UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

☒ Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2021** Commission File Number: **001-39166**

Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia	**1040**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

543 Granville Street
Suite 501
Vancouver BC
Canada V6C 1X8
(604) 696-0741

(Address and telephone number of registrant's principal executive offices)

DL Services Inc.
Columbia Center
701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6100
Seattle, WA 98104-7043
(206) 903-8800

(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class:	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered:
Common shares, no par value	**MTA**	**NYSE American LLC**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

☒ Annual Information Form ☒ Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the registrant's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:
As of December 31, 2021, there were 44,035,569 common shares outstanding.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files).
☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

☒ Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("we", "us", "our", "Metalla" or the "Company") is a Canadian corporation that is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare this Annual Report on Form 40-F ("Annual Report") pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in accordance with disclosure requirements in effect in Canada, which are different from those of the United States.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report, including the Exhibits incorporated by reference into this Annual Report, contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The forward-looking statements are provided as of the date of this Annual Report and the Company does not intend to and does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law. For this reason and the reasons set forth below, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

All statements included herein that address events or developments that we expect to occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Generally, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

The forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions that have been made by Metalla as at the date hereof and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Metalla to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

- risks related to epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises, including the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") global health pandemic, and the spread of other viruses or pathogens, and the potential impact thereof on Metalla's business, operations and financial condition;
- risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- the absence of control over mining operations from which Metalla will purchase precious metals pursuant to gold streams, silver streams and other agreements (collectively, "Streams" and each individually a "Stream") or from which it will receive royalty payments pursuant to net smelter returns ("NSR Royalties"), gross overriding royalties ("GOR Royalties"), gross value royalties ("GVR Royalties") and other royalty agreements or interests (collectively, "Royalties" and each individually a "Royalty") and risks related to those mining operations, including risks related to international operations, government and environmental regulation, delays in mine construction and operations, actual results of mining and current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans are refined;
- risks related to exchange rate fluctuations;
- that payments in respect of Streams and Royalties may be delayed or may never be made;
- risks related to Metalla's reliance on public disclosure and other information regarding the mines or projects underlying its Streams and Royalties;
- that some Royalties or Streams may be subject to confidentiality arrangements that limit or prohibit disclosure regarding those Royalties and Streams;
- business opportunities that become available to, or are pursued by, Metalla;
- that Metalla's cash flow is dependent on the activities of others;

- that Metalla has had negative cash flow from operating activities;
- that some Royalty and Stream interests are subject to rights of other interest-holders;
- risks related to Metalla's sole material asset, the Côté and Gosselin gold property (the "Côté Property");
- risks related to global financial conditions;
- that Metalla is dependent on its key personnel;
- risks related to Metalla's financial controls;
- dividend policy and future payment of dividends;
- competition;
- risks related to the operators of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a Royalty or Stream or other interest, including changes in the ownership and control of such operators;
- that Metalla's Royalties and Streams may have unknown defects;
- that Metalla's Royalties and Streams may be unenforceable;
- risks related to conflicts of interest of Metalla's directors and officers;

- that Metalla may not be able to obtain adequate financing in the future;
- litigation;
- risks related to Metalla's current credit facility and financing agreements;
- title, permit or license disputes related to interests on any of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a Royalty, Stream or other interest;
- interpretation by government entities of tax laws or the implementation of new tax laws;
- credit and liquidity risk;
- risks related to Metalla's information systems and cyber security;
- risks posed by activist shareholders;
- that Metalla may suffer reputational damage in the ordinary course of business;
- risks related to acquiring, investing in or developing resource projects;
- risks applicable to owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds an interest;
- exploration, development and operating risks;
- risks related to climate change;
- environmental risks;
- that exploration and development activities related to mine operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations;

- that the operation of a mine or project is subject to the receipt and maintenance of permits from governmental authorities;
- risks associated with the acquisition and maintenance of mining infrastructure;
- that Metalla's success is dependent on the efforts of operators' employees;
- risks related to mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates;
- that mining depletion may not be replaced by the discovery of new mineral reserves;
- that operators' mining operations are subject to risks that may not be able to be insured against;
- risks related to land title;
- risks related to international operations;
- risks related to operating in countries with developing economies;
- risks associated with the construction, development and expansion of mines and mining projects;
- risks associated with operating in areas that are presently, or were formerly, inhabited or used by indigenous peoples;
- that Metalla is required, in certain jurisdictions, to allow individuals from that jurisdiction to hold nominal interests in Metalla's subsidiaries in that jurisdiction;
- the volatility of the stock market;
- that existing securityholders may be diluted;
- risks related to Metalla's public disclosure obligations;
- risks associated with future sales or issuances of debt or equity securities;
- risks associated with Metalla's new at-the-market offering program;
- that there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Metalla's securities will be sustained;
- risks related to the enforcement of civil judgments against Metalla; and
- risks relating to Metalla potentially being a passive foreign investment company within the meaning of U.S. federal tax laws,

as well as those factors discussed under the heading " *Risk Factors*" in the AIF (as defined below).

Forward-looking statements included in this AIF include statements regarding:

- the completion of future transactions;
- our plans and objectives;
- our future financial and operational performance;

- expectations regarding the Streams of Metalla;
- royalty payments to be paid to Metalla by property owners or operators of mining projects pursuant to each Royalty;

- the future outlook of Metalla and the mineral reserves and resource estimates for the Côté Property and other properties with respect to which the Company has or proposes to acquire an interest;
- the expected output, costs, and date of commercial production for the Côté Property and other properties with respect to which the Company has or proposes to acquire an interest;
- future gold and silver prices;
- the date upon which owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, an interest who have had their operations affected by COVID-19 will restart operations or resume planned operations;
- other potential developments relating to, or achievements by, the counterparties for our Stream and Royalty agreements, and with respect to the mines and other properties in which we have, or may acquire, a Stream or Royalty interest;
- estimates of future production, costs and other financial or economic measures;
- prospective transactions, growth and achievements;
- financing and adequacy of capital;
- future payment of dividends;
- future sales of common shares under the new at-the-market offering program; and
- the future achievement of any milestones in respect of the payment or satisfaction of contingent consideration by Metalla, including with respect to the CentroGold property in accordance with the purchase and sale agreement, pursuant to which Metalla purchased its NSR Royalty on the CentroGold property.

Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves are also forward-looking statements because they involve estimates of mineralization that will be encountered in the future, and projections regarding other matters that are uncertain, such as future costs and commodity prices.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material assumptions, which management of Metalla believe to be reasonable, including, but not limited to, the continuation of mining operations from which Metalla will purchase precious or other metals or in respect of which Metalla will receive Royalty payments, that commodity prices will not experience a material decline, mining operations that underlie Streams or Royalties will operate in accordance with disclosed parameters and achieve their stated production outcomes and such other assumptions as may be set out herein.

Although Metalla has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Investors and readers of this Annual Report should also carefully review the risk factors set out in the AIF under the heading "*Risk Factors*".

RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

Unless otherwise indicated, all scientific and technical information, including mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, included in the documents incorporated by reference into this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification System. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian securities administrators, which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and scientific and technical information, including mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, contained in the documents incorporated by reference into this Annual Report may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies subject to technical disclosure requirements of the SEC.

DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

We prepare our financial statements, which are filed with this report on Form 40-F, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Accordingly, our financial statements may not be comparable to financial statements of the United States companies.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents, or the portions thereof indicated below, that are filed as exhibits to this Annual Report, are incorporated herein by reference.

- Annual Information Form of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2021 (the "AIF");
- Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and notes thereto, together with the report of auditors thereon (the "2021 Financial Statements"); and
- Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Information regarding our disclosure controls and procedures, internal control over financial reporting and changes in internal control over financial reporting is included in the Management Discussion and Analysis incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.3, under the heading "Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting."

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm because emerging growth companies are exempt from this requirement for so long as they remain emerging growth companies.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

There were no notices required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR that the Company sent during the financial year ended December 31, 2021 concerning any equity security subject to a blackout period under Rule 101 of Regulation BTR.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND AUDITOR INFORMATION

We have a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The following information is included in the "Audit Committee" section of our AIF, which are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1:

- Information regarding our Audit Committee composition, independence, audit committee financial expert and pre-approval policies and procedures; and
- Information regarding fees billed by our principal accountants, KPMG LLP (Vancouver, Canada; PCAOB ID Number 85), for each of the last two fiscal years.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees. A copy of the code of business conduct and ethics is posted on our website at *https://www.metallaroyalty.com/corporate-governance/*. The code was most recently amended on September 24, 2019, in connection with the listing of our common shares on the NYSE American, to set forth our expectation that the Company and its personnel comply with applicable stock exchange rules, and to clarify the procedures for reporting of any concerns or violations. The Company did not grant any waiver from a provision of the code to any of its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2021.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

MATERIAL CASH REQUIREMENTS FROM KNOWN CONTRACTUAL AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Information regarding our material cash requirements from known contractual and other obligations is included in the Management Discussion and Analysis incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.3.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

We do not operate any mine in the United States and have no mine safety incidents to report for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

UNDERTAKINGS

We undertake to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the SEC staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the SEC staff, information relating to the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

We have previously filed with the SEC a written consent to service of process and power of attorney on Form F-X. Any change to the name or address of our agent for service shall be communicated promptly to the SEC by amendment to the Form F-X referencing our file number.

EXHIBIT INDEX

The following documents are being filed with the SEC as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Exhibit	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2021
99.2	Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and notes thereto, together with the report of auditors thereon
99.3	Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Company for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
99.4	Certifications by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certifications by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certifications by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

99.7	Certifications by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Consent of KPMG LLP
99.9	Consent of Charles Beaudry
101	Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document–the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File as its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Company certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
/s/ Brett Heath
Name: Brett Heath
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 25, 2022



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

MARCH 25, 2022

SUITE 501, 543 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1X8

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual information form ("**AIF**") contains "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" (collectively, "**forward-looking statements**") within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The forward-looking statements are provided as of the date of this AIF and Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("**Metalla**" or the "**Company**") does not intend to and does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law. For this reason and the reasons set forth below, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

All statements included herein that address events or developments that we expect to occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Generally, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

The forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions that have been made by Metalla as at the date hereof and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Metalla to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

- risks related to epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises, including the novel coronavirus ("**COVID-19**") global health pandemic, and the spread of other viruses or pathogens, and the potential impact thereof on Metalla's business, operations and financial condition;
- risks related to geopolitical events and other uncertainties, such as the conflict in Ukraine;
- risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- the absence of control over mining operations from which Metalla will purchase precious metals pursuant to gold streams, silver streams and other agreements (collectively, "**Streams**" and each individually a "**Stream**") or from which it will receive royalty payments pursuant to net smelter returns ("**NSR Royalties**"), gross overriding royalties ("**GOR Royalties**"), gross value royalties ("**GVR Royalties**") and other royalty agreements or interests (collectively, "**Royalties**" and each individually a "**Royalty**") and risks related to those mining operations, including risks related to international operations, government and environmental regulation, delays in mine construction and operations, actual results of mining and current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans are refined;
- risks related to exchange rate fluctuations;
- that payments in respect of Streams and Royalties may be delayed or may never be made;
- risks related to Metalla's reliance on public disclosure and other information regarding the mines or projects underlying its Streams and Royalties;
- that some Royalties or Streams may be subject to confidentiality arrangements that limit or prohibit disclosure regarding those Royalties and Streams;
- business opportunities that become available to, or are pursued by, Metalla;
- that Metalla's cash flow is dependent on the activities of others;
- that Metalla has had negative cash flow from operating activities;
- that some Royalty and Stream interests are subject to rights of other interest-holders;
- risks related to Metalla's sole material asset, the Côté Property (as defined below);
- risks related to global financial conditions;
- that Metalla is dependent on its key personnel;
- risks related to Metalla's financial controls;
- dividend policy and future payment of dividends;
- competition;
- risks related to the operators of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a Royalty or Stream or other interest, including changes in the ownership and control of such operators;
- that Metalla's Royalties and Streams may have unknown defects;
- that Metalla's Royalties and Streams may be unenforceable;
- risks related to conflicts of interest of Metalla's directors and officers;
- that Metalla may not be able to obtain adequate financing in the future;

- litigation;
- risks related to Metalla's current credit facility and financing agreements;
- title, permit or license disputes related to interests on any of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a Royalty, Stream or other interest;
- interpretation by government entities of tax laws or the implementation of new tax laws;
- credit and liquidity risk;
- risks related to Metalla's information systems and cyber security;
- risks posed by activist shareholders;
- that Metalla may suffer reputational damage in the ordinary course of business;
- risks related to acquiring, investing in or developing resource projects;
- risks applicable to owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds an interest;
- exploration, development and operating risks;
- risks related to climate change;
- environmental risks;
- that exploration and development activities related to mine operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations;
- that the operation of a mine or project is subject to the receipt and maintenance of permits from governmental authorities;
- risks associated with the acquisition and maintenance of mining infrastructure;
- that Metalla's success is dependent on the efforts of operators' employees;
- risks related to mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates;
- that mining depletion may not be replaced by the discovery of new mineral reserves;
- that operators' mining operations are subject to risks that may not be able to be insured against;
- risks related to land title;
- risks related to international operations;
- risks related to operating in countries with developing economies;
- risks associated with the construction, development and expansion of mines and mining projects;
- risks associated with operating in areas that are presently, or were formerly, inhabited or used by indigenous peoples;
- that Metalla is required, in certain jurisdictions, to allow individuals from that jurisdiction to hold nominal interests in Metalla's subsidiaries in that jurisdiction;
- the volatility of the stock market;
- that existing securityholders may be diluted;
- risks related to Metalla's public disclosure obligations;
- risks associated with future sales or issuances of debt or equity securities;
- risks associated with the ATM Program (as defined below);
- that there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Metalla's securities will be sustained;
- risks related to the enforcement of civil judgments against Metalla; and
- risks relating to Metalla potentially being a passive foreign investment company within the meaning of U.S. federal tax laws.

as well as those factors discussed under the heading " *Risk Factors*" in this AIF.

Forward-looking statements included in this AIF include statements regarding:

- the completion of future transactions;
- our plans and objectives;
- our future financial and operational performance;
- expectations regarding the Streams of Metalla;
- royalty payments to be paid to Metalla by property owners or operators of mining projects pursuant to each Royalty;
- the future outlook of Metalla and the mineral reserves and resource estimates for the Côté Property and other properties with respect to which the Company has or proposes to acquire an interest;
- the expected output, costs, and date of commercial production for the Côté Property and other properties with respect to which the Company has or proposes to acquire an interest;

- future gold and silver prices;
- the date upon which owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, an interest who have had their operations affected by COVID-19 will restart operations or resume planned operations;
- other potential developments relating to, or achievements by, the counterparties for our Stream and Royalty agreements, and with respect to the mines and other properties in which we have, or may acquire, a Stream or Royalty interest;
- estimates of future production, costs and other financial or economic measures;
- prospective transactions, growth and achievements;
- financing and adequacy of capital;
- future payment of dividends;
- future sales of Common Shares (as defined below) under the ATM Program;
- the future achievement of any milestones in respect of the payment or satisfaction of contingent consideration by Metalla, including with respect to CentroGold (as defined below) in accordance with the Jaguar Sale Agreement (as defined below).

Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves are also forward-looking statements because they involve estimates of mineralization that will be encountered in the future, and projections regarding other matters that are uncertain, such as future costs and commodity prices.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of material assumptions, which management of Metalla believe to be reasonable, including, but not limited to, that owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, an interest who have had their operations affected by COVID-19 will restart their operations on the timetables currently proposed by such persons, the continuation of mining operations from which Metalla will purchase precious or other metals or in respect of which Metalla will receive Royalty payments, that commodity prices will not experience a material decline, mining operations that underlie Streams or Royalties will operate in accordance with disclosed parameters and achieve their stated production outcomes and such other assumptions as may be set out herein.

Although Metalla has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Investors and readers of this AIF should also carefully review the risk factors set out in this AIF under the heading "*Risk Factors*".

Technical and Third-Party Information and Cautionary Note for United States Readers

Except where otherwise stated, the disclosure in this AIF relating to properties and operations in which Metalla holds Royalty, Stream or other interests, including the disclosure in this AIF under the heading "*Material Asset"* is based on information publicly disclosed by the owners or operators of these properties and information/data available in the public domain as at the date hereof, and none of this information has been independently verified by Metalla. Specifically, as a Royalty or Stream holder, Metalla has limited, if any, access to properties on which it holds Royalties, Streams, or other interests in its asset portfolio. The Company may from time to time receive operating information from the owners and operators of the mining properties, which it is not permitted to disclose to the public. Metalla is dependent on, (i) the operators of the mining properties and their qualified persons to provide information to Metalla, or (ii) on publicly available information to prepare disclosure pertaining to properties and operations on the properties on which the Company holds Royalty, Stream or other interests, and may have limited or no ability to independently verify such information. Although the Company does not have any knowledge that such information may not be accurate, there can be no assurance that such third-party information is complete or accurate. Some reported public information in respect of a mining property may relate to a larger property area than the area covered by Metalla's Royalty, Stream or other interest. Metalla's Royalty, Stream or other interests may cover less than 100% of a specific mining property and may only apply to a portion of the publicly reported mineral reserves, mineral resources and or production from a mining property.

As at the date of this AIF the Company considers its Royalty and Stream interests in the Côté Property to be its only material mineral property for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). Information included in this AIF with respect to the Côté Property has been prepared in accordance with the exemption set forth in section 9.2 of NI 43-101.

Unless otherwise noted, the disclosure contained in this AIF of a scientific or technical nature for the Côté Property is based on the technical report entitled "*Technical Report on the Côté Gold Project, Ontario, Canada - Report for NI 43-101* " having an effective date of October 18, 2021 which technical report was prepared for IAMGOLD Corporation ("**IAMGOLD**"), and filed under IAMGOLD's SEDAR profile on www.sedar.com, and information that has been provided by IAMGOLD and/or has been sourced from their news releases with respect to the Côté Property.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the mineral reserves and mineral resources disclosed in this AIF have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Canadian standards for public disclosure of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects differ significantly from the requirements adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**").

Accordingly, the scientific and technical information contained in this AIF, including estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources, may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

Charles Beaudry, M.Sc., P.Geo. and géo. for Metalla and a "Qualified Person" under NI 43-101 has reviewed and approved the written scientific and technical disclosure contained in this AIF.

Currency Presentation

All dollar amounts referenced as "C$", "CAD" or "CAD$" are references to Canadian dollars, all references to "$", "US$", "USD" or "USD$" are references to United States dollars, and all dollar amounts referenced as "AUD$" or "A$" are references to Australian dollars.

In 2020, the Company changed its fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31. The following table sets out the high and low rates of exchange for one U.S. dollar expressed in Canadian dollars in effect at the end of each of the following periods, the average rate of exchange for those periods, and the rate of exchange in effect at the end of each of those periods, each based on the rate published by the Bank of Canada.

	Year Ended December 31	**7 Months Ended December 31**	**Year Ended May 31, 2020**
	2021	2020	2020
Rate at end of period	C$1.2678	C$1.2732	C$1.3787
Average rate during period	C$1.2535	C$1.3232	C$1.3405
High rate for period	C$1.2942	C$1.3682	C$1.4496
Low rate for period	C$1.2040	C$1.2718	C$1.2970

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Metalla was incorporated on May 11, 1983 pursuant to the *Company Act* (British Columbia) under the name Cactus West Explorations Ltd. The Company's name was changed to Cimarron Minerals Ltd. and its share capital was consolidated on a five (old) for one (new) basis, on April 29, 1996. On May 1, 2000, the Company's name was changed to DiscFactories Corporation, and its share capital was consolidated on a two (old) for one (new) basis and the Company was continued into the federal jurisdiction under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. On February 20, 2007, the Company completed a change of business transaction pursuant to which it changed its name from DiscFactories Corporation to Excalibur Resources Ltd. On January 11, 2010, its share capital was consolidated on an eight (old) for one (new) basis. On December 1, 2016 it changed its name from Excalibur Resources Ltd. to Metalla, and completed a share consolidation on a three (old) for one (new) basis. On November 16, 2017, Metalla continued under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) ("**BCBCA**").

On December 17, 2019 (the "**Effective Date**"), Metalla completed a share consolidation (the "**Share Consolidation**") on a one common share of the Company ("**Common Share**") (new) to four Common Shares (old) basis. Unless otherwise indicated in this AIF, all references to Common Shares, Common Share purchase warrants, stock options or RSUs issued prior to the Effective Date (collectively, the "**Consolidated Securities**"), including the exercise price and/or conversion prices in respect to any of the Consolidated Securities, have been adjusted to reflect this Share Consolidation. Please refer to "*General Development of the Business - Current Business of Metalla - 3 Year History - Share Consolidation*" for more information regarding the Share Consolidation.

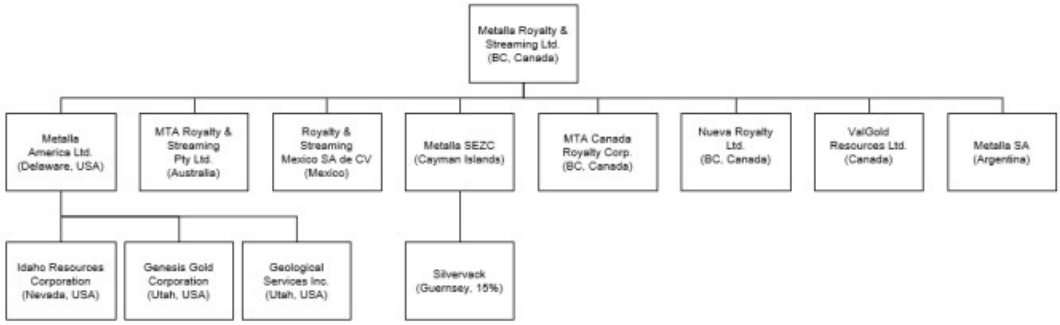
The Company's head office is located at 501-543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1X8, Canada. The Company's registered and records office is located at Suite 2800, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2Z7, Canada.

The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. As at the date of this AIF the Common Shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSX-V**") under the symbol "MTA", on the Frankfurt Exchange under the Symbol "X9C", and on the NYSE American stock exchange ("**NYSE**") under the symbol "MTA".

The Company has eleven (11) material subsidiaries: (i) MTA Canada Royalty Corp. which was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia; (ii) ValGold Resources Ltd. ("**ValGold**") which was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia; (iii) MTA Royalty & Streaming Pty Ltd. which was incorporated under the laws of Australia; (iv) Metalla S.A. which was incorporated under the laws of Argentina; (v) Royalty & Streaming Mexico, S.A. de C.V. which was incorporated under the laws of Mexico; (vi) Metalla SEZC which was incorporated under the laws of Cayman Islands; (vii) Metalla America Ltd. ("**MTA America**") which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware; and (viii) Nueva Royalty Ltd. which was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. MTA America has three wholly-owned subsidiaries, (i) Idaho Resources Corporation, which was incorporated under the laws of Nevada, (ii) Genesis Gold Corporation ("**Genesis**"), which was incorporated under the laws of Utah, and (iii) Geological Services Inc. ("**GSI**"), which was incorporated under the laws of Utah. Metalla SEZC has a 15% interest in Silverback Limited, a private Guernsey based company, which solely owns 100% of the New Luika Gold Mine silver Stream.

Inter-Corporate Relationships

The chart below illustrates the Company's material inter-corporate relationships as at the date hereof:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Prior Business of Metalla

Prior to 2016, Metalla (operating as Excalibur Resources Ltd. at the time) was engaged in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties. Readers are referred to the public disclosure of Metalla and Excalibur Resources Ltd. for further information concerning the operations of Metalla prior to January 1, 2019.

Current Business of Metalla - 3 Year History

Santa Gertrudis Royalty

In November 2017, GoGold sold the Santa Gertrudis Property to Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (" **Agnico Eagle**") for $80 million (C$105 million) in cash in and retained a 2.0% NSR Royalty.

On November 7, 2018, Metalla acquired the 2.0% NSR Royalty over the Santa Gertrudis Property located north of Hermosillo in Sonora, Mexico, for $12 million, 1.0% of which can be bought back at any time for $7.5 million. The Royalty was purchased from GoGold, the owner of the Royalty at the time of the transaction. Metalla paid $6 million in cash and issued 2,530,769 Common Shares to GoGold for the Royalty.

COSE Royalty

On December 20, 2018, Metalla acquired a 1.5% NSR Royalty on certain mining rights located on the Cap-Oeste Sur East property (" **COSE**") located in the province of Santa Cruz, Argentina for a purchase price of $1.5 million cash (partially funded by the Fourth Loan). Metalla also received a right of first refusal in favour of Metalla to acquire a future net smelter returns royalty that may be granted by, or received by, the seller (or an affiliate) on its Cap-Oeste mine.

COSE is a gold and silver project located in the province of Santa Cruz, Argentina that is 100% owned by Minera Triton Argentina S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pan American. COSE is currently in production.

Acquisition of Fifteen Mile Stream Royalty

On February 12, 2019, Metalla acquired a 1.0% NSR Royalty on Atlantic Gold Corporation's (" **Atlantic Gold**") Fifteen Mile Stream Project for $4,000,000 pursuant to a royalty purchase agreement dated February 4, 2019 from a private vendor. The private vendor was paid $2.2 million in cash and issued 654,750 Common Shares in consideration for the Royalty.

The Fifteen Mile Stream Project is a gold project located 57km northeast of Atlantic Gold's central milling facility at Touquoy and is readily accessible by highway. The Fifteen Mile Stream Project lies along the same geological trend as other related deposits - Touquoy, Beaver Dam and Cochrane Hill - and all are hosted within the same critical stratigraphy and structure, over a strike length of 80 km. The Royalty is in connection with two claims which cover the Egerton-Maclean, Hudson, 149 East Zone, and the majority of the Plenty deposit which collectively comprise the Fifteen Mile Stream Project located in Nova Scotia, Canada. The Royalty covers all products mined or otherwise recovered from the Fifteen Mile Stream Project.

On July 19, 2019, Atlantic Gold was acquired by St. Barbara Limited. (" **St. Barbara**"). On August 16, 2019, Metalla acquired an additional NSR Royalty in the Fifteen Mile Stream Project (see *Additional Fifteen Mile Stream Royalty* for more details).

Acquisition of Alamos Royalty Portfolio - First Closing

On March 29, 2019, Metalla entered into an asset purchase agreement (the " **Alamos Royalty Agreement**") with Alamos Gold Inc. (together with its affiliates, "**Alamos Gold**") for the acquisition of a Royalty portfolio of up to 18 NSR Royalties or options to acquire NSR Royalties including, but not limited to, the following assets:

- El Realito Royalty - 2.0% NSR Royalty on the El Realito Property which is owned and operated by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (" **Agnico Eagle**") located adjacent to its operating La India Mine. El Realito is a satellite deposit located adjacent to Agnico Eagle's operating La India Mine in Sonora, Mexico. Agnico Eagle can buy back 1.0% of the Royalty for $4 million at any time and holds a 60-day right of first refusal on the sale of the 2.0% Royalty.
- Wasamac Royalty - 1.5% NSR Royalty on the Wasamac Mine currently under development by Yamana Gold Inc. (" **Yamana Gold**"), is located 15km west of Rouyn-Noranda in Quebec; Yamana Gold has the right to buy back 0.5% of the NSR Royalty for a one-time payment of C$7.5 million at any time.
- La Fortuna Royalty Option - option to purchase a 1.0% NSR Royalty on the La Fortuna Mine (the " **La Fortuna Option**") currently under development by Minera Alamos Inc. ("**Minera Alamos**") located in Durango State, Mexico. See *Exercise of La Fortuna Option* below for further details about the exercise of the La Fortuna Option.
- Beaufor Royalty - 1.0% NSR Royalty on the producing underground Beaufor Mine operated by Monarch Mining Corporation (" **Monarch Gold**"), located 20km northeast of Val d'Or, Quebec, once Monarch Gold has extracted 100,000 ounces of gold from the claims (the "**Royalty Exemption**"). On February 11, 2022, Monarch Gold agreed to waive the Royalty Exemption in consideration for Metalla paying $1,000,000 to Monarch Gold. Please see *Subsequent Events to December 31, 2021 - First Amendment to Alamos Royalty Agreement* below for additional information.
- San Luis Royalty - 1.0% NSR Royalty on the San Luis property owned by SSR Mining Inc. (" **SSR**") and located in the Ancash Department, central Peru.

The first closing occurred on April 17, 2019 and Metalla issued 2,054,752 Common Shares for the initial acquisition of 13 NSR Royalties and 2 options to purchase NSR Royalties. Certain Royalties in the portfolio were subject to rights of first refusal, consents, and future options at agreed to prices to be acquired at a second or additional closings. See *Alamos Royalty Portfolio - Second Closing* and *Exercise of Minera Alamos La Fortuna Project* for more information regarding additional closings.

Beedie Convertible Loan Facility

On March 29, 2019, Metalla entered into a convertible loan facility (the " **Original Beedie Loan**") for up to C$12.0 million with Beedie Capital ("**Beedie**") to fund acquisitions of new Royalties and Streams. The Original Beedie Loan was funded by way of an initial advance of C$7.0 million within 90 days from closing of the Original Beedie Loan. The initial drawdown of C$7.0 million from the Original Beedie Loan occurred on August 7, 2019.

See *Amendment, Conversion and Drawdown of Beedie Convertible Loan Facility* below for further details about subsequent amendments, conversions and drawdowns under the Original Beedie Loan.

Alamos Royalty Portfolio - Second Closing

On June 20, 2019, Metalla entered into an amended and restated asset purchase agreement and completed a second closing for the purchase of the El Realito Royalty (which was subject to a 60 day right of first refusal by Agnico Eagle) and the Biricu Royalty. As consideration for the Biricu Royalty, Metalla issued 2,574 Common Shares.

Metalla also agreed to purchase from Alamos Gold a 2.75% NSR Royalty on the Orion gold-silver project (that was not part of the existing Alamos Royalty portfolio) owned by Minera Frisco S.A.B. C.V. located in Nayarit, Mexico at a future third closing for 64,373 Common Shares.

Additional Fifteen Mile Stream Royalty

On August 16, 2019, Metalla acquired a 3.0% NSR Royalty on St. Barbara's Plenty deposit and Seloam Brook prospect, which forms part of St. Barbara's Fifteen Mile Stream Project, for C$2 million from a third-party in accordance with a purchase and sale agreement. As consideration for the transaction, Metalla made an upfront payment of C$0.5 million in cash, with an additional payment of up to C$1.5 million upon the exercise of the royalty payor's buy back right to purchase two-thirds of the 3.0% NSR Royalty for a period of five years.

Share Consolidation

Metalla completed a Share Consolidation on the basis of one new Common Share for every four Common Shares (1:4) effective as of the Effective Date, being December 17, 2019.

The Share Consolidation effected all securities of Metalla outstanding as of the Effective Date and, consequently, all Common Shares, Common Share purchase warrants, stock options and RSUs issued prior to the Effective Time, including the exercise price and/or conversion prices thereof, were adjusted on a 1:4 basis.

Listing on the NYSE

On January 8, 2020, Metalla commenced trading on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "MTA" and ceased trading on the over the counter venture market.

Acquisition of NuevaUnion royalty portfolio

On February 18, 2020, Metalla, along with its joint venture partner Nova Royalty Corp. (formerly, BatteryOne Royalty Corp.) (" **Nova**" and, collectively with Metalla, the "**Purchasers**"), jointly acquired a 2.0% NSR Royalty on future gold production from a portion of the La Fortuna deposit and prospective exploration grounds forming part of the NuevaUnion project located in the Huasco Province in the Atacama region of Chile (collectively, the "**NuevaUnion Project**"). The NuevaUnion Project is jointly owned by Newmont Corporation ("**Newmont Mining**") and Teck Resources Limited ("**Teck**"), and is one of the largest undeveloped copper-gold-molybenum projects in the world.

As consideration for the transaction, the Purchasers will pay a total of $8 million to be satisfied in cash and common shares of the Purchasers. Metalla has agreed to pay 25% of the purchase price and Nova will pay 75% of the purchase price in proportion to the underlying commodity at the La Fortuna deposit. A total of $3 million in cash was paid by the Purchasers on closing of the transaction and an additional $1 million in cash was paid on the one year anniversary of the closing date. The remaining $4 million of the purchase price is payable equally in cash and common shares of the Purchasers upon the achievement of commercial production at the La Fortuna deposit (such common share price to be calculated based on a 10-day volume weighted average price as of the date prior to issuance or cash in certain circumstances).

Under the joint venture arrangement, Metalla will be entitled to all payments under the NSR Royalty with respect to gold production and Nova will be entitled to all payments under the NSR Royalty with respect to copper production, and all other payments under the NSR Royalty will be split evenly between the Purchasers.

Filing of Base Shelf Prospectus and Prospectus Supplements

On May 1, 2020, Metalla filed a short form base shelf prospectus (the " **Shelf Prospectus**") with the securities regulatory authorities in each of the provinces of Canada and a corresponding registration statement on Form F-10 (the "**Registration Statement**") with the SEC under the Multijurisdictional Disclosure System established between Canada and the United States.

The Shelf Prospectus and the Registration Statement will enable the Company to make offerings of up to C$200 million of Common Shares, warrants, subscription receipts, units and share purchase contracts or a combination thereof of the Company from time to time, separately or together, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined based on market conditions at the time of the offering and as set out in an accompanying prospectus supplement, during the 25-month period that the Shelf Prospectus and Registration Statement remain effective.

On June 23, 2020, Metalla filed a prospectus supplement (the " **First Prospectus Supplement**") qualifying the distribution of 3,400,000 Common Shares to be sold by Coeur at a price of $5.30 per Common Share by way of Secondary Offering (as defined below). See *Secondary Bought Deal Offering of Coeur Common Shares* below for additional details regarding the Secondary Offering.

On September 4, 2020, Metalla filed a prospectus supplement (the " **Second Prospectus Supplement**") qualifying the distribution of Common Shares having an aggregate sale price of up to $20,000,000 to be sold from time to time by a syndicate of agents (the "**Agents**") in accordance with the terms and conditions of an equity distribution agreement dated September 4, 2020 by and among Metalla and the Agents. See *At-The-Market Equity Program* below for additional details regarding the First ATM Program (as defined below).

On May 14, 2021, Metalla filed a prospectus supplement (the " **Third Prospectus Supplement**") qualifying the distribution of Common Shares having an aggregate sale price of up to $35,000,000 to be sold from time to time by a syndicate of agents in accordance with the terms and conditions of an equity distribution agreement dated May 14, 2021. See *Third Prospectus Supplement and New Distribution Agreement* for additional details.

Acquisition of Idaho Resources Corporation

On May 22, 2020, Metalla acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Idaho Resources Corporation (" **IRC**"), a Nevada corporation, for an aggregate amount of $4 million satisfied by the issuance of 357,121 Common Shares at a price of C$7.88 per Common Share and $2 million in cash.

IRC holds a 0.5% GOR Royalty on Nevada Gold Mine's (" **Nevada Gold**") Anglo/Zeke claim block in Eureka County, Nevada, which is located on a trend to the southeast of the Cortez operations and Goldrush project owned by Nevada Gold. Nevada Gold is a joint venture between Barrick Gold Corporation ("**Barrick Gold**") (61.5%) and Newmont Mining Corporation (" **Newmont Mining**") (38.5%).

IRC also holds a 1.5% GOR Royalty covering NuLegacy Gold Corporation's (" **NuLegacy Gold**") Red Hill project in Eureka County, Nevada, which is continuous to the southeast of the Anglo/Zeke claim block.

Acquisition of Wharf Royalty

On June 30, 2020, Metalla acquired a 1.3875% GVR Royalty on the operating Wharf mine (" **Wharf**") owned by Coeur from various third-party sellers for a total purchase price of $8.0 million. In conjunction with this transaction, Metalla agreed to sell a 0.3875% GVR Royalty to Coeur in consideration for the transfer of 421,554 Common Shares of Metalla held by Coeur, representing $2.23 million in value based on a price of $5.30 per Common Share.

As a result, Metalla acquired a net 1.0% GVR Royalty in the Wharf mine for a total consideration of $5.77 million, consisting of $1.0 million in cash and the issuance of 899,201 Common Shares.

Wharf has been in production since 1983 and is an open pit, heap leach operation located in the Northern Black Hills of South Dakota. Wharf was originally acquired by Coeur in February 2015 from Newmont Mining, formerly Goldcorp Inc., for cash consideration of approximately $99.5 million.

Secondary Bought Deal Offering of Coeur Common Shares

On June 30, 2020, Metalla and Coeur completed a public offering of 3,910,000 Common Shares held by Coeur at a price of $5.30 per Common Share for gross proceeds to Coeur of $20,723,000 (the "**Secondary Offering**"), including 510,000 Common Shares offered as a result of the full exercise of the over-allotment option by the underwriters to the Secondary Offering.

The net proceeds of the Secondary Offering were paid directly to Coeur, and Metalla did not receive any proceeds from the Secondary Offering.

Prior to the completion of the Secondary Offering, Coeur owned 5,241,310 Common Shares, representing approximately 14.9% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Following the completion of the Secondary Offering and the repurchase by Coeur from Metalla of a 0.3875% royalty interest in Coeur's Wharf mine in exchange for 421,554 Common Shares previously held by Coeur (as described in the section "*Acquisition of Wharf Royalty"* above), Coeur's ownership of Metalla is now below reporting requirement thresholds for the purposes of applicable Canadian and U.S. securities laws.

Amendment, Conversion and Advances under Beedie Convertible Loan Facility

On July 29, 2020, Metalla announced that it had reached an agreement with Beedie to amend and restate the Original Beedie Loan (the "**Amended and Restated Beedie Loan**" and, collectively with the Original Beedie Loan, the " **Beedie Loan Facility**") pursuant to which (i) Beedie converted C$6.0 million of the outstanding C$7.0 million principal amount drawn under the Original Beedie Loan (the "**Initial Advance**") at a conversion price of C$5.56 per Common Share for a total of 1,079,136 Common Shares; (ii) the conversion price of the previously undrawn C$5.0 million tranche of the Original Beedie Loan was increased from C$5.56 to C$9.90 per Common Share; and (iii) the aggregate amount available under the Beedie Loan Facility was increased by an additional C$20 million. The second drawdown of C$5.0 million (the "**Second Advance**") pursuant to the Amended and Restated Beedie Loan occurred on August 6, 2020 at a conversion price of C$9.90 per Common Share.

The remaining C$1.0 million outstanding under the Initial Advance was converted by Beedie on October 30, 2020 at a conversion price of C$5.56 per Common Share, representing a 25% premium to the 30-day volume-weighted-average price ("**VWAP**") per Common Share as of March 15, 2019, for a total of 179,856 Common Shares

On March 17, 2021, Metalla completed a third drawdown of C$5.0 million under the Beedie Loan Facility (the " **Third Advance**") and the Second Advance was converted by Beedie at a conversion price of C$9.90, representing a 27% premium to the 30-day VWAP per Common Share as of July 28, 2020, for a total of 505,050 Common Shares. The Third Advance may be converted by Beedie at a price of C$14.30 per Common Share, representing a 20% premium to the 30-day VWAP of the Common Shares on the TSX-V calculated as of March 16, 2021, in accordance with the terms of the Beedie Loan Facility.

On October 1, 2021, Metalla completed a fourth drawdown of an additional C$3 million (the " **Fourth Advance**") under the Beedie Loan Facility. The Fourth Drawdown may be converted by Beedie at a price of C$11.16 per Common Share, representing a 20% premium to the 30-day VWAP of the Common Shares on the TSX-V calculated as of September 30, 2021, in accordance with the terms of the Beedie Loan Facility.

Any future advances from the remaining C$12.0 million made available by Beedie under the Beedie Loan Facility will require a minimum drawdown of C$2.5 million by Metalla with a conversion price based on a 20% premium to the 30-day VWAP of the Common Shares on the date of such advance.

The Beedie Loan Facility carries an interest rate of 8.0% on advanced funds and 1.5% on standby funds with principal repayment due on April 22, 2023. The Beedie Loan Facility is secured by certain assets of Metalla and can be repaid with no penalty at any time after the 12-month anniversary of each advance.

Warrant Expiry Acceleration

On August 6, 2020, Metalla, in accordance with the terms of the Acceleration Warrants (as defined herein), it elected accelerate the expiry of certain outstanding Common Share purchase warrants of Metalla exercisable at C$4.68 per Common Share and Broker Warrants exercisable at C$3.12 per Common Share.

At-The-Market Equity Program

On September 4, 2020, Metalla entered into a distribution agreement (the " **Distribution Agreement**") with a syndicate of Agents including BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., Cormark Securities Inc. and Eight Capital, as the Canadian agents, and BMO Capital Markets Corp. and Cormark Securities (USA) Limited, as the United States agents, to establish an at-the-market equity program (the "**First ATM Program**"). From inception to May 14, 2021, when the First ATM Program was terminated, Metalla sold a total of 1,809,300 common shares under the First ATM Program at an average price of $9.63 per share for gross proceeds of $17.4 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the Agents and other share issue costs of $0.9 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $16.5 million.

Acquisition of Fosterville Royalty

On September 28, 2020, Metalla acquired an existing 2.5% GVR Royalty on the northern and southern extensions of Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.'s ("**Kirkland Lake Gold**") operating Fosterville mine from NuEnergy Gas Limited for total consideration of A$6.0 million, consisting of A$2.0 million in cash and the issuance of 467,830 Common Shares representing A$4.0 million in value based on the ten (10) trading day volume weighted average price of the Common Shares on the TSX-V prior to the date of announcing the transaction.

The Fosterville mine is an underground gold mine in Victoria, Australia which has been in production since 2005.

Acquisition of Higginsville Gold Operations Royalty

On October 13, 2020, Metalla acquired an existing 27.5% price participation royalty interest on Karora Resource Inc.'s operating Higginsville Gold Operations from Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. ("**Morgan Stanley**") for total consideration of $6.5 million satisfied by the issuance of 828,331 Common Shares to Morgan Stanley, representing $6.5 million based on the fifteen (15) trading day volume weighted average of the Common Shares on the NYSE as of market close on October 9, 2020.

The Royalty is a 27.5% price participation royalty interest on the difference between the London pm fix gold price and A$1,340 per ounce gold price on the first 2,500 ounces per quarter for a cumulative total of 34,000 ounces of gold.

Higginsville is a low-cost open pit gold operation in Higginsville, Western Australia, located less than 100 km south of the Kalgoorlie Super Pit. Higginsville has been in production since 1990 and the Royalty covers the core part of the property with the majority of all the active operations and near-term development projects spanning 28,300 hectares.

Exercise of La Fortuna Option

On October 22, 2020, Metalla exercised its option to acquire from Alamos Gold a 1.0% NSR Royalty on the La Fortuna project in Durango State, Mexico ("**La Fortuna Royalty**") owned by Minera Alamos. The aggregate consideration paid by Metalla for the La Fortuna Royalty was $1 million comprised of $400,000 in Common Shares, which was satisfied by Metalla on April 1, 2019 on closing of the Alamos Royalty Agreement (see *Acquisition of Alamos Royalty Portfolio - First Closing* above), and an additional $600,000 in cash upon satisfactory due diligence in respect to the La Fortuna Royalty.

La Fortuna is a gold, silver and copper mine in Durango, Mexico currently being moved toward a production decision by Minera Alamos.

Appointment of Saurabh Handa as Chief Financial Officer

On October 27, 2020, Metalla announced that it appointed Saurabh Handa, CPA, CA as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective as of November 1, 2020. Mr. Handa replaced William Tsang who served as Metalla's Chief Financial Officer since May 2017.

Mr. Handa has over 15 years of progressive senior level experience as a mining professional with experience in various areas including finance, mergers and acquisitions, taxation planning, treasury management, risk management, regulatory compliance, and multi-jurisdictional public company reporting. Please see *Director and Officers* below for more information regarding Mr. Handa's experience and accreditations.

Acquisition of Nevada Royalty Portfolio

On December 11, 2020, Metalla acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Genesis and GSI, two privately held Utah corporations, from two private vendors for total consideration of $4.125 million, consisting of $1.0 million in cash at closing and the issuance of 401,875 Common Shares as a milestone payment on January 4, 2021, representing $3.125 million in value based on the ten (10) trading day volume weighted average price of the Common Shares on the TSX-V prior to closing.

Genesis and GSI together hold a portfolio of eleven NSR Royalties in Nevada and Utah. The Royalties cover more than 21,500 hectares of Carlin-type and epithermal deposits within the Battle Mountain-Eureka, Carlin and Independence trends in Nevada.

Metalla acquires AK and North AK Royalty, Kirkland Lake, Ontario

On February 15, 2021, Metalla acquired an aggregate 0.45% NSR Royalty on the AK and North AK Claims in Kirkland Lake, Ontario from two private vendors for a total consideration of C$681,820 in cash. The AK and North AK Claims are owned and operated by Agnico Eagle Gold Mines.

Metalla acquires Tocantinzinho Royalty

On March 17, 2021, Metalla acquired a 0.75% GVR Royalty on the mining claims, tenements and licenses comprising the Tocantinzinho Project located in Para State Brazil from Sailfish Royalty Corp. ("**Sailfish**") for a total consideration of $9.0 million in cash, of which $6.0 million was paid upon closing and the remaining $3.0 million was paid 60 days after closing. The Tocantinzinho Project is owned and operated by G Mining Ventures Corp.

Metalla acquires CentroGold Royalty

On March 24, 2021, Metalla acquired an NSR Royalty on the CentroGold Project ("**CentroGold**") located in Maranhão State and Para State, Brazil from Jaguar Mining Inc. ("**Jaguar**") and Mineração Serras Do Oeste Ltda., a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaguar (" **MSOL**") pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement (the "**Jaguar Sale Agreement**") with Jaguar and MSOL. CentroGold is owned and operated by MCT Mineração Ltda., a wholly owned subsidiary of Oz Minerals Limited.

The Royalty is comprised of a 1.0% NSR Royalty on the first 500Koz ounces of gold production on CentroGold, a 2.0% NSR Royalty on the next 1Moz of gold production on CentroGold, and reverts to a 1.0% NSR Royalty on gold production thereafter in perpetuity.

Metalla paid Jaguar $7.0 million in cash at closing of the transaction and agreed to pay Jaguar up to $11.0 million in contingent post-closing payments, consisting of common shares of Metalla and cash, upon the achievement of certain milestones relating to CentroGold.

The first milestone will be triggered upon (a) the grant of all applicable project licenses and, if required, the completion of any necessary community relocations allowing for full access to the CentroGold property, and (b) the litigation relating to the CentroGold project, including the injunction imposed thereon, being lifted or extinguished with no pending or expected appeal. The first milestone payment will be satisfied by Metalla issuing Common Shares with a value of $7.0 million based on the fifteen (15) trading day volume-weighted average price on the NYSE on a date that is 120 days following completion of the trigger. Metalla's obligation to make the first milestone payment will expire after ten years if the foregoing conditions have not been completed.

The second milestone will be triggered upon the CentroGold project achieving commercial production and will be satisfied by Metalla through a $4.0 million payment in cash. Metalla's obligation to make the second milestone payment will expire after fifteen years if the foregoing condition has not been completed.

Metalla acquires Del Carmen Royalty

On March 24, 2021, Metalla acquired a 0.5% NSR Royalty on the Del Carmen Project in San Juan, Argentina from COIN Hodl Inc. (formerly Malbex Resources Ltd.) for a total consideration of C$1.6 million in cash. The Del Carmen Project is operated by Minera Del Carmen S.A., an entity which is controlled by Barrick Gold.

Appointment of Douglas Silver as Director

On April 28, 2021, the Company appointed Douglas Silver to the board of directors of the Company as an independent director.

Metalla acquires additional La Fortuna Royalty

On April 30, 2021, the Company completed an acquisition from Argonaut Gold Inc., through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera Real Del Oro, S.A. de C.V., of a 2.5% NSR Royalty on the mineral concessions known as the La Fortuna property in the State of Durango, Mexico, pursuant to a royalty purchase and sale agreement, for a total consideration of $2.25 million in cash.

Third Prospectus Supplement and Second ATM Program

On May 14, 2021, Metalla filed the Third Prospectus Supplement qualifying the distribution of Common Shares having an aggregate sale price of up to $35 million to be sold from time to time by a syndicate of agents including BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., PI Financial Corp, and Scotiabank (the "**Canadian Agents**") and BMO Capital Markets Corp. and Scotiabank (the " **United States Agents**" and, together with the Canadian Agents, the "**Agents**"), for a new at-the-market equity program (the " **Second ATM Program**" and, together with the First ATM Program, the " **ATM Program**") in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new equity distribution agreement dated May 14, 2021 by and among Metalla and the Agents (the "**New Distribution Agreement**").

Unless earlier terminated by the Company or the Agents, the New Distribution Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the Common Shares sold under the Second ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of US$35 million (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars); or (b) June 1, 2022.

From the effective date of the Second ATM Program to December 31, 2021, Metalla has sold 1,622,165 Common Shares under the Second ATM Program at an average price of $8.47 per share for gross proceeds of $13.7 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the agents under the New Distribution Agreement and other share issue costs of $0.7 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $13.0 million.

Metalla acquires Côté Royalty

On June 17, 2021, the Company completed an acquisition of an existing 1.35% NSR Royalty on a portion of the Côté deposit and all of the Gosselin deposit which form the Côté gold project (collectively, the "**Côté Property**") operated by IAMGOLD Corporation ("**IAMGOLD**"), for a total consideration of C$7.5 million in cash from arm's length sellers. The Company was granted a right of first refusal on the sale of the remaining 0.15% NSR Royalty held by one of the sellers.

The Côté Property is poised to become one of Canada's largest gold mines with an expected annual output of 493Koz and total cash costs of $600/oz in the first five years of operation. Construction of the $1.9 billion mine commenced in the fall of 2020 and is expected to ramp up to commercial production in the second half of 2023. The Côté Property currently boasts a 7.2Moz reserve, a measured and indicated resource of 13.6Moz and an inferred resource of 5.5Moz making it one of the largest gold resources in Canada. See *Material Asset - Côté Property* below for more information.

Metalla acquires Castle Mountain Royalty

On September 8, 2021, the Company entered into a royalty purchase agreement to acquire an existing 5% NSR Royalty from an arm's length seller on the South Domes portion of the Castle Mountain gold mine ("**Castle Mountain**") owned by Equinox Gold Corp. for a total consideration of $15.0 million in cash.

This transaction closed on October 1, 2021 and Metalla paid $10.0 million in cash to the arm's length seller with the remaining $5.0 million of the purchase price to be paid within twenty months from the closing date bearing interest at a rate of 4% per annum from the closing date.

Equinox Gold's Feasibility Study, dated March 17, 2021 (with an effective date of February 26, 2021), outlines Castle Mountain to have an expected annual production output of 218Koz gold and total all-in sustaining cost of $858/oz over the 14-year Phase 2 mine plan.

Subsequent Event to December 31, 2021

First Amendment to Alamos Royalty Agreement

On February 8, 2022, the Company and Monarch Gold entered into an agreement entitled "Agreement and First Amendment to Royalty Agreement", pursuant to which the Company paid $1.0 million to Monarch Gold to remove the Royalty Exemption and make certain consequential amendments to the Alamos Royalty Agreement (as such terms are defined above). See *Acquisition of Alamos Royalty Portfolio - First Closing*.

Establishment of Environmental, Social and Governance Committee

On February 14, 2022, the board of directors of the Company established a new committee, the Environmental, Social and Governance Committee (the "**ESG Committee**"), to oversee the Company's environmental, social and governance (" **ESG**") practices.

The ESG Committee formalizes the Company's ongoing commitment to ESG principles in the evaluation and monitoring of the Company's Royalty and Stream interests and related corporate practices. The scope of the ESG Committee's mandate will be to implement the Company's ESG policy and to evaluate and monitor the ESG performance of the companies which operate the properties in which the Company has a Royalty or Stream interest or is considering acquiring such an interest.

COVID-19

Metalla continues to monitor and assess the impacts of COVID-19 on its employees and business. At this time, all employees continue to work remotely. Metalla is closely monitoring the unpredictable impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its portfolio of assets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Metalla is a publicly traded precious metals royalty and streaming company listed on the TSX-V, NYSE and Frankfurt Exchange. Metalla's business model is focused on managing and growing its portfolio of Royalties and Streams. Metalla's long-term goal is to provide its shareholders with a model which provides:

- exposure to precious metals price optionality;
- a perpetual discovery option over large areas of geologically prospective lands which it acquires at no additional cost other than the initial investment;
- limited exposure to many of the risks associated with operating companies;
- free cash-flow and limited cash calls;
- high margins that can generate cash through the entire commodity cycle;
- diversity that is scalable, in which a large number of assets can be managed with a small stable overhead; and
- management focus on forward-looking growth opportunities rather than operational or development issues.

A Royalty is a non-dilutive asset level perpetual interest in an underlying mineral project that, when in production, provides topline cash relative to the percentage of the Royalty. Depending on the nature of a Royalty interest, the laws applicable to it and the specific project, the Royalty holder is generally not responsible for, and has no obligation to contribute to operating or capital costs or environmental liabilities. An NSR Royalty is generally based on the value of production or net proceeds received by an operator from a smelter or refinery for the minerals sold. These proceeds are usually subject to deductions or charges for transportation, insurance, smelting and refining costs as set out in the agreement governing the terms of the royalty.

Principal Product

In the past five years, Metalla has deployed over C$180 million, comprised of cash consideration, Common Shares and other equity related structures, issued to sellers, across 27 transactions amassing a portfolio of 70 Royalties and Streams. Metalla's portfolio provides exposure to established counterparties, including Agnico Eagle, Pan American, Sandfire, SSR, St. Barbara, Newmont Mining, Teck, Barrick Gold, Kirkland Lake Gold, OZ Minerals, Eldorado Gold, IAMGOLD, Eldorado Gold and many more.

The principal products of Metalla are: (i) precious metals that it has agreed to purchase pursuant to Stream agreements that it has entered into with mining companies; and (ii) Royalty payments pursuant to Royalty agreements acquired by Metalla or entered into with mining companies. Metalla is focused on precious metal streams and royalties for gold and silver.

The Company's sole material asset is its Royalty interest in the Côté Property. See *Material Asset* below.

The following table summarizes the Royalty and Stream interests that are owned by Metalla or are under contract to be acquired:

	Property	**Operator**	**Location**	**Stage**	**Metal**(1)	**Terms**
1.	Côté and Gosselin	IAMGOLD	Gogama, Canada	Development	Au	1.35% NSR Royalty
2.	Santa Gertrudis	Agnico Eagle	Sonora, Mexico	Development	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty (subject to a 1.0% buy back for $7.5M)
3.	Wharf	Coeur Mining	South Dakota, U.S.A.	Production	Au	1.0% GVR Royalty
4.	Higginsville	Karora Resources	Higginsville, Australia	Production	Au	27.5% price participation royalty interest(2)
5.	Joaquin Mine	Pan American	Santa Cruz, Argentina	Production	Au, Ag	2.0% NSR Royalty
6.	COSE Mine	Pan American	Santa Cruz, Argentina	Production	Au, Ag	1.5% NSR Royalty
7.	New Luika	Shanta Gold	Lupa Goldfields, Tanzania	Production	Au, Ag	Stream on 15% of Ag
8.	Endeavor Mine	Sandfire(3)	NSW, Australia	Production(13)	Zn, Pb, Ag	Stream on 100% of Ag
9.	Fosterville	Agnico Eagle	Victoria, Australia	Development	Au	2.5% GVR Royalty
10.	Castle Mountain	Equinox Gold	California	Development	Au	5% NSR Royalty
11.	Fifteen Mile Stream (Hudson, Egerton-Maclean, 149 East Zone, Plenty deposit)	St Barbara	Nova Scotia, Canada	Development	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty

	Property	Operator	Location	Stage	Metal[1]	Terms
12.	Fifteen Mile Stream (Plenty deposit and Seloam Brook prospect)	St Barbara	Nova Scotia, Canada	Development	Au	3.0% NSR Royalty (subject to Royalty payor's buy back right to purchase two-thirds of the 3.0% NSR Royalty for a period five years)
13.	NuevaUnion	Newmont Mining and Teck	Chile	Development	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[4]
14.	Garrison Mine	Moneta Gold	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Development	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
15.	Hoyle Pond Extension	Newmont Mining	Timmins, Canada	Development	Au	2.0% NSR, subject to 500Koz exemption
16.	Zaruma	Pelorus Minerals	Ecuador	Development	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty
17.	Timmins West Extension	Pan American	Timmins, Canada	Development	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty (subject to a 0.75% buy back)
18.	Akasaba West	Agnico Eagle	Val d'Or, Canada	Development	Au, Cu	2.0% NSR Royalty, payable after 210Koz Au (subject to a 1.0% buy back for C$7.0 million)
19.	Aureus East Mine (Previously Dufferin)	Aurelius Minerals Inc.	Nova Scotia, Canada	Development	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
20.	El Realito	Agnico Eagle	Sonora, Mexico	Development	Au, Ag	2.0 % NSR Royalty (subject to 1.0% buy back)
21.	La Fortuna	Minera Alamos	Durango, Mexico	Development	Au, Ag, Cu	3.5 % NSR Royalty (2.5% of the 3.5% NSR Royalty subject to cap at $4M)

	Property	Operator	Location	Stage	Metal[1]	Terms
22.	Wasamac	Yamana Gold	Rouyn-Noranda, Canada	Development	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty (subject to 0.5% buy back)
23.	Beaufor	Monarch Mining	Val d'Or, Canada	Development	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
24.	San Luis	SSR Mining	Peru	Development	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR Royalty
25.	Big Springs	Anova Metals	Nevada	Development	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[6] (subject to annual advance royalty payments)
26.	Tocantinzinho	G Mining	Brazil	Development	Au	0.75% GVR Royalty
27.	CentroGold	Oz Minerals	Brazil	Development	Au	1.0% - 2.0% NSR Royalty[7]
28.	Del Carmen	Barrick Gold	Argentina	Development	Au, Ag	0.5% NSR Royalty
29.	Amalgamated Kirkland	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Development	Au	0.45% NSR Royalty
30.	North Amalgamated Kirkland	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Development	Au	0.45% NSR Royalty
31.	Anglo/Zeke	Nevada Gold Mines	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	0.5% GOR Royalty
32.	Red Hill	NuLegacy Gold	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	1.5% GOR Royalty
33.	Fortuity 89	Newcrest Mining[8]	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	1-2% NSR Royalty
34.	TVZ Zone	Newmont Mining	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
35.	DeSantis Mine	Canadian Gold Miner	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty
36.	Bint Property	Glencore	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
37.	Colbert/Anglo	Newmont Mining	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
38.	Montclerg	GFG Resources	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty

	Property	Operator	Location	Stage	Metal[1]	Terms
39.	Pelangio Poirier	Pelangio Exploration	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
40.	Detour DNA	Agnico Eagle	Cochrane, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
41.	Beaudoin	Explor Resources	Timmins, Canada	Exploration	Au, Ag	0.4% NSR Royalty
42.	Sirola Grenfell	Pelangio Exploration	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Exploration	Au	0.25% NSR Royalty
43.	Mirado Mine	Orefinders	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty and Option
44.	Solomon's Pillar	Private Party	Greenstone, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
45.	Puchildiza	Not Applicable	Chile	Exploration	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty[9]
46.	Los Patos	Private Party	Venezuela	Exploration	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty
47.	Big Island	Voyageur Mineral Explorers Corp.[5]	Flin Flon, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
48.	Biricu	Minaurum Gold Inc.	Guerrero, Mexico	Exploration	Au, Ag	2.0% NSR Royalty[10] (subject to a 1.0% limited buy back right)
49.	Boulevard	Independence Gold	Yukon, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
50.	Camflo Mine	Yamana Gold	Val d'Or, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
51.	Edwards Mine	Alamos Gold	Wawa, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.25% NSR Royalty
52.	Goodfish Kirana	Warrior Gold	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
53.	Kirkland-Hudson	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
54.	Pucarana	Buenaventura	Peru	Exploration	Au	Option - 1.8% NSR Royalty
55.	Capricho	Solaris Resources	Peru	Exploration	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR Royalty

	Property	Operator	Location	Stage	Metal[1]	Terms
56.	Lourdes	Pucara Resources	Peru	Exploration	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR Royalty
57.	Santo Tomas/Los Tambos	IAMGOLD/ Pucara Resources	Peru	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
58.	Guadalupe/ Pararin	Pucara Resources	Peru	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty
59.	Tower Mountain	White Metal Resources Corp.	Thunder Bay, Canada	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty
60.	Orion	Minera Frisco	Mexico	Exploration	Au, Ag	2.75% NSR Royalty[11]
61.	Pine Valley	Nevada Gold Mines	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	3.0% NSR Royalty (subject to a 1.5% buy back right and annual advance royalty payments)
62.	Green Springs	Contact Gold	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[6]
63.	Carlin East	Ridgeline Minerals	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	0.5% NSR (subject to annual advance royalty payments)
64.	Caldera	Discovery Harbour Resources	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	1.0% NSR Royalty (subject to annual advance royalty payments)
65.	Jersey Valley	Not applicable	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	2.0% - 3.0% NSR Royalty[12] (subject to annual advance royalty payments)
66.	Island Mountain	Tuvera Exploration	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[6] (subject to annual advance royalty payments)
67.	Kings Canyon	Pine Cliff Energy	Utah, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[6]

	Property	Operator	Location	Stage	Metal[1]	Terms
68.	Hot Pot/Kelly Creek	Nevada Exploration / Austin Gold Corp.	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	1.5% NSR Royalty (subject to a 0.75% buy down and annual advance royalty payments).
69.	Golden Brew	Highway 50 Gold	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	0.5% NSR Royalty
70.	Golden Dome	Anova Metals	Nevada, U.S.A.	Exploration	Au	2.0% NSR Royalty[6] (subject to annual advance royalty payments)

Notes:

(1) "Au" means gold, "Ag" means silver, "Ph" means lead, "Zn" means Zinc, "Cu" means copper and "Mo" means Molybdenum

(2) The Royalty is a 27.5% price participation royalty interest on the difference between the London pm fix gold price and A$1,340/oz gold price on the first 2,500 ounces per quarter for a cumulative total of 34,000 ounces of gold

(3) Sandfire Resources Ltd. has entered into an earn-in agreement with CBH Resources Ltd. to acquire up to a 100% interest in the Endeavour mine

(4) Under the joint venture arrangement with Nova, Metalla will be entitled to all payments under the NSR Royalty with respect to gold production and Nova will be entitled to all payments under the NSR Royalty with respect to copper production, and all other payments under the NSR Royalty will be split evenly between the Purchasers

(5) Formerly Copper Reef Mining Corporation prior to a name change announced on August 15, 2020

(6) 1.0% NSR Royalty for encumbered claims

(7) The Royalty is comprised of (a) a 1.0% NSR Royalty on the first 500Koz of gold or gold equivalents commencing at the earlier of the production of 5Koz or commercial production; (b) a 2.0% NSR on production exceeding 500Koz of gold or gold ounce equivalents up to 1,500Koz of gold or gold ounce equivalents; and (c) a perpetual 1.0% NSR on all ounces of gold or gold ounce equivalents in excess of 1,500Koz

(8) Newcrest Mining Limited has entered into an option and earn-in agreement with Discovery Harbour Resources Corp. to acquire up to a 100% interest in the Fortuity 89 property.

(9) 1.5% Royalty has subsequently been extinguished upon acquisition of the underlying concessions by Metalla

(10) On January 19, 2021, Metalla sold Minaurum a limited time option to repurchase 1.0% of the NSR Royalty in consideration for 100,000 common shares of Minaurum. Under the limited repurchase option, Minaurum must pay Metalla a cash payment of (a) $500,000 if the repurchase option is exercised on or before December 31, 2023; (b) $750,000 if the repurchase option is exercised after December 31, 2023 and on or before December 31, 2024; and (c) $1,000,000 if the repurchase option is exercised after December 31, 2024 and on or before December 31, 2025.

(11) Not currently owned by Metalla. Under contract to be acquired subject to customary closing conditions.

(12) 2.0% NSR < $1,600 Au, 3.0% NSR > $1600 Au, with escalating annual advance royalty payments. $35,000 in 2021, $50,000 in 2022, $100,000 in 2023, and $150,000 from 2024+

(13) The Endeavor mine is currently on care and maintenance. Sandfire has disclosed that it will bring its technical exploration and geological expertise to the project, with a focus on exploration within the surrounding tenement package at Endeavor aimed at making new discoveries which could leverage off the existing infrastructure at Endeavor.

Further details regarding the purchase agreements entered into by Metalla in respect of certain Stream and Royalty acquisition agreements with respect to development or production properties can be found under the heading *General Development of the Business* above.

Competitive Conditions

Metalla will compete with other companies that operate in the Stream and Royalty market segment to acquire Streams and Royalties. Metalla will also compete with companies that provide financing to mining companies. Metalla also competes with other precious metals focused companies for capital and human resources. See section *Description of the Business - Risk Factors - Competition*.

Components

Metalla expects to purchase or acquire Royalties or Streams as previously described above under the heading *Description of the Business*.

Employees

As at the date of this AIF, Metalla has a total of 4 full-time and 5 part-time employees. No management functions of Metalla are performed to any substantial degree by persons other than the directors and executive officers of the Company.

Foreign Operations

Metalla currently purchases or expects to purchase precious or other metals or receives or expects to receive payments under Royalties from mines or operations in Australia, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Tanzania, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Brazil and the United States. Metalla may in the future purchase precious metals or receive payments under Royalties from mines or operations in other countries. Changes in legislation, regulations or governments in such countries are beyond Metalla's control and could adversely affect the Company's business. Metalla may also be exposed to political, economic or other risks and uncertainties, including a risk of war or civil unrest. In particular, the Company's business could be materially adversely affected by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which could in turn have potential impacts on commodity prices and negative implications on the financial markets. The effect of these factors cannot be predicted with any accuracy by Metalla or its management. See section *Description of the Business - Risk Factors - International Interests* in this AIF.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the securities of the Company is speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of our business and the present stage of its development. The following risk factors, as well as risks currently unknown to us, could materially and adversely affect our future business, operations and financial condition and could cause them to differ materially from the estimates described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company, or its business, property or financial results, contained herein, each of which could cause purchasers of our securities to lose part or all of their investment. The risks set out below are not the only risks we face; risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in this AIF prior to investing in the securities of Metalla. In addition to the other information presented in this AIF, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in such securities. These risk factors could materially affect Metalla's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to Metalla. The risk factors described in this AIF are not the only risks that Metalla faces. Additional risks or uncertainties that Metalla does not have any knowledge of or are currently deemed as immaterial, could also materially adversely affect Metalla.

Risks Relating to Metalla

Public Health Crises, including the COVID-19 Pandemic, may Significantly Impact Metalla

Metalla's business, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by public health crises, including epidemics, pandemics and/or other health crises, such as the outbreak of COVID-19. The current COVID-19 global health pandemic is significantly impacting the global economy and commodity and financial markets. The full extent and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown and to date has included extreme volatility in financial markets, a slowdown in economic activity, extreme volatility in commodity prices (including precious metals) and has raised the prospect of a global recession. The international response to COVID-19 has led to significant restrictions on travel, temporary business closures, quarantines, global stock market volatility and a general reduction in consumer activity, globally. Public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can result in operating, supply chain and project development delays that can materially adversely affect the operations of third parties in which Metalla has an interest. Mining operations in which Metalla holds a Royalty or Stream interest ("**Mining Operations**") have been, and may in the future be, suspended for precautionary purposes or as governments declare states of emergency or other actions are taken in an effort to combat the spread of COVID-19. The re-initiation of operational suspensions at the COSE and Joaquin mines, or at the Santa Gertrudis Property, or the implementation of additional operational suspensions at one or more of the properties in which Metalla holds a Royalty, Stream or other interest and from which it receives or expects to receive significant revenue is suspended, may have a material adverse impact on Metalla's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of Metalla's securities.

The risks to Metalla's business associated with COVID-19 include without limitation, the risk of breach of material contracts and customer agreements, risks to employee health and workforce productivity at Mining Operations, the possibility of increased insurance premiums, limitations on travel, the availability of industry experts and personnel, prolonged restrictive measures put in place in order to control an outbreak of contagious disease or other adverse public health developments globally and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond Metalla's control, which may have a material and adverse effect on Metalla's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, Metalla may experience business interruptions as a result of the re-initiation or initiation of suspensions or operational reductions at the mines in which Metalla has an interest, relating to the COVID-19 pandemic or such other events that are beyond the control of Metalla, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on Metalla's business, operating results, financial condition and the market for its securities. As at the date of this AIF, the duration of any business disruptions and related financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be reasonably estimated.

Changes in Commodity Prices that underlie Royalty, Stream or Other Interests

The price of Metalla's Common Shares may be significantly affected by declines in commodity prices. The revenue derived by Metalla from its asset portfolio will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of commodities that underlie the Royalty, Stream or other investments or interests of Metalla. Metalla's revenue is particularly sensitive to changes in the price of gold and silver. Any future cash flow derived from silver Streams is dependent on the future price of silver. The price of gold, silver and other commodities fluctuates daily and are affected by factors beyond the control of Metalla, including levels of supply and demand, industrial development, inflation and interest rates, the U.S. dollar's strength and geo-political events. External economic factors that affect commodity prices can be influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments.

The Chinese market is a significant source of global demand for commodities. A sustained slowdown in China's growth or demand, or a significant slowdown in other markets, in either case, that is not offset by reduced supply or increased demand from other regions could have an adverse effect on the price and/or demand for the products in respect of which we have Streams, Royalties or other interests. The COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain it have had a significant effect on commodity prices and demand as well as broader impacts on the global economy. See also "*Risk Factors - Risks Related to Mines and Mining Operations - Public Health Crises, including the COVID-19 Pandemic may Significantly Impact Metalla*"

All commodities, by their nature, are subject to wide price fluctuations and future material price declines will result in a decrease in revenue and may cause a suspension or termination of production by relevant operators, which would result in a complete cessation of revenue from applicable Royalties, Streams or working interests. Even if Metalla works to ensure a diversification of commodities that underlie its Royalties, Streams and other interests, the commodity market trends are cyclical in nature and a general downturn in commodity prices could result in a significant decrease in overall revenue.

Metalla Has No Control Over Mining Operations

Metalla is not directly involved in the operation of mines. The revenue Metalla may derive from its portfolio of Royalty and Stream assets and other interests is based entirely on production from third-party mine owners and operators. Metalla is party to precious metal purchase agreements to purchase a certain percentage of precious metals or other metals produced by certain mines and operations and Metalla expects to receive payments under Royalty agreements based on production from certain mines and operations, however, Metalla will not have a direct interest in the operation or ownership of those mines and projects. The owners and operators generally will have the power to determine the manner in which the properties are exploited, including decisions to expand and continue or reduce, suspend or discontinue production from a property, to make decisions about the marketing of products extracted from the property and to make decisions to advance exploration efforts and conduct development of non producing properties. The interests of third-party owners and operators and those of Metalla in respect of a relevant project or property may not always be aligned. The inability of Metalla to control the operations for the properties in which it has a Royalty, Stream or other interest may result in a material adverse effect on the profitability of Metalla, the results of operations of Metalla and its financial condition. Except in a limited set of circumstances as may be specified in respect of a specific Stream, Royalty or other interest, Metalla will not receive compensation if a specific mine or operation fails to achieve or maintain production or if the specific mine or operation is closed or discontinued. In addition, a number Mining Operations are currently in exploration stage and may not commence commercial production and there can be no assurance that if such operations do commence production that they will achieve profitable and continued production levels. In addition, the owners or operators may take action contrary to policies or objectives of Metalla; be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with Metalla; have difficulty obtaining or be unable to obtain the financing necessary to move projects forward; or experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit the owner or operator's ability to perform its obligations under arrangements with Metalla. Metalla is also subject to the risk that a specific mine or project may be put on care and maintenance or have its operations suspended, on both a temporary or permanent basis.

The owners or operators of the projects or properties in which Metalla holds a Royalty, Stream or other interest may from time to time announce transactions, including the sale or transfer of the projects or of the operator itself, over which Metalla has little or no control. If such transactions are completed it may result in a new operator controlling the project, who may or may not operate the project in a similar manner to the current operator which may positively or negatively impact Metalla. If any such transaction is announced, there is no certainty that any such transaction will be completed, or completed as announced, and any consequences of such non completion on Metalla may be difficult or impossible to predict.

Metalla is subject to the risk that Mining Operations may shut down on a temporary or permanent basis due to issues including but not limited to economic conditions, lack of financial capital, flooding, fire, pandemics (including the COVID-19 pandemic), weather related events, mechanical malfunctions, community or social related issues, social unrest, the failure to receive permits or having existing permits revoked, collapse of mining infrastructure including tailings ponds, expropriation and other risks. These issues are common in the mining industry and can occur frequently. There is a risk that the carrying values of Metalla's assets may not be recoverable if the mining companies operating the Mining Operations cannot raise additional finances to continue to develop those assets. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Mining Operations becoming uneconomic resulting in their shutdown and closure. Metalla is not entitled to purchase gold, silver or other commodities, receive royalties or other economic benefit from the Mining Operations if no gold, silver or other commodities are produced from the Mining Operations.

Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign exchange rates have seen significant fluctuation in recent years. Effective September 1, 2020, Metalla's presentation currency is the United States dollar. However, Metalla maintains an office and employees in Canada, a material portion of its expenditures are incurred in Canadian dollars and it has outstanding indebtedness denominated in Canadian dollars. In addition, certain of Metalla's Royalties require or permit payment in, or are based on calculations using, currencies other than United States dollars. For example, the Royalty on the COSE mine provides that payment may be made in either Argentinian Pesos or United States dollars at the option of the payor and the Royalty on the Higginsville Gold Operations provides that payment shall be made in Australian dollars. As a result, Metalla is subject to foreign currency exchange risk. Metalla has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. A depreciation in the value of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar or one or more of the currencies in which Metalla receives payments under the Royalties and Streams could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of Metalla, its results of operations and financial condition.

Delay Receiving or Failure to Receive Payments

Metalla is dependent to a large extent upon the financial viability and operational effectiveness of owners and operators of the relevant mines and mineral properties underlying Metalla's Streams and Royalties. Payments from production generally flow through the operator and there is a risk of delay and additional expense in receiving such revenues. Payments may be delayed by restrictions imposed by lenders, delays in the sale or delivery of products, the ability or willingness of smelters and refiners to process mine products, recovery by the operators of expenses incurred in the operation of the Royalty or Stream properties, the establishment by the operators of reserves for such expenses or the insolvency of the operator. Metalla's rights to payment under the Royalties and Streams must, in most cases, be enforced by contract without the protection of the ability to liquidate a property. This inhibits Metalla's ability to collect amounts owing under its Royalties and Streams upon a default. Additionally, some agreements may provide limited recourse in particular circumstances which may further inhibit Metalla's ability to recover or obtain equitable relief in the event of a default under such agreements. In the event of a bankruptcy of an operator or owner, it is possible that an operator may claim that Metalla should be treated as an unsecured creditor and, therefore, have a limited prospect for full recovery of revenue and a possibility that a creditor or the operator may claim that the Royalty or Stream agreement should be terminated in the insolvency proceeding. Failure to receive payments from the owners and operators of the relevant properties or termination of Metalla's rights may result in a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Third-Party Reporting

Metalla relies on public disclosure and other information regarding specific mines or projects that is received from the owners or operators of the mines or other independent experts. The information received may be susceptible to being imprecise as a result of it being compiled by certain third parties. The disclosure created by Metalla may be inaccurate if the information received contains inaccuracies or omissions, which could create a material adverse effect on Metalla. Further, Metalla must rely on the accuracy and timeliness of the public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations, and uses such information in its analyses, forecasts and assessments relating to its own business and to prepare its disclosure with respect to the Streams and Royalties. If the information provided by such third parties to Metalla contains material inaccuracies or omissions, the Company's disclosure may be inaccurate and its ability to accurately forecast or achieve its stated objectives may be materially impaired, which may have a material adverse effect on Metalla.

In addition, a Royalty or Stream agreement may require an owner or operator to provide Metalla with production and operating information that may, depending on the completeness and accuracy of such information, enable Metalla to detect errors in the calculation of Royalty or Stream payments that it receives. As a result, the ability of Metalla to detect payment errors through its associated internal controls and procedures is limited, and the possibility exists that Metalla will need to make retroactive revenue adjustments. Of the Royalty or Stream agreements that Metalla enters into, some may provide Metalla the right to audit the operational calculations and production data for associated payments; however, such audits may occur many months following the recognition by Metalla of the applicable revenue and may require Metalla to adjust its revenue in later periods.

As a holder of an interest in a Royalty or Stream, Metalla will have limited access to data on the operations or to the actual properties underlying the Royalty or Stream. This limited access to data or disclosure regarding operations could affect the ability of Metalla to assess the performance of the Royalty or Stream. This could result in delays in cash flow from that which is anticipated by Metalla based on the stage of development of the properties covered by the assets within the portfolio of Metalla.

Disclosure Regarding Operations

Some Royalties or Streams may be subject to confidentiality arrangements which govern the disclosure of information with regard to the Royalty or Stream and, as such, Metalla may not be in a position to publicly disclose non-public information with respect to certain Royalties or Streams. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the operations of the properties in which Metalla has an interest, may restrict the ability of Metalla to enhance its performance which may result in a material and adverse effect on the profitability of Metalla, results of operations for Metalla and financial condition. There can be no assurance that Metalla will be successful in obtaining these rights when negotiating the acquisition of Royalties or Streams.

Strategy for Acquisitions

As Metalla executes on its business plan, it intends to seek to purchase additional Royalties and Streams from third parties. Metalla cannot offer any assurance that it can complete any other acquisition or proposed business transactions on favourable terms or at all, or that any completed acquisitions or proposed transactions will benefit Metalla.

At any given time Metalla may have various types of transactions and acquisition opportunities in various stages of review, including submission of indications of interest and participation in discussions or negotiations in respect of such transactions. This process also involves the engagement of consultants and advisors to assist in analyzing particular opportunities. Any such acquisition or transaction could be material to Metalla and may involve the issuance of securities by Metalla to fund any such acquisition. Any such issuance of securities may result in substantial dilution to existing shareholders and may result in the creation of new control positions. In addition, any such acquisition or other Royalty or Stream transaction may have other transaction specific risks associated with it, including risks related to the completion of the transaction, the project operators or the jurisdictions in which assets may be acquired.

Additionally, Metalla may consider opportunities to restructure its Royalties or Streams where it believes such a restructuring may provide a long-term benefit to Metalla, even if such restructuring may reduce near term revenues or result in Metalla incurring transaction-related costs. Metalla may enter into one or more acquisitions, restructurings or other Royalty and Streaming transactions at any time.

Metalla Cash Flow Risk

Metalla is not directly involved in the ownership or operation of mines. Metalla's Royalty, Stream and other interests in properties or projects are subject to most of the significant risks of the operating mining company. Metalla's cash flow is dependent on the activities of third parties which could create risk that those third parties may have targets inconsistent to Metalla's targets, take action contrary to Metalla's goals, policies or objectives, be unwilling or unable to fulfill their contractual obligations owed to Metalla, or experience financial, operational or other difficulties or setbacks, including bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, which could limit a third-party's ability to perform under a specific third-party arrangement. Specifically, Metalla could be negatively impacted by an operator's ability to continue its mining operations as a going concern and have access to capital. A lack of access to capital could result in a third-party entering a bankruptcy proceeding, which would result in Metalla being unable to realize any value for its Stream, Royalty or other interest.

Negative Cash Flow from Operations

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had positive cash flow from operating activities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company has had negative cash flow from operating activities in the past and no assurances can be made that the Company will have positive cash flow for future periods. To the extent that the Company has negative cash flow in any future period, unallocated funds may be used to fund such negative cash flow from operating activities, if any.

Rights of other Interest-Holders

Some Royalty and Stream interests are subject to: (i) buy-down right provisions pursuant to which an operator may buy back all or a portion of the Royalty or Stream, (ii) pre-emptive rights pursuant to which certain parties have the right of first refusal or first offer with respect to a proposed sale or assignment of a Royalty or Stream to Metalla, or (iii) claw back rights pursuant to which the seller of a Royalty or Stream to Metalla has the right to re acquire the Royalty or Stream. Holders may exercise these rights such that certain Royalty and Stream interests would no longer be held by Metalla or would become difficult for Metalla to acquire. Any compensation received as a result may be significantly less than Metalla had budgeted receiving for the applicable Royalty or Stream and may have a material adverse effect on Metalla's income and business.

Defects in Royalties and Streams

A defect in the Royalties and Streams and/or the underlying contract may arise to defeat or impair the claim of Metalla to such Royalty or Stream.

Such defects in a Royalty or Stream may result in a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of Metalla securities.

Change in Material Assets

As at the date of this AIF, the Côté Property Royalty is the only material asset of Metalla, although as new assets are acquired or existing assets move into production, the materiality of each of the assets of Metalla will be reconsidered. Any adverse development affecting the operation of, production from or recoverability of mineral reserves from the Côté Property Royalty or any other significant property in the asset portfolio from time to time, such as, but not limited to, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage, or the inability to hire suitable personnel and engineering contractors or secure supply agreements on commercially suitable terms, may have a material adverse effect on the profitability of Metalla, the financial condition of Metalla and results of its operations.

Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions have been characterized by ongoing volatility. Global financial conditions could suddenly and rapidly destabilize in response to future events, as government authorities may have limited resources to respond to future crises. Global capital markets have continued to display increased volatility in response to global events. In particular, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and any restrictive actions that are or may be taken by Canada, the U.S., and other countries in response thereto, such as sanctions or export controls, could have potential negative implications to the global capital markets. Future crises may be precipitated by any number of causes, including natural disasters, pandemics (including the COVID-19 pandemic), geopolitical instability, changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults.

Market events and conditions, including the COVID-19 pandemic, significant fluctuations in fuel and energy costs and prices, political instability in the Middle East and Russia and international trade tension have resulted in commodity prices remaining volatile. These conditions have also caused a loss of confidence in global financial markets, causing consumer spending to decrease, employment rates to reach historic lows and consumer debt levels to increase. Notwithstanding various actions by governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets have caused these markets to be volatile and interest rates to remain at historical lows. These events are illustrative of the effect that events beyond the Company's control may have on commodity prices, demand for metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, availability of credit, investor confidence, and general financial market liquidity, all of which may adversely affect the Company's business. Global financial conditions have always been subject to volatility. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the associated decreases in consumer spending and employment levels, as well as concerns over global growth rates and conditions.

Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could negatively impact Metalla's ability, or the ability of the operators of the properties in which Metalla holds Royalties, Streams or other interests, to obtain equity or debt financing or make other suitable arrangements to finance their projects. Additionally, increased levels of volatility and market turmoil can adversely impact the operations of Metalla and the value and the price of the Common Shares of the Company could be adversely affected.

See also "*Risk Factors - Risks Related to Mines and Mining Operations - Public Health Crises, including the COVID-19 Pandemic may Significantly Impact Metalla*".

Dependence on Key Personnel

Metalla is dependent on the services of a small number of key management personnel. The ability of Metalla to manage its activities and its business will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. There can be no assurance that Metalla will be successful in engaging or retaining key personnel. The loss of the services of a member of the management of Metalla could have a material adverse effect on the Company. From time to time, Metalla may also need to identify and retain additional skilled management and specialized technical personnel to efficiently operate its business. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition of Royalties and or Streams is limited and competition for such persons is intense. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the success of Metalla and there can be no assurance that Metalla will be successful in recruiting and retaining the personnel it needs to successfully operate its business. If Metalla is not successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, the ability of Metalla to execute on its business model and strategy could be affected, which could have a material and adverse impact on its profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Ineffective Controls

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019, Metalla reported that it did not have effective disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting due to the following material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting: (a) given its size, Metalla lacked the resources to enforce appropriate segregation of duties in certain financial processes, including journal entries, revenue and acquisitions of Stream and Royalty interests; (b) there were not yet appropriate processes and controls in place to review the accounting treatment of significant transactions; and (c) Metalla did not yet have key entity level controls, including formal risk management controls or a system of internal controls around financial reporting.

During the calendar year 2020, Metalla appointed Terry Krepiakevich to the board of directors of the Company and as chair of the audit committee and Saurabh Handa as Chief Financial Officer of the Company (please refer to *Directors and Officers* section below for further details regarding Mr. Krepiakevich and Mr. Handa's qualifications) and has implemented a system of internal controls to correct the material weaknesses identified in the 2019 fiscal year. As such, Metalla determined that its internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2020.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Metalla has not always had effective controls and procedures in the past and no assurances can be made that the recently implemented internal controls will be effective or that Metalla will be able to maintain effective controls in the future. In addition, the Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of the inherent limitations of internal controls, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, poorly designed or ineffective controls, or fraud. As an "emerging growth company", Metalla is not currently required to obtain an auditor attestation of its internal control over financial reporting. Failure to maintain effective controls, or a failure of the Company's internal controls, could cause the Company to be required to amend its financial statements, subject the Company to additional costs, adversely affect the Company's stock price if shareholders or other third parties have less confidence in the Company, or subject the Company to potential regulatory actions. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

Dividends

Payment of dividends on Metalla's securities is within the discretion of Metalla's board of directors and will depend upon Metalla's future earnings, cash flows, acquisition capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. Metalla's long-term dividend policy is to pay out a target rate of 50% of the annualized operating cash flow of the Company. While Metalla paid monthly dividends to holders of its Common Shares for each quarter during the financial year ended May 31, 2020, the Company has not declared or paid dividends subsequent to May 31, 2020. The board of directors of the Company will continue to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and assess the Company's ability to pay dividends in respect of a particular quarter during the 2022 financial year, but there can be no assurance that it will be in a position to declare dividends in the future due to the occurrence of one or more of the risks described herein. See "*Dividends*" section below for additional information.

Competition

Metalla will compete with other companies for Streams and Royalties. Other companies may have greater resources than Metalla. Any such competition may prevent Metalla from being able to secure new Streams or acquire new Royalties. Future competition in the royalty and streaming sector could materially adversely affect Metalla's ability to conduct its business. There can be no assurance that Metalla will be able to compete successfully against other companies in acquiring new Royalty and/or Stream interests. In addition, Metalla may be unable to acquire Royalties or Streams at acceptable valuations which may result in a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Project Operators may not Respect Contractual Obligations

Royalty, Stream and other interests in properties or projects are contractual in nature. Parties to contracts do not always honour contractual terms and contracts themselves may be subject to interpretation or technical defects. To the extent grantors of Royalties, Stream and other interests do not abide by their contractual obligations, Metalla may be forced to take legal action to enforce its contractual rights. Such litigation may be time consuming and costly and there is no guarantee of success. Further, any such litigation may also be required to be pursued in foreign jurisdictions. Any pending proceedings or actions or any decisions determined adversely to Metalla, may have a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Common Shares of Metalla.

Enforceability

The status of Royalties at law can be uncertain and varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and in certain jurisdictions a Royalty may not be a registrable interest which is an interest land. As a result, it may be difficult for Metalla to enforce its rights with respect to Royalties against a third party. Such a failure may result in the loss of the Company's rights to such a Royalty in the event a third party assigns title to the underlying property.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of Metalla also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies that are involved in natural resource explorations, development and mining operations, including Galena Mining Limited, Argosy Minerals Limited, Azarga Metals Corp., Atico Mining Corporation, Auramex Resources Corp, Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd., Enduro Metals Corp., Silver Hammer Mining Corp., Romios Gold Resources Ltd., Thunderstruck Resources Ltd., Crystal Lake Mining Corp., Comet Resources Limited, Tempus Resources Limited, Amwolf Capital Corp., Palladium One Mining Inc., K92 Mining Inc., Alexco Resource Corp., Kaizen Discovery Inc., Visionary Gold Corp., Nova Royalty Corp. and Chakana Copper Corporation and, consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position where there is a conflict of interest. Any decision made by any such directors and officers will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal in good faith and in the best interests of Metalla and its shareholders. Each director that is in a conflict of interest is required to declare such conflict and abstain from voting on a matter in which that director is conflicted in accordance with applicable law.

Future Financing; Future Securities Issuances

There can be no assurance that Metalla will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, that it will satisfy the requirements to draw additional funds under the Beedie Loan Facility, or that the terms of any such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing or satisfy the requirement for additional draws under the Beedie Loan Facility could impede the funding obligations of Metalla or result in delay or postponement of further business activities which may result in a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations and financial condition. Metalla may require new capital to continue to grow its business and there are no assurances that capital will be available when needed, if at all. It is likely that, at least to some extent, such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity or convertible debt, which could result in dilution to shareholders.

Compliance with Terms of Credit Facilities

There can be no assurance that the Beedie Loan Facility, or any other credit facilities or financing agreements that Metalla may enter into, will be renewed or refinanced, or if renewed or refinanced, that the renewal or refinancing will occur on equally favourable terms to Metalla. Metalla's ability to continue operating may be adversely affected if Beedie does not convert the loans outstanding under the Beedie Loan Facility into equity of Metalla, if Metalla is not able to renew the Beedie Loan Facility or any other credit facilities or arrange refinancing, or if such renewal or refinancing, as the case may be, occurs on terms materially less favorable to Metalla than at present. The Beedie Loan Facility is secured by a substantial portion of Metalla's assets, and imposes covenants and obligations on Metalla. There is a risk that this and any other such facilities or loans may go into default if there is a breach in complying with covenants and obligations, which could result in the lenders realizing on their security and causing the shareholders to lose some or all of their investment.

Litigation affecting Properties

Potential litigation may arise on a property on which Metalla holds or has a Royalty or Stream interest (for example, litigation between joint venture partners or between operators and original property owners or neighbouring property owners). Metalla will not generally have any influence on the litigation and will not generally have access to data. Any such litigation that results in the cessation or reduction of production from a property (whether temporary or permanent) could have a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Common Shares.

Application and Interpretation of Tax Laws

We are subject to direct and indirect taxes in various global jurisdictions. The amount of tax we pay, directly or indirectly, is subject to our interpretation of applicable tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we file, and the applicable tax laws in the jurisdictions of operations in which Metalla has interests including those from which we receive Royalties, Streams and other income.

We have taken and will continue to take tax positions based on our interpretation of tax laws, but tax accounting often involves complex matters and judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for taxes and other tax liabilities. There can be no assurance that a taxing authority will not have a different interpretation of the law and assess us, or the operations in which Metalla has interests, with additional taxes.

While to our knowledge we are not currently the subject of any tax audits or under reassessment, tax authorities may in the future disagree with our judgment and the presentation of our tax position. We regularly assess the likely outcomes of tax audits or reassessments to determine the appropriateness of our tax liabilities. However, our judgment on tax matters might not be sustained as a result of audits or reassessments, and the amounts ultimately paid could be different from the amounts previously recorded or expected. In addition, our effective tax rate in the future could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and changes in tax laws. Tax rates in the jurisdictions in which we operate or in which we have interests may change as a result of macroeconomic, political or other factors. Increases in the tax rate in any of the jurisdictions in which Metalla has interests could have a negative impact on our profitability.

Changes in Tax Laws Impacting Metalla

There can be no assurance that new tax laws, regulations, policies or interpretations will not be enacted or brought into being in the jurisdictions where Metalla has interests that could have a material adverse effect on Metalla. Any such change or implementation of new tax laws or regulations could adversely affect Metalla's ability to conduct its business. No assurance can be given that new taxation rules or accounting policies will not be enacted or that existing rules will not be applied in a manner which could result in the profits of Metalla being subject to additional taxation or which could otherwise have a material adverse effect on the profitability of Metalla, Metalla's results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Common Shares of Metalla. In addition, the introduction of new tax rules or accounting policies, or changes to, or differing interpretations of, or application of, existing tax rules or accounting policies could make Royalties, Streams or other investments by Metalla less attractive to counterparties. Such changes could adversely affect the ability of Metalla to acquire new assets or make future investments.

Credit and Liquidity Risk

Metalla is exposed to counterparty risks and liquidity risks including, but not limited to: (i) through the companies with which Metalla has Streams and Royalty agreements with; (ii) through financial institutions that hold Metalla's cash and cash equivalents; (iii) through companies that have payables to Metalla; (iv) through Metalla's insurance providers; and (v) through Metalla's lenders. Metalla is also exposed to liquidity risks in meeting its operating expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability of Metalla to obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to Metalla. Also, if these risks materialize, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of its securities could be adversely affected.

Information Systems and Cyber Security

Metalla's information systems, and those of its counterparties under the Streams and Royalties agreements and vendors, are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. Unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to these systems or Metalla's information through fraud or other means of deceiving Metalla's counterparties. Metalla's operations depend, in part, on how well Metalla and its suppliers, as well as counterparties under the Streams and Royalties agreements, protect networks, equipment, information technology systems and software against damage from a number of threats. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact Metalla's reputation and results of operations. Although to date Metalla has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that Metalla will not incur such losses in the future. Metalla's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain an area of attention.

Activist Shareholders

Publicly traded companies are often subject to demands or publicity campaigns from activist shareholders advocating for changes to corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, social issues, or for certain corporate actions or reorganizations. There can be no assurance that Metalla will not be subject to any such campaign, including proxy contests, media campaigns or other activities. Responding to challenges from activist shareholders can be costly and time consuming and may have an adverse effect on Metalla's reputation. In addition, responding to such campaigns would likely divert the attention and resources of Metalla's management and board of directors, which could have an adverse effect on Metalla's business and results of operations. Even if Metalla were to undertake changes or actions in response to activism, activist shareholders may continue to promote or attempt to effect further changes and may attempt to acquire control of Metalla. If shareholder activists are ultimately elected to the board of directors, this could adversely affect Metalla's business and future operations. This type of activism can also create uncertainty about Metalla's future strategic direction, resulting in loss of future business opportunities, which could adversely affect Metalla's business, future operations, profitability and Metalla's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Reputation Damage

Reputational damage can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. While Metalla does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others, reputational loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Expansion of Business Model

Metalla's operations and expertise have been focused on the acquisition and management of Royalty and Stream interests. Metalla may pursue acquisitions outside this area, including acquiring and/or investing in and/or developing resource projects. Expansion of Metalla's activities into new areas would present challenges and risks that it has not faced in the past, including many of the risks described under the section *Risks Related to Mines and Mining Operations*. The failure to manage these challenges and risks successfully may result in a material and adverse effect on Metalla's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of Metalla securities.

Risks Related to Mines and Mining Operations

Risk Factors applicable to Owners and Operators of Properties in which Metalla holds an Interest

To the extent that they relate to the production of minerals from or the continued operation of, properties in which Metalla holds a Royalty or Stream interest, Metalla will be subject to the risk factors applicable to the owners and operators of such mines or projects.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Mining involves a high degree of risk. Mines and projects in which Metalla has or may enter into a precious metal purchase agreement or Royalty agreement are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of metals, including weather related events, unusual and unexpected geology formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave ins, pit wall failures, flooding, environmental hazards and the discharge of toxic chemicals, explosions and other conditions involved in the drilling, blasting and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to property, injury or loss of life, environmental damage, work stoppages, delays in production, increased production costs and possible legal liability. Any of these hazards and risks and other acts of God could shut down Mining Operations temporarily or permanently. Mining Operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability for the owners or operators of the Mining Operations.

The exploration for and development, mining and processing of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the owners or operators of Mining Operations will result in profitable commercial Mining Operations. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: cash costs associated with extraction and processing, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical; government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection; and political stability. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in one or more of the Mining Operations not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. Accordingly there can be no assurance the Mining Operations which are not currently in production will be brought into a state of commercial production.

Climate Change

Governments are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Regulation relating to emission levels (such as carbon taxes) and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. The Paris climate accord was signed by 195 countries in December 2015 and marked a global shift toward a low-carbon economy.

If the current regulatory trend continues, Metalla expects that this will result in increased costs at some of the Mining Operations which could adversely impact the profitability or viability of such operations and may result in reduction or cessation of production which in turn would have an impact on the Company's revenue. In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on some of the Mining Operations. These risks include the following:

- *sea level rise*: changes in sea level could affect ocean transportation and shipping facilities which are used to transport supplies, equipment and workforce to some of the Mining Operations and products from those operations to world markets.
- *extreme weather events*: extreme weather events (such as increased frequency or intensity of hurricanes, increased snow pack, prolonged drought) have the potential to disrupt some of the Mining Operations. Extended disruptions to supply lines could result in interruption to production.
- *resource shortages*: some of the Mining Operations depend on regular supplies of consumables (diesel, tires, sodium cyanide, et cetera) and reagents to operate efficiently. In the event that the effects of climate change or extreme weather events cause prolonged disruption to the delivery of essential commodities, production efficiency at some of the Mining Operations is likely to be reduced.

There is no assurance that efforts to mitigate the risks of climate changes will be effective and that the physical risk of climate change will not have an adverse effect on the Mining Operations and their profitability.

Commodity Prices

Metal prices are subject to fluctuation and any future significant decline could result in mines, Mining Operations and project development to cease. Owners and operators of mines and development projects could be forced to cease operations or discontinue development of a particular project, which could materially adversely affect Metalla's business operations and profitability.

Environmental Risks

All phases of mine operation or development are subject to governmental regulation including environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which they operate. 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 heightened responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the mines and projects in which Metalla has an interest. Also, unknown environmental hazards may exist on the properties at present which were caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties and which could impair the commercial success, levels of production and continued feasibility and project development and mining operations on these properties. One or more of the mining companies may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners or operators of the properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Government Regulation, Permits and Authorizations

The exploration and development activities related to mine operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, reclamation, historic and cultural resources preservation, mine safety and occupational health, handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances and other matters.

The costs of discovering, evaluating, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating and closing specific mine operations in compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations could become such that the owners or operators of mines or projects would not proceed with the development of, or continue to operate, a mine. Moreover, it is possible that future regulatory developments, such as increasingly strict environmental protection laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder and claims for damages to property and persons resulting from mining operations could result in substantial costs and liabilities for the owners or operators of mines or projects in the future such that they would not proceed with the development of, or continue to operate, a mine.

Government approvals, licences and permits are currently, and will in the future be, required in connection with Mining Operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, Mining Operations may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned operations, which could have an impact on the business and financial condition of Metalla. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on Mining Operations, resulting in increased capital expenditures or production costs, reduced levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of properties.

Permitting and Access

The operation of a mine or project is subject to receipt and maintenance of permits from appropriate governmental authorities. The owners and operators of the mines and projects in which Metalla has an interest may be subject to delays in connection with obtaining access to the property and all necessary renewals of permits for existing operations, additional permits for any possible future changes to operations, or additional permits associated with new legislation. Prior to any development on any of the properties, permits from appropriate governmental authorities may be required. There can be no assurance that the owners or operators of the mines or projects will continue to hold all permits necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property.

Infrastructure

Natural resource exploration, development and mining activities are dependent on the availability of mining, drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities are conducted. A limited supply of such equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to the owners and operators of mines or projects and may delay exploration, development or extraction activities. Certain equipment may not be immediately available or may require long lead time orders. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration, development or production at a mine or project. Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect operations at a mine or project.

Dependence on Operator's Employees

Production from the properties in which Metalla holds an interest depends on the efforts of operators' employees. There is competition for persons with mining expertise. The ability of the owners and operators of such properties to hire and retain geologists and persons with mining expertise is key to those operations. Further, relations with employees may be affected by changes in the scheme of labour relations that may be introduced by the relevant governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which those operations are conducted. Changes in such legislation or otherwise in the relationships of the owners and operators of such properties with their employees may result in strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages, any of which could have a material adverse effect on such operations, results of operations and financial condition of Metalla. If these factors cause the owners and operators of such properties to decide to cease production at one or more of the properties, such decision could have a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of Metalla.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral reserve and or mineral resource estimates for a specific mine or project may not be correct. The figures for mineral resources and mineral reserves contained in this AIF are estimates only and were obtained from public disclosure in respect of the Côté Property and other properties, as applicable. There can be no assurance that estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources will ever be recovered or recovered at the rates as estimated. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are based on sampling and geological interpretation, and, are uncertain because samples used may not be representative. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates require revision (either to demonstrate an increase or decrease) based on production from the mine or project. The fluctuations of commodity prices and production costs, as well as changes in recovery rates, may render certain mineral reserves and mineral resources uneconomic and may result in a restatement of estimated reserves and/or mineral resources.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty of inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration.

Depleted Mineral Reserve Replacement

Mines have a limited time of operation as a result of the proven and probable mineral reserves attributed to a specific mine. A mining company operating a specific mine will be required to replace and expand mineral reserves depleted by a mine's production to maintain production levels over a long term. It is possible to replace depleted mineral reserves by expanding known ore bodies through exploration, locating new deposits or acquiring new mines or projects. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature. It can take several years to develop a potential site of mineralization. There is no assurance that current or future exploration programs conducted by mining companies will be successful. There is a risk that the depletion of mineral reserves by mining companies that Metalla has contracted with will not be replenished by discoveries or acquisitions which could reduce the income Metalla would have expected to receive from a particular Royalty or Stream.

Uninsured Risks

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Mining companies may or may not maintain insurance in adequate amounts, including insurance for workers' compensation, theft, general liability, all risk property, automobile, directors and officers liability and fiduciary liability and others. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. Accordingly, a mining company's insurance policies may not provide coverage for all losses related to their business (and may not cover environmental liabilities and losses). The occurrence of losses, liabilities or damage not covered by such insurance policies could have a material adverse effect on the mining companies' profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Land Title

Although title to specific mines or projects has been or will be reviewed by or on behalf of Metalla, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties and mineral claims owned or used by specific mines or projects. Companies may not have conducted surveys of the claims in which they hold direct or indirect interests; therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. It is possible that a specific mine or project may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, mining companies may be unable to operate the specific mine or project as permitted or to enforce their rights with respect to that specific mine or project which may ultimately impair the ability of these owners and operators to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with Metalla.

International Interests

Certain operations that underlie Metalla's Streams and Royalties are conducted, or will be conducted, outside of Canada, including in Australia, the United States, Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Venezuela and could be exposed to political, economic or other risks or uncertainties. These types of risks or uncertainties may differ between countries and can include but are not limited to, terrorism, hostage taking, military repression, crime, political instability, currency controls, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation rates, labour unrest, risk of war or civil unrest, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of mining or mineral concessions, licenses, permits, authorizations and contracts, illegal mining or mineral exploration, taxation changes, modifications, amendments or changes to mining and mineral laws, regulations, policies, and changes to government regulations in respect of foreign investment and mining.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Mining Operations in these countries. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use, mine safety and the rewarding of contracts to local contractors or requiring foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation, cancellation or dispute of licenses or entitlements which could result in substantial costs, losses and liabilities in the future.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties related to the economic and political risks for operations in foreign jurisdictions cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Mining Operations resulting in substantial costs, losses and liabilities in the future.

Developing Economies

Certain operators are subject to risks normally associated with the conduct of business in developing economies. Risks may include, among others, problems relating to power supply, labour disputes, delays or invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, uncertain political and economic environments, civil disturbances and crime, arbitrary changes in laws or policies, foreign taxation and exchange controls, nationalization of assets, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations or changes in the political attitude towards mining, empowerment of previously disadvantaged people, local ownership requirements, limitations on foreign ownership, power supply issues, limitations on repatriation of earnings, infrastructure limitations and increased financing costs. The above risks may limit, disrupt or negatively impact the operator's business activities.

Permitting, Construction and Development

Metalla may hold Royalties or Streams over mines and projects that may be in various stages of permitting, construction, development and expansion. Construction, development and expansion of such mines or projects is subject to numerous risks, including, but not limited to: delays in obtaining equipment, materials, and services essential to completing construction of such projects in a timely manner; delays or inability to obtain all required permits; changes in environmental or other government regulations; currency exchange rates; labour shortages; and fluctuation in metal prices. There can be no assurance that the owners or operators of such mines or projects will have the financial, technical and operational resources to complete the permitting, construction, development and expansion of such mines or projects in accordance with current expectations or at all.

Indigenous Peoples

Various international and national laws, codes, resolutions, conventions, guidelines, and other materials relate to the rights of indigenous peoples. Metalla holds Royalty or Stream interests on operations located in some areas presently or previously inhabited or used by indigenous peoples. Many of these materials impose obligations on government to respect the rights of indigenous people. Some mandate that government consult with indigenous people regarding government actions which may affect indigenous people, including actions to approve or grant mining rights or permits. The obligations of government and private parties under the various international and national materials pertaining to indigenous people continue to evolve and be defined. The mining companies' current or future operations are subject to a risk that one or more groups of indigenous people may oppose continued operation, further development, or new development on those projects or operations on which Metalla holds a Royalty or Stream interest. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the Company or the owner/operators' activities. Opposition by indigenous people to such activities may require modification of or preclude operation or development of projects or may require the entering into of agreements with indigenous people. Claims and protests of indigenous people may disrupt or delay activities of the owners/operators of Metalla's Royalty or Stream assets.

Nominal Third-Party Interests in Subsidiaries

In certain jurisdictions in which we operate, including Australia, Argentina and Mexico, laws require that our subsidiaries in those jurisdictions have more than one shareholder. In such jurisdictions, a nominal interest may be held by an individual or an affiliate of Metalla which is not represented on organization charts or other disclosure in this AIF.

Risks Related to the Securities of Metalla

Securities of Metalla are subject to Price Volatility

Capital and securities markets have a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of Metalla include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries or asset classes. There can be no assurance that continued fluctuations in mineral or commodity prices will not occur. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Common Shares at any given time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of Metalla.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders have instituted class action securities litigation against them. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial cost and diversion of management attention and resources, which could significantly harm profitability and the reputation of Metalla.

Dilution

Metalla may issue additional securities in the future in connection with acquisitions, strategic transactions, financings or for other purposes. To the extent additional securities are issued, Metalla's existing securityholders could be diluted and some or all of Metalla's financial measures could be reduced on a per share basis. Additionally, Metalla securities issued in connection with a transaction may not be subject to resale restrictions and, as such, the market price of Metalla's securities may decline if certain large holders of Metalla securities or recipients of Metalla securities in connection with an acquisition, sell all or a significant portion of such securities or are perceived by the market as intending to sell such securities. In addition, such issuances of securities may impede Metalla's ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities in the future.

Evolving Corporate Governance and Public Disclosure Regulations

Metalla is subject to changing rules and regulations promulgated by a number of United States and Canadian governmental and self regulated organizations, including the SEC, the Canadian Securities Administrators, the exchanges listing Metalla's securities, and the Financial Accounting Standards Board. These rules and regulations continue to evolve in scope and complexity making compliance more difficult and uncertain. Metalla's efforts to comply with these and other new and existing rules and regulations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue generating activities to compliance activities.

Future Sales or Issuances of Debt or Equity Securities

We may sell or issue additional debt or equity securities in offerings to finance our operations, exploration, development, acquisitions or other projects. Our significant shareholders may also sell the Common Shares or other securities they hold or may hold in the future.

We cannot predict the size of future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that future sales and issuances of debt or equity securities will have on the market price of the Common Shares.

Sales or issuances of a substantial number of equity securities, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Company's Common Shares. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, investors will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in the Company's earnings per share. Sales of our Common Shares by shareholders might also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Liquidity

Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of Common Shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of their Common Shares, or at all. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity of the Company's Common Shares on the trading market, and that the Company will continue to meet the listing requirements of the TSX-V, the NYSE or the Frankfurt Exchange, or achieve listing on any other public listing exchange.

Market for Securities

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be sustained.

Limitations on the Enforcement of Civil Judgments

A substantial portion of the assets of Metalla are located outside of Canada. As a result, it may not be possible for investors in the securities of Metalla to collect on judgments obtained in courts in Canada predicated on the civil liability provisions of securities legislation of certain of the provinces and territories of Canada.

It may also be difficult to bring and enforce suits against us in the United States, because we exist under the laws of British Columbia and are situated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada and most of our assets are located outside the United States.

It may be difficult for investors to effect service of process on us or our directors or officers or to realize in the United States upon judgments obtained in the United States based on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, our U.S. shareholders should not assume that the courts of Canada (i) would enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions against us, our officers or directors predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws or other laws of the United States, or (ii) would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against us, our officers or directors predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws or other laws of the United States.

U.S. Tax Risk Related to Potential Passive Foreign Investment Company Status

If we are a "passive foreign investment company" (" **PFIC**") for the current or a future tax year, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences may result for U.S. investors.

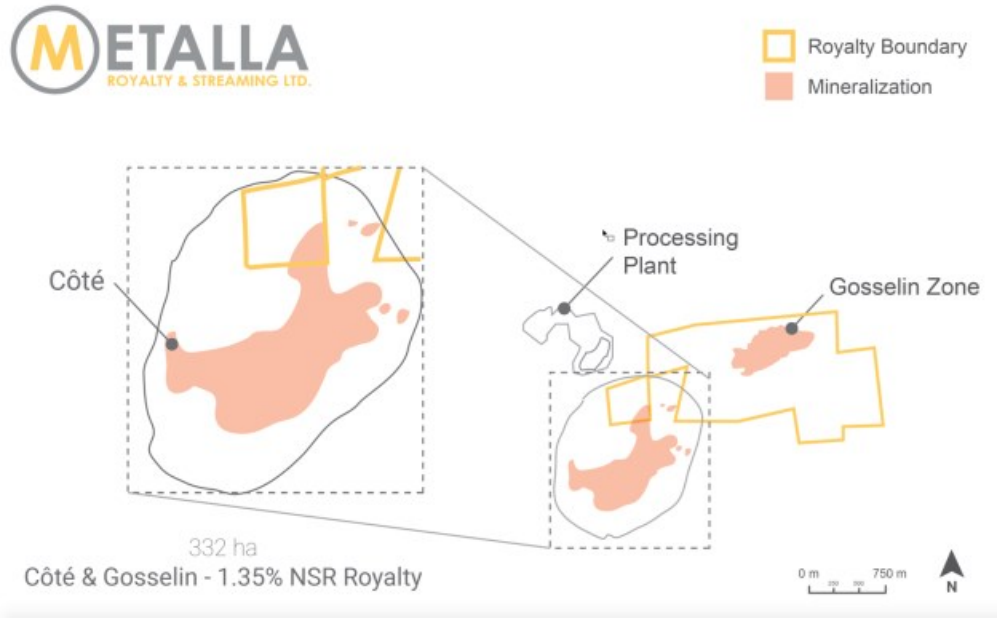
In general, we will be treated as a PFIC for any tax year during which either (i) 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or (ii) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of our assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. The determination of PFIC status is inherently factual, is subject to a number of uncertainties, and can be determined only annually at the close of the tax year in question. Although the Company has not made a formal determination as to whether it was a PFIC for the year ended December 31, 2021, and does not plan to make such a determination for subsequent years, the Company believes there is a significant risk that it was a PFIC for the year ended December 31, 2021, and anticipates that there will be a significant risk that it will be a PFIC in subsequent years.

If we are a PFIC for any year during a U.S. taxpayer's holding period of Common Shares, then such U.S. taxpayer generally will be required to treat any gain realized upon a disposition of the Common Shares or any so-called "excess distribution" received on its Common Shares, as ordinary income, and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such gain or distribution. In certain circumstances, the sum of the tax and the interest charge may exceed the total amount of proceeds realized on the disposition, or the amount of excess distribution received, by the U.S. taxpayer. Subject to certain limitations, these tax consequences may be mitigated if a U.S. taxpayer makes a timely and effective "qualified electing fund" election ("QEF Election") or a "mark-to-market" election ("Mark-to-Market Election"). Subject to certain limitations, such elections may be made with respect to the Common Shares. A U.S. taxpayer who makes a timely and effective QEF Election generally must report on a current basis its share of our net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which we are a PFIC, whether or not we distribute any amounts to its shareholders. However, U.S. taxpayers should be aware that there can be no assurance that we will satisfy the record keeping requirements that apply to a qualified electing fund, or that we will supply U.S. taxpayers with information that such U.S. taxpayers require to report under the QEF Election rules, in the event that we are a PFIC and a U.S. taxpayer wishes to make a QEF Election. Thus, U.S. taxpayers may not be able to make a QEF Election with respect to their Common Shares. A U.S. taxpayer who makes the Mark-to-Market Election generally must include as ordinary income each year the excess of the fair market value of the Common Shares over the taxpayer's basis therein. The PFIC rules may also apply to other securities issued by us. Each potential investor who is a U.S. taxpayer should consult its own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the PFIC rules and the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Common Shares or other securities issued by us.

MATERIAL ASSET

As at the date of this AIF, the Company's Royalty on the Côté Property is its sole material asset.

The Company's NSR Royalty covers the Zone 4 and Zone 6 portions of the royalty zones set forth in the Côté Technical Report, which together cover the northern portion of the Côté reserve pit for a total coverage of less than 10% of the Côté reserve & resource estimate and covers all of the Gosselin resource estimate. For greater clarification, the NSR Royalty covers the Chester 2 patented mineral claims as disclosed in the 2021 Côté Technical Report and depicted in the graphic below.



A description of the Côté Property is included below.

Côté Gold Project, Ontario Canada

Metalla holds a 1.35% NSR interest on the Côté Property (the " **Côté Property Royalty**").

A technical report was prepared for IAMGOLD pursuant to NI 43-101 entitled " *Technical Report on the Côté Gold Project, Ontario, Canada*, having an effective date of October 18, 2021 (the "**Côté Technical Report**" or "**Côté Gold Report**").

The following description of the Côté Property (for the purposes of this section, the " **Côté Gold Project**" or the "**Project**") has been prepared in reliance, in part, on IAMGOLD's news release dated October 18, 2021 (the "**October 2021 News Release**"), the Côté Technical Report dated November 6, 2021 and IAMGOLD's Annual Information Form dated February 24, 2022 (the "**IAMGOLD AIF**") and readers should consult the October 2021 News Release, the Côté Technical Report and the IAMGOLD AIF to obtain further particulars on the Côté Property. The October 2021 News Release, Côté Technical Report and the IAMGOLD AIF are available for review under IAMGOLD's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Please see *Risk Factors – Third-Party Reporting*.

While the Company does not have any knowledge that such information is not accurate, the Company has not independently verified this information and there can be no assurance that such third-party information is complete or accurate. See *Risk Factors - Third-Party Reporting*.

Summary

Property Description, Location and Access

The Côté Gold Project is located in the Porcupine Mining Division, 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama, Ontario, and extends approximately 73 kilometres from Esther Township in the west to Londonderry Township in the east. The Project comprises a group of properties assembled through staking and option agreements covering a total area of about 595 square kilometres. The Project mining leases area forms a portion of the overall claim area.

The Project is bisected by Highway 144 and is about 175 kilometres by road north of Sudbury via Highway 144 and 125 kilometres southwest of Timmins via Highways 101 and 114.

The original Chester exploration property is located in the central portion of the mining leases area, which hosts the Côté and Gosselin deposits, as well as the Chester 1 zone and several other gold occurrences. IAMGOLD holds a significant land package which adequately covers the Côté Gold Project and area outside the Côté Gold Project mining leases. Overall, the Côté Gold Project's property package consists of 2,972 tenures covering a surface area of approximately 59,536 ha (or 595.36 square kilometres).

Please see Section 4 of the Côté Gold Report for a detailed description of the terms of any royalties and other agreements to which the Côté Gold Project is subject, as well as the tenure and expiration dates of the claims, licenses and other property tenure rights.

Legacy diamond drill site remediation took place from 2013 to 2018 with 186 legacy drill sites remediated. This work comprised removal of historic debris, capping of drill casings, and attaching a marker flag to the casing.

A program of drill collar decommissioning took place between 2019 and 2020 in areas of planned Côté Gold Project infrastructure. These drill holes were grouted to prevent ground water flow and the casings were removed.

History

Prospecting and exploration activity in the Côté Gold Project area began circa 1900 and has continued sporadically to the present, spurred on periodically from exploration in the Porcupine and Elk Lake- Gowganda-Shiningtree camps. The first discovery of note was the Lawrence copper prospect on the east shore of Mesomikenda Lake in 1910. Further interest in the area was sparked in 1930 when Alfred Gosselin found an outcropping gold mineralization on the east shore of Three Duck Lakes.

Historical work on the Côté Gold Project's property package has been conducted in multiple stages:

- In the early 1940s extensive prospecting and trenching was conducted, in addition to the sinking of several shallow shafts and some minor production.
- Through to the late 1960s little or no work was performed.
- From the early 1970s to approximately 1990, extensive surface work was performed, in addition to some limited underground investigations.
- From 1990 to 2009, fragmented property ownership precluded any major programs.
- In 2009, a group of properties that became the Chester property was consolidated by Trelawney.

A significant number of gold showings have been discovered on the Côté Gold Project's property package. Please see Section 6 of the Côté Gold Report for a detailed description of the history of the exploration and development at the Côté Gold Project.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Côté and Gosselin deposits are located in the Swayze greenstone belt in the southwestern extension of the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province. The Abitibi Subprovince comprises Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic diabase dykes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting. The Swayze greenstone belt, like the rest of the Abitibi greenstone belt, contains extrusive and intrusive rock types ranging from ultramafic through felsic in composition, as well as both chemical and clastic sedimentary rocks. All of the rock types within the Swayze belt are older than 2,680 Ma, with the oldest dating 2,748.2 Ma. Igneous lithologies predominate and include both volcanic and plutonic rocks. The latter are observed both internally in the supracrustal belts and externally, in large granitoid complexes. Sedimentary rocks occur predominantly near the top of the succession.

The Swayze greenstone belt underwent a complex and protracted structural history of polyphase folding, development of multiple foliations, ductile high strain zones, and late brittle faulting. The map pattern preserved within the Swayze greenstone belt is dominated by regional F2 folding, and anticlines and synclines with an associated S2 axial-planar foliation interpreted to have formed during orogen-wide shortening across the entire Superior Province. An important structural element is the RDZ, a major east- west high strain zone that is interpreted to be the western extension of the Larder Lake-Cadillac deformation zone of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The F2 Ridout Synform coincides with the RDZ wherein intense deformation is characterized by intense flattening, tight to isoclinal folding, transposition, and locally a component of dextral simple shear in east-southeast-striking zones. Metamorphic grade within the southern Abitibi greenstone belt ranges from sub-greenschist to greenschist.

The Côté and Gosselin deposits are situated within the Chester Township area, which overlies a narrow greenstone belt assemblage that extends easterly from the southeast corner of the Swayze greenstone belt to the Shining Tree area, approximately 60 kilometres to the east. The greenstone (supracrustal) assemblage is part of the well-defined Ridout syncline that separates the Kenogamissi granitoid complex to the north from the Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex to the south. The Kenogamissi complex, yielding ages of 2,747 Ma, consists of sheet-like dioritic and tonalitic intrusions, which are interpreted locally to be synvolcanic. The CIC, which hosts the Côté and Gosselin deposits, is also synvolcanic and was emplaced along what is now the southern margin of the Ridout syncline. The CIC is a crudely stratified tonalite-diorite- quartz diorite laccolith containing numerous screens and inclusions of mafic volcanic rocks.

The Côté and Gosselin deposits are located with 1.5 kilometres of each other and are both hosted by the CIC. The deposits are similar in geological composition with a few key differences in terms of breccia rocks and alteration. Both deposits are centred on magmatic and hydrothermal breccia bodies that intrude tonalitic and dioritic rocks. The CIC intruded into the mafic volcanic rocks of the Arbutus Formation, which forms the basal formation in the Chester Group. The formation consists of low potassium tholeiitic pillow basalts, mafic flows, and sills. The intrusive host rocks formed from a number of pulses of several distinct and evolving dioritic and tonalitic magmas that display complex crosscutting relationships.

The Côté and Gosselin deposit type gold mineralization consists of low to moderate grade gold (±copper) mineralization associated with brecciated and altered tonalite and diorite rocks.

Several styles of gold mineralization are recognized within the deposit, and include disseminated, breccia hosted and vein type, all of which are co-spatial with biotite (± chlorite), sericite and for the Côté deposit silica-sodic alteration.

Disseminated mineralization in the hydrothermal matrix of the breccia is the most important style of gold (±copper) mineralization. This style consists of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, gold (often in native form), and molybdenite in the matrix of the breccia and is associated with primary hydrothermal biotite and chlorite after biotite.

Other mineralization styles that have been identified within the Côté Gold Project area include orogenic or structurally-hosted vein occurrences, and syenite intrusion-related gold zones. The syenite intrusion-related gold zones are considered attractive exploration targets.

The Côté Gold Project deposit is a new Archean low-grade, high tonnage gold (± copper) discovery. It is described as a synvolcanic intrusion related and stockwork disseminated gold deposit. Deposits of this type are commonly spatially associated with and/or hosted in intrusive rocks. They include porphyry copper-gold, syenite associated disseminated gold and reduced gold-bismuth-tellurium-tungsten intrusion related deposits, as well as stockwork disseminated gold.

Certain features of the Côté deposit resemble those characteristic of gold rich porphyry deposits. These include:

- Emplacement at shallow (one to two kilometres) crustal levels, frequently associated with coeval volcanic rocks.
- Localized by major fault zones, although many deposits show only relatively minor structures in their immediate vicinities.
- Hydrothermal breccias are commonly associated with the deposits and consist of early orthomagmatic as well as later phreatic and phreatomagmatic breccias.
- Gold is fine grained, commonly <20 micrometres, generally <100 micrometres, and is closely associated with iron and copper-iron sulphides (pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite).
- The Gosselin deposit, similar to the Côté deposit, is also hosted in the synvolcanic CIC and most of its mineralization lies within hydrothermal breccia, diorite breccia, and tonalite units. Both the Gosselin deposit and the Côté deposit are classified as intrusion related disseminated gold deposits. Preliminary investigations completed on host breccias of the Côté deposit and the Gosselin deposit reveal that the Gosselin breccias resulted from fracturing and infiltration of fluids via fractures and veins. It is postulated that the combination of fracturing and fluid infiltration resulted in intense alteration through extensive fluid wall rock interaction, resulting in the formation of the breccia type appearance. Observations from the Gosselin deposit drill core reveal a spatial distribution of gold grades with increasing sericite alteration and associated with narrow quartz-carbonate-biotite-chlorite-pyrrhotite ± pyrite±chalcopyrite veins. Further work is planned to assess the detailed mineralogy and petrogenesis of the Gosselin deposit.

Exploration

The Project area is divided into three sectors for exploration purposes: (i) South Swayze West (western area), (ii) Chester (central area), and (iii) South Swayze East (eastern area). Exploration programs to date have identified the Côté and the Gosselin deposits and have evaluated several nearby gold showings for their potential to be bulk-mineable gold deposits. Gold zones situated near the Côté and Gosselin deposits remain prospective for additional bulk-tonnage gold mineralization, and active exploration programs will continue to evaluate these targets.

Exploration programs to date have been sufficient to screen many areas for the presence of a Côté-style deposit, with grid line spacing and general traverse spacing of <200 metres (some areas <100 metres spacing for traverse/grid line density). Litho-sampling and geological mapping is representative over much of the land holdings within the Côté Gold Project, with some exceptions where glacial till and lacustrine deposits form thick mantels on the bedrock. In areas of thick overburden, IP geophysical surveys and diamond drilling has helped screen these overburden covered areas.

General results and conclusions from ongoing exploration work are summarized below by target area:

- *South Swayze West*: Côté-style tonalite and diorite hosted breccia zones have not been discovered to date. Exploration for syenite intrusion or shear zone hosted gold zones continues. The presence of Timiskaming-style basin sediments cut by porphyry intrusions and broad structural deformation zones provide a good environment for gold bearing vein networks.

- *Chester Area*: West of the Côté deposit, the discovery of gold mineralization in the HDZ (with associate breccia) reveals some similar host rocks and alteration styles to the Côté deposit. Southwest of the Côté deposit, gold bearing breccia outcrops and sheeted sulphide veins have been mapped along the shoreline of Clam Lake in 2019 and 2020 and this area is considered highly prospective for the occurrence of gold mineralization. Northeast of the Gosselin deposit, gold mineralization occurs in narrow shear zones hosted in diorite and tonalite in the Jack Rabbit area, which also remains prospective for economic gold accumulations.

- *South Swayze Eas*t: Gold mineralization discovered and investigated to date reveals only narrow and discontinuous shear zone hosted veins. The lack of Côté-style mineralization makes this area less favorable for the discovery of a bulk-tonnage gold zone.

Drilling

Côté

Core drilling of the Côté deposit commenced in 2009 and has included various phases of exploration, infill, metallurgical and condemnation drilling. A total of 808 drill holes (327,433 metres) have been completed within the Côté Gold Project deposit area.

Core sizes have included the following: HQ (63.5-millimetre core diameter), NQ (47.6 millimetres), BQ (36.4 millimetres), and BQTW (36 millimetres). For holes drilled on land, the casing was left in place and capped. Holes drilled on lakes were cemented and the casing pulled.

Geologists checked all core boxes upon arrival at the core shack and ensured that no core was missing and any reported drill hole orientation information was provided from the drilling contractor. Technicians made meterage marks and logged rock quality designation (RQD). All core was photographed.

Geologists completed the core log, recording details of lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. The Côté database has core recovery measurements for 179 Trelawney drill holes and 423 IAMGOLD drill holes. Overall, the core recovery from the 2009 to 2019 programs was approximately 99%.

For oriented core, technicians drew the bottom of hole line on the core. A full line was drawn when orientation marks were perfectly aligned. Alpha and beta angles were measured for all veins and contacts when the bottom of the hole line was defined.

The collar azimuths for pre-2017 holes were established using front and back site markers located in the field with compass or GPS instruments. The collars are subsequently re-surveyed post-drilling. L. Labelle Surveys based in Timmins, Ontario has been responsible for collecting the survey measurements for Côté since 2009.

A FlexIT SmartTool instrument was used to collect down hole survey measurements for key index holes drilled between 2009 and 2013. A Reflex EZ-TRAC tool was used to collect down hole survey measurements for holes drilled between 2014 and 2019.

Drilling at Côté is typically oriented perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization. Depending on the dip of the drill hole and the dip of the mineralization, drill intercept widths are typically greater than true widths.

Gosselin

Exploratory diamond drilling at Gosselin was initiated in 2016 and following completion of five drill holes (2016 to 2017) resulted in a significant new discovery. Following the initial drilling period, successive drilling campaigns from 2018 to 2021 have been completed to delineate the Gosselin Mineral Resource and to complete the required in-fill drilling to support an initial Mineral Resource estimate.

A total of 95 drill holes (38,398 metres) have been completed within the Gosselin deposit area. Land and icebased drill holes were NQ core size (47.6-millimetre core diameter), whereas barge based drill holes were BTW core size (42-millimetre core diameter). Drill rigs employed wireline systems and generally orientedcore drilling techniques. For holes drilled on land, the casing was left in place and capped. Holes drilled on lakes were cemented and the casing pulled.

Geologists checked all core boxes upon arrival at the core shack and ensured that no core was missing and any reported drill hole orientation information was provided from the drilling contractor. Technicians made meterage marks and logged RQD. All core was photographed.

Geologists completed the core log, recording details of lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. For oriented core, technicians drew the bottom of hole line on the core. A full line was drawn when orientation marks were perfectly aligned. Alpha and beta angles were measured for all veins and contacts when the bottom of hole line was defined.

The Gosselin database has core recovery measurements for all 95 IAMGOLD drill holes. Core recovery is generally very good at an average recovery of 99.5%.

Both land and ice-based drill hole collars were initially positioned using a handheld Garmin 64s GPS with ± three metre accuracy. Prior to drilling on ice and barge-based platforms, Tulloch Geomatics was contracted to further correct the final collar locations using a Trimble R10 GPS receiver in Real Time Kinematic mode (vertical and horizontal accuracy of ± 0.03 metres). Land-based drill hole collars were surveyed by Tulloch Geomatics once drilling was completed.

On land and ice-based drill platforms, the collar azimuths were initially established by IAMGOLD geologists using front and back sight markers with a compass, then further refined with a Reflex North Finder APS (Azimuth Pointing System) tool. The Reflex APS is a GPS based tool that is not affected by local magnetic interference. On barge-based platforms, Tulloch Geomatics was contracted to mark the initial collar locations by placing marker buoys positioned with a Trimble R10 GPS receiver in Real Time Kinematic mode. Reflex APS was used to align the collar azimuths.

A Reflex EZ-TRAC tool was used to collect down hole survey measurements for holes drilled between 2018 and 2021.

The Gosselin deposit mineralization orientation varies in strike and dip locally. Actual core widths are estimated at approximately 60% to 95% of the core interval.

Regional Exploration Drilling

Outside the Côté Gold Project deposit area and the Gosselin deposit area, regional diamond drilling in the period 2009-2021 comprised a total of 560 drill holes for about 155,769 metres. Diamond drilling methods employed during regional exploration drilling programs were very similar to methods used during Côté and Gosselin drilling. Programs generally employed the following methods:

- Drill core diameters were NQ (core diameter 47 millimetres) and BQTW (core diameter 42 millimetres).
- Drills employed wireline set-ups and employed stabilization equipment such as hexagonal core barrels and long remaining shells.
- Alignment of drill rigs was completed by compass sighting, Azimuth Pointing Equipment, and rarely gyro-compass.
- For those programs that utilized drill core orientation methodology, the Reflex ACT III System was used.

- Drill collars were generally left in place following drilling and marked with casing caps and flags.
- Any drill collars in proximity to planned infrastructure were marked with wooden monuments, for easy identification should grouting be required.

All drill holes completed on ice or water bodies by barge were cemented and the casings pulled.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

1. Sampling and Analysis

The Côté and Gosselin sampling intervals were established by reviewing the minimum and maximum sampling lengths based on geological and/or structural criteria. The minimum sampling length was 5 centimetres, while the maximum was 1.5 metres. The typical sample length in most of the mineralized zone is one metre.

From 2009 to 2012, density measurements for the Côté deposit were obtained using the immersion method. For 2014 and 2015, density was measured on pulps at ActLabsusing a pycnometer. In 2018, additional measurements by water immersion and a comparison between the historical pycnometer and water immersion methods was completed to validate the optimum method. Lacquer sealed and uncoated water immersion pair measurements were also completed in 2018.

Côté

Sample preparation and analysis at Accurassay comprised the following procedures:

- Samples were crushed to -8 mesh after which a 1,000 gram subset of each sample was pulverized to 90% passing -150 mesh.
- Assays were completed using a standard FAwith a 30 gram aliquot and an AA finish.
- For samples that returned values of 2 g/t Au to 5 g/t Au, another pulp was taken, and FA-gravimetric finish.
- Samples returning values >5 g/t Au were reanalyzed by pulp metallic analysis.
- All samples were subject to a 33 element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) scan, using Accurassay procedure ICP 580.

Sample preparation and analysis at ActLabs until 2017 comprised the following procedures:

- Samples were crushed to 10 mesh after which a 1,000 gram subset of each sample was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh.
- Assays were completed using a standard FA with a 30 gram aliquot and an AA finish.
- For samples that return values between 2 g/t Au to 5 g/t Au, another pulp was taken and assayed using the FA-gravimetric method.
- Samples returning values >5 g/t Au were reanalyzed by pulp screen metallic analysis.

In 2017, the ActLabs procedure changed and included:

- Sample preparation consisted of coarse crushing to 95% passing 2.8-millimetre screen (7 mesh screen), and then a 750 gram to 850 gram split was pulverized to 95% passing 100 mesh (150 micrometres). The entire sample had to be crushed.

- Samples were analyzed using a standard 50 grams FA (50 gram aliquot) with an AA finish.
- For samples that returned assay values >2.0 g/t Au, another cut was taken from the original pulp and subjected to FA-gravimetric analysis.
- For samples displaying VG or samples which returned values >20.0 g/t Au, a reanalysis using pulp metallic methods was undertaken. A second pulp (900 grams to 1,000 grams) was created from the reject. However, flagged VG samples still underwent the entire assay process.

Umpire analysis at ALS and AGAT consisted of:

- Initial analysis using the FA-AA method.
- Overlimit assays using the FA-gravimetric method.

QA/QC insertion included SRMs, blanks and pulp duplicates as a standard procedure. IAMGOLD inserted control samples after every 12th sample interval. Over the Côté Gold Project life, about 23 different SRMs and two types of blanks have been used. The IAMGOLD QA/QC protocol includes the use of blanks inserted in the sample stream at a frequency of approximately one in 24 samples.

Gosselin

Sample preparation and analysis at ActLabs consisted of:

- Samples were coarse crushed to 80% passing 2.0-millimetre screen (10 mesh screen), riffle split (250 grams) and (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 micrometres.
- Assays were completed using a standard FA with a 30 gram aliquot and AA finish.
- For samples that returned assay values over 3.0 g/t Au, another cut was taken from the original pulp and FA-gravimetric finish.
- For samples displaying VG or samples that returned values greater than 5.0 g/t Au, these were reanalyzed by pulp metallic analysis.
- IAMGOLD inserts blanks and certified reference standards in the sample sequence for QC.

The QC protocol used during the Gosselin drilling program includes the insertion of SRMs and blanks at a rate of 1 in 12 samples each. This has amounted to a total of 3,746 QC sample insertions, including 1,755 SRMs and 1,991 blanks. This is a sufficient level of coverage, 3.8% and 4.3% respectively, to ensure the accuracy of all assay fusion batches. In addition, the remaining half of the cut core of every 20th sample was collected as a core duplicate starting at drill hole GOS19-30. This provided a total of 1,320 duplicate matched-pair assays, which is sufficient for precision evaluation.

2. Sampling Storage and Security

For Côté, pre-2017 drill hole data previously stored in a GEMS database was moved to acQuire. All new drill hole collars are provided by surveyors and imported into GEMS and subsequently transferred to acQuire. All new logging is recorded directly into a GEMS database and subsequently transferred to acQuire. All new assay results are imported directly into acQuire and subsequently transferred to the GEMS database. For Gosselin, MS Access is used with custom forms and queries for data input and management.

Analytical samples are transported by IAMGOLD or laboratory personnel using corporately owned vehicles. Core boxes and samples are stored in safe, controlled areas. Chain of custody procedures are followed whenever samples are moved between locations, to and from the laboratory, by filling out sample submittal forms.

Drill core is stored on the Côté Gold Project property in wooden core boxes under open sided roofed structures, arranged by year. A map of the core shack is available on site. Core boxes are labelled with the hole number, box sequence number, and the interval in metres. Almost all boxes are labelled with an aluminum tag. All rejects and pulps from the laboratory are also stored on site. Pulps are categorized by batch number and are stored inside sea containers. Rejects are stored inside plastic crates under temporary shelter.

QA/QC program results do not indicate any significant issues with the sampling and analytical programs. The quality of the analytical data is sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation without limitations on Mineral Resource confidence categories.

3. Data Verification

Côté

The 2019 Côté drill hole database consisted of the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate data updated with files provided by IAMGOLD for the drilling performed since the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate. The drill hole information added to the data base since the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate consisted of 4,882 samples from 38 drill holes, totalling 4,854.8 metres of core.

The 2018 Côté drill hole database had previously been validated internally for the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate. In 2017, the Côté database was validated during the preparation of a Mineral Resource update.

IAMGOLD's internal validation for the 2019 Côté drill hole database included checks on collar position, down hole deviation survey, drill logging information, sampling procedures, and assay data.

The 2019 drill hole database were compared against static versions of the previously validated 2017 and 2018 versions. Assay certificates for the samples collected since the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate were compiled and compared to the 2019 data. No issues were identified.

As part of standard procedures, the 2019 database was verified using the validation tools available in Seequent's Leapfrog and Geovia Gems. Checks on minimum and maximum values for various data fields, the presence of negative or zero values, and checks for the presence of unusual symbols were performed. Visual inspection of borehole traces and comparison of collars and topographic surfaces were performed, as well as checks for gaps in the logging and interval overlaps.

A site visit to the Côté deposit was carried out on October 7 to 8, 2019. During the site visit, the work performed at Côté Gold Project was reviewed. The review included outcrop observations, collar position check with a hand-held GPS, review of core handling, logging, and sampling procedures. Core from several drill holes was reviewed, covering the main lithologies and mineralization styles. Drill logs and assay results from the selected drill holes were compared against the core.

All of the data required to conduct the data verification work was available and accessible and there are no limitations on this work.

The drill hole database complies with industry standards and is adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Gosselin

The Gosselin deposit has been drilled by IAMGOLD since 2016. As the footprint of the mineralized zone increased, drilling proximal to Gosselin and adjacent deposits was used to complement the information collected during the Gosselin drilling campaigns. Historical drilling of the Gosselin deposit or nearby dates since 1987, with the bulk of the information collected after 2010. The Gosselin Mineral Resource estimation drill hole database has been maintained and updated by IAMGOLD personnel.

A site visit to the Gosselin deposit was carried out on July 19 to 21, 2021. During the site visit, the work performed at Gosselin was reviewed. The review included stops at various outcrops and at working drill rigs on land and lake. Collar positions were measured with a hand-held GPS. Core handling, logging, sampling, assay methodology, and QA/QC protocols were reviewed. Relevant intervals of core from various holes were examined, comparing the logged information to the core. The assay results were reviewed along with the core for the mineralized intercepts. Quartered core material was collected, from the half core witness material, as check samples to confirm the presence of mineralization in the Gosselin drilling. The selected mineralized intercepts had grades above the intended resource cut-off value and came from two recent drill holes that were also part of the drill core reviewed during the site visit. The mass of the quartered core check samples is half of that submitted for assaying original field samples and field duplicate samples, hence the assay results of the check samples were generally not expected to be fully comparable to the to the original samples. The samples preparation and assay method are similar to those used for the original samples.

The Gosselin drill hole database is maintained by IAMGOLD's exploration team in MS Access. Drill hole logs, assay certificates, deviation survey measurements, and density data are collected in data sheets, subjected to validation protocols, and then imported into the master MS Access database.

The supplied drill hole data was verified prior to commencing Mineral Resource estimation. The validation steps included checks of:

- sample length;
- maximum and minimum values;
- negative values;
- detection limit/zero values/unusual symbols;
- borehole deviations;
- interval gaps;
- interval overlaps;
- drill hole collar versus topography;
- comparison of assay certificate versus database values;

IAMGOLD provided assay certificates for database validation. Values from 202 assay certificates were compared to the Gosselin database assay table. A total of 37,797 samples were matched, representing approximatively 80% of the samples in the Gosselin database. No issues were identified. It is recommended that the unified Gosselin resource database, in addition to the currently available details, be updated with information identifying the assay laboratory file source of the final gold value. This will enhance the auditability of the database content and facilitate tracking of the relevant certificate in the case of re-assayed sample batches.

The data required to conduct the data verification work was accessible and available and there are no limitations on this work.

The Gosselin drill hole database complies with industry standards and is adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical laboratories involved with the test work programs have included: SGS facilities in Lakefield, Ontario, COREM (a consortium composed of several mining companies and the Government of Québec), in Québec City, Québec, and the University of British Columbia.

Metallurgical test work completed since 2009 has included: comminution (Bond low-impact (crusher), RWi and BWi, Ai, SMC, HPGR, piston press, and Atwal) tests, GRG tests, cyanide leaching (effect of head grade, effect of grind size, reagent usage, CIP modelling, cyanide destruction, solid-liquid separation and barren solution analysis) test work, development of recovery projections; and review of the potential for deleterious elements.

The comminution test work indicated that the material tested was very competent, and that the mineralization is well-suited to an HPGR circuit.

The mineralization is free-milling (non-refractory). A portion of the gold liberates during grinding and is amenable to gravity concentration and the response to gravity and leaching is relatively consistent across head grades. Therefore, the lower grade gold material is expected to exhibit the same level of metal extraction. Individual lithologies follow the general trends for grind size sensitivity and cyanide consumption, however, there is evidence of differences in free gold content. Silver content is consistently reported below 2 g/t Ag and the test work does not report on silver recovery.

Overall gold recovery is estimated at 91.8% for the processing of 36,000 tpd using the proposed flowsheet. Cyanide and lime consumption are quite low in comparison to what is typically observed in industry, however, this reflects the lack of cyanicides and other cyanide consumers. Lime consumption is also positively impacted by the basic nature of the ore.

Metal dissolution during cyanide leaching was found to be low, and there are no obvious concerns with deleterious elements.

Overall, metallurgical test results indicate that all the variability samples were readily amenable to gravity concentration and cyanide leach. Samples selected for metallurgical testing were representative of the various types and styles of mineralization within the different zones. Samples were selected from a range of locations within the deposit zones. Sufficient samples were taken so that tests were performed using adequate sample weights.

For the Gosselin deposit a preliminary test work program was complete in the summer of 2020. The comminution parameters and gold recovery are similar to those of the Côté Gold Project ore. Cyanide and lime consumption were slightly higher for Gosselin material, due to the higher copper and sulphur content.

A more detailed test work program needs to be undertaken for the Gosselin deposit. The program should include gravity recovery and metal dissolution characterization.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Estimates

1. Mineral Resources

Côté

The mineral resources estimates for the Côté Gold Project include the Côté deposit, which remains the same as previously reported by IAMGOLD and the Gosselin Deposit mineral resources estimate as reported by IAMGOLD in the October 2021 News Release (as defined above) and are summarized as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE (100% Basis) - CÔTÉ DISTRICT (Côté Gold Deposit At December 31, 2020; Gosselin Deposit At October 4, 2021)			
Classification	**Tonnage (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Metal (Moz Au)**
Côté Gold Deposit			
Measured	152.1	0.97	4.72
Indicated	213.4	0.80	5.48
Measured & Indicated	*365.5*	*0.87*	*10.20*
Inferred	189.6	0.63	3.82
Gosselin Deposit			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	124.5	0.84	3.35
Measured & Indicated	124.5	0.84	3.35
Inferred	72.9	0.73	1.71
Côté District - Total			
Measured & Indicated	490.0	0.86	13.55
Inferred	262.5	0.66	5.53

Notes:

1. 2014 CIM Definition Standards were followed for the definition of Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves and are reported on a 100% project basis.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au.
4. Mineral Resources are reported within optimized constraining pit shells at a design gold price of $1,500/oz Au and a USDCAD exchange rate of 1:1.30 for the Côté Gold deposit and 1:1.20 for the Gosselin deposit.
5. Mineral Resources are constrained by a Whittle optimized pit shell using economic parameters consistent with those used for mineral resources estimate in the Côté Gold Project, Ontario, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Feasibility Study" effective November 1, 2018 prepared in accordance with NI 43-101.
6. Bulk density values range from 2.69 t/m3 to 2.85 t/m3
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates.

There are no environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

At the time of data handover, IAMGOLD was in the process of rebuilding the assay database for the Côté deposit. IAMGOLD provided the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate database and data for the 2019 drilling. The previously validated 2018 Côté database was merged with more recent drilling data in order to create the database for the December 2019 Mineral Resource estimate update.

The 2019 Côté database, with a data cut-off at the end of September 2019, contained 750 drill holes, for a total of 311,034 metres drilled. The assay table contained 300,768 samples, with a total length of 294,399 metres of sampled core. Down hole deviation survey, lithology, alteration, ICP analysis results, mineralization, and structural information were also present in the database.

IAMGOLD geologists prepared updated lithology, mineralization, and overburden domains incorporating the 2019 drilling information available. Wireframes were provided as separate dxf files and as a Seequent Leapfrog project. The provided Côté wireframes were reviewed and adopted. Subsequently, it was decided to consider the fault domain as a plane and to distribute the volume of the provided fault domain in the neighbouring domains. The plane of the fault, as redefined, is a break in grade along the fault intercept. This plane was then used as a boundary for lithology and interpolation domains.

The mineralization, lithology, and fault plane allowed the separation of North and South, constrained (higher-grade, more continuous) and unconstrained (lower grade, low continuity) domains, with a further subdivision based on lithology. Additional surfaces and solids were created in Leapfrog and GEMS to allow finer control for grade interpolation purposes inside the extended breccia domains. Grade trends were identified, investigated, and modelled.

Assays were back-flagged with mineralization and lithology information for descriptive statistics. It was noted that high-grade gold samples were observed in almost all of the subdomains. To reduce the influence of the erratic high-grade values, a capping analysis was performed and determined capping levels for the various domains using histograms, probability plots, decile analysis, and disintegration analysis. Following the application of capping to raw data, assay intervals were composited to six metre equal length intervals within each domain, starting at the domain wireframe piercing points. Composites shorter than two metres (one third of the nominal composite length) generated at the end of some intercepts were discarded. Similarly, composites with less than two metres of sampled core, predominantly representing overburden and diabase dike intercepts, were discarded prior to estimation.

The selected indicator gold grade shells:

- Recognized the natural mineralization break at the main fault.
- Confirmed the modelled Extended Breccia volume: almost all volume in the South domain and a large proportion of the North domain is filled by the 0.3 g/t Au indicator shell.
- Highlighted the main grade trends for the North area: north-northeast (NNE) and east-west (EW), generally parallel to the fault (0.4 g/t Au shell).
- Highlighted grade trends for the South area: with variable dip and gently curved, aligned east-west (0.4 g/t Au shell).
- Delineated the core of higher-grade mineralization within the grade trends by the 0.7 g/t Au shell.

The local grade trends and volumes highlighted by these three grade shells were used as a guide to define interpolation subdomains inside the Extended Breccia wireframes. During the trend analysis process, it was noticed that the thinner low angle dikes (mafic, lamprophyre) appear in discrete bands, introducing local dilution. It is recommended that the behaviour of single dikes and groups of dikes be investigated and potentially modelled in future updates as they trend differently than the mineralization.

The compartmentalization and multiple grade trends in both the North and South areas, in conjunction with vertical and horizontal higher-grade components, as highlighted by the grade shells, makes variographic analysis challenging and open to interpretation, with any global results that do not consider the local structural subdomains being less reliable.

The approximative volumes were modelled based on individual grade trends to increase the probability of obtaining better behaved experimental variograms. Two partly overlapping wireframes were modelled for the North area, capturing the better-defined NNE trend and EW trend. These wireframes were later used to separate the 1101 and 1201 grade interpolation domains. In the South domain, one wireframe was modelled in the central part of the Extended Breccia to capture the S-EW trend. The South domain trend wireframe includes a mix from three interpolation subdomains.

it was noted that for the investigated subdomains, the experimental variogram ranges observed were 90 metres to 150 metres for major and semi-major directions, while minor ranges were generally within 50 metres. The relative nugget effect was modelled as 20%. Modelled variograms reached 80% to 90% of the sill at a range of approximately 50 metres for the major and semi-major directions.

A block model was generated in GEOVIA GEMS 6.8.1 software. The block model has a block size of 10 metres wide by 10 metres deep by 12 metres high. The block model is rotated 30° (GEMS rotation convention). The block size is appropriate for the intended open pit operation planning and adequate for the drill hole spacing at Côté.

Blocks in the model were initially flagged with lithology and mineralization, with the majority rule used to determine the flagging of a block with respect to modelled wireframes. Blocks outside the modelled lithology wireframes were assumed to be tonalite and flagged accordingly in order to facilitate processing of the block model data in the pit optimization algorithm.

For estimation domains, the in-situ blocks (below the overburden) were flagged using the mineralized Extended Breccia North and South wireframes (with higher precedence) and the low-grade North and South solids. Barren dike wireframes were not used for the interpolation domains flagging. Four main volumes were separated, the 100 (N) and 200 (S) for low-grade and 1000 (N) and 2000 (S) for constrained mineralization.

This flagging was assigned to the composites. Blocks in the low-grade domain were then flagged with 101 and 202, respectively. The 1000 domain was separated into three subdomains, one reflecting the NNE grade trend (1101), one the EW trend (1201), and the remaining volume with mixed influence (1001). The 2000 domain was separated into six subdomain reflecting the local grade trends: isotropic for 3202 and 3502, dipping north for 3102 and 3402, dipping vertically for 3302, and dipping south for 3602.

The lithology domains were based on the diorite, diorite breccia, and hydrothermal breccia wireframes. Blocks were then reflagged as dike where this wireframe represented the majority of a block. The overburden wireframe had the highest precedence for lithology flagging. The lithology flagging, in combination with the area (North or South), were used as the basis to assign density.

After interpolation and classification, grade and classification were transferred to a final set of attributes. At this stage, blocks from assumed barren lithological domains (dike and overburden) were sterilized. This final set of parameters was used for pit optimization and resource reporting.

The Côté grade block model was interpolated in one pass. The gold grades were estimated using six metre composites and the inverse distance cubed (ID3) interpolation method (anisotropic). This method helps preserve local grades when using mineralized wireframes with occasional internal dilution and with lower grade intercepts. Additionally, the experimental variograms reach high levels of variance within relatively short distances. Alternative interpolation methods were used for block validation purposes. The Extended Breccia domains shared the composites for all the subdomains. Hard boundaries were enforced between low and high-grade domains and between the North and South areas.

A total of 2,031 bulk density measurements from core samples were available for review. Preliminary outlier identification and removal was performed by IAMGOLD, eliminating readings of less than 2.4 g/cm3 and higher than 3 g/cm3. The density data was separated by lithology, mineralization, and position with respect to the fault. The diorite average values in different subdomains exhibited contrasting values, hence the average value for each individual subdomain was used for the block model.

Drill hole spacing tests were performed for the Côté deposit using the 2018 data in order to assess the classification criteria for Measured Mineral Resources. The grade of blocks in the tightly drilled South domain were estimated repeatedly, each time reducing the number of holes available for estimation. The results obtained using drill hole spacings from actual to 90 metres were upscaled to quarterly and yearly production volumes. The average percent difference in grades for blocks above cut-off grade between volume units was plotted in conjunction with the minimum and maximum differences. While the results of this test agree with the drill spacings of 44 metres for Measured and 66 metres for Indicated categories, this test effectively tests for average grade variations in a fixed volume and does not account for volume variations that would occur if the mineralized volume were to be interpreted separately for each of the drill hole spacing scenarios. Changing the interpretation of the mineralized volume would increase the differences between spacing scenarios. This would most likely result in increasing the spread of the differences and suggests that a tighter drill hole spacing for the Measured Mineral Resource classification might be required in the future.

Definitions for resource categories used in the Côté Gold Report are consistent with CIM (2014) definitions as incorporated by reference into NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource" demonstrated by studies at PFS or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

The classification uses a combination of interpreted geological continuity, expressed by the Extended Breccia wireframe, and drill hole spacing, expressed as average distance between drill holes and distance from the closest hole.

Interpolated blocks within the Extended Breccia wireframes were considered as candidates for classification in the Inferred category and higher, while blocks outside these wireframes were only considered for the Inferred category.

Extended Breccia blocks in areas with up to 44 metres drill hole spacing and within 25 metres from the closest drill hole were classified as Measured. Extended Breccia blocks in areas with drill hole spacing up to 66 metres and within 40 metres from the closest drill hole were classified as Indicated. The remaining interpolated blocks, if located in areas with drill hole spacing up to 110 metres and within 75 metres from the closest drill hole, were classified as Inferred. Average drill hole spacing for the Measured and Indicated categories was based on the average distance of a hole to the nearest five holes. For the Inferred category, the average to the nearest three holes was used, to eliminate artifacts generated by the numerical approach observed at the edges of the drilled area and at depth. A minimal manual cleanup of the scattered blocks from all classes was performed.

It is recommended additional block classification smoothing work be carried out in the future in order to eliminate the presence of occasional small clusters of blocks of different classes generated by the essentially numerical approach used for this estimate. It is noted that this would primarily result in upgrading a small number of Inferred blocks to Indicated and would have a negligible impact.

Metal prices used for Mineral Reserves are based on consensus, long-term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For Mineral Resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for Mineral Reserves. The Mineral Resources were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au and constrained by an optimized resource shell. Only the blocks inside the resource shell were reported. This is similar to the cut-off value and approach used for the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate. In compliance with the CIM (2014) requirement that Mineral Resources demonstrate "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Preliminary Lerchs-Grossmann pit shells were prepared to constrain the Mineral Resources. The cost and parameters assumed for the Côté deposit are the same as those used in 2018.

Capping levels were established using statistical methods. In order to understand the overall influence of capping on the Côté Mineral Resource estimate, the uncapped Mineral Resources were estimated and reported. The Measured and Indicated metal lost due to capping is 17% for the current Mineral Resource estimate. It is noted that for the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate, the metal reduction due to capping was similar, while metal loss in the 2012 Mineral Resource estimate was 22% in the NE domain and 14% in the SW domain and metal loss in the 2016 Mineral Resource update was 15% in the NE and 16% in the SW domain.

Several changes have been implemented in the current Mineral Resource estimate compared to the 2018 Mineral Resource estimate:

- Incorporation of additional drilling.
- Update of the mineralization wireframes with a minor increase in volume.
- Minor variations of the density values as a result of additional measurements.
- Elimination of the fault domain.
- Subdomaining of the Extended Breccia wireframes according to observed local trends.
- Resource classification independent of alteration wireframes.

It is noted that the additional drilling, mineralization wireframe adjustments, density measurements, and grade estimation approach introduced minor changes overall. The largest changes included a firmer application of the classification criteria, resulting in a reduction of the Measured Mineral Resources, and detaching classification from the modelled alteration wireframes, resulting in the addition of significant Inferred Mineral Resources. Previously the blocks outside the modelled mineralization wireframes were considered for the Inferred classification only if they were situated inside alteration wireframes that were considered favourable for mineralization.

Gosselin

In 2021, an estimate of the Gosselin Mineral Resources was prepared based on an open pit mining scenario. As previously discussed, Indicated Resources total 124.5 Mt at an average grade of 0.84 g/t Au, containing 3.35 Moz Au. An additional 72.9 Mt at an average grade of 0.73 g/t Au, containing 1.71 Moz Au are estimated in the Inferred Mineral Resource category. The Mineral Resources are estimated at a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade, based on a price of $1,500/oz Au, and have an effective date of October 4, 2021.

Summary of Gosselin Mineral Resources - October 4, 2021
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	124.5	0.84	3.35
Total Measured + Indicated	124.5	0.84	3.35
Inferred	72.9	0.73	1.71

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term price of US$1,500/oz Au, and a US$/C$ exchange rate 1:1.2.
4. Bulk density varies from 2.69 t/m3 to 2.85 t/m ^{3}.
5. Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized resource shell.
6. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

There are no environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

A drill hole database for the Gosselin deposit was prepared and provided by IAMGOLD. The Gosselin database contains records of core drilling completed until the end of July 2021. Collar position, down hole deviation survey, gold assay, lithology, density, structural, alteration, mineralization, ICP, magnetic susceptibility, RQD, and recovery information are stored in separate tables. The Gosselin database was provided by IAMGOLD as part of a Seequent Leapfrog 2021.1 project and as separate csv files. The Gosselin Leapfrog project also contained interpreted geology wireframes and topography. The Gosselin database contains information from 163 drill holes with a total length of 54,775.4 metres.

IAMGOLD geologists prepared geological model wireframes in Leapfrog, using an implicit modelling approach with occasional manual control features. The wireframes provided were reviewed and found to be appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. The Gosselin mineralization wireframes were defined in Leapfrog with a nominal cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au and modelled using implicit modelling aided by modelled trend surfaces and manual control features. The Gosselin mineralization wireframes included lower grade intercepts to preserve the continuity of the solids and prevent unnecessary fragmentation, following the geometry of the lithological units where appropriate. The trend surfaces used to aid the mineralization wireframes were based on the grade trends demonstrated by gold grade shells at various cut-off values. Additional wireframes were modelled based on the grade shells to generate estimation subdomains inside the mineralization wireframe. A 200-metre wide buffer of waste material and occasional isolated mineralization intercept was defined and used as an unconstrained domain.

Data from 159 holes was used for the Gosselin Mineral Resource estimate, for a total drill length of 50,106 metres and 45,124 samples. Capping of high-grade assays prior to compositing is a practice aimed at limiting the influence of erratic high-grade assays, which otherwise have the potential to overpower surrounding lower grade samples. In the absence of production data that would allow the determination of appropriate capping levels, a number of statistical methods are used. Statistical methods were applied to establish the capping levels for Gosselin. Lithological domains were used as capping domains inside the modelled mineralization wireframe, while in the buffer wireframe all the various mineralized lithologies received the same capping value. A combination of histograms, decile analysis, probability plots, disintegration, and visual inspection of the spatial location of higher-grade assays was used to determine the capping levels for each capping domain. High-grade assays were capped prior to compositing. Resource samples were composited prior to grade estimation. A fixed interval compositing length of six metres was selected. Compositing was completed from collar to toe within mineralization wireframes, starting at the wireframe pierce-point and continuing to the point at which the hole exited the lens. Composites shorter than half the compositing length were added to the previous interval. Composites of capped assays were used for Mineral Resource estimation.

The relationship between sample gold grade and lithology was investigated for the Gosselin deposit. Assay data was flagged according to the lithological model. Initially, an apparent relationship between lithological domains and grade was observed. Subsequently, grade shells at various cut-off values indicated that lenses of better grade continuity may be separated within the modelled mineralization domain. In order to isolate more homogeneous grade domains, a set of estimation subdomains were modelled for the mineralization wireframe, capturing the local grade trends.

The available Gosselin alteration wireframe, while generally simulating the presence of mineralization and the modelled mineralization wireframe, did not appear to be consistently related to the mineralization. As a result, the focus was on lithology and grade information for the Gosselin Mineral Resource estimate. It is recommended to continue the collection of alteration data and regular updates of the modelled alteration wireframes for the Gosselin deposit. Grade shells with cut-offs of 0.4 g/t Au, 0.6 g/t Au, 0.8 g/t Au, and 1.0 g/t Au were used as a guide for subdomain estimation modelling.

The Gosselin estimation subdomains capture the local grade trends and respect breaks in the mineralization or changes in orientation. The intersection between the mineralization wireframe and estimation subdomains was used to parse the data for variographic analysis in Supervisor 8.14 and later for guiding the block grade estimation in Leapfrog.

In general, the capped composites produced variograms with erratic behaviour. In order to reduce the variance, the data for variographic analysis was capped at a lower value of 4.0 g/t Au for all the estimation domains. Overall, approximately 80% of the sill for the major and semi-major ranges was reached within 60 metres to 80 metres. 70 metres was considered as nominal drill hole spacing for classification.

A block model was generated in Seequent's Leapfrog 2021 software to support the Gosselin Mineral Resource estimate. The block model for the Gosselin deposit has a block size of 10 metres wide by 10 metres deep by 12 metres high. The block model is rotated, aligned parallel to the average strike of the Gosselin deposit. The block size is appropriate for the intended open pit operation planning and adequate for the drill hole spacing at Gosselin. The Gosselin gold grade block model was interpolated in two passes inside the mineralized wireframe, and in one pass in the buffer domain. The gold grades were estimated using six metre composites with the ID3 interpolation method. The ID3 method was favoured in order to preserve local grades in the context of using mineralized wireframes with occasional internal dilution and with lower grade intercepts. All the subdomains inside the mineralized wireframes have soft boundaries, and hard boundaries between the mineralized wireframe and the buffer domain.

The Gosselin drill hole database contained 1,249 density measurements from all the lithological unis. The data were separated by lithology and analyzed. Occasional outliers were removed prior to calculating the average bulk density value for each of the lithology domains. The average domain values were used for the Gosselin deposit. The average values were assigned to blocks in the block model flagged with lithology domains.

Definitions for resource categories used in the Côté Gold Report are consistent with CIM (2014) as incorporated by reference into NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource" demonstrated by studies at PFS or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

Indicated Resources are classified where estimated blocks are situated inside the mineralized wireframe and inside the modelled estimation domains, within up to a 60 metres to 70 metres drill hole spacing, interpolated with a minimum of two drill holes. Indicated blocks are expected to be within a maximum distance of 45 metres from the closest drill hole.

Inferred Resources are classified as blocks estimated with a minimum of one hole. Inferred blocks occur inside the constrained volume of the mineralization wireframe and outside the modelled estimation domains, within maximum distance to the closest composite of 100 metres. Interpolated blocks in the buffer volume, within 75 metres from the closest drill hole were also classified in the Inferred category.

Visual and statistical methods were used to validate the block model attributes, domain flagging, and interpolated block grades at Gosselin. The checks performed included:

- comparison of mineralized lenses with the flagged blocks;
- spot checks for search ellipse alignment along mineralized lenses;
- spot checks for composite and estimation domain flagging;
- visual checks for interpolated grade artefacts (banding, smearing of high grades, and high gradenplumes);
- visual comparison of composite and block grade in section and plan view;
- comparison of composite and block grades in swath plots; and
- comparison of interpolated block grades obtained by alternate interpolation methods;

Metal prices used for Mineral Reserves are based on consensus, long-term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For Mineral Resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for Mineral Reserves.

In compliance with the CIM (2014) requirement that Mineral Resources demonstrate "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", Lerchs-Grossmann pit shells was prepared to constrain the Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resources were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au and constrained by the optimized Mineral Resource shell. Only the blocks inside the Mineral Resource shell were reported.

The Gosselin deposit is located to the east of, and adjacent to, the Côté deposit. The Mineral Resource shells developed for the two deposits overlap slightly, this will benefit both deposits. It is noted that the Mineral Resource blocks reported for the Côté deposit (0.3 g/t Au and higher) were excluded from the Gosselin Mineral Resource estimate.

The Gosselin model blocks attributable to Côté total 0.13 Mt at an average grade of 0.54 g/t Au, and contained 2,260 oz Au, all in the Inferred category. These Mineral Resources were not reported in the Gosselin Mineral Resource estimate.

2. Mineral Reserves

All currently defined Mineral Reserves at the Côté Gold Project are located in the Côté deposit. Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated, the reminder of the discussion below regarding the Côté Gold Project focuses exclusively on the Côté deposit (for which the Company's NSR Royalty has a total coverage of less than 10%) and not the Gosselin deposit.

Mineral Reserves were classified in accordance with the CIM (2014) definitions. Only Mineral Resources that were classified as Measured and Indicated were given economic attributes in the mine design and when demonstrating economic viability. Mineral Reserves for the Côté deposit incorporate mining dilution and mining recovery estimations for the open pit mining method.

The Mineral Reserve estimate for the Côté deposit is based on a resource block model, as well as information provided by IAMGOLD and previously generated information generated.

Mineral Reserves are an estimate of the tonnage and grade of ore that can be economically mined and processed. To be considered Mineral Reserves the estimated material must pay for all costs incurred during mining. The mine plan is based on the detailed mine design derived from the optimal pit shell produced by applying the Lerchs-Grossmann (LG) algorithm. The resource model, containing gold grades, block percentages, material density, slope sectors, rock types, and NSR, was imported into the optimization software. The optimization run was carried out using only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources to define the optimal mining limits.

The optimization run included 55 pit shells defined according to different revenue factors, where a revenue factor of 1 is the base case. To select the optimal pit shell that defines the ultimate pit limit, a pit-by-pit analysis was conducted to evaluate the contribution of each incremental shell to NPV, assuming a processing plant capacity of 36,000 tpd and a discount rate of 6%. Following this analysis, the selected pit shell is usually smaller than the base case pit shell. This represents a NPV improvement of $17.9 million over the base case pit shell.

The resource model is diluted by regularization to a standard block size of 10 metres wide by 10 metres deep by 12 metres high. Individual blocks captured within the final pit design were tagged as either ore or waste by cut-off grade, accounting for increasing mining costs with depth and varying royalties by zone. Ore losses during mining are accounted for by simulating the mixing of material from adjacent blocks. The procedure to determine ore losses during mining results in a reduction of gold grade but does not reduce tonnage.

Ore losses were estimated using the following steps:

- The grade of a given block will be blended using 5% of the tonnage from each of the four adjacent blocks.
- If an adjacent block is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource, its grade is considered to be zero. If the adjacent block is Measured or Indicated, but below cut-off, dilution is taken at the grade of the adjacent block.

The estimated average ore losses using this procedure is 0.7%.

The Mineral Reserve estimate includes the tonnage and grade of ore that can be economically mined and processed. To be considered Mineral Reserves the mineralized material must pay for mining, processing, selling, and rehandling costs, in addition to royalties.

Since the mining cost increases with depth and the royalty percentage varies by zone, individual blocks captured within the final pit design were tagged as either ore or waste. Using the partial block percentages within the final pit design, the ore tonnage and average grade were estimated.

The cut-off applied to the reserves is 0.35 g/t Au. The effective date of the Mineral Reserves estimate is October 1, 2021.

Mineral Reserves Statement - October 1, 2021
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Total Mineral Reserves			
Proven	130.5	1.02	4.26
Probable	102.5	0.89	2.93
Proven and Probable	233.0	0.96	7.19

Notes:

1. The Company's NSR Royalty covers the northern portion of the Côté reserve pit for a total coverage of less than 10% of the Côté reserve & resource estimate.
2. The Mineral Reserves were estimated assuming open pit mining methods and are reported on a 100% Project basis.
3. Mineral Reserves used the following assumptions: price of US$1,200/oz Au; fixed process recovery of 91.8%; treatment and refining costs, including transport and selling costs of $1.75/oz Au; variable royalty percentages by zone: 0.75% for Zone 1, 1.00% for zone 2, 0.00% for zone 3, 1.50% for zone 4, 0.75% for zone 5, 1.50% for zone 6, and 0.75% for zones 7 and 8; overall pit slope angles varying by sector with a range of 45.8° to 56.4°; processing costs of $10.17/t, which includes process operating costs of $7.01/t, general and administrative costs of $1.84/t, sustaining costs of $0.82/t, and closure costs of $0.50/t; mining costs of $1.61/t incremented at $0.029/t/12m below 388 elevation (life-of-mine average mining costs of $2.01/t); and rehandling costs of $0.87/t. The cut-off applied to the reserves is 0.35 g/t Au.
4. Numbers have been rounded. Totals may not sum due to rounding

The Mineral Reserves estimated for the Côté deposit are subject to the types of risks common to most open pit gold mining operations in Ontario. The risks are reasonably well understood at the feasibility level of study and should be manageable. Proper management of groundwater will be important to maintaining pit slope stability.

There is a reasonable expectation that all permitting required to support the Mineral Reserve-based LOM plan will be obtained.

There are no mining, metallurgical, infrastructure, permitting, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Reserve estimate.

Note that:

- Pit optimization parameters, financial assumptions, pit-shell selection, and mining dilution and recovery factors remain unchanged from 2018.
- The previous 2018 Mineral Reserves statement outlined a Base Case (203 Mt) and an Extended
- Case which added an additional 30 Mt. The current 2021 Mineral Reserves statement combines both cases for a total of 233 Mt.
- The current TMF permit covers approximately 87% of the Mineral Reserves

Mining Operations

Pit optimization parameters, financial assumptions, pit-shell selection, and mining dilution and recovery factors remain unchanged from 2018. The current Mineral Reserves (totaling 233 Mt) are based on what was previously known as the Base Case (203 Mt) plus the Extended Case (30 Mt).

The mine plan was updated to a feasibility level pit slope design by carrying out geomechanical logging, compilation of previous geotechnical data, geotechnical modelling, kinematic analysis, and confirmation of overall slope stability by limit equilibrium and finite element analysis. Initial pit slope design criteria were based primarily on all the compiled, reconciled, and updated geomechanical data, with reference to the prefeasibility study (PFS) pit shell geometry defined by Amec Foster Wheeler (2017). Following pit optimization, the pit geometry was compared for changes in the slope orientation that may be impacted by different kinematic influences and reviewed using limit equilibrium modelling of the potential modes of failure to determine adequacy of the bench and inter-ramp design, with recommendations for adjustments which were incorporated into the final pit design.

The pit shells that define the ultimate pit limit, as well as the internal phases, were derived using the Lerchs- Grossmann (LG) pit optimization algorithm. This process considers the information stored in the geological block model, the pit slope angles by geotechnical sector, commodity prices, cost inputs, and royalties by zone.

The resource model, containing gold grades, block percentages, material density, slope sectors, rock types, and net smelter return (NSR), was imported into the optimization software. The optimization run was carried out using only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources to define the optimal mining limits.

The optimization run included 55 pit shells defined according to different revenue factors, where a revenue factor of 1 is the base case. To select the optimal pit shell that defines the ultimate pit limit, a pit-by-pit analysis was conducted to evaluate the contribution of each incremental shell to NPV, assuming a processing plant capacity of 36,000 tpd and a discount rate of 6%.

The mine plan is designed as a truck-shovel operation assuming 220 tonne autonomous trucks and 34 cubic metre shovels. The pit design includes four phases to balance stripping requirements while satisfying concentrator requirements.

The design parameters include a ramp width of 36 metres, road grades of 10%, bench height of 12 metres, berm height interval of 24 metres, geotechnical catch bench of 20 metres if height is greater than 150 metres, a minimum mining width of 40 metres, and variable slope angles and berm widths by sector.

The smoothed final pit design contains approximately 239 Mt of ore at 0.95 g/t Au and 620 Mt of waste for a resulting stripping ratio of 2.6:1. The total LOM mill feed is 233 Mt at 0.96 g/t Au, constrained by TMF capacity, and 6 Mt of low-grade ore material remaining in stockpiles at the end of mine life. These tonnages and grades were derived by following an elevated cut-off strategy in the production schedule.

The mine rock area (MRA), overburden stockpile, and ore stockpiles have been designed to ensure physical and chemical stability during and after mining activities. To achieve this, the storage facilities were designed to account for benching, drainage, geotechnical stability, and concurrent reclamation.

Pre-production commenced with contractor works in Q1 2021 consisting of overburden removal, supply of material for construction, and initial bench establishment. Contractor mining will continue for a period of two years until Q1 2023. In parallel, delivery of autonomous equipment will begin in Q2 2022 and owner mining will commence in Q4 2022. Mill commissioning is currently planned for Q2 2023 and full production in Q1 2024.

The Côté deposit is planned to be mined in four phases included within the ultimate pit limit. The scheduling constraints establish the maximum mining capacity at 62 Mtpa and the maximum number of benches mined per year at eight in each phase. Additional constraints were used to guide the schedule and to obtain the desired results. Examples of these additional constraints include feeding lower grade material during the first months of the plant ramp up schedule, the maximum stockpile capacity, and reducing the mining capacity in later years to balance the number of trucks required per period.

The schedule produced a 16 year LOM with stockpile reclaim extending into Year 18. The amount of rehandled mill feed is 79 Mt, which requires a maximum stockpile capacity of 62 Mt, in Year 10. The average grade is 0.96 g/t Au.

The mine is scheduled to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (24/7 schedule), using four rotating crews working 12 hour shifts.Mining operations will use an autonomous truck and drill fleet, supported by a conventional manned loading fleet and a fleet of manned support equipment. The truck fleet will be diesel-powered with the capacity to mine approximately 60.0 Mtpa operating on 12 metres benches. The loading fleet will include two electricpowered hydraulic shovels, supported by three large diesel-powered front-end loaders (FELs). Primary mobile equipment will consist of:

- Loading - CAT 6060 electric/hydraulic (6060E) shovel and CAT 994K high lift FELs.
- Hauling - CAT 793F mechanical drive truck operated in autonomous mode.

The mine will be supported by multiple contractors. A contractor miner is assumed to mine all overburden within the mine plan and to develop the initial benches in the pre-production period for the autonomous fleet. A maintenance and repair contract (MARC) will be in place during pre-production and the first three years of operation. Blasting will be conducted by a contract down hole service during the LOM. A full-service contract tire provider will be used throughout the LOM to supply, repair, and change tires at the mine site.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The process circuits will include primary crushing, secondary crushing, HPGR, ball milling, vertical milling, gravity concentration and cyanide leaching, followed by gold recovery by CIP, stripping and EW. Tailings handling will incorporate cyanide destruction and tailings thickening. Plant throughput will be 36,000 tpd and it is expected that a ramp up period of 10 months will be required to reach the design throughput. Preliminary test work has indicated that the Gosselin deposit is similar to the Côté deposit, however, additional test work is required to validate and confirm this. Based on discussions with Côté personnel, it is believed that any modifications required to process Gosselin material will be made by the operations group.

The process plant design is conventional and uses conventional equipment. The process plant will consist of:

- primary (gyratory) crushing;
- secondary cone crushing and coarse ore screening;
- a coarse ore stockpile;
- tertiary hpgr crushing;
- fine ore screening and storage;
- two milling stages (ball mill followed by vertical stirred mills);
- gravity concentration and intensive leaching;
- pre-leach thickening;
- whole ore cyanide leaching;
- CIP recovery of precious metals from solution;
- cyanide destruction;
- tailings thickening;
- elution of precious metals from carbon;
- recovery of precious metals by ew; and
- smelting to doré.

The processing plant will have facilities for carbon regeneration, tailings thickening, and cyanide destruction. The ramp up period will be highly influenced by design considerations, especially pertaining to the grinding circuit. The processing plant is expected to take 10 months to reach the design throughput of 36,000 tpd.

The processing plant will have facilities for carbon regeneration, tailings thickening, and cyanide destruction. Plant throughput will be 36,000 tpd and it is expected that a ramp up period of 10 months will be required to reach the design throughput.

Water from the mine water pond will be the primary source of mill water, providing the majority of the processing plant requirements, whereas the plant site pond and other collection areas will be secondary sources of process water. Fresh water required for reagent mixing at the processing plant will be pumped from Mesomikenda Lake.

The primary reagents required will include flocculant, sodium hydroxide, cyanide, copper sulphate, liquid sulphur dioxide, anti-scalant, lime, hydrochloric acid, and oxygen. A dedicated, self-contained air service system will be provided.

The mill will require approximately 56.7 MW of power to operate at full capacity.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

1. Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

    a. Infrastructure

Project infrastructure will include:

- open pit;
- MRA and stockpile facilities;
- TMF;
- permanent camp and a temporary construction camp;
- emulsion plant;
- process facilities;
- workshop, offices, facilities, and other services;
- watercourse realignment dams and channels;
- new lake to be created to compensate the loss of Côté Lake habitat;
- storm/mine water, polishing, and tailings reclaim ponds;
- collection, surplus water discharge, and dispersion systems;
- two-lane gravel access road;
- upgraded existing transmission line from Timmins to Shining Tree Junction and a new 44 kilometrelong 115 kV electrical power transmission line from Shining Tree Junction to the Côté Gold Project site; and
- electrical distribution network.

Current access to the Côté Gold Project is via a network of logging roads and local bush roads accessed from Highway 144 and from the Sultan Industrial Road, which runs east-west along and below the southern portion of the Côté Gold Project area. The selected route to the processing plant is the existing Chester Logging Road which has already been upgraded from the Sultan Industrial Road, 4.62 kilometres, at the intersection with an existing road to the planned open pit area. The upgraded road is nine metres wide and deemed sufficient to serve as the main access to the mine site. From the upgraded road to approximately the southeast corner of the TMF, Chester Logging Road will require upgrading to a 10-metre design width, which is accounted for in the estimate. At the corner of the planned TMF site, the existing road continues into the footprint of the TMF, and 4.28 kilometres of new road construction will be required to extend the access to the construction/permanent camp entrance. This section of road will be constructed as part of the early works and will be used as a primary construction access to the processing plant site and the camp area. A mine site bypass route will use the existing Yeo Road, from the Sultan Industrial Road to a point opposite the northwest corner of the TMF, without upgrade. From there a new connector road of 3.94 kilometres has been constructed to tie into an existing road which runs parallel to the North Dam of the TMF. This existing road requires upgrading. It will permit public access to Chester Logging Road north of the TMF without passing through the mine security gate and the mine site proper.

Mine development will require three major haul roads, consisting of access to the MRA, the TMF, and the topsoil/overburden stockpile. In addition, a major intersection is required on the north side of the open pit to tie together the exit from the pit with the pit bypass road, the ramps to the ore stockpiles, and the crusher and truck shop ramps. Approximately 24.7 kilometres of new six metre wide service roads are required to access all site facilities, including many shorter spurs to dam locations, and perimeter roads around the TMF and the east side of the MRA. The site layout includes three major watercourse crossings. Roads will be designed with a crossfall from side to side (as opposed to a central crown), such that the runoff from the entire road surface will be discharged to another developed drainage area on one side of the road, such as the processing plant site, the reclaim water pond basin, the TMF, MRA, polishing pond, or the open pit itself.

The power supply for the Côté Gold Project site will be delivered at 115 kV by a new 44 kilometres overhead line from Hydro One's Shining Tree Junction. Upstream of the Shining Tree Junction is an idle 118 kilometres 115 kV line fed from Timmins Tie Station (TS) which will be refurbished and restrung. The Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) has completed a system impact assessment (SIA) and determined that the proposed connection to its power grid is technically feasible, that the system has sufficient capacity, and that it can meet the proposed in-service date of Q3 2020. The calculated electrical load for the Côté Gold Project is as follows:

- 61 MW maximum demand load.
- 54 MW average demand load.
- 98% lagging (inductive) power factor.

This calculated load is based on the current electrical load list, and includes two electric shovels, mine dewatering, all ancillary loads, and a 10% allowance for growth during detailed design. Hydro One has allocated a total of 72 MW of capacity to the Côté Gold Project. Emergency backup power will be available from four diesel standby generators, sized to provide essential power to the process and ancillary electrical equipment. The four 1 MW prime gensets will be located in the main substation area, will be 600 V rated and will be stepped up to 13.8 kV to be distributed around the site.

Environmental Considerations

An EA was completed for the Côté Gold Project under Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012. An EA Decision Statement was issued by the Federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada on April 13, 2016, and a Notice of Approval was issued by the MOECC on December 22, 2016. The Project has undergone optimizations since the 2015 EA, including:

- Relocation and reduction of the TMF to minimize overprinting of fish-bearing waters, reduction of the Côté Gold Project footprint, improved Project economics, reduction in the need for watercourse realignments, and the avoidance of effluent discharges to the Mesomikenda Lake watershed.
- Reduced open pit size.
- Modifications to the processing plant.

- Reduction in transmission line voltage and re-routing of the transmission line; a Provincial Class EA for the 115 kV transmission line was completed in 2019.

Permitting Activities

On May 3, 2013, IAMGOLD entered into a Voluntary Agreement with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (now MECP) to conduct a Provincial Individual EA for the entire Project, to meet the requirements of the Ontario EAA. Approval of the Provincial EA was received on December 22, 2016.

Three primary Provincial agencies are involved with Project approvals/permits:

- Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM);
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF); and
- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

It is noted that the MENDM and MNRF were merged on June 18, 2021 into the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF).

Additional agencies involved in permitting to date include:

- Ontario Energy Board;
- Ministry of Transportation;
- Infrastructure Ontario;
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport;
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Environment and Climate Change Canada (formerly Environment Canada);
- Natural Resources Canada;
- Transport Canada; and
- NAV CAN.

The majority of Provincial permits that are required to construct the Côté Gold Project have already been acquired, along with some permits that have been obtained, or are nearing Provincial sign-off that are required to operate the mine and ore processing facility. Additional permits are required to complete subsequent construction elements and commissioning for operations, which IAMGOLD expects to receive in due course.

Additional Federal environmental approvals are expected to be required to construct and operate the Côté Gold Project. Wood notes that most of the Federal permits / approvals have been obtained. In addition, engineering approvals related to explosives manufacturing and/or storage will be required.

Social Considerations

IAMGOLD has actively engaged Indigenous, local and regional communities, as well as other stakeholders, to gain a better understanding of their issues and interests, identify potential partnerships, and build social acceptance for the Côté Gold Project. Stakeholders involved in Project consultations to date include those with a direct interest in the Côté Gold Project, and those who provided data for the baseline studies.

The involvement of stakeholders will continue throughout the various Project stages. The range of stakeholders is expected to increase and evolve over time, to reflect varying levels of interest and issues.

As part of the Provincial conditions of EA approval, IAMGOLD developed and submitted a Community Communication Plan to the responsible Provincial ministry, outlining its plan to communicate with stakeholders through all phases of the Côté Gold Project.

IAMGOLD worked collaboratively with the community of Gogama on the development of a socio-economic management and monitoring plan to manage potential socio-economic effects of the Côté Gold Project (both adverse and positive). The plan was accepted in 2020 and implementation began in 2021.

An understanding of the Indigenous communities potentially interested in the Côté Gold Project was first developed through advice from the Province to the previous property owner Trelawney in a letter dated August 19, 2011, and through advice from the CEAA based on information provided by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (now Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada). IAMGOLD sought further direction from both Provincial and Federal Crown agencies on the potentially affected communities.

Based on Federal and Provincial advice and information gathered through engagement activities, IAMGOLD engaged a range of Indigenous groups during the preparation of the EA. IAMGOLD has continued to engage the identified communities through information sharing (e.g., newsletters, notices, invitations to open houses, various permit applications), and has focused on actively engaging affected communities identified through the EA process. IAMGOLD signed IBAs with the Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation in April 2019 and with the Métis Nation of Ontario (Region 3) in June 2021.

As part of the Provincial and Federal conditions of EA approval, IAMGOLD developed and submitted an Indigenous Consultation Plan to the responsible government departments, outlining the Côté Gold Project's plan to consult with identified Indigenous groups throughout all phases of the Côté Gold Project. IAMGOLD consulted all identified Indigenous groups as part of the development of the Indigenous Consultation Plan, as required.

IAMGOLD committed to work with the communities of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation to collaboratively develop a socio-economic management and monitoring plan to manage potential socioeconomic effects of the project (both adverse and positive). This plan was developed collaboratively with the communities and implementation began in 2021. The monitoring committee, comprised of members of each community and IAMGOLD, meets quarterly.

Capital and Operating Costs

1. Capital Costs

The total estimated cost to design, construct, and commission the Côté Gold Project with a throughput of 36,000 tpd is estimated to total approximately $1,866 million, with a remaining cost of $1,505 million at June 30, 2021, inclusive of an allowance for contingency of $84 million.

The total cost estimate is expressed in Q3 2021 US dollars. Unless otherwise indicated, all costs in this section are expressed without allowance for escalation, currency fluctuation, or interest during construction. Costs quoted in Canadian dollars were converted to US dollars at an exchange rate of US$1 = C$1.30. Cost implications and/or delays arising from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic have been considered in the forecast estimate. The forecast estimate includes:

- Construction costs to execute the Côté Gold Project.
- Contracts and Purchase Orders.
- Indirect costs associated with the design, construction, and commissioning of the new facilities.
- Camp costs.

- Mining costs.
- Owner's costs, including Operational Readiness and fees.
- Contingency.

Initial Project Scope Capital Cost Estimate Summary
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Project Scope	Initial Capital (US$ million)
100 Owner Costs	200
200 Geology	5
300 Mining	265
400 Electrical Communications	99
500 Infrastructure	134
600 Ore Handling & Process	532
800 Tailings & Water Management	211
900 Construction Indirects	420
Revised Project Budget (100% Basis)	1,866
Less Early Works Sunk Cost	-75
Subtotal Excl Sunk	1,791
Less Spent to June 2021	-286
Capital Going Forward	1,505

The estimate addresses the mine, process facilities, ancillary buildings, infrastructure, water management, and tailings facilities scope, and includes:

- Direct field costs including construction and commissioning of all structures, utilities, and equipment.
- Indirect costs associated with design, construction, and commissioning.
- Provisions for contingency and owner's costs.

The estimate was prepared in accordance with the AACE International Class 1 Estimate with an expected accuracy of +10%/-5% of the final Project cost remaining to construct.

Capital costs for surface facilities include the construction and installation of all structures, utilities, materials, and equipment, as well as all associated indirect and management costs. The capital cost includes contractor and engineering support to commission the processing plant to ensure all systems are operational. At the point of hand over of the processing plant to IAMGOLD, all operational costs, including ramp up to full production, are considered as operating costs. This capital cost estimate is based on the 27 month period from the start of Q3 2021 to the anticipated commencement of commercial production in Q3 2023. As of December 31, 2021, the overall Côté Gold Project was 43.4% complete, with detailed engineering approximately 92.2% complete, plant civil and concrete deliverables principally completed, and mechanical, piping, electrical and instrumentation continuing into the first quarter 2022.

The scope of the mining cost estimate includes the purchase of initial mining fleet, maintenance, and mine support equipment, wages for hourly and salary personnel for pre-production mine operation, haul road construction, and miscellaneous equipment. Estimates for mining equipment were based on mining fleet equipment schedules and equipment pricing provided by vendors for supply, delivery, assembly, and testing. Costs include pre-production stripping and haul road construction by a contractor fleet.

Wage rates for construction crews were established based on recent building trade labour agreements.

The North American unit workhours are based on ideal working conditions which have been adjusted using a productivity factor to account for conditions at the Côté Gold Project site. These productivity factors were incorporated into the construction labour unit workhours as multipliers on the base man-hours, benchmarked against current contract information.

Estimates for contractors' construction equipment are included in the direct costs. These costs are estimated as dollars per direct workhour by discipline account and benchmarked against the actual contractor rates of the Côté Gold Project. These include equipment ownership, depreciation, insurance, fuel oil, lubricants, maintenance, and service and repair.

Most of the initial mining fleet is amenable to capital financing. The initial mining fleet, having an approximate initial capital cost of $112 million, can be financed using capital lease agreements with vendors. Inclusive of a down-payment of 0% to 15% of the purchase value paid at placement of order and interest incurred during the construction period, capital leases reduce the initial capital cost by approximately $125 million.

The allowance for EPCM costs is $113 million and is based on a detailed estimate for these services. Construction indirects are estimated based on the construction services contracts. First fills were estimated per specific equipment/process requirements.

A budget of $62 million has been made for owner's costs based on a detailed estimate completed by IAMGOLD and was carried in the capital cost estimate as a component of the total construction capital cost.

A budget of $70 million for Operational Readiness and other owner's fees was carried as additional indirect costs as a component to the total initial capital cost. Operational Readiness is the cost to allow operations personnel to mobilize, receive training, and prepare for the start of operations during the initial capital phase of the Côté Gold Project.

The overall contingency value included in the remaining capital cost estimate is $84 million. Sustaining capital costs are estimated at $866 million. An allocation of $16 million has been made for the permanent camp.

IAMGOLD’s previous estimate of its share of remaining costs to completion, net of leases, from January 1, 2022 onwards was approximately $710 to $760 million (estimated at a USD/CAD exchange rate of 1.30). Inflationary and other cost pressures have since been identified, impacting earthworks, electrical and instrumentation components, operations spare parts and key consumables, freight costs, indirect costs and EPCM services. This has resulted in the projected remaining costs to completion to trend upwards above the high end of the range of the previous estimate and the timing of costs to potentially vary.

With the appointment of the new Executive Project Director and as a result of, among other things, the circumstances discussed above, the Côté Gold Project team is in the process of evaluating these impacts by completing a risk analysis of schedule and costs along with the evaluation of potential mitigation and/or optimization opportunities in various areas including earthworks, processing, the LOM plan and operations. This evaluation may result in a potential schedule and costs re-baseline which may include an increase in costs to completion. This assessment has commenced and IAMGOLD intends to provide an update before the end of the second quarter of 2022.

2. Operating Costs

Total operating costs over the LOM are estimated to be $3,862 million. Mining (excluding CWS) and processing costs represent 35% and 48% of this total, respectively. Average operating costs are estimated at $16.57/t of processed ore.

Mineral Reserves Statement - October 1, 2021
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Cost Area	Total (US$ million)	Percent of Total
Mining Operations (excl CWS)	1,355	35
Processing	1,836	48
G&A	670	17
Total	3,862	100

Average Unit Operating Costs
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Cost Area	US$/t of processed ore
Mining (excl CWS)	5.82 (7.81 if CWS included)
Processing	7.88
G&A	2.88
Total	16.57

Mining quantities were derived from first principles and mine phased planning to achieve the planned production rates. Mining excavation estimates were based on geological studies, mine models, drawings, and sketches. Mine costs generally increase with time as the pit increases in depth and the MRA increase in height.

Process operating costs estimates were developed from first principles, metallurgical test work, IAMGOLD's salary/benefit guidelines, and recent vendor quotations, and benchmarked against historical data for similar processing plants. The process operating costs include reagents, consumables, personnel, electrical power, and laboratory testing. The consumables accounted for in the operating costs include spare parts, grinding media, and liner and screen components. Process operating costs over the LOM are estimated to average $7.88/t of processed ore. G&A costs averaging $2.87/t of processed ore over the LOM were developed from first principles and benchmarked against similar projects.

The royalty rates, ranging from 0% to a maximum of 1.5% depending on the source of the ore within the pit, in addition to management fees and allowances to meet commitments to stakeholders total $478 million over the LOM or $2.05/t processed.

Reclamation and closure costs are estimated to total $74 million, distributed annually from early in the mine life until post-closure. This is based on a detailed closure cost estimate adjusted to include an allowance for security bond fees and a credit at the end of mine life to account for the estimated salvage value of equipment and materials. This was also adjusted for inflation to bring the estimate to 2021 dollars.

3. Economic Analysis

The economic analysis contained in the Côté Gold Report is based on the Côté Gold Project Mineral. Reserves, economic assumptions, and capital and operating costs provided by IAMGOLD (all reported on a 100% ownership basis - IAMGOLD owns 70%). All costs are expressed in Q3 2021 US dollars.

Unless otherwise indicated, all costs in this section of the summary of the Côté Gold Report are expressed without allowance for escalation, currency fluctuation, or interest during construction. Costs quoted in Canadian dollars were converted to US dollars at an exchange rate of US$1 = C$1.30. A summary of the key project criteria is provided below:

Physicals:

- Project life: 18 year LOM with 16 years of mining and stockpile reclaim extending into Year 18.
- Open Pit operations;
    - Total tonnes mined: 859 Mt (ore and waste).
    - Waste: Ore ratio: 2.7.
    - Maximum mining rate: 70 Mtpa (Year 3 of commercial production)
- Processing of Mineral Reserves:
    - Annual Ore Feed: 13 Mtpa.
    - Total Ore Feed to Plant: 233 Mt at 0.96 g/t Au (reported on a 100% basis).
    - Contained Gold: 7.194 Moz Au.
    - Average LOM Plant Recovery: 91.8%.
    - Recovered Gold: 6.604 Moz Au.

Revenue:

- For the purposes of this economic analysis, revenue is estimated based on the IAMGOLD assumed LOM price of $1,600/oz Au. This price is aligned with latest industry consensus long-term forecast prices. Gold prices were kept constant throughout the life of the Côté Gold Project.
- For transportation and refining charges, the current assumption is that the Royal Canadian Mint will transport doré from the Côté Gold Project to its refinery in Ottawa. An indicative quote for transportation, insurance and refining was received from the Royal Canadian Mint which estimated costs at approximately $1.75/oz Au over the LOM.
- Royalty rates are presented in Section 4 of the Côté Gold Report and range from 0% to a maximum of 1.5% depending on the source of the ore within the Côté Gold Project area.
- LOM net revenue is $6,215 million (after Royalty Charges (" **RCs**") and TCs).

Capital costs:

- Total Project construction capital cost are estimated at approximately $1,866 million.
- Pre-production capital costs already spent on the Côté Gold Project up to Q2 2021 amounted to
- $361 million (considered as sunk cost for the economic analysis as of June 30, 2021).

- • IAMGOLD has forecasted capital expenditures for the remaining pre-production period from Q3
- 2021 onward:
    - Without mine equipment capital leases: $1,505 million.
    - With mine equipment capital leases: $1,380 million.

Sustaining capital and operating costs:

- LOM sustaining capital costs of $866 million.
    - Lease payments including interests: $161 million.
    - CWS: $62 million.
- Concurrent reclamation and closure costs of $74 million included in the analysis over the LOM.
- Open Pit mining (excluding CWS): $2.26/t ore mined ($5.82/t ore milled).
- Processing: $7.88/t ore milled.
- Support and G&A: $2.88/t ore milled.
- LOM total operating costs (on-site): $3,862 million (Mine, Processing and G&A).
- Owner's Other Costs (off-site): $2.10/t ore milled (including Royalties and TC/RC's).
- Total unit operating costs: $18.68/t ore milled (on-site + offsite).
- Total operating cash cost: $659/oz Au.
- AISC: $802/oz Au.

Taxation:

- Income tax is payable to the Federal government of Canada, pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada). The applicable Federal income tax rate is 15% of taxable income.
- Income tax is payable to the Province of Ontario at a tax rate of 10% of taxable income, including the manufacturing and processing tax credit to the extent that income is allocated to Ontario. Ontario income tax is administered by the Canada Revenue Agency and, since 2008, Ontario's definition of taxable income is fully harmonized with the Federal definition.
- OMT is levied at a rate of 10% on taxable profit in excess of C$500,000 derived from mining operations in Ontario. OMT is deductible in calculating Federal income tax and a similar resource allowance is available as a deduction in calculating Ontario income tax. OMT is not affected by harmonization, accordingly, it is administered provincially by Ontario.
- IAMGOLD's taxation model was relied on for the calculation of income and mining taxes applicable to the cash flow.

4. Cash Flow Analysis

For the scenario that considers the leasing of mining equipment and excludes sunk costs the pre-tax NPV at a 5% discount rate is $1,975 million and the after-tax NPV at a 5% discount is $1,597 million.

The LOM total cash cost is $659/oz Au derived from mining, processing, on-site G&A, refining, doré transportation and insurance, royalties, owner's other costs and OMT costs per ounce payable. The AISC is $802/oz Au derived from total cash costs plus sustaining capital (including interest on capital leases), and reclamation and remediation costs.

The summary of the results of the cash flow analysis is presented in the table below:

Mineral Reserves Statement - October 1, 2021
IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

Item	Discount Rate	Units	Pre-Tax	After-Tax
Free Cash Flow	0%	US$ million	3,680	2,962
NPV at 5% discount	**5%**	**US$ million**	**1,975**	**1,597**
NPV at 8% discount	8%	US$ million	1,546	1,234
NPV at 10% discount	10%	US$ million	1,304	1,029
Payback Period		**Years**	**3.67**	**3.7**
IRR		**%**	**20.2%**	**19.0%**

The aforementioned NPVs and IRRs do not include capital expenditures to June 30, 2021. Capital costs spent on the Côté Gold Project up to Q2 2021 amount to $361 million. IAMGOLD has forecasted capital expenditures of $1,505 million for the remaining pre-production period for the case that includes mine equipment capital leases. An additional $866 million of sustaining capital is estimated during the LOM.

Considering all capital expenditures as of June 30, 2021, for the Côté Gold Project's after-tax NPV at a 5% discount rate is $1,312 million, and the IRR is 14.5%, assuming the project costs that have been outlined above.

Construction of the project commenced in the third quarter 2020 and major earthworks commenced in the first quarter 2021.

The updated remaining targeted key milestones are as follows:

- Initiation of processing plant equipment installation: Q2 2022
- Process plant building enclosed: Q2 2022
- Start of owner mining: Q3 2022
- Tailings management facility Phase 1: Q4 2022
- Permanent power available: Q4 2022
- Commissioning completed: Q3 2023
- Commercial production: H2 2023

Throughout most of 2021, no material delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic were experienced at site. Starting in December, with the rapid rise in cases in Ontario and other provinces, the Omicron variant had a negative impact on construction activities. COVID outbreaks during the holidays and in January forced a slower remobilization of the site workforce. Site staffing was approximately 60% of plan in the first part of January with a large number of infections including in the steel construction workforce. Site staffing has continued to ramp up since then and by mid-February has reached plan of approximately 750 to 850 personnel. A mandatory vaccination policy was introduced in January and, by February 1, 100% of the site personnel had at least one dose of vaccine with two doses required by April 1.

For these reasons, the cladding process of the processing plant building lagged in January and February and, although more than 50% complete, is no longer on the critical path following a plan to mitigate these delays and optimize for the mechanical erection access date. The focus now is on driving the start of the concrete works inside the building so mechanical erection can commence in the second quarter and to complete the building cladding when possible.

IAMGOLD cautions that potential further disruptions caused by COVID-19 could impact the timing of activities, availability of workforce, productivity and supply chain and logistics and consequently could impact the timing of actual commercial production.

IAMGOLD's previous estimate of its share of remaining costs to completion, net of leases, from January 1, 2022 onwards was approximately $710 to $760 million (estimated at a USD/CAD exchange rate of 1.30). Inflationary and other cost pressures have since been identified, impacting earthworks, electrical and instrumentation components, operations spare parts and key consumables, freight costs, indirect costs and EPCM services. This has resulted in the projected remaining costs to completion to trend upwards above the high end of the range of the previous estimate and the timing of costs to potentially vary.

With the appointment of the new Executive Project Director and as a result of, among other things, the circumstances discussed above, the Côté Gold Project team is in the process of evaluating these impacts by completing a risk analysis of schedule and costs along with the evaluation of potential mitigation and/or optimization opportunities in various areas including earthworks, processing, the LOM plan and operations. This evaluation may result in a potential schedule and costs re-baseline which may include an increase in costs to completion. This assessment has commenced and IAMGOLD intends to provide an update before the end of the second quarter of 2022.

DIVIDENDS

Metalla's long-term dividend goal is to pay out a target rate of 50% of the annualized operating cash flow of the Company. While Metalla paid monthly dividends to holders of its Common Shares for each quarter during the financial year ended May 31, 2020, the Company has not declared or paid dividends subsequent to May 31, 2020. The board of directors of the Company will continue to assess the Company's ability to pay dividends in respect of a particular quarter during the 2022 financial year.

On December 11, 2017, Metalla's board of directors declared its first cash dividend, and Metalla paid monthly dividends from January 2018 through May 2020. Over the past three most recently completed financial years, Metalla has declared the following dividends:

Financial Year	Payment Date	Amount per Common Share (C$)
June 1, 2019 - May 31, 2020 and June 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020 (1)	• June 17, 2019 • July 15, 2019 • August 15, 2019 • September 16, 2019 • October 15, 2019 • November 15, 2019 • December 16, 2019	• $0.001 • $0.001 • $0.001 • $0.001 • $0.001 • $0.001 • $0.001
January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020	• January 15, 2020 • February 17, 2020 • March 16, 2020 • April 15, 2020 • May 15, 2020	• $0.004 • $0.004 • $0.004 • $0.004 • $0.004
January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021	N/A	N/A

Note:
(1) In 2020, the Company changed its fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31.

Any determination to pay any future dividends will remain at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will be made taking into account its financial condition and other factors deemed relevant by the board.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value. As of December 31, 2021, there were 44,035,569 Common Shares issued and outstanding.

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of the Company, to attend and to cast one vote per Common Share at all such meetings. Holders of Common Shares do not have cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors and, accordingly, holders of a majority of the Common Shares entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all directors standing for election. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends, if any, as and when declared by the Company's board of directors at its discretion from funds legally available therefor and upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis the net assets of the Company after payment of debts and other liabilities. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do they contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

Warrants

As of December 31, 2021, there are no outstanding share purchase warrants issued by the Company.

Share Compensation Plan

The Company replaced its stock option plan with a share compensation plan in 2017 (the " **2017 Share Compensation Plan**"). On September 24, 2019, the board of directors of the Company approved replacing the 2017 Share Compensation Plan with a new share compensation plan (the "**Share Compensation Plan**"). The new Share Compensation Plan, like the prior 2017 Share Compensation Plan, provides for the granting of restricted share units (the "**RSUs**") and options to purchase Common Shares (the " **Options**"), and reflects our commitment to a long-term incentive compensation structure that aligns the interests of our employees with the interests of its shareholders. RSUs may be granted by our Compensation Committee, which has been authorized to administer the Share Compensation Plan, to any director, officer or employee of the Company or any officer or employee of any subsidiary of the Company and, solely for purposes of the grant of Options, any director of the Company or any director of any subsidiary of the Company, and any consultant. The Compensation Committee is entitled to exercise its discretion to restrict participation under the Share Compensation Plan.

The Share Compensation Plan is a 10% "rolling" plan pursuant to which the number of Common Shares which may be issued pursuant to RSUs and Options granted under the Share Compensation Plan, and options and RSUs previously granted under the Option Plan and the 2017 Share Compensation Plan, is a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at the time of the grant; provided, however, that the total number of RSUs that may be issued under the Share Compensation Plan was originally fixed at 442,701 RSUs. At the Company's annual general meeting held on November 4, 2020, an ordinary resolution of disinterested shareholders was passed to increase the total number of RSUs remaining available for award under the Share Compensation Plan from 12,396 to 800,000 RSUs.

On May 31, 2021, the Board approved a long-term incentive program (the " **LTIP**") governed by and administrated under the Share Compensation Plan. The LTIP forms part of the overall compensation package for the Company's management, employees and consultants. Pursuant to this LTIP, RSUs may be awarded to eligible persons based on the relative outperformance of the Common Share price on the NYSE relative to the VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX-V under the symbol "MTA", on the NYSE market under the symbol "MTA" and on the Frankfurt Exchange under the Symbol "X9C". The following table sets forth information relating to the trading of the Common Shares on the TSX-V for the months indicated.

TSX-V			
Period	**High (C$)**	**Low (C$)**	**Volume**
2021			
January	16.87	11.95	1,347,908
February	14.94	10.23	930,701
March	12.78	10.20	1,058,456
April	12.48	10.85	514,697
May	13.21	10.85	645,539
June	13.16	10.39	932,618
July	11.25	9.41	333,141
August	10.36	8.99	326,152
September	10.10	8.33	597,496
October	9.94	8.54	504,160
November	10.79	9.03	543,524
December	9.56	7.74	3,928,399

The price of the Common Shares as quoted by the TSX-V at the close of business on December 31, 2021 was C$8.73 and on the close of business on March 24, 2022 was C$9.73.

The Common Shares are also listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "MTA". The following table sets out the market price range and trading volumes of our Common Shares on the NYSE for the periods indicated.

NYSE			
Period	**High (C$)**	**Low (C$)**	**Volume**
2021			
January	13.50	9.31	8,415,439
February	11.75	8.06	6,643,153
March	10.30	8.02	7,453,147
April	9.96	8.65	4,355,592
May	10.98	8.77	5,324,367
June	10.98	8.43	7,191,068
July	9.14	7.43	3,393,672
August	8.34	7.00	2,864,756
September	8.08	6.54	5,025,124
October	8.04	6.73	3,921,292
November	8.49	7.05	3,993,281
December	7.55	6.00	4,504,554

The price of the Common Shares as quoted by the NYSE at the close of business on December 31, 2021 was $6.93 and on the close of business on March 24, 2022 was $7.73.

Options Issued

The following table summarizes the outstanding stock options granted by the Company as of December 31, 2021.

Expiry Date	Price per Share/Exercise Price per Security	Number and Type of Securities (adjusted for 4:1 consolidation)	Reason for Issuance
March 6, 2022	C$2.32	68,750 Common Shares	Option Grant
July 31, 2022	C$2.16	401,000 Common Shares	Option Grant
March 1, 2023	C$2.56	231,500 Common Shares	Option Grant
September 17, 2023	C$2.92	320,313 Common Shares	Option Grant
January 4, 2024	C$3.24	303,125 Common Shares	Option Grant
January 15, 2025	C$7.66	588,750 Common Shares	Option Grant
November 6, 2025	C$12.85	420,000 Common Shares	Option Grant
April 27, 2026	C$11.73	500,000 Common Shares	Option Grant

RSUs Issued

The following table summarizes the outstanding RSUs granted by the Company as of December 31, 2021.

Expiry Date	Price per Share/Exercise Price per Security	Number and Type of Securities	Reason for Issuance
January 15, 2020	C$7.66	6,000 Common Shares[(1)]	RSU Grant
August 7, 2020	C$11.90	165,000 Common Shares[(1)]	RSU Grant
April 27, 2021	C$11.73	267,000 Common Shares	RSU Grant

[1] *The issuance of shares pursuant to the RSUs has been deferred by the holders.*

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, province/state and country of residence, position held with Metalla and principal occupation of each person who is a director and/or an executive officer of Metalla. Directors are elected at each annual meeting of Metalla's shareholders and serve as such until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed:

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Preceding Five Years	Number of Common Shares Owned directly or beneficially
Brett Heath[4] *Commonwealth of Puerto Rico*	President and director since September 1, 2016 and Chief Executive Officer since June 16, 2017	Chief Executive Officer of the Company since June 2017; President of the Company since September 2016.	1,226,091
Lawrence Roulston[1][3] [5] *Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*	Director since March 1, 2017	Founder of WestBay Capital Advisors, a private corporation providing advisory and capital market expertise to the mining industry. President of Quintana Resources Capital, a private corporation providing advisory services for US private investors. Mining analyst and consultant as well as the editor of Resource Opportunities, an independent publication focused on the mining industry.	47,516
E B Tucker[2][3][4] *Florida, United States*	Director since March 1, 2017	Independent director of Nova Royalty Corp. (TSXV: NOVR). Author of *Why Gold? Why Now?* Former analyst or editor of several leading financial research publications including *Stansberry's Investment Advisory*, *The Bill Bonner Letter*, *The Casey Report*, *Strategic Investor* and *Strategic Trader*.	352,426
Alexander Molyneux[1][3] *Taipei City, Taiwan*	Director since March 1, 2018	Mr. Molyneux currently serves as the Managing Director of Galeana Mining Ltd. (ASX:G1A) (2018 - Present). Mr. Molyneux also currently serves as Non-Executive Chairman of Argosy Minerals Limited (ASX:AGY) (2016 - present) and Azarga Metals Corp. (TSX-V:AZR). Mr. Molyneux was previously Chief Executive Officer of one of the world's largest publicly listed uranium producers, Paladin Energy Ltd. (ASX:PDN) (2015 - 2018); Non-Executive Director of Goldrock Mines Corp. (TSX-V:GRM) (2012 - 2016); CEO and director of SouthGobi Resources Ltd. (TSX: SGQ) (2009 - 2012), an Ivanhoe Mines Group company. Prior to these executive and director roles, Mr. Molyneux was Managing Director, Head of Metals and Mining Investment Banking, Asia Pacific for Citigroup in Hong Kong.	86,927

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Preceding Five Years	Number of Common Shares Owned directly or beneficially
James Beeby[2] *North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*	Director since May 14, 2019	Partner, Bennett Jones LLP (June 2018 - present); Partner, McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP (January 2009 - June 2018).	11,805
Terry Krepiakevich[1] [2] [5] *Vancouver. British Columbia, Canada*	Director since January 16, 2020	Mr. Krepiakevich currently serves as a director and Chair of the Audit Committee for Alexco Resource Corp. Mr. Krepiakevich also currently serves as a director for Kaizen Discovery Inc.	1,000
Douglas Silver[5] *Colorado, United States*	Director since April 28, 2021	Mr. Silver currently serves as a director for Chakana Copper Corp. (TSXV: PERU). Mr. Silver was previously the Portfolio Manager of Orion Resource Partners, one of the world's largest mining private equity firms (managing approximately $6B in assets) and directly managed the $1.1B sale of Orion's royalty and streaming portfolio to Osiko Gold Royalties. Mr. Silver retired from Orion in December 2020. In 2018, Mr. Silver was inducted into the U.S. National Mining Hall of Fame. He holds an M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Arizona and a B.A. in Geology and Zoology from the University of Vermont. He is also known for his philanthropic work with educators, women's issues and industry non-profits. Mr. Silver is the founder of the Denver Gold Group, today the world's most prestigious gold investment conference.	2,400

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Preceding Five Years	Number of Common Shares Owned directly or beneficially
Saurabh Handa *Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Financial Officer since November 1, 2020	Director and Chair of the Audit Committee for K92 Mining Inc.; Principal of Handa Financial Consulting Inc.; Chief Financial Officer of Titan Mining Corp.; Vice President, Finance of Imperial Metals Corp.; Chief Financial Officer of Meryllion Resources Corp.	0
Kim C. Casswell *Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*	Corporate Secretary since May 26, 2017	Corporate Secretary of Seabord Services Corp., a private company that provides office, reception, secretarial, accounting and corporate records services to public and private companies (2009 - present). Ms. Casswell has been and currently still is Corporate Secretary to a number of TSX-V and Canadian Securities Exchange listed companies.	6,000

Notes:
(1) Member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Krepiakevich serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee.
(2) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Beeby serves as Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
(3) Member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Roulston serves as Chairman of the Compensation Committee.
(4) Member of the ATM Committee.
(5) Member of the ESG Committee.

As of the date of this AIF, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially owned, directly and indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 1,734,165 Common Shares, representing approximately 3.89% of the total number Common Shares outstanding before giving effect to the exercise of options or warrants to purchase Common Shares held by such directors and executive officers.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Except as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date hereof, or was within ten (10) years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that,

(i) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, and that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

(ii) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

During the period between August 2015 to July 2018, Mr. Molyneux was the Chief Executive Officer of Paladin Energy Limited (" **Paladin**") and on February 2, 2018, Paladin announced the effectuation of a deed of company arrangement dated December 8, 2017 and the completion of a restructuring. On October 4, 2017 a cease trade order was issued against Paladin due to its failure to file certain continuous disclosure documents, but following the effectuation of the deed of company arrangement and filing of the necessary disclosure documents, the cease trade order was lifted in 2018.

Except as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect control of the Company,

(i) is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(ii) has, within ten years prior to the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Except as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to,

(i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Mr. Roulston became a director of KBL Mining Ltd. (" **KBL**") in March 2015, a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange at the time, as a result of being the director nominee of Quintana Resources Capital ULC (an investor in KBL by way of a streaming transaction which was secured by KBL's Mineral Hill mine). On September 7, 2016, Mr. Roulston resigned his position as director and on September 8, 2016, KBL was placed into voluntary administration and on September 19, 2016, receivers were appointed. KBL is now permanently suspended from trading.

Mr. Handa was a director of Banks Island Gold Ltd. (" **Banks Island**") from June 7, 2011 to July 28, 2015. On January 8, 2016, Banks Island announced its intention to make an assignment into bankruptcy and Industry Canada accepted that assignment effective January 8, 2016. The assignment was also filed with the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy on the same day.

Mr. Molyneux was a director of Ivanhoe Energy Inc. (" **Ivanhoe Energy**") during the period of October 2010 to August 2014 and on February 20, 2015 Ivanhoe Energy filed notice of intention under the provisions of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) and on June 1, 2015 it was deemed bankrupt.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and any director or officer of the Company, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other public companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies. Moreover, James Beeby is a partner of Bennett Jones LLP which provides legal services to the Company from time to time.

Directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development or investment in natural resource companies and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the BCBCA and other applicable laws.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Company is not party to any material legal proceedings or regulatory actions as of the date of this AIF. The Company is not aware of any material contemplated legal proceedings involving it or its operations.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No directors, executive officers or principal shareholders of the Company or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing have had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions in which the Company has participated in its three most recently completed financial years, which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc. at its principal office in Vancouver, British Columbia.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company entered into the following material contracts within the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, or since such time or before such time that are still in effect, other than in the ordinary course of business:

- the Beedie Loan Facility in the aggregate amount of C$32.0 million - see sections *General Development of the Business - Current Business of Metalla - 3 Year History - Beedie Convertible Loan Facility*; and *General Development of the Business - Current Business of Metalla - 3 Year History - Amendment, Conversion and Drawdown of Beedie Convertible Loan Facility* for further information.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The scientific and technical information contained in this AIF was reviewed and approved by Charles Beaudry, M.Sc., P.Geo. and géo. and a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101.

To the knowledge of Metalla, Mr. Beaudry holds less than 1% of the outstanding Common Shares of Metalla or of any associate or affiliate of Metalla as of the date hereof. Mr. Beaudry has not and will not receive any direct or indirect interest in any securities of Metalla as a result of the review and approval of the scientific and technical disclosure included in this AIF.

KPMG LLP are the auditors of the Company and have confirmed with respect to the Company that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations and all relevant US professional and regulatory standards.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's audit committee ("**Audit Committee**") is responsible for monitoring the Company's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal control, reviewing certain public disclosure documents and monitoring the performance and independence of the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Company's annual audited financial statements, unaudited quarterly financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial results of operations for both annual and interim financial statements and review of related operations prior to their approval by the full board of directors of the Company.

The Audit Committee's charter sets out its responsibilities and duties, qualifications for membership, procedures for committee member removal and appointment and reporting to the Company's board of directors. A copy of the charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A". In the opinion of the board of directors of the Company, all members of the Audit Committee are "financially literate" and "independent," as such terms are defined by (i) National Instrument 52 110 Audit Committees ("**NI 52 110**"); (ii) the NYSE Company Guide; and (iii) Rule 10A-3 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**").

The following are the current members of the Audit Committee:

Terry Krepiakevich(1)

Lawrence Roulston

Alexander Molyneux

Note:
(1) Chairman of the Audit Committee

Relevant Education and Experience

As noted above, each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate. Collectively, the Audit Committee members have the education and experience to fulfill their responsibilities as outlined in the Audit Committee charter. Set out below is a description of the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member.

Name of Member	Education	Experience
Terry Krepiakevich	Bachelor of Arts - History University of British Columbia Chartered Accountant Designation (CPA, CA) Institute of Corporate Directors Designation (ICD.D)	Mr. Krepiakevich has over 30 years of experience as a CPA and CFO. Mr. Krepiakevich has served on several audit committee positions for both TSX and NYSE listed companies and, in May 2011, was recognized with the BC CFO of the Year Award. Mr. Krepiakevich is a Chartered Professional Accountant, and a certified member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.
Lawrence Roulston	Bachelor of Science - Geology University of British Columbia	Mr. Roulston is a mining professional with over 35 years of diverse hands-on experience and currently provides business advisory and capital markets expertise to the junior and mid-tier sectors of the mining industry. From 2014 to 2016, he was President of Quintana Resources Capital, which provided resource advisory services for US private investors, focused primarily on streaming transactions. Prior to that, Mr. Roulston was a mining analyst and consultant, as well as the editor of "Resource Opportunities", an independent investment publication focused on the mining industry. Mr. Roulston was also an analyst or executive with various companies in the resources industry, both majors and juniors and he has graduate level training in business.

Name of Member	Education	Experience
Alexander Molyneux	Bachelor of Economics - Monash University, Australia Graduate Diploma of Mineral Exploration, Geoscience - Curtin University (WA School of Mines), Australia	Mr. Molyneux is an experienced metals and mining industry executive and financier and currently serves as an executive officer and/or director of a number of publicly listed companies. Prior to these executive and director roles, Mr. Molyneux was Managing Director, Head of Metals and Mining Investment Banking, Asia Pacific for Citigroup in Hong Kong. As a specialist resources investment banker, he spent approximately 10 years providing advice and investment banking services to natural resources corporations. Mr. Molyneux continues to be based in Asia where he has an extensive network within the institutional investment community and local participants in the metals and mining industry.

The board of directors of the Company has determined that at least one member of the Audit Committee, Terry Krepiakevich, (i) is financially sophisticated within the meaning of Rule 803B of the NYSE Company Guide; (ii) is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) and (iii) of Regulation S-K; and (iii) is independent (as determined under Exchange Act Rule 10A-3 and Section 803A of the NYSE Company Guide).

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*) of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110. Part 8 permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110, in whole or in part.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee's charter sets out responsibilities regarding the provision of non-audit services by the Company's external auditors. This policy encourages consideration of whether the provision of services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence and requires Audit Committee pre-approval of all auditing services and permitted non-audit services (including the fees and terms thereof) to be performed for the Company by Company's external auditors; provided, however, that pre-approval of services other than audit, review or attest services is not required if such services:

(a) constitute, in the aggregate, no more than 5% of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to the external auditor during the fiscal year in which the services are provided;

(b) were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and

(c) are promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Audit Committee or by one or more members of the Audit Committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Audit Committee.

All non-audit services performed by the Company's external auditors for the period ended December 31, 2021 have been pre-approved by our Audit Committee. No non-audit services were approved pursuant to the de minimis exemption to the pre-approval requirement.

External Auditor Service Fees

KPMG LLP acted as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, seven months ended December 31, 2020, and for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020. The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Auditor	Audit Fees (1) (C$)	Audit Related Fees (2) (C$)	Tax Fees (3) (C$)	All Other Fees (4) (C$)
December 2021	KPMG	$400,657	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
December 2020	KPMG	$324,000	$Nil	$45,000	$Nil
May 2020	KPMG	$203,000	$Nil	$23,000	$Nil

Notes:
(1) The aggregate audit fees billed.
(2) The aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and which are not included under the heading "*Audit Fees*".
(3) Fees billed for preparation of Company's corporate tax return.
(4) The aggregate fees billed for products and services other than as set out under the headings " *Audit Fees*", "*Audit Related Fees*" and " *Tax Fees*".

OTHER COMMITTEES

Compensation Committee: The compensation committee (the "**Compensation Committee**") will be responsible for the review of all compensation (including stock options) paid by the Company to the board of directors, executive officers and employees of the Company and any subsidiaries, to report to the board of directors on the results of those reviews and to make recommendations to the board of directors for adjustments to such compensation. The Compensation Committee consists of three directors, all of whom are independent (outside, non-management) directors (Lawrence Roulston - (Committee Chairman), E.B. Tucker and Alexander Molyneux,). Each member of the Compensation Committee has direct experience relevant to their responsibilities on the Compensation Committee, including acting as officers and directors of other publicly traded companies so that they are familiar with remuneration in the Company's industry.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee : The corporate governance and nominating committee (the " **CG&N Committee**") will be responsible for advising the board of directors of the appropriate corporate governance procedures that should be followed by the Company and the board of directors and monitoring whether they comply with such procedures. The CG&N Committee consists of three directors, all of whom are independent (outside, non-management) directors (James Beeby - (Committee Chairman), and E.B. Tucker, and Terry Krepiakevich).

ATM Committee: The ATM Committee is responsible for (i) overseeing and administering the ATM Program (as defined above); (ii) the issuance of Common Shares through the Agents in accordance with the Distribution Agreement within certain parameters established by the board of directors; and (iii) providing weekly and monthly reports to the board of directors regarding the status of the ATM Program and any Common Shares sold thereunder. The ATM Committee consists of two directors (Brett Heath and E.B. Tucker). Due to the additional work being undertaken by Mr. Tucker on the ATM Committee, Mr. Tucker is paid an additional fee of $9,500 per month for his work on the ATM Committee.

ESG Committee: The ESG Committee is responsible for (i) the implementation of the Company's ESG policy, (ii) evaluating and monitoring the ESG performance of the companies which operate the properties in which the Company has a Royalty or Stream interest or is considering acquiring such an interest, and (iii) preparing reports to the board of directors on ESG performance and related matters. The ESG Committee consists of three directors, all of whom are independent (outside, non-management) directors (Lawrence Roulston - (Committee Chairman), Terry Krepiakevich, and Douglas Silver).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the management information circular of the Company to be filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

SCHEDULE "A"

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

CHARTER
FOR
THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I. MANDATE

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") of the Board of Directors (the " **Board**") of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. (the " **Company**") shall assist the Board in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the financial statements of the Company. The Committee's primary duties and responsibilities under this mandate are to serve as an independent and objective party to monitor:

1. The quality and integrity of the Company's financial statements and other financial information;

2. The compliance of such statements and information with legal and regulatory requirements;

3. The qualifications and independence of the Company's independent external auditor (the " **Auditor**"); and

4. The performance of the Company's internal accounting procedures and Auditor.

II. STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

A. Composition

The Committee shall be comprised of at least three members, each of whom is a director of the Company who meets the independence, financial literacy and other requirements set out below.

B. Qualifications

Each member of the Committee must meet the independence requirements of all applicable Canadian and United States securities laws and stock exchange rules (collectively, the "**AC Rules**") unless an exemption is available.

No member of the Committee may, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the Committee, the Board, or any other committee of the Board, accept directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory, or other "compensatory fee" (as such term is defined under applicable AC Rules) from, or be an "affiliated person" (as such term is defined under applicable AC Rules) of, the Company or any subsidiary of the Company unless an exemption or exception under applicable AC Rules is available.

A member of the Committee must not have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company or any current subsidiary of the Company at any time during the past three years unless an exemption or exception under applicable AC Rules is available.

Each member of the Committee must be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including the Company's balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.

At least one member of the Committee must be "financially sophisticated", as defined in the AC Rules, in that he or she has past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background which results in the individual's financial sophistication, including but not limited to being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities. An "audit committee financial expert" (as such term is defined under Item 407(d)(5)(ii) and (ii) of Regulation S-K) is presumed to qualify as financially sophisticated.

C. Appointment and Removal

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board and shall serve until such member's successor is duly elected and qualified or until such member's earlier resignation or removal. Any member of the Committee may be removed, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the Board.

D. Chair

Unless the Board shall appoint a Chair, the members of the Committee shall designate a Chair by the majority vote of all of the members of the Committee. The Chair shall call, set the agendas for, and chair all meetings of, the Committee.

E. Sub-Committees

The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, provided that a decision of such subcommittee to grant a pre-approval shall be presented to the full Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

F. Meetings

The Committee shall meet as often as is necessary to fulfil its duties respecting the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements but not less than on a quarterly basis as provided in this Charter. The Committee should meet with the Auditor and management annually to review the Company's financial statements in a manner consistent with, and to discharge its duties under, Section III of this Charter.

The Auditor shall be given reasonable notice of, and be entitled to attend and speak at, each meeting of the Committee concerning the Company's annual financial statements and, if the Committee feels it is necessary or appropriate, at every other meeting. On request by the Auditor, the Chair shall call a meeting of the Committee to consider any matter that the Auditor believes should be brought to the attention of the Committee, the Board or the shareholders of the Company.

At each meeting, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members comprising the Committee.

As part of its goal to foster open communication, the Committee may periodically meet separately with each of management and the Auditor to discuss any matters that the Committee believes would be appropriate to discuss privately.

The Committee may invite to its meetings any director, any manager of the Company, and any other person whom it deems appropriate to consult in order to carry out its responsibilities. The Committee may also exclude from its meetings any person it deems appropriate to exclude in order to carry out its responsibilities.

III. DUTIES

A. Introduction

The following functions shall be the common recurring duties of the Committee in carrying out its purposes outlined in Section I of this Charter. These duties should serve as a guide with the understanding that the Committee may fulfill additional duties and adopt additional policies and procedures as may be appropriate in light of changing business, legislative, regulatory or other conditions. The Committee shall also carry out any other responsibilities and duties delegated to it by the Board from time to time related to the purposes of the Committee outlined in Section I of this Charter.

The Committee, in discharging its oversight role, is empowered to study or investigate any matter of interest or concern which the Committee in its sole discretion deems appropriate for study or investigation by the Committee.

The Committee shall be given full access to the Company's internal accounting staff, managers, other staff and Auditor as necessary to carry out these duties. While acting within the scope of its stated purpose, the Committee shall have all the authority of, but shall remain subject to, the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the Auditor and any other registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company.

The Company must provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for payment of (i) compensation to any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, (ii) compensation to any independent counsel or other advisors employed by the Committee, and (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out the Committee's duties.

B. Powers and Responsibilities

The Committee will have the following responsibilities and, in order to perform and discharge these responsibilities, will be vested with the powers and authorities set forth below, namely, the Committee shall:

Independence of Auditor

1) Actively engage in a dialogue with the Auditor with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Auditor and, obtain a formal written statement from the Auditor setting forth all relationships between the Auditor and the Company.

2) Take, or recommend that the Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the Auditor.

3) Require the Auditor and any other registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company to report directly to the Committee.

4) Review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the Auditor and former independent external auditor of the Company.

Performance & Completion by Auditor of its Work

5) Be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the Auditor and any other registered public accounting firm engaged (including resolution of disagreements between management and the Auditor or such public accounting firm regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company.

6) Review annually the performance of the Auditor, and either appoint a new Auditor or recommend to shareholders that the existing Auditor be re-elected.

7) Pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-audit services (including the fees and terms thereof) to be performed for the Company by the Auditor; provided, however, that pre-approval of services other than audit, review or attest services is not required if such services:

   (a) constitute, in the aggregate, no more than 5% of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to the Auditor during the fiscal year in which the services are provided;

   (b) were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and

   (c) are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

Preparation of Financial Statements

8) Discuss with management and the Auditor significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles, any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.

9) Discuss with management and the Auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any employee complaints or published reports which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

10) Discuss with management and the Auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements.

11) Review management's report on, and assess the integrity of, the internal controls over the financial reporting of the Company and monitor the proper implementation of such controls.

12) Discuss with management the Company's major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies.

13) Discuss with the Auditor the matters required to be discussed relating to the conduct of any audit, in particular:

a) The adoption of, or changes to, the Company's significant auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the Auditor or management.

b) Any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.

Public Disclosure by the Company

14) Review and recommend to the Board for approval the Company's annual and interim financial statements, annual and interim Management's Discussion and Analysis, Annual Information Form, annual report filed pursuant to the Exchange Act on Form 40-F (or such other form as may apply), future-oriented financial information or pro-forma information, and other financial disclosure in continuous disclosure documents, including within any annual or interim profit or loss press releases, and any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the external auditor, before the Company publicly discloses such information.

15). Review the Company's financial reporting procedures and internal controls to be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from its financial statements, other than disclosure described in the previous paragraph, and periodically assessing the adequacy of those procedures.

16). Review any disclosures made to the Committee by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during their certification process of the Company's financial statements and public disclosure about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

Related Party Transactions

17) Review and approve related party transactions as required under applicable AC Rules.

Manner of Carrying Out its Mandate

18) Consult, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, with the Auditor but without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements.

19) Request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or Auditor to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.

20) Have the authority, if it deems it necessary or appropriate, to engage independent legal counsel, and accounting or other advisers to advise the Committee.

21) Meet separately, if it deems it necessary or appropriate, with management and the Auditor.

22) Make periodic reports to the Board as is necessary or required.

23) Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

24) Annually review the Committee's own performance.

25) Provide an open avenue of communication between the Auditor and the Board.

26) Not delegate these responsibilities other than to one or more independent members of the Committee the authority to pre-approve, which the Committee must ratify at its next meeting, audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the Auditor.

C. Whistle-Blower Policy

The Committee shall establish and annually review the procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

D. Limitation of Audit Committee's Role

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the Auditor.

This amended Charter was approved by the Board of Directors on September 24, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021,
SEVEN MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, AND
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 2020

KPMG LLP
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and May 31, 2020, the related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the seven months ended December 31, 2020, and the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and May 31, 2020 and the results of its financial performance and its cash flows for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the seven months ended December 31, 2020, and the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

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Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

//**s**// **KPMG LLP**

Chartered Professional Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

Vancouver, Canada
March 24, 2022

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	May 31, 2020
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 2,344,246**	$ 5,299,904	$ 3,600,409
Accounts receivable	3	**1,301,173**	1,813,575	177,919
Current portion of derivative royalty asset	5	**2,144,547**	2,416,461	-
Prepaid expenses and other		**739,708**	783,848	233,368
Total current assets		**6,529,674**	10,313,788	4,011,696
Non-current assets				
Royalty, stream, and other interests	4	**102,863,762**	63,732,457	47,976,215
Derivative royalty asset	5	**1,889,460**	4,016,149	-
Investment in Silverback	6	**1,340,458**	1,668,851	1,516,672
Total non-current assets		**106,093,680**	69,417,457	49,492,887
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 112,623,354**	$ 79,731,245	$ 53,504,583
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	7	**$ 1,089,219**	$ 1,772,304	$ 1,417,978
Total current liabilities		**1,089,219**	1,772,304	1,417,978
Non-current liabilities				
Loans payable	8	**10,514,644**	3,062,706	3,523,570
Deferred income tax liabilities		**468,068**	511,358	506,291
Total non-current liabilities		**10,982,712**	3,574,064	4,029,861
Total liabilities		**12,071,931**	5,346,368	5,447,839
EQUITY				
Share capital	12	**133,905,784**	98,130,183	70,693,830
Reserves		**12,050,932**	11,233,630	6,895,527
Deficit		**(45,405,293)**	(34,978,936)	(29,532,613)
Total equity		**100,551,423**	74,384,877	48,056,744
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**$ 112,623,354**	$ 79,731,245	$ 53,504,583

Events after reporting date (Note 17)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2022.

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Brett Heath" Director *"Terry Krepiakevich"* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in United States dollars, except for share amounts)

	Notes	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Revenue from royalty interests	9	**$ 2,969,757**	$ 1,309,652	$ 69,217
Revenue from stream interest	9	**-**	-	2,699,607
Total revenue		**2,969,757**	1,309,652	2,768,824
Cost of sales, excluding depletion		**-**	-	(1,058,749)
Depletion on royalty and stream interests	4	**(2,347,535)**	(869,360)	(698,840)
Gross profit		**622,222**	440,292	1,011,235
General and administrative expenses	10	**(4,243,275)**	(2,710,300)	(3,275,233)
Share-based payments	12	**(5,324,268)**	(1,632,131)	(1,564,752)
Loss from operations		**(8,945,321)**	(3,902,139)	(3,828,750)
Share of net income of Silverback	6	**155,453**	152,179	75,069
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on derivative royalty asset	5	**(235,223)**	269,236	-
Interest expense	8	**(818,371)**	(424,104)	(701,011)
Finance charges	8	**(181,970)**	(187,680)	(334,410)
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities		**(9,305)**	17,851	9,575
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		**(442,203)**	(171,688)	86,554
Other expenses		**(14,528)**	(12,441)	(9,312)
Loss before income taxes		**(10,491,468)**	(4,258,786)	(4,702,285)
Current income tax recovery (expense)	11	**(46,706)**	(181,315)	98,695
Deferred income tax recovery (expense)	11	**111,817**	(305,708)	181,063
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**$ (10,426,357)**	$ (4,745,809)	$ (4,422,527)
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted		**$ (0.24)**	$ (0.13)	$ (0.13)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted		**42,570,625**	37,795,299	33,887,938

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss		**$ (10,426,357)**	$ (4,745,809)	$ (4,422,527)
Items not affecting cash:				
Share of net income of Silverback	6	**(155,453)**	(152,179)	(75,069)
Mark-to-market loss (gain) on derivative royalty asset	5	**235,223**	(269,236)	-
Depletion and amortization		**2,347,535**	872,213	715,945
Interest and accretion expense		**818,371**	424,104	701,011
Finance charges		**181,970**	187,680	334,410
Share-based payments		**5,324,268**	1,632,131	1,564,752
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)		**(111,817)**	305,708	(181,063)
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities		**9,305**	(17,851)	(9,575)
Unrealized foreign exchange effect		**49,150**	(35,291)	23,729
		(1,727,805)	(1,798,530)	(1,348,387)
Payments received from derivative royalty asset	5	**2,640,805**	-	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts receivable		**34,977**	(595,556)	71,513

Prepaid expenses and other		**34,183**	(536,952)	60,748
Trade and other payables		**(683,193)**	354,327	21,308
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**298,967**	(2,576,711)	(1,194,818)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of royalty and stream interests	4	**(36,506,829)**	(4,416,619)	(3,683,997)
Acquisition of derivative royalty asset	5	**-**	(265,500)	-
Dividends received from Silverback	6	**483,846**	-	238,685
Net cash used in investing activities		**(36,022,983)**	(4,682,119)	(3,445,312)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		**281,712**	168,343	742,004
Proceeds from exercise of share purchase warrants		**-**	2,432,914	2,660,172
Proceeds from ATM, net of share issue costs		**26,660,317**	2,864,210	-
Dividend paid		**-**	-	(1,244,857)
Proceeds from convertible loans facility	8	**6,383,148**	3,833,768	5,367,275
Repayment of loan principal		**-**	-	(2,044,357)
Interest paid	8	**(376,428)**	(219,164)	(460,037)
Finance charges paid	8	**(181,970)**	(187,680)	(334,410)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**32,766,779**	8,892,391	4,685,790
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**1,579**	65,934	25,335
Changes in cash and cash equivalents during period		**(2,955,658)**	1,699,495	70,995
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**5,299,904**	3,600,409	3,529,414
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**$ 2,344,246**	$ 5,299,904	$ 3,600,409

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

METALLA ROYALTY & STREAMING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in United States dollars, except for share amounts)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total equity
Balance as at May 31, 2019	33,138,247	$ 63,685,213	$ 5,262,898	$ (23,579,767)	$ 45,368,344
Acquisition of royalty and other interests	359,695	2,116,972	-	-	2,116,972
Exercise of stock options	565,603	1,438,217	(696,214)	-	742,003
Exercise of share purchase and finder's warrants	959,698	3,163,293	(503,121)	-	2,660,172
Share-based payments - stock options	-	-	1,068,013	-	1,068,013
Share-based payments - restricted share units	90,805	290,135	206,604	-	496,739
Allocation of conversion feature net of taxes (Note 8)	-	-	1,557,347	-	1,557,347
Elimination of historic foreign currency adjustments	-	-	-	(285,462)	(285,462)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(1,244,857)	(1,244,857)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,422,527)	(4,422,527)
Balance as at May 31, 2020	35,114,048	70,693,830	6,895,527	(29,532,613)	48,056,744
Shares issued in ATM, net of issue costs	282,700	2,864,210	-	-	2,864,210
Acquisition of royalty and other interests (Note 4)	2,195,262	15,688,578	-	-	15,688,578
Committed shares not issued (Note 4)	-	-	4,111,181	-	4,111,181
Conversion on loan payable (Note 8)	1,258,992	5,736,480	(1,557,347)	-	4,179,133
Allocation of conversion feature net of taxes (Note 8)	-	-	697,663	-	697,663
Exercise of stock options	88,875	264,597	(96,254)	-	168,343
Exercise of share purchase warrants	724,170	2,657,062	(223,846)	-	2,433,216
Share-based payments - stock options	-	-	1,066,094	-	1,066,094
Share-based payments - restricted share units	75,000	225,426	340,612	-	566,038
Elimination of historic foreign currency adjustments	-	-	-	(700,514)	(700,514)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,745,809)	(4,745,809)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	39,739,047	98,130,183	11,233,630	(34,978,936)	74,384,877
Shares issued in ATM, net of issue costs	3,148,765	26,660,317	-	-	26,660,317
Issuance of committed shares (Note 4)	401,875	4,111,181	(4,111,181)	-	-
Conversion on loan payable (Note 8)	505,050	4,141,329	(697,663)	-	3,443,666
Allocation of conversion feature net of taxes (Note 8)	-	-	882,940	-	882,940
Exercise of stock options	200,832	497,798	(216,086)	-	281,712
Shares issued on vesting of restricted share units	40,000	364,976	(364,976)	-	-
Share-based payments - stock options	-	-	2,952,843	-	2,952,843
Share-based payments - restricted share units	-	-	2,371,425	-	2,371,425
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(10,426,357)	(10,426,357)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	44,035,569	$ 133,905,784	$ 12,050,932	$ (45,405,293)	$ 100,551,423

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("**Metalla**" or the "**Company**"), incorporated in Canada, is a precious metals royalty and streaming company, which engages in the acquisition and management of precious metal royalties, streams, and similar production-based interests. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") under the symbol "**MTA**" and on the NYSE American (" **NYSE**") under the symbol "**MTA**". The head office and principal address is 501 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company has incurred a cumulative deficit to date of $ 45,405,293 as at December 31, 2021 and has had losses from operations for multiple years. Continued operations of the Company are dependent on the Company's ability to generate profitable earnings in the future, receive continued financial support, and/or complete external financing. Management expects that its cash balance, cash flows from operating activities, and available credit facilities will be sufficient to fund the operations of the Company for the next twelve months.

In order to better align the Company's reporting cycle with its peers and its royalty and stream partners, the Company changed its year-end from May 31 to December 31, beginning with December 31, 2020. As such, in addition to the audited financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company has provided comparative information for the seven months ended December 31, 2020 (a transition year) and the twelve months ended May 31, 2020.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (" **IASB**") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**").

(b) Basis of Preparation and Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars except as otherwise indicated.

(c) Foreign Currency Translation

Functional currency

Commencing on September 1, 2020 (the " **Effective Date**"), the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries was reassessed as a result of a change in underlying transactions, events, and conditions. As a result of this reassessment the functional currency of the Canadian parent company and certain subsidiaries changed from the Canadian dollar to the United States dollar commencing on the Effective Date. The change in functional currency was accounted for on a prospective basis, with no impact of this change on prior year comparative information. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Presentation currency

On September 1, 2020, the Company elected to change its presentation currency from the Canadian dollar (" **C$**" or "**CAD**") to the United States dollar ("**$**" or "**USD**"). The change in presentation currency is to better reflect the Company's business activities and to improve investors' ability to compare the Company's financial results with other publicly traded businesses in comparable industries. The Company applied the change to the United States dollar presentation currency retrospectively, with prior period comparative information translated to the United States dollar at the foreign exchange rate of 1.3042 Canadian dollars per United States dollar.

From September 1, 2020, the United States dollar presentation currency is consistent with the functional currency of the Company. For periods prior to September 1, 2020, the statements of financial position for each period presented have been translated from the Canadian dollar presentation currency to the new United States dollar presentation currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on September 1, 2020.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(d) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, including its principal subsidiaries Royalty & Streaming Mexico S.A. de C.V., Metalla America Ltd. (USA), MTA Royalty & Streaming Pty Ltd. (Australia), ValGold Resources Ltd. (Canada), Metalla S.A. (Argentina), Geological Services Inc. (USA), Idaho Resources Corporation (USA), Genesis Gold Corporation (USA), and Metalla SEZC (Cayman Islands). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has exposure to variable returns from its involvement and has the ability to use power over the investee to affect its returns. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company until the date on which control ceases.

(e) Royalty, Stream, and Other Interests

Royalty, stream, and other interests consist of acquired royalty, stream, and other interests. These interests are recorded at cost and capitalized as tangible assets with finite lives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Project evaluation costs that are not related to a specific royalty or stream asset are expensed in the period incurred. Borrowing costs attributed to the acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalized to royalty, stream, and other interests, and are included in the carrying amounts of related assets until the asset is available for use in the manner intended by management.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Producing royalty and stream interests are depleted using the units-of-production method over the life of the property to which the interest relates, which is estimated using available information of proven and probable reserves and the portion of resources expected to be classified as mineral reserves at the mine corresponding to the specific agreement.

On acquisition of a royalty or stream interest, an allocation of its fair value may be attributed to the exploration potential of the interest and is recorded as an exploration asset on the acquisition date. The carrying value of the exploration potential is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 6 Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("**IFRS 6**") and is not depleted until such time as the technical feasibility and commercial viability have been established, at which point the value of the asset is accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment ("**IAS 16**"). Upon demonstration of the technical and commercial feasibility of a project and a development decision, the carrying value related to that project is subject to an impairment test and is reclassified in accordance with IAS 16.

(f) Joint Operations

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Company recognizes its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses.

(g) Investments in Associates

Companies over which the Company has significant influence, but not control, are determined to be associates and accounted for using the equity basis of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost, adjusted to recognize the Company's share of earnings or losses and reduced by dividends received. The Company assesses its equity investments for impairment if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the equity investment and if the event or events have an impact on the estimated future cash flow of the investment. Objective evidence of impairment of an equity investment includes:

- Significant financial difficulty of the associated companies;
- Becoming probable that the associated companies will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults of the associated companies.

(h) Impairment of Royalty, Stream, and Other interests

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, excluding deferred income tax assets, are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, a review is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amounts are in excess of their recoverable amounts. Reviews are undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where the recoverable amount for an individual asset cannot be determined, in which case the review is undertaken at the cash-generating unit ("**CGU**") level.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

If the carrying amount of a CGU or non-financial asset exceeds the recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, an impairment loss is recognized in net loss as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount. With respect to CGUs, impairment losses are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU on a pro-rata basis. The future cash flows expected is derived using estimates of proven and probable reserves, a portion of resources that is expected to be converted into reserves and information regarding the Company's royalty, stream, and other production-based interests, respectively, that could affect the future recoverability of the Company's interests. Discount factors are determined individually for each asset and reflect their respective risk profiles. In certain circumstances, the Company may use a market approach in determining the recoverable amount which may include an estimate of (a) net present value of estimated future cash flows; (b) dollar value per ounce or pound of reserve/resource; (c) cash-flow multiples; and/or (d) market capitalization of comparable assets.

Non-financial assets that have previously been impaired are tested for a possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed, or may have partially reversed. In these instances, the impairment loss is reversed to the recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount, net of amortization, that would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized.

(i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is comprised of revenue earned in the year from royalty, stream, and other interests. The Company recognizes revenue upon the transfer of control of the relevant commodity to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those commodities.

For stream interests, revenue recognition occurs when the relevant commodity received from the stream operator is delivered by the Company to its third-party customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when management can reliably estimate the amount, pursuant to the terms of the sales contract.

For royalty interests, revenue recognition occurs when control of the relevant commodity is transferred to the end customer by the operator of the royalty property. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when management can reliably estimate the amount, pursuant to the terms of the royalty agreement. In some instances, the Company will not have access to sufficient information to make a reasonable estimate of consideration to which it expects to be entitled and, accordingly, revenue recognition is deferred until management can make a reasonable estimate. Differences between estimates and actual amounts are adjusted and recorded in the period that the actual amounts are known.

(j) Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value and designated as follows:

Cash includes cash on account and is subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Trade receivables relate to amounts received from sales of refined gold and silver and royalty revenue. These receivables are non-interest bearing and are recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The Company has applied the simplified approach to determining expected credit losses, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized upon initial recognition of the receivables.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Marketable securities are designated as fair value through profit and loss (" **FVTPL**") unless they are irrevocably designated, on an individual basis, as fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVOCI**"). Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date.

Derivative royalty assets are designated as FVTPL. Fair values are determine using a valuation model and inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Accounts payables, accrued liabilities, and loans payable are initially recorded at fair value, less transaction costs. These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(k) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered related if they are subject to common control or significant influence. A transaction is considered a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(l) Share Capital

Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair value based on closing price on the measurement date and classified as equity. The measurement date is defined as the earliest of the date at which the commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the common shares is reached or the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete.

The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a pro-rata basis based on the relative fair values. The fair value of the common shares is based on the market closing price on the date of issuance and the fair value of the share purchase warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(m) Earnings (loss) Per Share

The Company presents basic earnings (loss) per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the earnings attributable to equity holders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive common shares. The calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In periods where a loss is reported, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the effects of potentially dilutive common shares would be anti-dilutive.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(n) Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous periods.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(o) Share-based Payments

The Company grants stock options and restricted share units ("**RSUs**") to directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital. In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based payment transactions. Under this method, the cost of stock options and other equity-settled share-based payment arrangements are recorded based on the estimated fair value at the grant date and charged to earnings over the vesting period. Where awards are forfeited because non-market based vesting conditions are not satisfied, the expense previously recognized is proportionately reversed in the period the forfeiture occurs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

(p) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**").

The Company operates in a single segment, the acquisition and management of precious metal royalties, streams, and similar production-based interests. In addition, the Company has corporate activities, which include the evaluation and acquisition of new precious metal royalties, streams, and similar production-based interests, treasury and finance, regulatory reporting, and corporate administration.

(q) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company'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.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments made by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are described below. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to, the following:

Royalty interests

The Company holds royalty interests in production stage mineral properties. The royalty interests are recorded initially at their costs and are being depleted using the units of production basis over the expected life of the related mineral property, which is determined using available estimates of future metal prices and future production. Proven and probable reserves and future production plans associated with the royalty interests as determined by the operators impact the measurement of the respective assets. These estimates affect the depletion of the royalty interests and the assessment of the recoverability of the carrying value of the royalty interests.

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's royalty interests are impaired. External sources of information that management considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of its royalty interests. Internal sources of information that management considers include the indications of economic performance of the assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

In determining the recoverable amounts of the Company's royalty interests, management makes estimates of the discounted net cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's royalty interests, costs of disposal, and the appropriate discount rates and discount multiples that apply to the specific asset. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production for the mine operators, reductions in the amount of recoverable mineral reserves, mineral resources, and exploration potential, and/or adverse current economics can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company's royalty interests.

Estimation of depletion

The Company's royalty, stream, and other production-based interests that generate economic benefits are considered depletable and are depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the ounces of production that are expected to generate the cash flows that will be attributable to the Company. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of contained metals, the recovery rates, and payable rates for the contained metals being treated through a milling or refining process. Changes to these assumptions may impact the estimated recoverable reserves, resources or exploration potential which could directly impact the depletion rates used. Changes to depletion rates are accounted for prospectively.

Derivative royalty

The Company holds a derivative royalty asset which is carried at fair value at each period end. In order to calculate the fair value at period end the Company uses a valuation model and is required to make estimates and assumptions on the timing of delivery of gold ounces, future gold price, as well as future currency exchange rates. Changes to these assumptions may impact the fair value of the asset at period end, as well as the classification of the amount that is disclosed as current versus non-current.

Income taxes

The interpretation of existing tax laws or regulations in Canada, Australia, Argentina, Mexico, the United States, or any of the countries in which our property interests are located requires the use of judgment. Differing interpretation of these laws or regulations could result in an increase in the Company's taxes, or other governmental charges, duties or impositions. In addition, the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, including expected periods of reversal of temporary differences and expectations of future taxable income, are assessed by management at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, as necessary, on a prospective basis.

Functional currency

The determination of an entity's functional currency requires judgment where the operations of the Company are changing, or currency indicators are mixed. Additionally, the timing of a change in functional currency is a judgment as the balance of currency indicators may change over time. The impact on the consolidated results from the change in functional currency is described in Note 2(c).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

COVID-19 Uncertainty

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada, Australia, Argentina, Mexico, the United States, and in other jurisdictions where we hold royalties and streams in response to the increased impact from the coronavirus ("COVID-19"). These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods, social distancing, vaccine or testing mandates, and in some cases mine closures or suspensions, have caused material disruption to business globally. Global financial markets have experienced significant volatility. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. There are significant uncertainties with respect to future developments and impact to the Company related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the duration, severity and scope of the outbreak and the measures taken by governments and businesses to contain the pandemic. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impact of COVID-19 on our business operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, such as the duration and impact on future production for our partner operators at their respective mining operations. However, the current situation has improved and is expected to have less of an adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows going forward.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	As at		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Royalty, derivative royalty, and stream receivables	**$ 1,175,602**	$ 1,547,895	$ -
GST and other recoverable taxes	**125,571**	229,075	138,739
Other receivables	**-**	36,605	39,180
Total accounts receivable	**$ 1,301,173**	$ 1,813,575	$ 177,919

As at December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and May 31, 2020, the Company did not have any royalty, derivative royalty and stream receivables that were past due. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and May 31, 2020, was $Nil.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS

	Producing assets	Development assets	Exploration assets	Total
As at May 31, 2019	$ 2,773,923	$ 39,217,875	$ 1,146,051	$ 43,137,849
Alamos royalty portfolio acquisition	-	51,721	14,482	66,203
Fifteen Mile Stream (FMS) acquisition	-	406,431	-	406,431
NuevaUnión acquisition	-	1,059,449	-	1,059,449
Idaho Resources Corp. acquisition	-	-	4,417,921	4,417,921
Other additions	-	68,013	21,448	89,461
Depletion	(698,840)	-	-	(698,840)
Recoveries	-	-	(115,013)	(115,013)
Reclassification (Joaquin and COSE)	6,440,685	(6,440,685)	-	-
Currency adjustments	(306,258)	-	(80,988)	(387,246)
As at May 31, 2020	$ 8,209,510	$ 34,362,804	$ 5,403,901	$ 47,976,215
Wharf acquisition	5,899,822	-	-	5,899,822
Fosterville acquisition	-	5,224,664	-	5,224,664
La Fortuna acquisition	-	645,032	-	645,032
Genesis and GSI acquisitions	-	5,195,429	100,000	5,295,429
Functional currency change adjustments	(28,457)	(179,517)	(231,371)	(439,345)
Depletion [(1)]	(829,263)	(30,000)	(10,097)	(869,360)
As at December 31, 2020	$ 13,251,612	$ 45,218,412	$ 5,262,433	$ 63,732,457
Amalgamated Kirkland acquisition	-	562,656	-	562,656
Tocantinzinho acquisition	-	9,023,354	-	9,023,354
CentroGold acquisition	-	7,039,552	-	7,039,552
Del Carmen acquisition	-	1,301,982	-	1,301,982
Côté-Gosselin acquisition	-	6,185,363	-	6,185,363
La Fortuna acquisition	-	2,268,776	-	2,268,776
Castle Mountain acquisition	-	15,125,253	-	15,125,253
Depletion [(1)]	(2,302,919)	(30,000)	(14,616)	(2,347,535)
Other	-	(64,654)	36,558	(28,096)
As at December 31, 2021	**$ 10,948,693**	**$ 86,630,694**	**$ 5,284,375**	**$ 102,863,762**
Historical cost	**$ 19,461,346**	**$ 86,690,694**	**$ 5,309,088**	**$ 111,461,128**
Accumulated depletion	**$ (8,512,653)**	**$ (60,000)**	**$ (24,713)**	**$ (8,597,366)**

(1) Fixed royalty payments were received in relation to certain exploration and development assets. The depletion related to these payments was recorded based on the total fixed royalty payments expected to be received under each contract.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS (cont'd...)

(a) During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company had the following acquisitions:

Amalgamated Kirkland Acquisition

In February 2021, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 0.45% Net Smelter Return ("**NSR**") royalty on Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.'s Amalgamated Kirkland property ("**AK Property**") in its Kirkland Lake project, and an existing 0.45% NSR royalty on Kirkland Lake Gold's North Amalgamated Kirkland property ("**North AK Property**") at its Macassa mine, from private third parties for total consideration of C$ 0.7 million in cash. The Company incurred $23,936 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

Del Carmen Acquisition

In February 2021, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 0.5% NSR royalty on Barrick Gold Corp.'s Del Carmen project ("**Del Carmen**"), which is part of the 9Moz Au Alturas-Del Carmen project in the prolific El Indio belt in the San Juan province of Argentina, from Coin Hodl Inc. for a total consideration of C$1.6 million in cash. The Company incurred $ 60,067 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

Tocantinzinho Acquisition

In March 2021, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 0.75% Gross Value Return ("**GVR**") royalty on Eldorado Gold Corp.'s Tocantinzinho project ("**Tocantinzinho**") from Sailfish Royalty Corp. for a total consideration of $ 9.0 million in cash, of which $ 6.0 million was paid upon closing and the remaining $3.0 million was paid in May 2021. The Company incurred $ 123,354 in transaction costs associated with this transaction. Tocantinzinho is a permitted, high-grade open pit gold deposit in the prolific Tapajos district in State of Para in Northern Brazil.

CentroGold Acquisition

In March 2021, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 1.0% to 2.0% NSR royalty on OZ Minerals' CentroGold project ("**CentroGold**") located in the State of Maranhão in northern Brazil, from Jaguar Mining Inc. ("**Jaguar**") for total consideration of $ 7.0 million in cash paid upon closing and with additional potential payments of up to $11.0 million in shares and cash subject to the completion of certain milestones. The Company incurred $83,552 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

The royalty is a 1.0% NSR on the first 500Koz of gold production, increasing to a 2.0% NSR on the next 1.0Moz of gold production, and then reverts to a 1.0% NSR royalty on gold production thereafter in perpetuity.

The $11.0 million in milestone payments are triggered as follows:

- the Company will issue to Jaguar common shares with a value of $ 7.0 million, priced at a 15-day Volume Weighted Average Price ("**VWAP**") on the NYSE, upon grant of all project licenses, the lifting or extinguishment of the injunction imposed on the CentroGold project with no pending appeals and, if necessary, the completion of any and all community relocations; and
- the Company will pay Jaguar $ 4.0 million in cash upon the achievement of commercial production.

As at December 31, 2021, none of the milestone payment triggers had been met, as such no amounts were accrued or payable to Jaguar for any related milestone payments.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS (cont'd...)

La Fortuna Acquisition

In April 2021, the Company acquired an existing 2.5% NSR royalty on Minera Alamos Ltd.'s La Fortuna project (" **La Fortuna**"), from Argonaut Gold Ltd. for aggregate consideration of $2.25 million in cash, of which $ 1.25 million was paid upon closing and the remaining $ 1.0 million was paid six months after closing. The 2.5% NSR which is capped at $ 4.5 million is an addition to Metalla's uncapped 1.0% NSR royalty to increase the total royalty exposure to 3.5% on La Fortuna. The Company incurred $ 43,776 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

Côté-Gosselin Acquisition

In June 2021, the Company acquired an existing 1.35% NSR royalty on a portion of the Côté Gold Project and all of the Gosselin Zone (located ~1.5km to the northeast of the Côté deposit) (together referred to as "**Côté-Gosselin**") owned by IAMGOLD Corporation and Sumitomo Metals Mining Co., Ltd., from arm's length sellers for total consideration of C$7.5 million in cash. The Company incurred $ 49,208 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

Castle Mountain Acquisition

In October 2021, the Company acquired an existing 5.0% NSR royalty on the South Domes portion of the Castle Mountain Gold Mine owned by Equinox Gold Corp. ("**Castle Mountain**"), from an arm's length seller for total consideration of $ 15.0 million, of which $10.0 million was paid in cash at closing, and the remaining $5.0 million is to be paid in cash within twenty months of the closing date. The remaining payment bears interest at a rate of 4.0% per annum until fully repaid. The Company incurred $ 130,253 in transaction costs associated with this transaction.

(b) During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, the Company had the following acquisitions:

Wharf Acquisition

In June 2020, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 1.0% Gross Value Return (" **GVR**") royalty interest on the operating Wharf Mine owned by Coeur Mining Inc from third parties. Under the terms of the agreement the third parties received cash of $1.0 million and 899,201 common shares (valued at $ 5.52 per share on June 30, 2020) as consideration for the GVR. The Company incurred $ 149,102 in transaction costs associated with this transaction. The Wharf mine is an open pit, heap leach operation located in the Northern Black Hills of South Dakota and has been in production since 1983, as such the Wharf GVR has been classified as a producing asset upon acquisition.

Fosterville Acquisition

In September 2020, the Company closed an agreement with NuEnergy Gas Limited to acquire an existing 2.5% GVR royalty on the northern and southern portions of Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.'s operating Fosterville mine ("**Fosterville**") in Victoria, Australia, for a total consideration of A$6.0 million, including A$2.0 million in cash and 467,730 common shares (valued at $ 8.10 per share on September 28, 2020). The Company incurred $86,010 in transaction costs associated with this transaction. Fosterville is a high-grade, low cost underground mine in Victoria, Australia which has been in production since 2005.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS (cont'd...)

La Fortuna Acquisition

In October 2020, the Company exercised its option with Alamos Gold Corp. (" **Alamos Gold**") to acquire its 1.0% NSR royalty on La Fortuna owned by Minera Alamos Inc. ("**Minera Alamos**") for aggregate consideration of $1.0 million. As part of the Company's acquisition of a royalty portfolio from Alamos Gold announced in April 2019, the Company acquired an option to acquire the La Fortuna royalty, upon completion of satisfactory due diligence, for a deposit of $0.4 million in common shares of the Company. The option allowed the Company to complete the acquisition for an additional $0.6 million in cash, which was paid on October 22, 2020 in full satisfaction of the acquisition price. The Company incurred $45,032 in transaction costs associated with this transaction. La Fortuna is a high-grade gold, silver, and copper mine in Durango, Mexico currently being moved towards a production decision by Minera Alamos.

Genesis and GSI Acquisitions

In December 2020, the Company closed stock purchase agreements under which it acquired all outstanding common shares of Genesis Gold Corporation ("**Genesis**") and Geological Services Inc. (" **GSI**"). Under the terms of the stock purchase agreements, shareholders of Genesis and GSI received in aggregate $1.0 million and 401,875 common shares (valued at $ 10.23 per share on December 11, 2020). The common shares portion of the consideration was recognized in equity reserves at December 31, 2020 as committed shares not issued, the shares were issued on January 4, 2021.

The total consideration for the acquisitions is as follows:

Consideration paid		
Cash paid	$	1,000,000
Common shares issued		4,111,181
Acquisition costs		184,248
Total consideration paid	$	5,295,429

Net assets acquired		
Genesis and GSI NSR interests	$	5,295,429
Total net assets acquired	$	5,295,429

Collectively, Genesis and GSI held a portfolio of eleven NSR royalties. The aggregate purchase price of $ 5,295,429 was allocated to each royalty based on its proportionate fair value within the portfolio of assets acquired. The Company acquired the following key NSR royalties:

Big Springs

A 2.0% NSR payable by Anova Metals Limited, on claims located on the Independence Trend north of the operating Jerritt Canyon Mine in Nevada, USA.

Caldera

A 1.0% NSR payable by Discovery Harbour Resources, on claims located less than 50km from Kinross Gold Corporation's Round Mountain mine in Nevada, USA.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS (cont'd...)

Golden Dome

A 2.0% NSR (1.0% NSR on encumbered Golden Dome claims) payable by Anova Metals Limited, on claims located on the Independence Trend north of the operating Jerritt Canyon Mine in Nevada, USA.

Green Springs

A 2.0% NSR payable by Contact Gold Corp., on claims located southeast of Fiore Gold Ltd.'s producing Pan Mine and 45km south of Kinross Gold's Bald Mountain mine complex in Nevada, USA.

Pine Valley

A 3.0% NSR payable by Nevada Gold Mines, a joint venture between Barrick Gold Corporation and Newmont Corporation, on claims located south of the Goldrush Deposit along the Battle Mountain-Eureka Trend in Nevada, USA.

(c) During the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, the Company had the following acquisitions:

IRC Acquisition

In May 2020, the Company closed its stock purchase agreement under which it acquired all outstanding common shares of Idaho Resources Corp. ("**IRC**"), who held two gross overriding return (" **GOR**") royalties. Under the terms of stock purchase agreement, shareholders of IRC received in aggregate US$2.0 million and 357,121 common shares (valued at $ 5.90 per share on May 22, 2020). The purchase price allocation for the IRC acquisitions is as follow:

Consideration paid		
Cash paid	$	2,147,523
Common shares issued		2,108,443
Acquisition costs		180,973
Total consideration paid	$	4,436,939

Net assets acquired		
Cash	$	616
Marketable securities		18,402
IRC NSR interests		4,417,921
Total net assets acquired	$	4,436,939

The Company acquired the following GOR interests:

Anglo/Zeke

A 0.5% GOR payable by Nevada Gold Mines, a joint venture between Barrick Gold Corporation and Newmont Corporation, on claims located southeast of the Cortez Operations and Goldrush project in Nevada, USA.

4. ROYALTY, STREAM, AND OTHER INTERESTS (cont'd...)

Red Hill

A 1.5% GOR payable by NuLegacy Gold Corporation, on claims located southeast of the Cortez Operations and Goldrush project and Anglo/Zeke claim in Nevada, USA.

NuevaUnión Acquisition

In February 2020, the Company entered into a purchase agreement, jointly with Nova Royalty Corp. (" **Nova**") (formerly BatteryOne Royalty Corp.), to acquire a 2.0% NSR on future gold production from a portion of the La Fortuna deposit and prospective exploration grounds forming part of the NuevaUnión copper-gold project ("**NuevaUnión**") located in Chile. NuevaUnión is jointly owned by Newmont Corporation and Teck Resources Limited. The aggregate consideration of $8.0 million is split between the purchasers, where the Company has agreed to pay 25% or $2.0 million. On closing the Company paid $ 0.75 million in cash, in February 2021 paid $ 0.25 million in cash, and a further $ 0.5 million in cash and $0.5 million in common shares is payable upon the achievement of commercial production at the La Fortuna deposit. The Company paid $49,518 of acquisition costs related to this transaction.

Alamos Royalty Portfolio Acquisition

Biricu

In June 2019, the Company issued 2,574 common shares (valued at $ 3.31 per share on June 20, 2019) for a 2.0% NSR royalty on the Biricu project, in connection with the purchase and sale agreement dated April 2019.

Orion

In August 2019, the Company and Alamos amended the purchase and sale agreement dated April 2019 to remove one NSR royalty and include the purchase of the Orion NSR royalty for common shares of the Company, which is subject to closing conditions.

The Company paid $57,675 of acquisition costs related to these transactions.

Tower Mountain Acquisition

The Tower Mountain project located in Ontario, Canada was wholly-owned by ValGold Resources Ltd. (" **ValGold**"), who completed an Independent Mineral Resource Estimation report in February 2006 indicating inferred resource of 151,000 ounces in a bulk tonnage model within 7,150,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.66 grams per tonne gold. In August 2019, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the Tower Mountain project for C$150,000 (offset against pre-production royalty payable to the original owner) and a 2.0% NSR royalty interest on the property was retained for the benefit of the Company.

Fifteen Mile Stream Acquisition

In August 2019, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 3.0% NSR royalty on the western half of the Plenty Zone and Seloam Brook prospect of St. Barbara Ltd.'s ("**St. Barbara**") Fifteen Mile Stream (" **FMS**") project for C$ 2.0 million; C$ 0.5 million of which was paid on signing of the agreement and C$1.5 million of which is conditional upon the achievement of certain milestones. This acquisition increased the Company's position at the FMS project. The Company incurred C$30,067 of acquisition costs related to this transaction.

5. DERIVATIVE ROYALTY ASSET

In October 2020, the Company closed an agreement to acquire an existing 27.5% price participation royalty ("**PPR**") interest on the operating Higginsville Gold Operations ("**Higginsville**") owned by Karora Resources Inc. from the Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. for total consideration of $6.9 million payable in common shares of the Company. The Company issued 828,331 common shares (valued at $ 8.38 per share on October 13, 2020) and incurred $265,500 in transaction costs associated with this transaction. Higginsville is a low-cost open pit gold operation in Higginsville, Western Australia.

The royalty is a 27.5% PPR royalty on the difference between the average London PM fix gold price for the quarter and A$ 1,340/oz on the first 2,500 ounces per quarter for a cumulative total of 34,000 ounces of gold. As the amount received by the Company will vary depending on changes in the London PM fix gold price and the changes in the exchange rate between the A$ and the US$, the Company has recognized the Higginsville PPR as a derivative asset carried at fair value through profit and loss. As per IFRS 9, the Higginsville PPR was recognized as a derivative asset upon inception at $7.2 million, any cash received from the Higginsville PPR will be used to reduce the derivative asset, and at each period-end the Company will estimate the fair value of the Higginsville PPR using a valuation model with any changes between the estimated fair value and the carrying value flowing through profit or loss in the period.

At December 31, 2021, the key inputs used in the Company's valuation model for the Higginsville PPR derivative asset were:

- 19,890 ounces of gold remaining to be delivered (December 31, 2020 - 29,890);
- Gold price estimates ranging from $1,738/oz to $1,797/oz (December 31, 2020 - $1,773/oz to $1,936/oz); and
- U.S. dollar to Australian dollar exchange rate of A$ 1.35 to A$1.37 per $1.00 (December 31, 2020 - rates ranging from A$ 1.35 to A$1.37 per $1.00).

Based on the valuation model the Company estimated the fair value at December 31, 2021, was $ 4,034,007 (December 31, 2020 - $6,432,610). The Company recorded a mark-to-market loss on the Higginsville derivative asset of $ 235,223 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - $269,236 gain).

The changes in the derivative royalty asset for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, were as follows:

		Derivative royalty asset
As at May 31, 2020	$	-
Acquisition		7,203,474
Payments received or due under derivative royalty asset		(1,040,100)
Mark-to-market gain on derivative royalty asset		269,236
As at December 31, 2020	$	6,432,610
Payments received or due under derivative royalty asset		(2,163,380)
Mark-to-market loss on derivative royalty asset		(235,223)
As at December 31, 2021	**$**	**4,034,007**
Current portion	**$**	**2,144,547**
Long-term portion	**$**	**1,889,460**

6. INVESTMENT IN SILVERBACK

	Period ending		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Opening balance	**$ 1,668,851**	$ 1,516,672	$ 1,680,288
Income in Silverback for the period	**155,453**	152,179	75,069
Distribution	**(483,846)**	-	(238,685)
Ending balance	**$ 1,340,458**	$ 1,668,851	$ 1,516,672

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, holds a 15% interest in Silverback Ltd. (" **Silverback**"), which is a privately held company, whose sole business is the receipt and distribution of the net earnings of the New Luika Gold Mine ("**NLGM**") silver stream. Distributions to the shareholders are completed on a monthly basis. Prior to April 2021, distributions to shareholders were completed on an annual basis at minimum. Given the terms of the shareholders' agreement governing the policies over operations and distributions to shareholders, the Company's judgment is that it has significant influence over Silverback, but not control and therefore equity accounting is appropriate. Summarized financial information for Silverback for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, was as follows:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	**Seven months ended December 31, 2020**	**Twelve months ended May 31, 2020**
Current assets	**$ 138,890**	$ 1,983,260	$ 363,522
Non-current assets	**195,010**	1,635,599	2,349,324
Total assets	**333,900**	3,618,859	2,712,845
Total liabilities	**(77,500)**	(183,692)	(155,817)
Revenue from stream interest	**1,376,715**	1,649,612	1,650,490
Depletion	**(263,808)**	(588,391)	(1,065,514)
Net income and comprehensive income for the period	**$ 1,032,907**	$ 1,014,554	$ 500,460

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 1,031,688**	$ 1,400,319	$ 1,004,123
Payables on acquisitions	**-**	250,000	250,000
Lease liability	**-**	-	2,976
Taxes payable	**57,531**	121,985	160,879
Total trade and other payables	**$ 1,089,219**	$ 1,772,304	$ 1,417,978

8. LOANS PAYABLE

	Convertible loan facility	Other loans	Total
As at May 31, 2019	$ -	$ 2,146,124	$ 2,146,124
Additions	5,367,275	-	5,367,275
Allocation of conversion feature	(2,133,352)	-	(2,133,352)
Interest expense	647,466	53,545	701,011
Repayments	(357,819)	(2,146,575)	(2,504,394)
Currency translation adjustments	-	(53,094)	(53,094)
As at May 31, 2020	$ 3,523,570	$ -	$ 3,523,570
Additions	3,833,768	-	3,833,768
Allocation of conversion feature	(955,703)	-	(955,703)
Conversion	(3,603,128)	-	(3,603,128)
Interest expense	424,104	-	424,104
Interest payments	(219,164)	-	(219,164)
Foreign exchange adjustments	59,259	-	59,259
As at December 31, 2020	$ 3,062,706	$ -	$ 3,062,706
Additions	6,383,148	5,000,000	11,383,148
Allocation of conversion feature	(1,209,507)	-	(1,209,507)
Conversion	(3,185,626)	-	(3,185,626)
Interest expense	768,508	49,863	818,371
Interest payments	(376,428)	-	(376,428)
Foreign exchange adjustments	21,980	-	21,980
As at December 31, 2021	**$ 5,464,781**	**$ 5,049,863**	**$ 10,514,644**

Convertible Loan Facility

In March 2019, the Company entered into a convertible loan facility (the " **Loan Facility**") of C$12.0 million with Beedie Capital ("**Beedie**") to fund acquisitions of new royalties and streams. The Loan Facility consisted an initial advance of C$7.0 million, with the remaining C$5.0 million available for subsequent advances in minimum tranches of C$1.3 million. The facility carried an interest rate of 8.0% on amount advanced and 2.5% on standby funds available, with the principal repayment due on April 21, 2023. Per the Loan Facility, at the option of Beedie, principal outstanding could be converted into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of C$5.56 per share. In August 2019, the Company drew down the initial advance of $5.4 million (C$7.0 million) (the "**First Drawdown**"), of which $3.2 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $2.1 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity and a deferred tax liability of $ 0.6 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability was 23.5% per annum, with an expected life of four years.

On August 6, 2020, the Company completed an amendment with Beedie on its Loan Facility (the " **Loan Amendment**"). As part of the Loan Amendment: (i) Beedie converted C$6.0 million of the First Drawdown; (ii) the Company drew down the remaining undrawn C$ 5.0 million available from the Loan Facility and the conversion price of C$9.90 per share; (iii) the Loan Facility was increased by an aggregate C$ 20.0 million. All future advances will have a minimum amount of C$2.5 million and each advance will have its own conversion price based on a 20% premium to the 30-day VWAP of the Company's shares on the date of such advance; (iv) if for a period of 30 consecutive trading days the 30-day VWAP is at a 50% premium above any or all of the conversion prices, the Company may elect to convert the principal amount outstanding under the Loan Facility at the respective conversion prices; and (v) the standby fee on all undrawn funds available under the Loan Facility will bear an interest rate of 1.5%.

8. LOANS PAYABLE (cont'd...)

In August 2020, the Company drew down $3.8 million (C$5.0 million) (the "**Second Drawdown**"), at a conversion price of C$ 9.90 per share, from the Amended Loan Facility of which $2.8 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $ 1.0 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.3 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately three years.

In August 2020, as per the terms of the Loan Amendment, Beedie converted C$ 6.0 million of the First Drawdown at a conversion price of C$5.56 per share for a total of 1,079,136 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $ 3.1 million from the liability, and $1.8 million from equity reserves and transferred $ 4.9 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.4 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind a portion of the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2019 upon the First Drawdown.

Following this conversion and draw down, under the Loan Facility and the Loan Amendment (together the " **Amended Loan Facility**") the Company had C$1.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$ 5.56 from the First Drawdown, C$ 5.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$9.90 per share from the Second Drawdown, and had C$ 20.0 million available under the Amended Loan Facility with the conversion price to be determined on the date of any future advances.

In October 2020, Beedie converted the remaining C$ 1.0 million from the First Drawdown at a conversion price of C$ 5.56 per share for a total of 179,856 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $ 0.5 million from the liability, and $ 0.3 million from equity reserves and transferred $0.8 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $ 0.2 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind a portion of the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2019 upon the First Drawdown.

In March 2021, the Company drew down $ 4.0 million (C$ 5.0 million) (the "**Third Drawdown**"), at a conversion price of C$ 14.30 per share, from the Amended Loan Facility of which $3.2 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $ 0.8 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.2 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately two years.

In March 2021, as per the terms of the Loan Amendment, Beedie converted the entire C$ 5.0 million from the Second Drawdown at a conversion price of C$9.90 per share for a total of 505,050 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $3.1 million from the liability, and $ 1.0 million from equity reserves and transferred $ 4.1 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.3 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2020 upon the Second Drawdown.

In October 2021, the Company drew down $ 2.4 million (C$ 3.0 million) (the "**Fourth Drawdown**"), at a conversion price of C$ 11.16 per share, from the Amended Loan Facility of which $2.0 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $ 0.4 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.1 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately one and a half years.

8. LOANS PAYABLE (cont'd...)

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had C$ 5.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$ 14.30 per share from the Third Drawdown, C$3.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$ 11.16 per share from the Fourth Drawdown, and had C$ 12.0 million available under the Amended Loan Facility with the conversion price to be determined on the date of any future advances.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized finance charges of $ 181,970 (December 31, 2020 - $187,680; May 31, 2020 - $334,410), related to costs associated with the Amended Loan Facility, including standby fees on the undrawn portion of the Amended Loan Facility, as well as set up and other associated costs.

Other Loans

In connection with the Castle Mountain acquisition in October 2021 (Note 4), the Company entered into a $ 5.0 million loan agreement with the arm's length seller bearing interest at a rate of 4.0% per annum until fully repaid. As per the terms of the agreement the principal amount and any accrued interest will be repaid no later than twenty months from the closing date of the acquisition.

9. REVENUE

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Royalty revenue			
Wharf	**$ 1,449,735**	$ 894,872	$ -
COSE	**748,680**	237,228	47,321
Joaquin	**440,785**	85,707	21,896
Total royalty revenue	**2,639,200**	1,217,807	69,217
Stream revenue - Endeavor	**-**	-	2,699,607
Other fixed royalty payments	**330,557**	91,845	-
Total revenue	**$ 2,969,757**	$ 1,309,652	$ 2,768,824

The Company operates in one industry and has one reportable segment, which is reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

10. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Compensation and benefits	**$ 1,918,482**	$ 1,156,969	$ 485,434
Corporate administration	**1,123,782**	457,109	1,497,058
Professional fees	**877,760**	887,386	932,670
Listing and filing fees	**323,251**	208,836	360,071
Total general and administrative expenses	**$ 4,243,275**	$ 2,710,300	$ 3,275,233

11. I NCOME TAXES

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying Canadian income tax rates to earnings before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Loss before income taxes	**$ (10,491,468)**	$ (4,258,786)	$ (4,702,285)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	**27.00%**	27.00%	27.00%
Expected income tax recovery at statutory income tax rate	**(2,832,696)**	(1,149,872)	(1,269,617)
Difference between Canadian and foreign tax rate	**(100,183)**	(77,921)	(14,199)
Permanent differences	**1,462,400**	411,581	502,848
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**1,210,869**	410,685	403,257
Other adjustments	**194,499**	892,550	97,953
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$ (65,111)**	$ 487,023	$ (279,758)
Current income tax expense (recovery)	**$ 46,706**	$ 181,315	$ (98,695)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	**$ (111,817)**	$ 305,708	$ (181,063)

11. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

The composition of the Company's net deferred income tax asset (liability) that has been recognized is as follows:

	As at		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Deferred tax assets:			
Mineral expenditures and capital assets	**$ 1,046,832**	$ 1,212,470	$ 1,181,258
Share issue costs	**425,231**	133,563	130,388
Non-capital losses and others	**4,800,253**	3,958,388	3,908,148
	6,272,316	5,304,421	5,219,794
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(5,948,679)**	(5,066,922)	(4,818,605)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(791,705)**	(748,857)	(907,480)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**$ (468,068)**	$ (511,358)	$ (506,291)

The Company's significant temporary differences, unused tax credits, and unused tax losses that have not been recognized as deferred income tax assets as at December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Mineral expenditures and other capital assets	**Share issue costs**	**Non-capital losses and others**	**Total**
Expiry 2026 to 2040	$ -	$ 1,574,928	$ 16,821,415	**$ 18,396,343**
No expiry date	3,670,148	-	4,769,171	**8,439,319**

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustments, by tax authorities.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(a) Issued Share Capital

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had 44,035,569 common shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2020 - 39,739,047; May 31, 2020 - 35,114,048).

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company:

- Issued 3,148,765 common shares in the at-the-market offerings at an average price of $ 8.95 per share for gross proceeds of $ 28.2 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the agents and other share issue costs of $1.5 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $26.7 million;
- issued 401,875 common shares related to previously committed shares for the acquisition of royalty and other interests (Note 4);
- issued 505,050 common shares related to the conversion of the Second Drawdown from the Amended Loan Facility; and
- issued 240,832 common shares related to the vesting of RSUs, and the exercise of stock options.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, the Company:

- issued 282,700 common shares in the at-the-market offerings at an average price of $ 10.58 per share for gross proceeds of $3.0 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the agents and other share issue costs of $0.1 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $2.9 million;
- issued 2,195,262 common shares for the acquisition of royalty and other interests;
- issued 1,258,992 common shares related to the partial conversion of the First Drawdown from the Amended Loan Facility;
- issued 724,170 common shares related to the exercise of share purchase warrants; and
- issued 163,875 common shares related to the vesting of RSUs, and the exercise of stock options.

During the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, the Company:

- issued 359,695 common shares for the acquisition of royalty and stream interests;
- issued 959,698 common shares related to the exercise of share purchase warrants; and
- issued 656,408 common shares related to the vesting of RSUs, and the exercise of stock options.

(b) Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan approved by the Company's shareholders. The maximum number of shares that may be reserved for issuance under the plan is limited to 10% of the issued common shares of the Company at any time, less the amount reserved for RSUs. The vesting terms, if any, are determined by the Company's Board of Directors at the time of the grant.

The continuity of stock options for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, was as follows:

		Weighted average exercise price (C$)	Number outstanding
As at May 31, 2019	$	2.30	2,171,873
Granted		7.66	600,000
Exercised		1.71	(565,603)
Cancelled/Expired		2.32	(3,125)
As at May 31, 2020	$	3.91	2,203,145
Granted		12.85	420,000
Exercised		2.44	(88,875)
As at December 31, 2020	$	5.44	2,534,270
Granted		11.73	500,000
Exercised		1.76	(200,832)
As at December 31, 2021	**$**	**6.81**	**2,833,438**

12. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company granted 500,000 stock options (December 31, 2020 - 420,000; May 31, 2020 - 600,000) with a weighted-average exercise price of C$ 11.73 (December 31, 2020 - C$ 12.85; May 31, 2020 - C$ 7.66) and a fair value of $2,342,178 or $4.68 per option (December 31, 2020 - $ 2,065,032 or $4.92 per option; May 31, 2020 - $ 1,738,607 or $2.90 per option). The fair value of the stock options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions as follows:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Risk free interest rate	0.96%	0.40%	1.54%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0.63%
Expected stock price volatility	58%	58%	60%
Expected life in years	5	5	5
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%	0%

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, in accordance with the vesting terms of the stock options granted, the Company recorded a charge to share-based payments expense of $2,952,843 (December 31, 2020 - $ 1,066,094; May 31, 2020 - $ 1,068,013), with an offsetting credit to reserves.

As at December 31, 2021, the weighted average remaining life of the stock options outstanding was 2.55 years (December 31, 2020 - 3.01 years; May 31, 2020 - 3.21). The Company's outstanding and exercisable stock options as at December 31, 2021, and their expiry dates are as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price (C$)	Number outstanding	Number exercisable
March 6, 2022	$ 2.32	68,750	68,750
July 31, 2022	$ 2.16	401,000	401,000
March 1, 2023	$ 2.56	231,500	231,500
September 17, 2023	$ 2.92	320,313	320,313
January 4, 2024	$ 3.24	303,125	303,125
January 15, 2025	$ 7.66	588,750	438,750
November 6, 2025	$ 12.85	420,000	210,000
April 27, 2026	$ 11.73	500,000	-
		2,833,438	**1,973,438**

(c) Share Purchase Warrants

On August 6, 2020, pursuant to the terms of the underlying agreements, the Company announced the acceleration of the expiry dates of certain warrants to September 4, 2020, in prior periods these warrants had expiry dates of December 31, 2020, and January 4, 2021. During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, all outstanding share purchase warrants were exercised or expired and as at December 31, 2020, and subsequent periods, the Company has no share purchase warrants outstanding.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

(d) Restricted Share Units

The Company has adopted an RSU plan approved by the Company's shareholders. The maximum number of RSUs that may be reserved for issuance under the plan is limited to 800,000. The vesting terms, if any, are determined by the Company's Board of Directors at the time of issuance. The continuity of RSUs for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, was as follows:

	Number outstanding
As at May 31, 2019	-
Granted	171,805
Settled	(90,805)
As at May 31, 2020	81,000
Granted	205,000
Settled	(75,000)
As at December 31, 2020	211,000
Granted	267,000
Settled	(40,000)
As at December 31, 2021	**438,000**

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, in accordance with the vesting terms of the RSUs granted, the Company recorded a charge to share-based payments expense of $2,371,425 (December 31, 2020 - $566,038; May 31, 2020 - $496,739), with offsetting credits of $Nil and $2,371,425 to share capital and reserves, respectively (December 31, 2020 - $225,426; May 31, 2020 - $290,135) and $2,371,425 to reserves (December 31, 2020 - $340,612; May 31, 2020 - $206,604).

13. R ELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel were as follows:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Salaries and fees	**$ 1,331,996**	$ 865,052	$ 880,556
Share-based payments	**3,945,428**	1,175,647	1,297,981
	$ 5,277,424	$ 2,040,699	$ 2,178,537

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had $414,571 (December 31, 2020 - $451,105; May 31, 2020 - $452,658) due to directors and management related to remuneration and expense reimbursements, which have been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had $Nil (December 31, 2020 - $36,605; May 31, 2020 - $Nil) due from directors and management related to the payment of withholding amounts.

14. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company:

a) issued 505,050 common shares, valued at $4,141,329, for the conversion of the Second Drawdown (Note 8);
b) issued 401,875 common shares, valued at $4,111,181 related to previously committed shares for the acquisition of Genesis and GSI (Note 4);
c) reallocated $364,976 from reserves for 40,000 RSUs that settled; and
d) reallocated $216,086 from reserves for 200,832 stock options exercised.

During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, the Company:

a) issued 1,258,992 common shares, valued at $5,736,480, for the partial conversion of the Loan Facility (Note 8);
b) issued 899,201 common shares, valued at $4,964,152, for the acquisition of the Wharf GVR (Note 4);
c) issued 467,730 common shares, valued at $3,786,452, for the acquisition of the Fosterville NSR (Note 4);
d) issued 828,331 common shares, valued at $6,937,974, for the acquisition of the Higginsville PPR (Note 5);
e) recognized $4,111,181 in reserves as committed shares not issued for the acquisition of Genesis and GSI (Note 4). The shares were issued in January 2021;
f) reallocated $225,426 from reserves for 75,000 RSUs that settled;
g) reallocated $96,254 from reserves for 88,875 stock options exercised; and
h) reallocated $223,846 from reserves for 724,170 share purchase warrants exercised.

During the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, the Company:

a) issued 357,121 common shares, valued at $2,108,443, for the acquisition of IRC (Note 4);
b) issued 2,574 common shares, valued at $8,529, for the acquisition of the Alamos NSR (Note 4);
c) recognized $250,000 of accounts payable for the acquisition of NuevaUnión NSR (Note 4);
d) entered into an agreement to sell the Tower Mountain project for $115,013 (offset against pre-production royalty payable to the original owner) and a 2.0% NSR royalty interest on the property (Note 4);
e) issued 90,805 common shares, valued at $290,135, for RSUs that settled;
f) reallocated $696,214 from reserves for 565,603 stock options exercised; and
g) reallocated $503,121 from reserves for 959,698 share purchase warrants exercised.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classified its financial instruments as follows:

	As at		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Financial assets			
Amortized cost:			
Cash	**$ 2,344,246**	$ 5,299,904	$ 3,600,409
Royalty, derivative royalty, and stream receivables	**1,175,602**	1,547,895	-
Other receivables	**125,571**	265,680	39,180
Fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative royalty asset	**4,034,007**	6,432,610	-
Marketable securities	**34,027**	43,984	27,603
Total financial assets	**$ 7,713,453**	$ 13,590,073	$ 3,667,192
Financial liabilities			
Amortized cost:			
Trade and other payables	**$ 1,089,219**	$ 1,772,304	$ 1,254,123
Loans payable	**10,514,644**	3,062,706	3,523,570
Total financial liabilities	**$ 11,603,863**	$ 4,835,010	$ 4,777,693

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

a) Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
b) Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
c) Level 3 - Inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The carrying value of cash, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Marketable securities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Royalty, derivative royalty, and stream receivables that reflect amounts that are receivable to the Company without further adjustments are classified as amortized cost. The fair value of the Company's loans payable is approximated by its carrying value as its interest rates are comparable to market interest rates. The derivative royalty asset was valued using inputs that are not observable, including a gold forward price curve, US$/A$foreign exchange rates based on forward curves, and an estimated discount rate (Note 5). Therefore, the derivate royalty asset is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd...)

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to provide shareholder returns through maximization of the profitable growth of the business and to maintain a degree of financial flexibility relevant to the underlying operating and metal price risks while safeguarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The capital of the Company consists of share capital. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company may issue new shares in order to meet its financial obligations. The management of the Company believes that the capital resources of the Company as at December 31, 2021, are sufficient for its present needs for at least the next twelve months. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash deposits, as well as credit exposures to counterparties of outstanding receivables and committed transactions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk other than cash deposits. The Company's cash deposits are primarily held with a Canadian chartered bank. Receivables include value added tax due from the Canadian government. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk and overall, the Company's credit risk has not declined from the prior year.

Liquidity risk

The Company strives to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from royalty interests, its holdings of cash, and its committed liabilities. The maturities of the Company's non-current liabilities are disclosed in Note 8. All current liabilities are settled within one year.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company primarily operates in Canada, Australia, Argentina, Mexico, and the United States and incurs expenditures in currencies other than United States dollars. Thereby, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. Based on the above net exposure, as at December 31, 2021, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1% depreciation or appreciation of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Argentinian peso, and Mexican peso would result in an increase/decrease in the Company's pre-tax income or loss of approximately $69,376.

16. C OMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had the following contractual obligations:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 4 years	Total
Trade and other payables	$ 1,089,219	$ -	$ -	$ 1,089,219
Loans payable principal and interest payments	648,887	6,527,950	-	7,176,837
Payments related to acquisition of royalties and streams	-	5,333,151	-	5,333,151
Total commitments	$ 1,738,106	$ 11,861,101	$ -	$ 13,599,207

In addition to the commitments above, the Company could in the future have additional commitments payable in cash and/or shares related to the acquisition of royalty and stream interests as disclosed in Note 4. However, these payments are subject to certain triggers or milestone conditions that have not been met as of December 31, 2021.

17. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company amended an existing 1.0% NSR on Monarch Mining Corporation's ("**Monarch**") Beaufor Mine ("**Beaufor**"). In consideration for $1.0 million in cash paid to Monarch, Monarch agreed to waive a clause stipulating that payments under the NSR royalty were only payable after 100 Koz of gold have been produced by Monarch following its acquisition of Beaufor.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

GENERAL

This management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") for Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. (the "**Company**" or "**Metalla**") is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that have affected Metalla and its subsidiaries performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A, which has been prepared as of March 24, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes contained therewith. The Company reports its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**").

Effective September 1, 2020, the Company elected to change its presentation currency from the Canadian dollar ("**C$**" or "**CAD**") to the United States dollar ("**$**" or "**USD**"). The Company applied the change to the United States dollar presentation currency retrospectively, with prior period comparative information translated to the United States dollar at the foreign exchange rate of 1.3042 Canadian dollars per United States dollar. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries was reassessed as a result of a change in underlying transactions, events, and conditions. As a result of this reassessment the functional currency of the Canadian parent company and certain subsidiaries changed from the Canadian dollar to the United States dollar, commencing on September 1, 2020. All dollar amounts included in the following MD&A are in United States dollars except as otherwise indicated.

Additional information relevant to the Company are available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the EDGAR section of the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

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COMPANY OVERVIEW

Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("**Metalla**" or the "**Company**") is a precious metals royalty and streaming company that is focused on acquiring gold and silver metal purchase agreements, Net Smelter Return ("**NSR**") royalties, Gross Value Return ("**GVR**") royalties, Net Profit Interests ("**NPIs**"), Gross Proceeds Royalties ("**GPRs**"), Gross Overriding Return ("**GOR**") royalties, Price Participation Royalties ("**PPRs**"), and non-operating interests in mining projects that provide the right to the holder of a percentage of the gross revenue from metals produced from the project or a percentage of the gross revenue from metals produced from the project after deducting specified costs, if any, respectively. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") under the symbol "**MTA**" and on the NYSE American ("**NYSE**") under the symbol "**MTA**". The head office and principal address is 501 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

In order to better align the Company's reporting cycle with its peers and its royalty and stream partners, the Company changed its year-end to December 31, beginning with December 31, 2020. As such in addition to information provided for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the Company has provided comparative information, where applicable, for the seven months ended December 31, 2020 (a transition year) and the twelve months ended May 31, 2020.

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada, Australia, Argentina, Mexico, the United States, and in other jurisdictions where we hold royalties and streams in response to the increased impact from the coronavirus ("**COVID-19**"). These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods, social distancing, vaccine or testing mandates, and in some cases mine closures or suspensions, have caused material disruption to business globally. Global financial markets have experienced significant volatility. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. There are significant uncertainties with respect to future developments and impact to the Company related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the duration, severity and scope of the outbreak and the measures taken by governments and businesses to contain the pandemic. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impact of COVID-19 on our business operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, such as the duration and impact on future production for our partner operators at their respective mining operations. However, the current situation has improved and is expected to have less of an adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows going forward.

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

During the year ended December 31, 2021, and subsequent period the Company:

- Closed seven new royalty acquisitions to bring the total held to 70 precious metal assets, and amended an existing royalty through the following notable transactions:
    - an existing 1.35% NSR royalty on a portion of the Côté deposit in the Côté Gold Project and all of the Gosselin Zone (located ~1.5km to the northeast of the Côté deposit) (together referred to as "**Cote-Gosselin**") owned by IAMGOLD Corporation ("**IAMGOLD**") and Sumitomo Metals Mining Co., Ltd., from arm's length sellers for total consideration of C$7.5 million in cash;
    - an existing 5.0% NSR royalty on the South Domes portion of the Castle Mountain Gold Mine ("**Castle Mountain**") owned by Equinox Gold Corp. ("**Equinox**"), from an arm's length seller for total consideration of $15.0 million, of which $10.0 million was paid in cash at closing, and the remaining $5.0 million to be paid in cash within 20 months from the closing date bearing interest at 4.0% per annum;
    - an existing 0.75% GVR royalty on Eldorado Gold Corp.'s ("**Eldorado**") 2 Moz Au Tocantinzinho ("**TZ**") project located in the Tapajos district in the State of Para in northern Brazil, from Sailfish Royalty Corp. for a total consideration of $9.0 million in cash. Subsequent to the acquisition, Eldorado sold its interest in TZ to G Mining Ventures Corp. ("**G Mining**") for $115 million;
    - an existing 1.0%-2.0% NSR royalty on OZ Minerals ("**OZ**") 1.7 Moz Au CentroGold project ("**CentroGold**") located in the State of Maranhão in northern Brazil, from Jaguar Mining Inc. for total consideration of $7.0 million in cash and with additional contingent payments of up to $11.0 million comprised of shares and cash subject to the successful completion of certain milestones in respect of the CentroGold project;

  - an existing 0.45% NSR royalty on Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.'s (" **Agnico**") Amalgamated Kirkland property in its Kirkland Lake project, and an existing 0.45% NSR royalty on Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.'s ("**Kirkland Lake Gold**") North Amalgamated Kirkland property ("**North AK Property**") at its Macassa mine, from private third parties for total consideration of C$0.7 million in cash;
  - an existing 2.5% NSR royalty on Minera Alamos Ltd.'s La Fortuna project, from Argonaut Gold Ltd. for aggregate consideration of $2.25 million in cash. The 2.5% NSR royalty, which is capped at $4.5 million, will be in addition to Metalla's uncapped 1.0% NSR royalty to increase its total royalty exposure to 3.5% on the La Fortuna project;
  - an existing 0.5% NSR royalty on Barrick Gold Corp.'s (" **Barrick**") Del Carmen project, which is part of the 9 Moz Au Alturas-Del Carmen project in the El Indio belt in the San Juan province of Argentina, from Coin Hodl Inc. for a total consideration of C$1.6 million in cash; and
  - amended an existing 1.0% NSR royalty on Monarch Mining Corporation's (" **Monarch**") Beaufor Mine ("**Beaufor**"). In consideration for $1.0 million paid in cash to Monarch, Monarch agreed to waive a clause stipulating that payments under the NSR royalty were only payable after 100 Koz of gold have been produced by Monarch following its acquisition of Beaufor.

- on May 14, 2021, announced the termination of the 2020 ATM Program (as defined below). From January 1, 2021, to May 14, 2021, the Company distributed 1,526,600 common shares under the 2020 ATM Program at an average price of $9.45 per share for gross proceeds of $14.4 million. From inception in September 2020 to termination in May 2021, the Company distributed a total of 1,809,300 common shares under the 2020 ATM Program at an average price of $9.63 per share for gross proceeds of $17.4 million;

- on May 14, 2021, announced the 2021 ATM Program (as defined below). From inception to December 31, 2021, the Company distributed 1,622,165 common shares under the 2021 ATM Program at an average price of $8.47 per share for gross proceeds of $13.7 million. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had distributed a total of 1,970,608 common shares under the 2021 ATM Program for gross proceeds of $16.1 million;

- for the year ended December 31, 2021, received or accrued payments on 2,915 attributable Gold Equivalent Ounces (" **GEOs**") (December 31, 2020 - 1,404, May 31, 2020 - 1,989) at an average realized price of $1,718 (December 31, 2020 - $1,784, May 31, 2020 - $1,589) and an average cash cost of $7 (December 31, 2020 - $18, May 31, 2020 - $607) per attributable GEO (see non-IFRS Financial Measures);

- for the year ended December 31, 2021, generated operating cash margin of $1,711 (December 31, 2020 - $1,766, May 31, 2020 - $982) per attributable GEO, from the Wharf, Joaquin and COSE royalties, the New Luika Gold Mine ("**NLGM**") stream held by Silverback Ltd. ("**Silverback**"), the Higginsville derivative royalty asset, and other royalty interests (see non-IFRS Financial Measures);

- for the year ended December 31, 2021, recognized revenue from royalty and stream interests, including fixed royalty payments, of $3.0 million (December 31, 2020 - $1.3 million, May 31, 2020 - $2.8 million), net loss of $10.4 million (December 31, 2020 - $4.7 million, May 31, 2020 - $4.4 million), and adjusted EBITDA of negative $1.4 million (December 31, 2020 - negative $1.0 million, May 31, 2020 - negative $1.5 million) (see non-IFRS Financial Measures);

- for the year ended December 31, 2021, recognized payments due or received (not included in revenue) from the Higginsville derivative royalty asset of $2.2 million (December 31, 2020 - $1.0 million, May 31, 2020 - $Nil) (see non-IFRS Financial Measures); and

- converted C$5.0 million outstanding on the Beedie Capital (" **Beedie**") amended loan facility at C$9.90 per share for a total of 505,050 common shares, drew down an additional C$5.0 million from the amended loan facility with a conversion price of C$14.30 per share, and drew down an additional C$3.0 million from the amended loan facility with a conversion price of C$11.16, in accordance with the terms of the amended loan facility. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has a total of C$8.0 million outstanding and C$12.0 million available on standby under the amended loan facility.

PORTFOLIO OF ROYALTIES AND STREAMS

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company owned 70 royalties, streams, and other interests. Six of the royalties and streams are in the production stage (five currently producing and one on care and maintenance), twenty-four of the royalties are in the development stage, and the remainder are in the exploration stage.

Notes:

(1) Au: gold; Ag: silver; Cu: copper; Zn: zinc; and Pb: lead.

(2) Kt: kilotonnes; Mt: million tonnes; g/t: grams per tonne; oz: ounces; Koz: kilo ounces; Moz: million ounces; Ktpa: kilotonnes per annum; Mtpa: million tonnes per annum; and tpd: tonnes per day.

(3) See the Company's website at https://www.metallaroyalty.com/ for the complete list and further details.

Producing Assets

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company owned an interest in the following properties that are in the production stage:

Property	Operator	Location	Metal	Terms
Wharf	Coeur Mining	South Dakota, USA	Au	1.0% GVR
Higginsville (2)	Karora Resources	Higginsville, Australia	Au	27.5% PPR
COSE	Pan American	Santa Cruz, Argentina	Au, Ag	1.5% NSR
Joaquin	Pan American	Santa Cruz, Argentina	Au, Ag	2.0% NSR
New Luika	Shanta Gold	Tanzania	Au, Ag	15% Ag Stream
Endeavor (1)	Sandfire Resources (1)	NSW, Australia	Zn, Pb, Ag	100% Ag Stream

(1) The Endeavor mine is currently on care and maintenance. In October 2020 Sandfire Resources Ltd. ("Sandfire") announced a farm-in agreement with CBH Resources Ltd giving Sandfire the right to earn a 51% interest in the mine by spending $10 million on exploration. Sandfire can increase its interest to 75% by spending an additional $10 million on exploration, or can acquire 100% for a payment of $30 million. The mine is undergoing an exploration program by Sandfire which is evaluating options for a potential restart.

(2) The Higginsville PPR royalty is designated as a derivate royalty asset on the Company's statement of financial position.

Below are updates during the three months ended December 31, 2021, and subsequent period to certain production stage assets and is based on information publicly filed by the applicable project owner:

Wharf Royalty

On February 16, 2022, Coeur Mining Inc. ("**Coeur**") reported in a news release that Wharf's updated Proven and Probable Reserves totaled 852 Koz at 0.73 g/t. Total Measured and Indicated Resources were reported at 412 Koz at 0.63g/t with an Inferred Resource estimate of 90 Koz at 0.75 g/t. In addition, Coeur reported in their Q4 2021 financial statements, an updated mine life of 8 years for Wharf.

In fiscal 2021, Wharf produced 91,136 ounces of gold at 0.84 g/t, in line with the production guidance of 85-95 Koz for 2021. Fiscal 2022 guidance is expected to be 70-80 Koz, primarily driven by lower expected gold grades due to mine sequencing.

Additionally, on February 16, 2022, Coeur reported in a news release on the continued exploration success at Wharf where a total of 6,625 meters of drilling was completed in the Portland Ridge - Boston claim group, Flossie and Juno areas. Coeur spent $4 million in exploration at the mine in 2021, its largest since acquiring the asset in 2015. The Company plans to keep one reverse circulation drill rig during the first quarter of 2022 focused on infill drilling the Portland Ridge and Flossie areas.

Metalla holds a 1.0% GVR royalty on the Wharf mine.

Higginsville Royalty

On March 14, 2022, Karora Resources Inc. ("**Karora**") reported production of 112,814 ounces of gold from its Higginsville Gold Operations ("**Higginsville**") and Beta Hunt mines, in line with 2021 production guidance of 105-115 Koz. On February 7, 2022, Karora announced guidance for fiscal 2022 of 110-134 K oz.

Metalla holds a 27.5% PPR royalty interest on the difference between the London PM fix gold price and A$1,340/oz on the first 2.5 Koz per quarter until a cumulative total of 34.0 Koz of gold at the Higginsville operation have been delivered. As at December 31, 2021, 14.1 Koz of gold had been delivered.

New Luika Silver Stream

On January 24, 2022, Shanta Gold Limited ("**Shanta**") reported that it produced 55,280 ounces of gold at its NLGM in Tanzania in 2021. On July 19, 2021, Shanta announced a new mine plan for NLGM, where average annual production is expected to be 73.6 Koz gold with the potential to extend mine life beyond 2026 through conversion of significant known resources and the expanded 2,450 tpd mill throughput. Shanta expects total gold production from NLGM for the five-year plan to total 368 Koz from both open pit and underground mine sources from the mining license. Shanta outlined that the resources presently sitting outside of the mine plan amounts to 552 Koz at 2.37 g/t at NLGM. Shanta has forecast production to be between 68-76 Koz in fiscal 2022.

On February 1, 2022, Shanta reported that as at December 31, 2021, the Probable Reserves at NLGM stood at 404 Koz at 3.05 g/t gold, the Measured Resources were 105 Koz at 4.94 g/t gold, the Indicated Resources were 707 Koz at 2.63 g/t gold, and the Inferred Resources were 296 Koz at 1.73 g/t gold.

Metalla holds a 15% interest in Silverback Ltd., whose sole business is receipt and distribution of a 100% silver stream on NLGM at an ongoing cost of 10% of the spot silver price.

Endeavor Silver Stream

On January 20, 2022, Sandfire Resources Limited reported that a ground magnetic survey was completed at the Endeavor mine and will assist in the targeting of Elura type deposits at depth.

Metalla has the right to buy 100% of the silver production up to 20 Moz (~12.6 Moz remaining under the contract for delivery) from the Endeavor Mine for an operating cost contribution of $1.00/oz of payable silver, indexed annually for inflation, plus a further increment of 50% of the silver price in excess of $7.00/oz.

Development Stage Assets

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company owned an interest in the following properties that are in the development stage:

Property	Operator	Location	Metal	Terms
Akasaba West	Agnico Eagle	Val d'Or, Quebec	Au, Cu	2.0% NSR(1)
Amalgamated Kirkland	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	0.45% NSR
Aureus East	Aurelius Minerals	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Au	1.0% NSR
Beaufor	Monarch Mining	Val d'Or, Quebec	Au	1.0% NSR(1)
Big Springs	Anova Metals	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR(2)
Castle Mountain	Equinox Gold	California, USA	Au	5.0% NSR
CentroGold	Oz Minerals	Maranhao, Brazil	Au	1.0%-2.0% NSR(3)
Côté and Gosselin	IAMGOLD/Sumitomo	Gogama, Ontario	Au	1.35% NSR
Del Carmen	Barrick Gold	San Juan, Argentina	Au, Ag	0.5% NSR
El Realito	Agnico Eagle	Sonora, Mexico	Au, Ag	2.0% NSR(1)
Fifteen Mile Stream ("FMS")	St. Barbara	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Au	1.0% NSR
Fosterville	Agnico Eagle	Victoria, Australia	Au	2.5% GVR
Garrison	Moneta Gold	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
Hoyle Pond Extension	Newmont	Timmins, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR(1)
La Fortuna	Minera Alamos	Durango, Mexico	Au, Ag, Cu	3.5% NSR(4)
North AK	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	0.45% NSR
NuevaUnión	Newmont and Teck	Chile	Au	2.0% NSR
San Luis	SSR Mining	Peru	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR
Santa Gertrudis	Agnico Eagle	Sonora, Mexico	Au	2.0% NSR(1)
Tocantinzinho	G Mining	Para, Brazil	Au	0.75% GVR
Wasamac	Yamana Gold	Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec	Au	1.5% NSR(1)
Timmins West Extension	Pan American	Timmins, Ontario	Au	1.5% NSR(1)
Zaruma	Pelorus Minerals	Ecuador	Au	1.5% NSR

(1) Subject to partial buy-back and/or exemption
(2) Subject to fixed royalty payments
(3) 1.0% NSR on the first 500 Koz, 2.0% NSR on next 1Moz, and 1.0% NSR thereafter in perpetuity
(4) 2.5% NSR capped at $4.5 million, 1.0% NSR uncapped

Below are updates during the three months ended December 31, 2021, and subsequent period to certain development stage assets and is based on information publicly filed by the applicable project owner:

Côté-Gosselin

On February 23, 2022, IAMGOLD reported that construction had reached 43.4% completion at the Côté Gold Project and remains on track for commercial production in H2 2023. On December 2, 2021, IAMGOLD announced the release of a NI 43-101 technical report on the Côté Gold Project which estimated an initial Indicated Resource estimate of 3.35 Moz at 0.84 g/t gold and an Inferred Resource estimate of 1.71 Moz at 0.73 g/t gold at the Gosselin zone. The Gosselin deposit has only been drilled to approximately half the depth of the Côté deposit and remains open at depth and along strike where a number of drill holes ended in mineralization (see Figure 1). Gosselin has an industry leading discovery cost per gold ounce of less than $2.

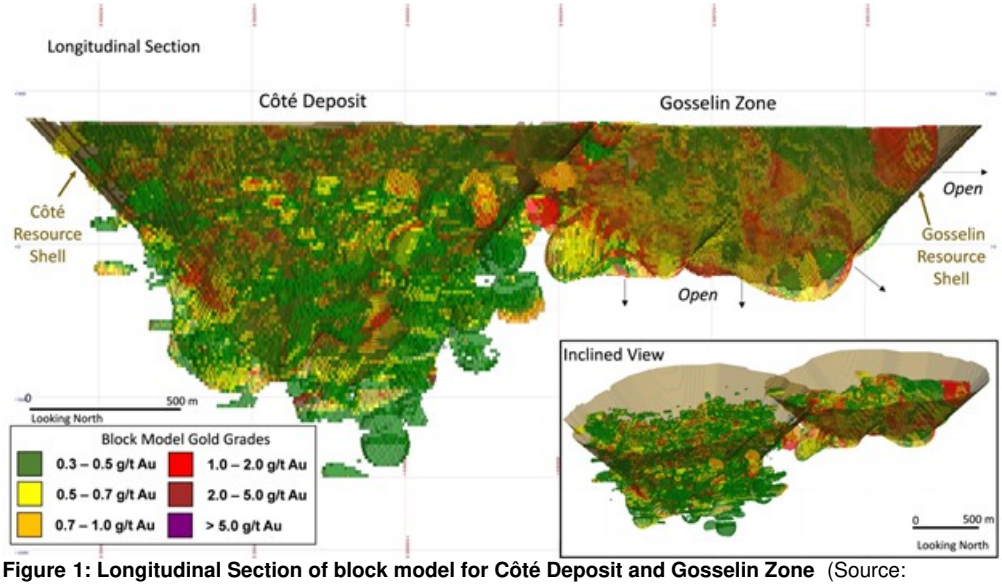


Figure 1: Longitudinal Section of block model for Côté Deposit and Gosselin Zone (Source: IAMGOLD news release dated October 18, 2021)

IAMGOLD has planned additional technical studies which will include a metallurgical testing program and mining and infrastructure studies to optimize the inclusion of the Gosselin deposit into the future Côté life-of-mine plans. Per IAMGOLD, additional drilling will target areas where drill spacing is too wide to classify mineral resources and the overlap area between the Gosselin and the Côté deposits which may provide an opportunity for optimization of a combined pit shell. In addition, IAMGOLD will commence work on defining environmental baseline data and permitting requirements for different development scenarios and initiate discussions with First Nations and Métis partners.

On January 27, 2022, IAMGOLD released assay results that extended the Gosselin Zone outside of the recent mineral resource estimate. Significant highlights include 0.78 g/t gold over 355.5 meters, 2.05 g/t gold over 256 meters, 0.55 g/t gold over 357.5 meters and 0.7 g/t gold over 173 meters.

Metalla holds a 1.35% NSR royalty that covers less than 10% of the Côté reserves and resources estimate and covers all of the Gosselin resource estimate.

Castle Mountain

Castle Mountain is slated to become one of Equinox Gold's largest assets. Metalla's 5.0% NSR royalty covers the South Domes portion of the deposit which will be part of the Phase 2 expansion slated to begin in 2026.

On February 24, 2022, Equinox announced they expect to spend $7 million for Phase 2 permitting, optimization studies and metallurgical test work and nearly $2 million for exploration. Equinox expects to submit the Phase 2 permit applications in Q1 2022.

On March 22, 2021, Equinox announced the release of an updated NI 43-101 technical report on the Castle Mountain Project. As per the report the South Domes portion of Castle Mountain has total Mineral Reserves of 1.24 Moz at a diluted grade of 0.53 g/t gold. Equinox also stated that potential exist to ultimately connect the JSLA and South Dome pits.

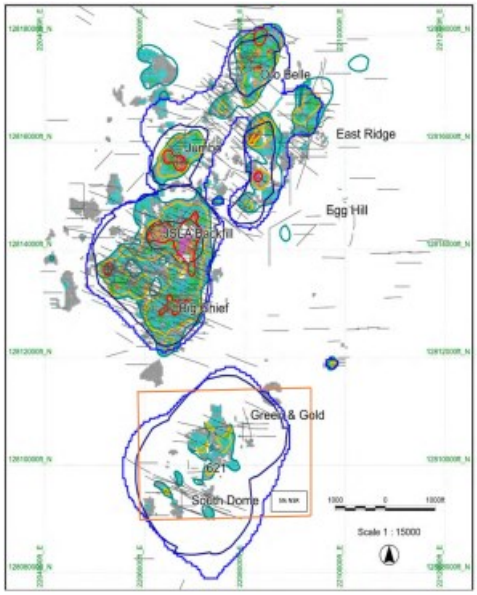


Figure 2: Plan map showing Resources and Reserves by pits *(Source: Technical Report on the Castle Mountain Project Feasibility Study, issued March 17, 2021)*

Metalla holds a 5.0% NSR Royalty on the South Domes area of the Castle Mountain mine.

Wasamac

On December 1, 2021, Yamana Gold Inc. ("**Yamana**") announced that initial drill results at Wasamac defined an entirely new shear zone which demonstrates a reinforced vision for a 200 Koz plus per year operation with a mine life of at least 15 years. Exploration drilling at the newly discovered South Wildcat zone returned 7.31 g/t gold over 3.37 meters. Yamana has decided to advance a bulk sample permitting process to allow construction of a ramp which could expedite the start of production ahead of the stated 2026 start date. In addition, work is ongoing to understand the metallurgy of the project where preliminary testing indicated that average gold recovery could increase by 3% compared to the feasibility study. Yamana expects to complete the Environmental impact assessment by the second quarter of 2022.

Metalla holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on the Wasamac project subject to a buy back of 0.5% for C$7.5 million.

Fosterville

On February 23, 2022, Agnico reported that they expect to spend $34.6 million for 121,400 metres of drilling and development to replace mineral reserve depletion and to add mineral resources at Fosterville. Another $19.7 million will be spent on underground and surface exploration with the aim to discover additional high-grade mineralization, with $2.9 million to be spent on regional exploration drilling on the land package surrounding the Fosterville mine.

Metalla holds a 2.5% GVR royalty on the Northern and Southern extensions of the Fosterville mining license and other areas in the land package.

Tocantinzinho

On February 9, 2022, G Mining announced that it had completed an updated feasibility study for the TZ gold project located in Para State, Brazil. The study confirmed a robust 10.5-year mine life producing 1.8 Moz of gold in total resulting in an average annual gold production profile of 174,700 ounces at an all-in sustaining cost of $681/oz.

Economics were favourable, at a $1,600/oz gold price the study demonstrated an after-tax NPV $_{5\%}$ of $622 million and generated an after-tax IRR of 24%. Also of note, G Mining increased the reserves at TZ by 12% to 2.0 Moz and saw an increase in the capital cost at the project of only 7% since the last study was conducted. Project optimization and detailed engineering is expected to occur from Q4 2021 through to Q4 2022. G Mining also expects to complete two drilling campaigns totaling 10,000 meters beginning in Q4 2021 through to Q1 2022, these include a grade control drilling program to de-risk early years of production and an exploration drilling program to test for potential extensions of the known mineralization at depth and below the current pit.

G Mining is a precious metals development company with a leadership team which has built four mines in South America, including the Merian mine for Newmont Corporation and Fruta Del Norte for Lundin Gold.

Metalla holds a 0.75% GVR royalty on the Tocantinzinho project.

El Realito

On February 23, 2022, Agnico reported that road construction was completed in the fourth quarter of 2021. Pre-stripping activities at El Realito pit were underway and were expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2022. The production guidance from the La India mine which hosts the El Realito pit were positively revised to 82.5 Koz gold in 2022, 70 Koz gold in 2023 and 22.5 Koz gold in 2024. The increase in the production guidance was due to pit optimization and increase in mineral reserves at the El Realito deposit.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR royalty on the El Realito deposit which is subject to a 1.0% buyback right for $4.0 million.

Santa Gertrudis

On February 23, 2022, Agnico announced an updated Resource estimate at Santa Gertrudis where the Indicated Resources totaled 99 Koz gold at 0.64 g/t and 739 Koz at 4.79 g/t silver, and Inferred Resources totaled 1,679 Koz at 1.69 g/t gold and 5,924 Koz at 5.96 g/t silver.

Exploration drilling in the fourth quarter at the high-grade Amelia deposit resulted in the improved understanding of structural controls leading to the 120-meter extension of the high-grade ore shoots at the deposit beyond the 2021 mineral resources. At the Centauro deposit, a 100-meter step out from a hole that returned 5.8 g/t gold over 15 meters encountered high grade sulphide mineralization outlining the potential to make additional high-grade discoveries at the property similar to Amelia.

During 2022, Agnico expects to spend $19 million at Santa Gertrudis with the goal to expand mineral resources, to test high grade structure extensions at the Amelia deposit and explore new targets, infill open pit deposits to declare reserves and internal studies and metallurgical test work.

Agnico expects Santa Gertrudis to have an annual production of 100 - 125 Koz of gold.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR royalty on Santa Gertrudis subject to Agnico's right to buy back 1.0% for $7.5 million.

Amalgamated Kirkland Property

On February 23, 2022, Agnico reported that the Amalgamated Kirkland deposit could provide incremental ore feed to the Macassa mill with annual production of 40 Koz as soon as 2024. In 2022, Agnico plans to spend $8.6 million on a 1.3 Km exploration ramp from the Macassa near surface zones, designed to carry out infill drilling and a bulk sample of the higher-grade regions of the Amalgamated Kirkland deposit. The Amalgamated Kirkland deposit hosts an indicated resource estimate of 265 Koz gold at 6.51 g/t gold and an inferred resource of 406 Koz at 5.32 g/t gold. The deposit remains open at depth and extends laterally.

Metalla holds a 0.45% NSR royalty on the Amalgamated Kirkland property.

Akasaba West

On October 27, 2021, Agnico announced they plan to revisit the Akasaba West project with the intention to integrate it into the Goldex production profile. An internal technical evaluation is being updated to reflect current financial parameters and to optimize the production rate.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR royalty on the Akasaba West project subject to an exemption on the first 210 Koz of gold of production. Agnico holds the right to buy back 1.0% of the royalty for C$7.0 million at any time.

Del Carmen

On February 16, 2022, Barrick reported that drilling at Del Carmen is expected to resume in the first quarter of 2022. Two holes drilled at Carmen Norte, confirmed the presence of porphyry style mineralization and a decision on further work will be made when results are received.

Metalla holds a 0.5% NSR royalty on the Del Carmen project which is the Argentine portion of the Alturas-Del Carmen project in the prolific El Indio belt.

Beaufor Mine

In press releases dated November 1, 2021, January 20, 2022, and February 10, 2022, Monarch provided exploration updates at the Beaufor Mine and Beacon Mill, scheduled to begin mining in 2022. Significant highlights from drilling include 56.91 g/t gold over 0.7 meters, 21.6 g/t gold over 1.8 meters, 99.7 g/t gold over 0.6 meters, 52.19 g/t gold over 2.1 meters, 44.9 g/t gold over 1.4 meters, and 16.97 g/t gold over 3.6 meters. Underground development and rehabilitation are currently ongoing at Beaufor.

Metalla holds a 1.0% NSR royalty on the Beaufor mine.

CentroGold

On October 20, 2021, OZ Minerals announced that the relocation plan required for progressing the court injunction removal has been completed and can be submitted to the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). On February 21, 2022, OZ announced that the relocation plan had been submitted to INCRA.

Metalla holds a 1.0-2.0% NSR royalty on the CentroGold project.

Exploration Stage Assets

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company owned a large portfolio of royalties on exploration stage assets including:

Property	Operator	Location	Metal	Terms
Anglo/Zeke	Nevada Gold Mines	Nevada, USA	Au	0.5% GOR
Beaudoin	Explor Resources	Timmins, Ontario	Au, Ag	0.4% NSR
Big Island	Voyageur Mineral Expl.	Flin Flon, Manitoba	Au	2.0% NSR
Bint Property	Glencore	Timmins, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
Biricu	Minaurum Gold	Guerrero, Mexico	Au, Ag	2.0% NSR
Boulevard	Independence Gold	Dawson Range, Yukon	Au	1.0% NSR
Caldera	Discovery Harbour Res.	Nevada, USA	Au	1.0% NSR (4)
Camflo Mine	Yamana Gold/Agnico Eagle	Val d'Or, Quebec	Au	1.0% NSR
Capricho	Solaris Resources	Peru	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR
Colbert/Anglo	Newmont	Timmins, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
Carlin East	Ridgeline Minerals	Nevada, USA	Au	0.5% NSR (4)
DeSantis Mine	Canadian Gold Miner	Timmins, Ontario	Au	1.5% NSR
Detour DNA	Agnico Eagle	Cochrane, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
Edwards Mine	Alamos Gold	Wawa, Ontario	Au	1.25% NSR
Fortuity 89	Newcrest Mining	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR
Golden Brew	Highway 50 Gold	Nevada, USA	Au	0.5% NSR
Golden Dome	Anova Metals	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR (4)
Goodfish Kirana	Warrior Gold	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	1.0% NSR
Green Springs	Contact Gold	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR
Guadalupe/Pararin	Black Swan Minerals	Peru	Au	1.0% NSR
Hot Pot/Kelly Creek	Nevada Exp./Austin Gold	Nevada, USA	Au	1.5% NSR (2)(4)
Island Mountain	Tuvera Exploration	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR (4)
Jersey Valley	Abacus Mining	Nevada, USA	Au	2.0% NSR (4)
Kings Canyon	Pine Cliff Energy	Utah, USA	Au	2.0% NSR
Kirkland-Hudson	Agnico Eagle	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
Los Patos	Private	Venezuela	Au	1.5% NSR
Los Tambo	IAMGOLD	Peru	Au	1.0% NSR
Lourdes	Pucara Resources	Peru	Au, Ag	1.0% NSR
Mirado Mine	Orefinders/Kirkland Lake JV	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	1.0% NSR(1)
Montclerg	GFG Resources	Timmins, Ontario	Au	1.0% NSR
Orion	Minera Frisco	Nayarit, Mexico	Au, Ag	2.75% NSR(3)
Pelangio Poirier	Pelangio Exploration	Timmins, Ontario	Au	1.0% NSR
Pine Valley	Nevada Gold Mines	Nevada, USA	Au	3.0% NSR (2)(4)
Pucarana	Buenaventura	Peru	Au	1.8% NSR(1)
Puchildiza	Metalla	Chile	Au	1.5% NSR(5)
Red Hill	NuLegacy Gold Corp.	Nevada, USA	Au	1.5% GOR
Sirola Grenfell	Pelangio Exploration	Kirkland Lake, Ontario	Au	0.25% NSR
Solomon's Pillar	Private	Greenstone, Ontario	Au	1.0% NSR
Tower Stock	White Metal Res.	Thunder Bay, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR
TVZ Zone	Newmont	Timmins, Ontario	Au	2.0% NSR

(1) Option to acquire the underlying and/or additional royalty
(2) Subject to partial buy-back and/or exemption
(3) Subject to closing conditions
(4) Subject to fixed royalty payments
(5) Option available

Below are updates during the three months ended December 31, 2021, and subsequent period to certain exploration assets and is based on information publicly filed by the applicable project owner:

Green Springs

On March 2, 2022, Contact Gold Corp. ("**Contact**") announced its 2022 exploration plans for the Green Springs project which is anticipated to start in March 2022. The first phase of the 2022 program includes a plan for up to 3,000 meters designed to expand the footprint of the Tango, X-Ray and B-C gap gold discoveries, which were all made in 2021. Contact anticipates a second phase of drilling later in the year after results from the first phase are received and integrated into the next phase plan.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR Royalty on Green Springs.

Fortuity 89

On October 28, 2021, Newcrest Mining Ltd. ("**Newcrest**") and Discovery Harbour Resources provided an update on exploration plans at the Fortuity 89 project in Nevada. Newcrest plans to drill a minimum of eight drill holes and 3,400 meters beginning in January 2022 to test a series of low sulphidation epithermal gold target.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR royalty on the Fortuity 89 project.

Tower Stock

White Metal Resources Corp. released several drill results on the Tower Stock Gold project in Ontario through several 2021 press releases dated October 21, September 23, and August 24, 2021. Significant drill results from the project include 3.68 g/t gold over 10.5 meters and 1.7 g/t gold over 82.5 meters.

Metalla holds a 2.0% NSR Royalty on the Tower Stock project.

Production and Sales from Royalties and Streams

The following table summarizes the attributable GEOs sold by the Company's royalty partners, including any amounts related to derivative royalty assets, for the periods indicated:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Attributable GEOs[1] during the period from:			
Higginsville[2]	**1,202**	557	-
Wharf	**937**	544	-
NLGM[3]	**115**	132	177
COSE	**416**	125	33
Joaquin	**245**	46	14
Endeavor Silver Stream	**-**	-	1,765
Total attributable GEOs[1]	**2,915**	1,404	1,989

(1) For the methodology used to calculate attributable GEOs see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

(2) The Higginsville PPR is accounted for as a derivative royalty asset, as such any payments received under this royalty are treated as a reduction in the carrying value of the asset on the statement of financial position and not shown as revenue on the Company's statement of profit and loss. However, operationally the Company is paid for the ounces sold similar to the Company's other royalty interests, therefore the results have been included here for more accurate comparability and to allow the reader to accurately analyze the operations of the Company. For additional details on the derivative royalty asset see Note 5 in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(3) Adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of NLGM held by Silverback.

CHANGE IN YEAR-END

In order to better align the Company's reporting cycle with its peers and its royalty and stream partners, the Company changed its year-end to December 31, beginning with December 31, 2020. The length and ending date of the periods, including the comparative periods, of the interim and annual financial statements to be filed for the transition year and new financial year are:

Transition Year	Comparative Annual Financial Statements to Transition Year	New Financial Year	Comparative Annual Financial Statements to New Financial Year	Interim Periods for Transition Year	Comparative Interim Periods to Interim Periods in Transition Year	Interim Periods for New Financial Year	Comparative Interim Periods to Interim Periods in New Financial Year
7 months ended December 31, 2020	12 months ended May 31, 2020	December 31, 2021	7 months ended December 31, 2020 and 12 months ended May 31, 2020	3 months ended August 31, 2020	3 months ended August 31, 2019	3 months ended March 31, 2021 6 months ended June 30, 2021 9 months ended September 30, 2021	3 months ended February 29, 2020 6 months ended May 31, 2020 9 months ended August 31, 2020

For additional information please see the Notice filed by the Company on October 9, 2020 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

OUTLOOK

Primary sources of cash flows from royalties and streams for 2022 are expected to be Wharf, Higginsville, Joaquin, COSE, and NLGM, with the addition of Beaufor and El Realito expected in the second half of 2022. In 2022, the Company expects 2,500 to 3,500 attributable GEOs [(1)].

(1) For the methodology used to calculated attributable GEOs see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table provides selected financial information for the eight most recently completed financial quarters up to December 31, 2021:

	Three months ended			
	December 31, 2021	**September 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2021**	**March 31, 2021**
Revenue from royalty and stream interests	$ 813,509	$ 785,058	$ 696,605	$ 674,585
Net loss	3,131,180	2,187,472	2,729,981	2,377,724
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	-
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	43,953,837	43,287,763	42,281,245	40,709,081

	Four months ended December 31, 2020	Three months ended		
		August 31, 2020	**May 31, 2020**	**February 29, 2020**
Revenue from royalty and stream interests	$ 962,783	$ 346,869	$ 37,607	$ 969,311
Net loss	3,289,068	1,456,741	1,662,446	1,595,792
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	316,730	312,393
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.05
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	38,975,824	36,214,370	34,496,399	34,033,219

Changes in revenues, net income (loss), and cash flows on a quarter-by-quarter basis are affected primarily by changes in production levels and the related commodity prices at producing mines, acquisitions of royalties and streams, as well as the commencement or cessation of mining operations at mines the Company has under royalty and stream agreements.

A summary of material items impacting the Company's quarterly results are discussed below:

- For the three months ended June 30, 2021, September 30, 2021, and December 31, 2021, revenue was roughly consistent compared to the previous quarter as the primary sources of revenue remained unchanged being the Wharf, COSE and Joaquin royalties.
- For the three months ended March 31, 2021, revenue decreased compared to the previous quarter primarily due to the period being a three-month period compared to the comparative to four months in the previous quarter.
- For the four months ended December 31, 2020, and the three months ended August 31, 2020, revenue increased compared to the previous quarters primarily as a result of acquiring the producing Wharf royalty.
- For the three months ended May 31, 2020, revenue decreased compared to the previous quarter due to the Endeavor Mine being put on care and maintenance leading to a significant decrease in attributable gold oz. production and significantly lower production from Joaquin and COSE due to mandated government shutdowns related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- For the three months ended February 29, 2020, revenue decreased compared to the previous quarter, due to a decrease in attributable silver oz. delivered and sold at the Endeavor Mine. The decrease from the Endeavor mine was offset partially in the period as the Company received its first NSR payments from COSE and Joaquin NSR interests.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended December 31, 2021

The Company's net loss totaled $3.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, compared with a net loss of $3.3 million for the four months ended December 31, 2020.

Significant items impacting the change in net loss included the following:

- a decrease in revenue from royalties and streams from $1.0 million for the four months ended December 31, 2020, to $0.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021;
- an increase in share-based payments from $1.1 million for the four months ended December 31, 2020, to $1.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, driven primarily by an increase in the calculated values for share-based payments tied to an increase in the Company's share price; and
- a decrease in tax expense from an expense of $0.3 million for the four months ended December 31, 2020, to a recovery of $0.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021.

Year Ended December 31, 2021

The Company's net loss totaled $10.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared with a net loss of $4.7 million for the seven months ended December 31, 2020.

Significant items impacting the change in net loss included the following:

- an increase in revenue from royalties and streams from $1.3 million for the seven months ended December 31, 2020, to $3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, driven by the increased revenue from the Wharf, COSE, and Joaquin royalties in the current period;
- an increase in general and administrative expenses from $2.7 million for the seven months ended December 31, 2020, to $4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, driven by increased activity in the current period and due to the current period being twelve months compared to only seven months in the comparative period;
- an increase in share-based payments from $1.6 million for seven months ended December 31, 2020, to $5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, driven primarily by an increase in the calculated values for share-based payments tied to an increase in the Company's share price when certain share-based payments were granted;
- an increase in mark-to-market losses on derivative royalty assets from a gain of $0.3 million for the seven months ended December 31, 2020, to a loss of $0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, driven primarily by changes in the estimates of future gold price and foreign exchange rates used in the Company's derivative valuation model; and
- a decrease in tax expense from an expense of $0.5 million for the seven months ended December 31, 2020, to a recovery of less than $0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company considers items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to add value for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company's cash balance as at December 31, 2021, was $2.3 million (December 31, 2020 - $5.3 million, May 31, 2020 - $3.6 million) and its working capital was $5.4 million (December 31, 2020 - $8.5 million, May 31, 2020 - $2.6 million). The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company believes it has access to sufficient resources to undertake its current business plan for the foreseeable future. In order to meet is capital requirements the Company's primary sources of cash flows are expected to be from the Wharf, Higginsville, Joaquin, COSE, and NLGM royalties and streams. For any capital requirement not covered by the cash flows from royalties and streams, the Company may: issue new shares through the 2021 ATM Program (as defined below) or other public and/or private placements, draw down additional funds under the Amended Loan Facility (as defined below), enter into new debt agreements, or sell assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash decreased by $3.0 million. The decrease was due to cash used in investing activities of $36.0 million, partially offset by cash provided by operating and financing activities of $0.3 million and $32.8 million, respectively. Exchange rate changes had a minimal impact on cash of less than $0.1 million.

Debt

Convertible Loan Facility

In March 2019, the Company entered into a convertible loan facility (the " **Loan Facility**") of C$12.0 million with Beedie to fund acquisitions of new royalties and streams. The Loan Facility consisted of an initial advance of C$7.0 million, with the remaining C$5.0 million available for subsequent advances in minimum tranches of C$1.25 million. The Loan Facility carried an interest rate of 8.0% on amount advanced and 2.5% on standby funds available, with the principal payment due April 21, 2023. At the option of Beedie, principal outstanding can be converted into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of C$5.56 per share. In August 2019, the Company drew down the initial advance of $5.4 million (C$7.0 million) (the "**First Drawdown**") of which $3.2 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $2.1 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.6 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 23.5% per annum, with an expected life of four years.

On August 6, 2020, the Company completed an amendment with Beedie on its Loan Facility (the " **Loan Amendment**"). As part of the Loan Amendment: (i) Beedie converted C$6.0 million of the First Drawdown; (ii) the Company drew down the remaining undrawn C$5.0 million available from the Loan Facility with a conversion price of C$9.90 per share (the "**Second Drawdown**"); (iii) the Loan Facility was increased by an aggregate C$20.0 million. All future advances will have a minimum amount of C$2.5 million and each advance will have its own conversion price based on a 20% premium to the 30-day Volume Weighted Average Price ("**VWAP**") of the Company's shares on the date of such advance; (iv) if for a period of 30 consecutive trading days the 30-day VWAP is at a 50% premium above any or all of the conversion prices, the Company may elect to convert the principal amount outstanding under the Loan Facility at the respective conversion prices; and (v) the standby fee on all undrawn funds available under the Loan Facility will bear an interest rate of 1.5%.

In August 2020, $2.8 million of the Second Drawdown of $3.8 million (C$5.0 million) was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $1.0 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.3 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately three years.

In August 2020, as per the terms of the Loan Amendment, Beedie converted C$6.0 million of the First Drawdown at a conversion price of C$5.56 per share for a total of 1,079,136 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $3.1 million from the liability, and $1.8 million from equity reserves and transferred $4.9 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.4 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind a portion of the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2019 upon the First Drawdown.

Following this conversion and draw down, under the Loan Facility and the Loan Amendment (together the " **Amended Loan Facility**") the Company had C$1.0 million outstanding from the First Drawdown with a conversion price of C$5.56 per share, C$5.0 million outstanding from the Second Drawdown with a conversion price of C$9.90 per share, and had C$20.0 million available under the Amended Loan Facility with the conversion price to be determined on the date of any future advances.

In October 2020, Beedie converted the remaining C$1.0 million of the First Drawdown at a conversion price of C$5.56 per share for a total of 179,856 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $0.5 million from the liability, and $0.3 million from equity reserves and transferred $0.8 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.2 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind a portion of the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2019 upon the First Drawdown.

In March 2021, the Company drew down $4.0 million (C$5.0 million) (the " **Third Drawdown**"), at a conversion price of C$14.30 per share, from the Amended Loan Facility of which $3.2 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $0.8 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.2 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately two years.

In March 2021, as per the terms of the Loan Amendment, Beedie converted the entire C$5.0 million from the Second Drawdown at a conversion price of C$9.90 per share for a total of 505,050 common shares of the Company. Upon conversion the Company derecognized $3.1 million from the liability, and $1.0 million from equity reserves and transferred $4.1 million to share capital. The Company also recorded a deferred income tax expense of $0.3 million with an offset to equity reserves to unwind the deferred taxes that were recognized in August 2020 upon the Second Drawdown.

In October 2021, the Company drew down $2.4 million (C$3.0 million) (the " **Fourth Drawdown**"), at a conversion price of C$11.16 per share, from the Amended Loan Facility of which $2.0 million was allocated to the liability portion and the residual value of $0.4 million was allocated to the conversion feature as equity reserves. A deferred tax liability of $0.1 million related to the taxable temporary difference arising from the equity portion of the convertible loan was recognized as an offset in equity reserves. The effective interest rate on the liability portion was 20.0% per annum, with an expected life of approximately one and a half years.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had C$5.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$14.30 per share from the Third Drawdown, C$3.0 million outstanding with a conversion price of C$11.16 per share from the Fourth Drawdown, and had C$12.0 million available under the Amended Loan Facility with the conversion price to be determined on the date of any future advances.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized finance charges of $0.2 million (December 31, 2020 - $0.2 million, May 31, 2020 - $0.3 million), related to costs associated with the Amended Loan Facility, including standby fees on the undrawn portion of the Amended Loan Facility, as well as set up and other associated costs.

Other Loans

In connection with the Castle Mountain acquisition in October 2021, the Company entered into a $5.0 million loan agreement with the arm's length seller bearing interest at a rate of 4.0% per annum until fully repaid (the "Castle Mountain Loan"). As per the terms of the agreement the principal amount and any accrued interest will be repaid no later than twenty months from the closing date of the acquisition.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash provided by operating activities was $0.3 million and was primarily the result of a net loss of $10.4 million, partially offset by $8.7 million for items not affecting cash, payments received from derivative royalty assets of $2.6 million, and by a $0.6 million decrease in non-cash working capital items. During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, net cash used in operating activities was $2.6 million and was primarily as a result of a net loss of $4.7 million, offset by $2.9 million for items not affecting cash, and by a $0.8 million decrease in non-cash working capital items. During the year ended May 31, 2020, net cash used in operating activities was $1.2 million and was primarily as a result of a net loss of $4.4 million, offset by $3.1 million for items not affecting cash, and by a $0.2 million increase in non-cash working capital items.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash used in the Company's investing activities was $36.0 million and was primarily related to the acquisition of royalties and streams. During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, and year ended May 31, 2020, cash used in the Company's investing activities was $4.7 million and $3.4 million, respectively, and was primarily related to the acquisition of royalties and streams.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash provided by the Company's financing activities was $32.8 million, which was primarily comprised of the drawdowns of $6.4 million from the Amended Loan Facility, $0.3 million from the exercise of stock options, $26.7 million in net proceeds from the 2020 ATM Program and the 2021 ATM Program, partially offset by $0.6 million of finance charges and interest payments. During the seven months ended December 31, 2020, cash provided by the Company's financing activities was $8.9 million, which was primarily comprised of the drawdown of $3.8 million from the Amended Loan Facility, $2.6 million from the exercise of share purchase warrants and stock options, $2.9 million in proceeds from the ATM, partially offset by $0.2 million of finance charges, and $0.2 million of interest payments. During the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, cash provided by the Company's financing activities was $4.7 million, which was primarily comprised of the drawdown of $5.4 million from the Loan Facility, $3.4 million from the exercise of share purchase warrants and stock options, partially offset by $2.0 million of principal loan repayments, $1.2 million of dividend payments, $0.3 million of finance charges, and $0.5 million of interest payments.

At-The-Market Equity Programs

2020 ATM Program

In September 2020, the Company announced that it had entered into an equity distribution agreement (the " **2020 Distribution Agreement**") with a syndicate of agents (collectively, the "**2020 Agents**") to establish an At-The-Market equity program (the " **2020 ATM Program**"). Under the 2020 ATM Program, the Company could have distributed up to $20.0 million (or the equivalent in Canadian Dollars) in common shares of the Company (the "**2020 Offered Shares**"). The 2020 Offered Shares were sold by the Company, through the 2020 Agents, to the public from time to time, at the Company's discretion, at the prevailing market price at the time of sale. The net proceeds from the 2020 ATM Program were used to finance the purchase of royalties and streams and for general working capital purposes.

The 2020 ATM Program and 2020 Distribution Agreement were terminated on May 14, 2021. From inception in September 2020 to termination on May 14, 2021, the Company distributed a total of 1,809,300 common shares under the 2020 ATM Program at an average price of $9.63 per share for gross proceeds of $17.4 million, with aggregate commissions paid to the 2020 Agents and other share issue costs of $0.9 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $16.5 million. The remaining $2.6 million of common shares not sold under the 2020 ATM Program are no longer available for sale and will not be issued.

2021 ATM Program

On May 14, 2021, the Company announced that it had entered into a new equity distribution agreement (the " **2021 Distribution Agreement**") with a syndicate of agents (collectively, the "**Agents**") to establish an At-The-Market equity program (the " **2021 ATM Program**"). Under the 2021 ATM Program, the Company may distribute up to $35.0 million (or the equivalent in Canadian Dollars) in common shares of the Company (the "**Offered Shares**"). The Offered Shares will be sold by the Company, through the Agents, to the public from time to time, at the Company's discretion, at the prevailing market price at the time of sale. The net proceeds from the 2021 ATM Program will be used to finance the future purchase of royalties and streams and for general working capital purposes. The 2021 Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time by the Company or the Agents and if not so terminated will terminate upon the earlier of (a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the Offered Shares sold under the 2021 ATM Program reaches the aggregate amount of $35.0 million (or the equivalent in Canadian Dollars); or (b) June 1, 2022. For additional details about the 2021 ATM Program please see the press release by the Company dated May 14, 2021, and available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

From inception to December 31, 2021, the Company had distributed 1,622,165 common shares under the 2021 ATM Program at an average price of $8.47 per share for gross proceeds of $13.7 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the Agents and other share issue costs of $0.7 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $13.0 million. For the three months ended December 31, 2021, the Company distributed 269,037 common shares under the 2021 ATM Program at an average price of $7.31 per share for gross proceeds of $2.0 million, with aggregate commissions paid or payable to the Agents and other share issue costs of $0.2 million, resulting in aggregate net proceeds of $1.8 million. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had distributed a total of 1,970,608 common shares under the ATM Program for gross proceeds of $16.1 million.

Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this MD&A the Company had the following:

- 44,471,512 common shares issued and outstanding;
- 2,745,938 stock options outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of C$6.96; and
- 485,554 unvested restricted share units.

Dividends

The Company's long-term goal is to pay out dividends with a target rate of up to 50% of the annualized operating cash flow of the Company, however, the timing and amount of the payment of a dividend is determined by the board of directors by taking into account many factors, including (but not limited to), an increase and stabilization in operating cash flows, and the potential capital requirements related to acquisitions. Going forward, the board of directors of the Company will continually assess the Company's business requirements and projected cash flows to make a determination on whether to pay dividends in respect of a particular quarter during its financial year.

Requirement for additional financing

Management believes that the Company's current operational requirements and capital investments can be funded from existing cash, cash generated from operations, funds available under the Amended Loan Facility, and funds raised in the 2021 ATM Program. If future circumstances dictate an increased cash requirement and we elect not to delay, limit, or eliminate some of our plans, we may raise additional funds through debt financing, the issuance of hybrid debt-equity securities, or additional equity securities. The Company has relied on equity financings and loans for its acquisitions, capital expansions, and operations. Capital markets may not be receptive to offerings of new equity from treasury or debt, whether by way of private placements or public offerings. The Company's growth and success may be dependent on external sources of financing which may not be available on acceptable terms.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel were as follows:

Key management compensation for the Company consists of remuneration paid to management (which includes the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) for services rendered and compensation for members of the Board of Directors in their capacity as directors of the Company. During the periods indicated below, the Company's key management compensation was as follows:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Salaries and fees	**$ 1,331,996**	$ 865,052	$ 880,556
Share-based payments	**3,945,428**	1,175,647	1,297,981
	$ 5,277,424	$ 2,040,699	$ 2,178,537

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had $0.4 million (December 31, 2020 - $0.5 million, May 31, 2020 - $0.5 million) due to directors and management related to remuneration and expense reimbursements, which have been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had $Nil (December 31, 2020 - less than $0.1 million, May 31, 2020 - $Nil) due from directors and management related to the payment of withholding amounts.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

While the Company continues to pursue further transactions, there are no binding transactions of a material nature that have not already been disclosed publicly.

COMMITMENTS

Contractual Commitments

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had the following contractual commitments:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 4 years	Total
Trade and other payables	$ 1,089,219	$ -	$ -	$ 1,089,219
Loans payable principal and interest payments (1)	648,887	6,527,950	-	7,176,837
Payments related to acquisition of royalties and streams (2)	-	5,333,151	-	5,333,151
Total commitments	$ 1,738,106	$ 11,861,101	$ -	$ 13,599,207

(1) Payments required to be made on the Amended Loan Facility based on the closing balance as at December 31, 2021.
(2) Payments required for the completion of the Castle Mountain acquisition.

Contingent Commitments

In addition to the contractual commitments above, the Company could in the future have additional commitments payable in cash and/or shares related to the acquisition of royalty and stream interests. However, these payments are subject to certain triggers or milestone conditions that had not been met as of December 31, 2021.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had the following contingent commitments:

- the Company is obligated to make additional potential payments in connection with its acquisition of its royalty on the CentroGold project of $7.0 million payable in common shares upon receipt of all project licenses, the lifting or extinguishment of the injunction imposed on the CentroGold project with no pending appeals and, if necessary, the completion of any and all community relocations, and $4.0 million in cash upon the achievement of commercial production at the project;
- the Company is obligated to make additional potential payments in connection with its acquisition of its royalty on the NuevaUnión copper-gold project of $0.5 million in cash and $0.5 million in common shares upon achievement of commercial production at the La Fortuna deposit in Chile; and
- the Company is obligated to make additional potential payments in connection with its acquisition of its royalty on the Hoyle Pond Extension property, the Timmins West Extension property, and the DeSantis Mine property totalling C$5.0 million in cash and common shares upon achievement of various production milestones.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification

The Company classified its financial instruments as follows:

	As at		
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**	**May 31, 2020**
Financial assets			
Amortized cost:			
Cash	**$ 2,344,246**	$ 5,299,904	$ 3,600,409
Royalty, derivative royalty, and stream receivables	**1,175,602**	1,547,895	-
Other receivables	**125,571**	265,680	39,180
Fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative royalty asset	**4,034,007**	6,432,610	-
Marketable securities	**34,027**	43,984	27,603
Total financial assets	**$ 7,713,453**	$ 13,590,073	$ 3,667,192
Financial liabilities			
Amortized cost:			
Trade and other payables	**$ 1,089,219**	$ 1,772,304	$ 1,254,123
Loans payable	**10,514,644**	3,062,706	3,523,570
Total financial liabilities	**$ 11,603,863**	$ 4,835,010	$ 4,777,693

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - Inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The carrying value of cash, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Marketable securities are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Royalty, derivative royalty, and stream receivables that are receivable to the Company without further adjustments are classified as amortized cost. The fair value of the Company's loans payable is approximated by its carrying value as its interest rates are comparable to market interest rates. The derivative royalty asset was valued using inputs that are not observable, including a gold forward price curve, US$/A$ foreign exchange rates based on forward curves, and an estimated discount rate. Therefore, the derivate royalty asset is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and shareholder returns. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash deposits, as well as credit exposures to counterparties of outstanding receivables and committed transactions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk other than cash deposits. The Company's cash deposits are primarily held with a Canadian chartered bank. Receivables include goods and service tax refunds due from the Canadian federal government. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk and overall, the Company's credit risk has not declined significantly from the prior year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuing to monitor forecasted and actual cash flows. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its development plans. The Company strives to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from royalty interests, its holdings of cash, and its committed liabilities. The maturities of the Company's non-current liability are disclosed in Note 8 in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. All current liabilities are settled within one year.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company primarily operates in Canada, Australia, Argentina, Mexico, and the United States and incurs expenditures in currencies other than United States dollars. Thereby, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. Based on the above net exposure, as at December 31, 2021, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1% depreciation or appreciation of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Argentinian peso, and Mexican peso would result in an increase/decrease in the Company's pre-tax income or loss of less than $0.1 million.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company has included, in this document, certain performance measures, including (a) attributable GEOs, (b) average cash cost per attributable GEO, (c) average realized price per attributable GEO, (d) operating cash margin per attributable GEO, which is based on the two preceding measures, and (e) adjusted EBITDA. The presentation of these non-IFRS measures is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, and other companies may calculate these measures differently.

Attributable Gold Equivalent Ounces (GEOs)

Attributable GEOs are composed of gold ounces attributable to the Company, plus an amount calculated by taking the revenue earned by the Company in the period from payable silver ounces attributable to the Company divided by the average London fix price of gold for the relevant period, plus an amount calculated by taking the cash received or accrued by the Company in the period from the derivative royalty asset divided by the average London fix gold price for the relevant period. Included in the calculation of attributable GEOs is any cash received from the Higginsville PPR royalty, which is accounted for as a derivative royalty asset, as such any payments received under this royalty are treated as a reduction in the carrying value of the asset on the Company's statement of financial position and not shown as revenue on the Company's statement of profit and loss. However, operationally as the Company receives payment similar to the Company's other royalty interests, the results have been included here for more accurate comparability and to allow the reader to accurately analyze the operations of the Company. For additional details on the derivative royalty asset see Note 5 in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Attributable GEOs are composed of:

- payable gold ounces attributable to the Company; plus
- an amount calculated by taking the revenue earned by the Company in the period from payable silver ounces attributable to the Company divided by the average London fix price of gold for the relevant period; plus
- an amount calculated by taking the cash received or accrued by the Company in the period from the derivative royalty asset divided by the average London fix gold price for the relevant period.

The Company presents attributable GEOs as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry who present results on a similar basis.

Average cash cost per attributable GEO

Average cash cost per attributable GEO is calculated by dividing the Company's total cash cost of sales, excluding depletion by the number of attributable GEOs.

The Company presents average cash cost per attributable GEO as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry who present results on a similar basis.

The Company's average cash cost per attributable GEO for the periods below were:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Cost of sales, excluding Depletion	**$ -**	$ -	$ 1,058,749
Cost of sales for NLGM [(1)]	**20,651**	24,777	27,129
Adjust for:			
Refining charge	**-**	-	121,343
Total cash cost of sales	**20,651**	24,777	1,207,221
Total attributable GEOs	**2,915**	1,404	1,989
Average cash cost per attributable GEO	**$ 7**	$ 18	$ 607

(1) Adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of NLGM held by Silverback.

Average realized price per attributable GEO

Average realized price per attributable GEO is calculated by dividing the Company's revenue, excluding any revenue earned from fixed royalty payments, and including cash received or accrued in the period from derivative royalty assets, by the number of attributable GEOs sold.

The Company presents average realized price per attributable GEO as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry that present results on a similar basis.

The Company's average realized price per attributable GEO for the periods below were:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Royalty revenue (excluding fixed royalty payments)	**$ 2,639,200**	$ 1,217,807	$ 69,217
Payments from derivative assets [3]	**2,163,380**	1,040,100	-
Revenue from NLGM [1]	**206,507**	247,442	271,288
Sales from stream interests	**-**	-	2,699,607
Adjust for:			
Refining charge	**-**	-	121,343
Sales from stream and royalty interests	**5,009,087**	2,505,349	3,161,455
Total attributable GEOs sold	**2,915**	1,404	1,989
Average realized price per attributable GEO	**$ 1,718**	$ 1,784	$ 1,589
Operating cash margin per attributable GEO [2]	**$ 1,711**	$ 1,766	$ 982

(1) Adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of NLGM held by Silverback.

(2) Operating cash margin per attributable GEO is calculated by subtracting from the average realized price per attributable GEO, the average cash cost per attributable GEO.

(3) The Higginsville PPR is accounted for as a derivative royalty asset, as such any payments received under this royalty are treated as a reduction in the carrying value of the asset on the statement of financial position and not shown as revenue on the Company's statement of profit and loss. However, operationally the Company is paid for the ounces sold similar to the Company's other royalty interests, therefore the results have been included here for more accurate comparability and to allow the reader to accurately analyze the operations of the Company. For additional details on the derivative royalty asset see Note 5 in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Adjusted EBITDA

Management uses Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate the Company's operating performance, to plan and forecast its operations, and assess leverage levels and liquidity measures. The Company presents Adjusted EBITDA as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry who present results on a similar basis. However, Adjusted EBITDA does not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, net income (loss) or cash flow provided by operating activities as determined under IFRS.

The Company's adjusted EBITDA for the periods below were:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2021	Seven months ended December 31, 2020	Twelve months ended May 31, 2020
Net loss	**$ (10,426,357)**	$ (4,745,809)	$ (4,422,527)
Adjusted for:			
Interest expense	**818,371**	424,104	701,011
Finance charges	**181,970**	187,680	334,410
Income tax provision	**(65,111)**	487,023	(279,758)
Depletion and amortization	**2,347,535**	872,213	715,945
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**442,203**	171,688	(86,554)
Share-based payments [1]	**5,324,268**	1,632,131	1,564,752
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ (1,377,121)**	$ (970,970)	$ (1,472,721)

(1) Includes stock options and restricted share units.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The Company's significant accounting policies and estimates are disclosed in Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("**DCP**") are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms and include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") and Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**"), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, with the participation of the CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's DCP as defined under the Exchange Act, as at December 31, 2021. Based upon the results of that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as at December 31, 2021, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company, with participation of the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("**ICFR**"). Management has used the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("**COSO**") to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Company's ICFR includes:

- maintaining records, that in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB;
- providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and
- providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective and no material weaknesses were identified

Changes in ICFR

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2021, which has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in 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. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's ability to generate revenues and profits from its natural resource properties is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. For a full discussion on the risk factors affecting the Company, please refer to the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 24, 2022, which is available on www.sedar.com.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING MINERAL RESERVE AND RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the mineral reserves and mineral resources disclosed in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Canadian standards for public disclosure of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects differ significantly from the requirements adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**"). Accordingly, the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A, including estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources, may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

The technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Charles Beaudry, geologist M.Sc., member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec and a director of Metalla. Mr. Beaudry is a Qualified Person as defined in "National Instrument 43-101 Standards of disclosure for mineral projects".

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively. " **forward-looking statements**") within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The forward-looking statements herein are made as of the date of this MD&A only and the Company does not intend to and does not assume any obligation to update updated forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law. For this reason and the reasons set forth below, investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

All statements included herein that address events or developments that we expect to occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Generally forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budgets", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "predicts", "projects", "intends", "targets", "aims", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- future events or future performance of Metalla;
- the completion of the Company's royalty purchase transactions;
- the Company's plans and objectives;
- the Company's future financial and operational performance;
- expectations regarding stream and royalty interests owned by the Company;
- the satisfaction of future payment obligations, contractual commitments and contingent commitments by Metalla;
- the future achievement of any milestones in respect of the payment or satisfaction of contingent consideration by Metalla, including the payment of the remaining $5.0 million purchase price for the Castle Mountain royalty and the additional contingent payments of up to $11.0 million for the CentroGold royalty;
- the future sales of common shares under the 2021 ATM Program and the value of the gross proceeds to be raised thereunder;
- the future availability of funds, including drawdowns pursuant to the Amended Loan Facility and sales from the 2021 ATM Program;
- the effective interest rate of drawdowns under the Amended Loan Facility and the life expectancy thereof;
- the future conversion of funds drawn down by Metalla under the Amended Loan Facility;
- the completion by property owners of announced drilling programs, capital expenditures, and other planned activities in relation to properties on which the Company and its subsidiaries hold a royalty or streaming interest and the expected timing thereof;
- production and life of mine estimates or forecasts at the properties on which the Company and its subsidiaries hold a royalty or streaming interest;
- future disclosure by property owners and the expected timing thereof;
- the completion by property owners of announced capital expenditure programs;
- the potential restart of the Endeavor mine;
- the new mine plan at NLGM and the expected average annual production thereunder;
- the achievement of production at the Côté Gold Project and the anticipated timing thereof;
- the resuming of drilling at Del Carmen in the first quarter of 2022;
- the expansion of mineral resources at Santa Gertrudis and Agnico's plan to test high grade structure extensions at the Amelia deposit and explore new targets;
- the expected $19.0 million in capital expenditures by Agnico at Santa Gertrudis and the potential expansion of mineral resources thereon;
- the completion of pre-stripping activities at El Realito and the expected timing thereof;
- the start of mining operations at the Beaufor Mine and Beacon Mill and the expected timing thereof;
- the update of the internal technical evaluation at the Akasaba West project;

- the expected timing of Phase 2 permit application for Castle Mountain;
- future opportunities for Equinox Gold to move South Domes earlier in the mine plan at Castle Mountain;
- Equinox Gold's expectation to submit Phase 2 permit applications for Castle Mountain in Q1 2022;
- the potential for the Castle Mountain mine to become one of Equinox Gold's largest assets;
- expected timing of the environmental impact assessment by Yamana;
- the completion of two drilling campaigns at Tocantinzinho and the anticipated timing thereof;
- the completion of project optimization and detailed engineering at Tocantinzinho and the anticipated timing thereof;
- the future production at the Amalgamated Kirkland deposit and the anticipated timing thereof;
- the plan to expand the footprint of the Tango, X-Ray and B-C gap gold discoveries at Green Springs;
- the amount and timing of the attributable GEOs expected by the Company in 2022;
- the availability of cash flows from the Wharf, Higginsville, Joaquin, COSE and NLGM royalties and streams;
- the completion of the environmental impact assessment by Yamana and the anticipated timing thereof;
- royalty payments to be paid to Metalla by property owners or operators of mining projects pursuant to each royalty interest;
- the future outlook of Metalla and the mineral reserves and resource estimates for the properties with respect to which the Metalla has or proposes to acquire an interest;
- future gold and silver prices;
- the impact of COVID-19 on the planned operations and programs on the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a royalty;
- other potential developments relating to, or achievements by, the counterparties for the Company's stream and royalty agreements, and with respect to the mines and other properties in which the Company has, or may acquire, a stream or royalty interest;
- costs and other financial or economic measures;
- prospective transactions;
- growth and achievements;
- financing and adequacy of capital;
- future payment of dividends;
- future sales of Offered Shares under the 2021 ATM Program, or other public and/or private placements of equity, debt or hybrids thereof; and
- the Company's ability to fund its current operational requirements and capital projects.

Such forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and assumptions and are based on information currently available to management.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks related to epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises, including COVID-19 global health pandemic, and the spread of other viruses or pathogens, and the potential impact thereof on Metalla's business, operations and financial condition;
- risks related to commodity price fluctuations;
- the absence of control over mining operations from which Metalla will purchase precious metals pursuant to gold streams, silver streams and other agreements or from which it will receive royalty payments pursuant to net smelter returns, gross overriding royalties, gross value royalties and other royalty agreements or interests and risks related to those mining operations, including risks related to international operations, government and environmental regulation, delays in mine construction and operations, actual results of mining and current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans are refined;

- risks related to exchange rate fluctuations;
- that payments in respect of streams and royalties may be delayed or may never be made;
- risks related to Metalla's reliance on public disclosure and other information regarding the mines or projects underlying its streams and royalties;
- that some royalties or streams may be subject to confidentiality arrangements that limit or prohibit disclosure regarding those royalties and streams;
- business opportunities that become available to, or are pursued by, Metalla;
- that Metalla's cash flow is dependent on the activities of others;
- that Metalla has had negative cash flow from operating activities;
- risks related to the Côté and Gosselin properties;
- that some royalty and stream interests are subject to rights of other interest-holders;
- risks related to general business and economic conditions;
- risks related to global financial conditions;
- that Metalla is dependent on its key personnel;
- risks related to Metalla's financial controls;
- dividend policy and future payment of dividends;
- competition;
- risks related to the operators of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a royalty or stream or other interest, including changes in the ownership and control of such operators;
- that Metalla's royalties and streams may have unknown defects;
- that Metalla's royalties and streams may be unenforceable;
- that Metalla may not be able to obtain adequate financing in the future;
- litigation;
- risks related to Metalla's current credit facility and financing agreements;
- title, permit or license disputes related to interests on any of the properties in which Metalla holds, or may acquire, a royalty, stream or other interest;
- interpretation by government entities of tax laws or the implementation of new tax laws;
- changes to existing tax treatment
- credit and liquidity risk;
- risks related to Metalla's information systems and cyber security;
- risks posed by activist shareholders;
- that Metalla may suffer reputational damage in the ordinary course of business;
- risks related to acquiring, investing in or developing resource projects;
- risks applicable to owners and operators of properties in which Metalla holds an interest;
- exploration, development and operating risks;
- risks related to climate change; environmental risks;
- that exploration and development activities related to mine operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations; that the operation of a mine or project is subject to the receipt and maintenance of permits from governmental authorities;
- risks associated with the acquisition and maintenance of mining infrastructure;
- that Metalla's success is dependent on the efforts of operators' employees;
- risks related to mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates;
- that mining depletion may not be replaced by the discovery of new mineral reserves; that operators' mining operations are subject to risks that may not be able to be insured against;
- risks related to land title; risks related to international operations;
- risks related to operating in countries with developing economies; risks associated with the construction, development and expansion of mines and mining projects;
- risks associated with operating in areas that are presently, or were formerly, inhabited or used by indigenous peoples;

- that Metalla is required, in certain jurisdictions, to allow individuals from that jurisdiction to hold nominal interests in Metalla's subsidiaries in that jurisdiction;
- the volatility of the stock market; that existing securityholders may be diluted;
- risks related to Metalla's public disclosure obligations;
- risks associated with future sales or issuances of debt or equity securities;
- risks associated with Metalla's ATM Program;
- risks associated with the Amended Loan Facility;
- that there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Metalla's securities will be sustained;
- risks related to the enforcement of civil judgments against Metalla;
- risks relating to Metalla potentially being a passive "foreign investment company" within the meaning of U.S. federal tax laws; and
- other factors identified and as described in more detail under the heading "Risk Factors" contained in this MD&A, and in the Company's Annual Information Form and Form 40-F Annual Report filed with regulators in Canada at www.sedar.com and the SEC at www.sec.gov.

Although Metalla has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. The Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

This MD&A contains future-orientated information and financial outlook information (collectively, " **FOFI**") about the Company's revenues from royalties, streams and other projects which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations and qualifications set forth in the above paragraphs. FOFI contained in this MD&A was made as of the date of this MD&A and was provided for the purpose of providing further information about the Company's anticipated business operations. Metalla disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any FOFI contained in this MD&A, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required pursuant to applicable law. FOFI contained in this MD&A should not be used for the purposes other than for which it is disclosed herein.

Certification Pursuant to Section 302
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Brett Heath, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 25, 2022

/s/ Brett Heath
Brett Heath
President and Chief Executive Officer

Certification Pursuant to Section 302
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Saurabh Handa, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the issuer and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 25, 2022

/s/ Saurabh Handa
Saurabh Handa
Chief Financial Officer

Section 906 Certification

Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C Section 1350

As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 40-F of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd., a British Columbia corporation (the "Company"), for the period ending December 31, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned officer of the Company certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 25, 2022

/s/ Brett Heath
Brett Heath
President and Chief Executive Officer

Section 906 Certification

Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C Section 1350

As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 40-F of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd., a British Columbia corporation (the "Company"), for the period ending December 31, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned officer of the Company certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 25, 2022

/s/ Saurabh Handa
Saurabh Handa
Chief Financial Officer

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.

We consent to the use of our report dated March 24, 2022 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. (the "Entity") which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and May 31, 2020, the related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, the seven months ended December 31, 2020 and the twelve months ended May 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively the "consolidated financial statements") included in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of such report in the Registration Statements (No. 333-237887) on Form F-10 and Nos. 333-234659 and 333-249938 on Form S-8 of the Entity.

//**s**// **KPMG LLP**

Chartered Professional Accountants
March 25, 2022
Vancouver, Canada

CONSENT OF CHARLES BEAUDRY

The undersigned hereby consents to all references to him as a non-independent qualified person in or incorporated by reference in the Annual Report on Form 40-F being filed by Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. in connection with certain technical and scientific information described therein.

I also consent to the reference to me under the heading "Interests of Experts," which appears in the Annual Information Form included in such Annual Report on Form 40-F.

I also hereby consent to the inclusion or incorporation of all references to me in the Registration Statements on Form F-10 (No. 333-237887) and Form S-8 (Nos. 333-234659 and 333-249938). This consent extends to any amendments to the Form F-10 or Form S-8, including post-effective amendments.

/s/ Charles Beaudry
Charles Beaudry
March 25, 2022