company's primary operations are located in Spain, Korea and Portugal. The ongoing uncertainty in the financial markets may have a negative impact on both the Company's future borrowing costs and its ability to obtain debt financing.

Foreign currency risk

Almonty's wholly owned subsidiaries, Daytal and BTW, operate in Spain and Portugal, respectively, both of which use Euros (€) as their functional currency. Their output is a commodity that is primarily priced in United States dollars (US\$) which is different than the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Company and its subsidiaries may also incur costs or obtain indebtedness in a currency that is different from their functional currency. Almonty's functional currency is the Canadian dollar (CAD\$) but it advances funds to subsidiaries in the functional currency of the subsidiary to which funds are advanced. As such, the Company's interim condensed consolidated balance sheet and profit or loss can be significantly affected by movements in various currencies (CAD\$, US\$, AUD, KRW and €).

The Company's Canadian dollar functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:



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	Currency	Carrying Value (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents	US \$	282
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	US \$	5,270
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	AUS \$	378
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	KRW	1,225
Long-term debt	US \$	36,501
Long-term debt	EURO €	11,108

A 5% change in the value of the CAD\$ relative to the above currencies would change net income for the three months ended March 31, 2022 by approximately \$2,710.

The Company's Euro functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Currency	Carrying Value (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$	6
Trade receivables	US\$	2,254
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	US\$	964

A 5% change in the value of the Euro relative to the above currencies would change net income for the three months ended March 31, 2022 by approximately \$65.

Credit risk

The Company deposits surplus cash with major banks of high quality credit standing, in interest bearing accounts that earn interest at floating rates, Trade receivables represents amounts receivable related to delivery of concentrate that have not been settled and are with the Company's customers, all of whom have good credit ratings and the Company has not experienced any credit issues with any of its customers. Other assets include a non-interest-bearing promissory note and deposits. The carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, restricted cash, promissory notes and deposits totaling \$3,325 represents Almonty's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to use cash and cash equivalents, finance leases, and third party short and long-term loans (see Note 8 of the Company's Q1-2022 Financial Statements for debt maturities) and equity in order to maintain liquidity. Almonty's policy is to maximize liquidity in order to enable the



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continued development of the mines and operations of the plants and to enable the development of its projects. All financial liabilities with a contractual term of 12 months or less are classified as current. The Company is currently pursuing debt and equity financing opportunities to increase its liquidity.

Commodity price risk

Almonty's policy is to maintain exposure to commodity price movements at its mining operations.

Economic Dependency

Daytal, Beralt and, together with Almonty, are parties to long-term Supply Agreements with one customer. Almonty is economically dependent on the revenue received from the customer in order to be able to meet its current obligations and is subject to the pricing terms set out in the Supply Agreements. There is no guarantee that Almonty would be able to find an alternative customer or customers on terms similar to its existing Supply Agreements should the customer cease operations or become unable to pay Almonty under the Supply Agreements. See above within this MD&A for further details.

Tungsten Market

There is no assurance that a profitable market will continue to exist for the sale of tungsten. Tungsten prices have experienced significant movement over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption and demand patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. Tungsten prices may be negatively affected by any slowing of the global economy, increases in exports from one market economy countries, notably China, and the release of tungsten concentrate onto the market from the U.S. National Defence Stockpile.

Operational Risks

Competition

The mining industry is very competitive, and the Company has to compete with other companies related to the acquisition of attractive mineral properties and the retention of skilled labour. Many competitors possess greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company. As a result, the Company may be faced with a shortage or no supply of ore or employees, as well as not being able to maintain or acquire mineral properties on reasonable terms or at all.

Risks Related to Property Title

Although the Company leases all of the land of the Los Santos Mine from third party property owners as well as the two closest municipalities to the Los Santos Mine and the Company has obtained legal opinions on the titles to all of its properties, and although it has taken reasonable measures to ensure that all property titles are valid, there is no certainty that the property titles will not be challenged or



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questioned. Third parties could have valid claims to the lands occupied by the Company or immediately adjacent to the Company's leased lands.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees, of which the loss of any could have an adverse effect on its operations.

Laws and Regulations

The Company's exploration and development projects are subject to laws and regulations, including those concerning mining as well as environmental and health and safety matters. The laws and regulations in place are susceptible to change and the impact of any modification is difficult to measure. The Company's policy is to maintain safe working conditions in compliance with applicable health and safety rules.

Licenses and Permits

There can be no guarantees that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all the necessary licenses and permits to extract and process minerals, explore, develop, or maintain its continued operations, or that the Company will be able to comply with all the conditions imposed. The current operating permits and plant capacity limitations at the Los Santos Mine allows Almonty to process up to 740,000 tonnes of ore per annum. Any increase in available ore or significant increase in the concentration of tungsten contained in the ore may require the Company to expand its production and processing capabilities. The current operating permits and plant capacity limitations at the Panasqueira Mine allow Almonty to process up to 865,000 tonnes of ore per annum. Almonty completed an engineering study at the Sangdong Mine and was granted all the necessary surface permits enabling the Company to begin building the Sangdong Mine. The Company is working with S – Material Handling Co., Ltd. ("SMH") as its EPC contractor for the construction of the mine and anticipates beginning the buildout of the mine once funding for the project has been secured. There is no guarantee that Almonty will be able to raise sufficient capital to fund the construction of the Sangdong Mine.

The mining license for the Los Santos Mine was granted in September 2002, for a period of 30 years and is extendable for 90 years. Daytal has to pay annual land taxes (approximately €2 per year) to the Spanish government. This amount is related to the surface covered and not to the production of minerals. There are no other royalty payments.

The current approved mine plan covers the period from January 2017 to January 2022 and comprises estimates of minimal disturbance activities during that period. The Company can revise and resubmit the mine plan within that period depending upon anticipated activities in future years.

The Company files applications in the ordinary course to renew the permits associated with its mining license that it deems necessary and/or advisable for the continued operation of its business. Certain of the Company's permits to operate that are associated with the mining license are currently under application for renewal. There is no guarantee that Almonty will be able to renew the necessary permits in order to continue operating.



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As at March 31, 2022, Almonty has recognized a restoration provision of \$936 (December 31, 2021 - \$972) with respect to Daytal's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine tungsten ore from the Los Santos Mine. The restoration provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs of \$852 relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred beginning in 2027 after the Los Santos Mine ceases to mine ore based on the current estimate of economically recoverable ore resources. This provision has been created based on Almonty's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect current market conditions at that time. The timing of the rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the Los Santos Mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend on Almonty's ability to extend the mine life years through additional exploration and also on the future price of WO₃ concentrate. The Company has had its mine plan approved by the local mining and environmental authorities in the Province Salamanca and is currently awaiting approval of the regional mining authority in Castilla y Leon. Almonty's current mine plan entails ongoing reclamation work of the site as part of the pit optimization work (several small pits that have been fully mined are filled in and reclaimed as part of the regular waste rock movement and stripping work carried on other pits that are in production, as opposed to hauling the waste rock to the waste dump). The current mine plan under review by the relevant authorities entails the reclamation of the majority of the site as part of on-going operations and waste rock movement. The restoration provision currently recognized by the Company is estimated to be sufficient to cover any remedial restoration and reclamation work needed upon completion of the tailings reprocessing operation. Upon completion of open pit mining operations, during the period when the Company will process the bulk of its inventory stockpile of mineralized tailings, Almonty estimates that the current restoration provision will be sufficient to complete all reclamation work required under its mine plan. The relevant Spanish authorities may determine, upon final review, that the amount required to be posted for future reclamation work be increased. Upon approval of the mine plan, the Company intends to arrange an insurance policy to cover any increase in the assessed reclamation requirements. The Company anticipates that it will receive approval of its mine plan for the Los Santos Mine in calendar 2022 (the updated plan was originally filed in February 2015). The Company continues to work with the relevant authorities in Spain with respect to obtaining approval of its mine plan and is also engaged in active discussions with several insurance brokers to renew the insurance policy to cover the life of mine. The Company had posted an insurance policy to cover the anticipated reclamation costs when it originally filed its updated mine plan in February 2015. This policy expired in July 2016 and will be renewed upon final approval of the mine plan as filed. The relevant Spanish authorities are aware of the lapse in insurance coverage and are continuing their review of the mine plan as filed.

Banco Popular has posted a bank warranty of €180 (\$249) on behalf of Daytal with the Region of Castilla y Leon, Trade and Industry Department as a form of deposit to cover the expected costs of restoring the Los Santos Mine as required by Daytal's Environmental Impact Statement that forms a part of its mining and exploitation license on the Los Santos Mine provision. The bank warranty cannot be cancelled unless such cancellation is approved by the government of Castilla y Leon upon approval of the completion of the restoration work. The bank warranty is undrawn and carries a quarterly stand-by fee of approximately €1 per quarter.



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As at March 31, 2022, there is a restoration provision of \$689 (December 31, 2021 - \$714) with respect to the Sangdong Mine based on the amount assessed by the relevant local government authorities.

As at March 31, 2022, there is a restoration provision of \$35,036 (December 31, 2021 - \$36,384) with respect to the Panasqueira Mine's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine ore, currently estimated to be in the year 2045. The restoration provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred subsequent to 2045. Total rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site are estimated to be \$38,694 and are expected to be incurred after the mine ceases production. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect current market conditions at that time. The timing of the rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mine ceases to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend on Almonty's ability to extend the mine life years through additional exploration and also on the future price of WO₃ concentrate.

A summary of the Company's restoration provision is presented below:

Balance at December 31, 2020	42,467
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	(1,043)
Accretion expense	(35)
Translation adjustment	(3,318)
Balance at December 31, 2021	38,071
Accretion expense	12
Translation adjustment	(1,422)
Balance at March 31, 2022	36,661

Political Risk

The Spanish, Portuguese and South Korean governments currently support the development of their natural resources by foreign and domestic companies. However, there is no assurance the government will not adopt different policies regarding foreign ownership of mineral resources, taxation, exchange rates, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income or expropriation in the future.

Litigation

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company has in the past and may in the future be involved in various legal proceedings. While the Company is not aware of any possible legal proceeding that could have a material adverse effect on its financial position, future cash flow or results of operations of the Company, due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process and the defence costs which may have to be incurred, even with respect to claims that have not merit, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.



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Risks Linked to Common Shares

The price of the common shares of Almonty may fluctuate for several reasons such as production and/or exploration results or operating results and cash flow, exchange rates, available financing, lack of liquidity and several other factors. It is possible that the price of a common share of Almonty may experience significant fluctuations and that such price might be less than the actual price paid by an investor.

8. Disclosure Control and Procedures and Internal Control of Financial Reporting

The Company's management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), has designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, based on the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to the CEO and CFO during the reporting period and the information required to be disclosed by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely and appropriate manner. ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with international financial reporting standards. Due to the inherent limitations associated with any such controls and procedures, management recognizes that, no matter how well designed and operated, they may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

The Company's management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, has evaluated both the design and operating effectiveness of its DC&P and ICFR and concluded that, as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, they are not effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding required disclosures and the reliability of external financial reporting as a result of the following material weakness:

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will occur and not be detected by management before the financial statements are published. Controls can potentially be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based on part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.



Management's Discussion and Analysis
Three Months Ended March 31, 2022
Dated: May 11, 2022
(in 000's of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

In its assessment of the effectiveness in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, the Company determined it had ineffective design and implementation of internal controls over the financial statement close and disclosure process, including regarding assertions about the completeness, existence and accuracy of the financial information. Due to this material weakness, management concluded that ICFR was not effective as of December 31, 2019.

In light of the aforementioned material weakness, management conducted a thorough review of all significant or non-routine adjustments for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2019, for the year ended December 31, 2020, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and for the three months ended March 31, 2022. As a result of this review, management believes that there were no material inaccuracies or omissions of material fact and, to the best of its knowledge, believes that the consolidated financial statements for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2019, for the year ended December 31, 2020, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 fairly present in all material respects and the financial condition and results of operations for the Company in conformity with international financial reporting standards.

Remediation Plan for Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company is developing and will implement a remediation plan to address the material weakness described above. Specifically, the Company plans to increase the depth and timeliness of management's review procedures over the financial close process and related ICFR.

Changes in ICFR

National Instrument 52-109 also requires Canadian public companies to disclose any changes in ICFR during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR. With the exception of remediation of material weaknesses in ICFR that were identified and disclosed in relation to the fifteen months ended December 31, 2019, no changes were made to the Company's ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2021 or during the three months ended March 31, 2022 which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR.

9. Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the Company's financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgements and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

May 11, 2022

On behalf of Management and the Board of Directors,

"Lewis Black"

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Glossary of Terms

APT	ammonium para tungstate is an intermediate product which is one of the principal chemical forms in which tungsten is traded
Concentrates	the valuable fraction of an ore that is left after waste material is removed in processing
€	Euros
MB	Metal Bulletin of London
MTU	metric tonne unit, equal to 1 percent of a metric tonne or 10 kg (22.046 pounds) of contained WO ₃
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – <i>Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects</i>
Scheelite	a brown tetragonal mineral, CaWO ₄ . It is found in pneumatolytic veins associated with quartz and fluoresces to show a blue color. Scheelite is a mineral of tungsten
Tonne	a metric unit equal to 1,000kg (2,204.6 pounds)
Tungsten concentrates	concentrates generally containing between 40 and 75 percent WO ₃
US\$	United States dollars
W	the elemental symbol for tungsten
WO ₃	tungsten tri-oxide, a compound of tungsten and oxygen