



*To find, mine and deliver the planet's most important and essential minerals that enable the world and humankind to create, innovate, and prosper*

**Management's Discussion and Analysis**

For the three and twelve months ended of December 31, 2022

Dated as of February 27, 2023

## Summary

1. BACKGROUND AND CORE BUSINESS.....	3
2. FOURTH QUARTER 2022 AND YEAR END SUMMARY .....	4
3. EMPLOYEES, ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE .....	6
3.1. COVID-19 Pandemic .....	8
3.2. SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT .....	9
3.3. COMMUNITIES .....	10
3.4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.....	12
4. OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS.....	13
5. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS .....	15
6. OUTLOOK AND KEY FACTORS.....	17
7. REVIEW OF MINING OPERATIONS AND EXPLORATION .....	22
8. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.....	29
9. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS.....	31
10. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES.....	32
11. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS .....	33
12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS.....	33
13. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS .....	34
14. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES .....	34
15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.....	37
16. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING ....	38
17. NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES .....	38
18. RISK FACTORS.....	40
19. DISCLOSURE OF SHARE DATA .....	40
20. CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION .....	41
21. TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE .....	42

The management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared as at the date written on the cover page and provides information that management believes is relevant to assessing and understanding the financial condition of Aura Minerals Inc. (the "Company", "Aura Minerals" or "Aura") and the results of operations and cash flows for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022.

Thus, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and the related notes thereto (the "Financial Statements") which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (collectively, "IFRS"). In addition, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's most recent Annual Information Form ("AIF") as well as other information relating to Aura Minerals as filed on the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Except for mineral prices and per-share amounts, which are presented in United States dollars, and unless otherwise noted, references herein to "\$" are to thousands of United States dollars. References to "C\$" are to thousands of Canadian dollars. References to "BRL" or "R\$" are to Brazilian reais. Tables and dollar figures in the body of the document are expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where otherwise noted. The rate of exchange for one U.S. dollar into Canadian dollars on December 31, 2022 was \$1.00 = C\$1.3544 and the rate of exchange for one Brazilian real into U.S. dollars on December 31, 2022 was \$1.00 = BRL 5.2177, as reported by the Bank of Canada and Central Bank of Brazil, respectively.

The Company uses certain non-GAAP financial measures (and non-GAAP ratios), which the Company believes, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. These measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios and supplementary financial measures included in this MD&A are:

- Adjusted EBITDA;
- Adjusted EBITDA margin;
- Cash operating costs per gold equivalent ounce sold;
- All-in sustaining costs per gold equivalent ounce sold
- EBITDA; and
- Net Debt.

Reconciliations associated with certain non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company, including the non-GAAP financial measures listed above, can be found in Section 17: Non-GAAP Performance Measures.

Statements herein are subject to the risks and uncertainties identified in Section 18: Risk Factors and Section 20: Cautionary Note regarding Forward-Looking Information of this MD&A.

All mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates included in the documents referenced in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Readers are encouraged to review the AIF and full text of the Company's other continuous disclosure documents. These documents are available on SEDAR and supply further information on the Company's compliance with NI 43-101 requirements. See Section 21: Technical Disclosure of this MD&A for further information.

Additional information relating to the Company, including the AIF, is available on the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)

## 1. BACKGROUND AND CORE BUSINESS

Aura is a high-growth, multi-jurisdiction, gold and copper producer focused on the operation and development of gold and base metal projects in the Americas. The common shares of the Company (the "Common Shares") are listed on the TSX under the symbol "ORA", the Brazilian Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") of the Company, each representing one Common Share, are listed on the B3 - Brasil, Bolsa Balcão under the symbol "AURA33" and the Common Shares trade on OTCQX Best Market under the symbol "ORAAF". For the second year in a row, the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"), ranked Aura first among 30-top performing TSX stocks over a three-year period based on the dividend-adjusted share price appreciation, through inclusion in the TSX30™ program.<sup>1</sup>

Aura owns operating gold and copper projects in Brazil, Mexico and Honduras, and owns five other projects that are at different stages of development in Brazil and Colombia. The Company's main objective is to grow its business responsibly sustainably and profitably while also adhering to the highest environmental and safety standards, aligned with the Aura 360° Mining Culture.

Aura expects an annualized production of at least 400,000 gold equivalent ounces ("GEO")<sup>2</sup> through its current portfolio by 2024, with a projected increase to over 450,000 gold equivalent ounces in 2025. In 2022, Aura delivered a total shareholder return of 6%<sup>3</sup>, comprising of dividends and share buybacks and BDR buybacks.

The Company has the following mineral properties:

### Producing Assets:

Aranzazu – an underground copper mine operation, producing gold as a by-product, located within the Municipality of Concepcion del Oro in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico, near its northern border with the State of Coahuila. The property is situated in a rugged mountainous area and is accessed either from the city of Zacatecas, located 250 km to the southwest, or from the city of Saltillo, located 112 km to the northeast in the State of Coahuila.

EPP/Apoena – a mine complex located in the southwest of Mato Grosso state, near Pontes e Lacerda in Brazil which consists of the following gold deposits: the Lavrinha open-pit mine ("Lavrinha"), the Ernesto open pit mine ("Ernesto"), the Japonês open pit mine, the Nosde open pit mine, and the near mine open-pit prospects of Bananal North, Bananal South, Japonês West, Pombinhas and few other potential prospects.

San Andres ("San Andres or "Minosa") – an open-pit heap leach gold mine located in the highlands of western Honduras, in the municipality of La Union, Department of Copan, approximately 150 km southwest of the city of San Pedro Sula.

### Project in Construction:

The Almas Project – a gold project located in the state of Tocantins, Brazil. The Almas Project is under construction with over 92% completed and consists of three deposits (Paioi, Vira Saia and Cata Funda) and several exploration targets, including Nova Prata/Espinheiro, Jacobina and Morro do Carneiro, a total area of 101,000 hectares of minerals rights.

### Other Projects and Mines:

The Matupá Project – a gold project located in the northern part of the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil consists of three deposits: X1, Serrinha (gold), and Guarantã Ridge (base metal). The main focus for the exploration was the X1 deposit, a 350 meter long target which resulted in an established mineral resource and a NI 43-101 compliant technical report. See Section 21: Technical Disclosure of this MD&A for further information. The Matupá Project's claims consist of multiple exploration targets, including a copper porphyry target, in a total area of 62,500 hectares of mineral rights.

<sup>1</sup> According to TSX: <https://money.tmx.com/en/tsx30>

<sup>2</sup> Gold equivalent ounces, or GEO, is calculated by converting the production of silver, copper and gold into gold using a ratio of the prices of these metals to that of gold. The prices used to determine the gold equivalent ounces are based on the weighted average price of gold, silver and copper realized from sales at the Aranzazu Complex during the relevant period.

<sup>3</sup> Dividend yield is a supplementary financial measure, calculated as total dividend amount paid per share, divided by closing share price on the previous day from the press release declaring such dividends.

The Borborema Project - is a greenfield open pit gold project, located in the municipality of Currais Novos, Rio Grande do Norte state, in the northeast of Brazil, with over 1.87 million ounces of gold of JORC-Compliant Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource and additional 0.57 million ounces of gold of Inferred Mineral Resource. The project is a joint venture between Aura, holding 80% ownership, and Dundee Resources Limited ("Dundee Resources"), with the remaining 20%.

The São Francisco Gold Mine ("São Francisco") – part of Apoena, is an open-pit heap leach gold mine located in the southwest of the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, approximately 560 km west of Cuiaba, the state capital. Currently, the mine is under care and maintenance.

The Tolda Fria Gold Project (the "Tolda Fria Project") – a gold project located in Caldas State, Colombia. The project has a total of 6,624 hectares in mineral rights and the Company expects to generate significant early-stage targets during 2023. Currently, the project is under care and maintenance.

The Serra da Estrela project, located in the State of Para, Brazil, Carajas area, is a permitted exploration target of 9,805 hectares. The area includes Iron Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") mineralization targets along a 6 km strike with copper surface anomalies of up to 500ppm Cu and also has 9 historical exploration holes totaling 2,552 meters with positive intercepts showing mineralization. Aura acquired exploration rights and options to test for continuity and economic grades in the target area.

## 2. FOURTH QUARTER 2022 AND YEAR END SUMMARY

### Q4 2022 Financial and Operational Highlights:

- Total production reached 67,663 GEO during Q4 2022. Excluding Gold Road, this is Aura's second highest production achieved in a single quarter, behind Q4 2021 production.
  - In Q4 2022, total production in GEO increased 16% compared to Q3 2022, when calculated based on current prices. Based on constant prices, production in Q4 2022 was 7% lower than in Q4 2021, when Aura recorded its highest quarterly production in its history.
  - Total production fell below the Company's latest guidance due to production challenges at San Andres, although the production at EPP Mines and Aranzazu either met or exceeded expectations:
    - At San Andres production in GEO was 13% lower relative to Q3 2022. The lower production in Q4 2022 was due to a longer than expected leaching cycle during the quarter; however, material mined increased by 44% compared to Q3 2022.
    - At EPP, production in GEO increased by 50% compared to Q3 2022 and 56% compared to Q4 2021, the highest quarterly production achieved to date. This was due to mining moving into Phase II of the Ernesto pit, resulting in higher grades.
    - At Aranzazu, production in GEO increased by 9% relative to Q3 2022 due to high tonnage processed (~100 kt per month) and increase in gold and copper grades related to mine sequencing.
- Revenues reached \$105,850 thousand in the fourth quarter, a slight decrease of 7% compared to the same period of 2021 (when Aura achieved record high revenues) and a robust increase of 30% when compared to the third quarter of 2022.
- Metal prices of GEO sold moved favorably when compared to Q3 2022, with appreciation for both gold, reaching an average of \$1,729/oz (+1% vs. Q3 2022) and copper with an average of \$3.68/lb (+6% vs. Q3 2022). When compared to the same period in 2021, there was a decrease in gold (-2%) and copper (-17%) prices.
- Adjusted EBITDA recovered in Q4 2022 and reached \$ 36,584 thousand, an increase of 120% compared to Q3 2022.

- Cash costs during Q4 2022 were \$826/GEO, representing an increase of 22% when compared to Q4 2021 (\$676/GEO) but a significant decrease of 15% when compared to Q3 2022 (\$971/GEO), despite continued operational challenges at San Andres.
- The Company is pleased to publish for the first time, all-in sustaining costs ("AISC" ), widely adopted within the mining industry. Consolidated AISC in Q4 2022 reached \$1,005/GEO<sup>4</sup>.
- At the end of Q4 2022, the Company's Net Debt position improved to \$77,422 thousand driven by strong cash flows from operating activities. This improvement occurred despite the payment of \$10,061 thousand in dividends in December 2022 and approximately \$29,000 thousand in investments related with the growth of the Company (mainly Alma's construction). This is in line with the Company's strategy to continue paying dividends while growing.

### 2022 Financial and Operational Highlights:

- For the year ended December 31, 2022, despite the challenges at San Andres and decrease in metal prices when compared to 2021, Aura delivered robust financial results:
- Production reached 242,524 GEO, a 6% decrease compared to 2021 (excluding Gold Road) and only a 4% reduction at constant metal prices.
- Net revenues of \$392,699 thousand a decrease of 7% compared to 2021, mainly due to lower metal prices.
  - Metal prices of GEO sold moved unfavorably when compared to 2021, with lower prices for gold, reaching an average of \$1,769/oz and copper, with an average of \$4.00/lb (-5% vs. 2021)
- Beginning of 2023, gold and copper were trading at significantly higher prices, with January 2023 averages of \$1,899/oz for gold and \$4.12/lb for copper.
- AISC for the year reached \$1,118/GEO; despite operational challenges at San Andres, the Company was able to finish the year within the second quartile in the industry's AISC curve, taking in consideration Q3 2022 AISC industry curve according to an external study prepared by Metal Focus.
- Gross Margins of \$125,693 thousand, a decrease of 33% compared to 2021, mainly due to lower metal prices and lower production at the San Andres mine, as noted above.
- Adjusted EBITDA of \$133,779 thousand, a decrease of 31% compared to 2021, for the same reasons mentioned above.
- Net Income achieved \$66,496 thousand in 2022; a 53% increase when compared to 2021, when the company achieved a net income of \$43,503 thousand, negatively impacted by losses from discontinued operations (Gold Road)

### Growth Projects

- 2022 brought important milestones to support growth in the next years:
- Almas construction continues on budget and on schedule, with over 92% of the project completed to date. Aura was proud to appoint its first female Director of Operations to lead the Almas team. The ramp-up is expected to start by April 2023 and commercial production by July 2023.
- In September 2022, Aura closed the acquisition of 80% of Big River (the Borborema Project) and formed a Joint venture with Dundee Resources. Borborema has JORC minerals resources of ~1.9 Moz of M&I and ~0.6 Moz of Inferred.
- In November, the Company filled the "Feasibility Study Technical Report (NI 43-101) for the Matupá Gold Project, Matupá Municipality, Mato Grosso, Brazil"<sup>5</sup> reputed, with strong economics (leveraged IRR ~50% and payback of ~2.3 years). In addition, Aura advanced exploration at Serrinhas, increasing the geological potential of the target.

<sup>4</sup> Taking in consideration a study considering Q3 2022 results of 42 other companies which reported AISC

<sup>5</sup> Available on the Company's SEDAR profile dated November 18, 2022.

- Aura also recently acquired Copper Exploration Permits in the State of Pará, Brazil, Carajás area. Carajás Mineral Province is one of the most important polymetallic districts in the world.
- Aura continued to expand its investments in exploration, with \$22 million invested across all operations and projects in 2022. With this increased effort, the Company expects an incremental increase in Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves in its next AIF, to be published on or before March 31, 2023.

### Corporate Milestones

- In September, Aura was awarded the #1 ranking on the TSX30™, based on dividend-adjusted share price appreciation. Over the three-year period, the value of Aura's shares appreciated by 683%. This was the second consecutive year the Company received this recognition and the only Company to ever achieve this milestone.
- In 2021, Aura paid \$85 million in dividends in 2021 (providing a 13.5% yield). In 2022, the company returned an additional \$30 million to shareholders through a combination of dividends and share buybacks, resulting in a yield of approximately 6.0%. This demonstrates Aura's commitment and ability to grow while prioritizing dividends for its shareholders.
- In October, Aura qualified to trade on the OTCQX® Best Market thereby broadening awareness and access to U.S. investors.
- In December, Aura was named "Company of the year in the Mineral sector 2022 Growth" by Brasil Mineral.
- Aura continued to advance its 360 Culture and improved its Mandala. The process involved input from the leadership team and interviewing over 350 employees in four countries. Aura's 360 Culture continues to serve its foundation for growth.

## 3. EMPLOYEES, ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

Aura has made important strides on its path to solidify its 360 Culture, focusing on practices and values towards our business, employees, host communities, and the environment.

In 2020, Aura established nine employees, environment, social and governance ("EESG") pillars which serve as the Company's EESG strategic guidance.

During Q4 2022, Aura reviewed its nine pillars, and consulted with 37 external stakeholders across communities, government representatives, investors, and market analysts.

Aura finalized its materiality matrix, composed of eight material topics, which are described below in our mandala and will serve as the Company's framework for the next three years (2023 – 2025), when it will be reassessed again.

### Employees

Aura finalized the first stage of the "360 In Action", which entailed a deep dive in all its business units and corporate offices. In total, 80% of the employees responded to a culture survey and over 350 employees (approximately 15%) were directed interviewed or part of focus groups at their respective location. The results of this diagnostic were presented to Aura's executive team and, together, its prioritized and created eight action plans to be implemented across all its operations throughout 2023.

As part Aura's communication and engagement initiatives of the 360 In Action, its Director of Operations for each of its sites



presented the results of the diagnostic to all their leadership and operational teams.



In terms of leadership learning and integration initiatives, Minosa and Apoena closed the year with leadership meetings a bootcamp for all leaders to foster teambuilding, effective communication, and emotional intelligence. The team also worked on the plan and strategy for 2023.



In parallel, the Company started a robust campaign of communication to support on the dissemination of strategic elements of Aura 360 Culture, including our mandala (containing the main stakeholders, values and organizational practices) and expected behaviors from its employees, that underpin all this.

Aura has launched its Talents 360 Trainee Program for the third consecutive year, as a part of its talent management pillar. This program aims to develop newly graduated individuals and support their contributions to Aura's the expansion and growth of Aura in Brazil. In January 2023, 11 new trainees are expected to join the company in Apoena, Almas, and Borborema Business Units. This number is more than double the size of the first group, hired in 2021. The 2023 class comprises 63% female and 37% male trainees.

On the performance and compensation fronts, Aura continues to promote initiatives that foster an environment of meritocratic growth: review of its organizational structures, career tracks, benefits, and compensation.

To increase maturity in human resource practices and foster a similar experience to Aura's employees in all its units, Aura has designed what it considers an ideal career lifecycle for its employees, starting at the recruiting phase, going through



onboarding, performance management and additional cycles. This plan also counts on digital solutions that can best support Aura's strategy.

In 2022, Aura initiated efforts to promote a meritocratic environment through a review of its organizational structures, career tracks, and compensation. Aura completed the 360° Evaluation Cycle for all leadership personnel, totaling 86 employees, and is planning to extend this process to other levels. This process has allowed Aura to identify areas for development, plan assertive actions, and map its leadership pipeline and succession plan, forming the basis of its talent management strategy. Moving forward, Aura plans to provide training on feedback and Individual Development Plans to this group, with the goal of further developing their teams.

### Social

During Q4 2022, Aura's Business Units continued investing in several social projects, with a greater focus on entrepreneurship and education. In Apoena, the Company led the Sustainable Agribusiness Project, aimed at implementing vertical gardens in vulnerable neighborhoods, supporting family farming through agricultural technical assistance, technology, and regenerative agriculture practices. Minosa, in Honduras, promoted education and health in local communities by providing scholarships to outstanding students, supporting teachers' salaries, and donating medicines. Aura offered training and financial support to local entrepreneurs through the Teaching to Fly program. In Mexico, the Aranzazu unit signed agreements with educational institutions to provide professional training in mining, as well as crafts that complement family income through entrepreneurship, such as handicrafts. In Brazil, the Almas unit inaugurated the Young Apprentice program, which provides local young people with their first job opportunity in the unit.

In San Andres, Honduras, Aura launched the San Andrés Foundation, a non-profit, apolitical organization in San Andres, Honduras, dedicated to developing the capacities of its communities of influence with a focus on promoting sustainability, caring for the environment, supporting family entrepreneurship, and providing solidarity to vulnerable groups. The San Andrés Foundation aims to prioritize topics such as education, health, infrastructure, sustainability, and human rights.

### Environment

Aura's ESG strategy will sustainably support its growth strategy. In line with the Aura 360 culture's values of respect, care for the environment, and innovation, Aura is committed to monitoring its GHG emissions and implementing initiatives to minimize its environmental impact, such as dispatching systems, truck driver training, and the use of sensors for pumps and ventilation in underground mines. Aura's ESG team is actively involved in reviewing implemented initiatives and monitoring environmental key performance indicators through the Health, Safety and Environmental Committee, which is comprised of the senior management team. Aura recently completed its second GHG inventory for 2021, which will be audited and reported in the coming months.

## 3.1. COVID-19 Pandemic

The Company and its subsidiaries have prioritized the safety of their employees and the communities in which they operate during the COVID-19 pandemic (the "Pandemic"). During this period, the Company has implemented protective measures and biosafety protocols. Furthermore, the Company has continued to expand social work measures within the local communities in which it operates by providing donations of food, medicine, and medical supplies.

The Company has maintained bio-safety procedures for COVID-19 prevention in accordance with international protocols to ensure the safety of its employees and to support surrounding communities. Business units have been operating with no significant impact, as a result of the Company's efforts to avoid transmission of COVID-19.

**At Aranzazu**, during Q4 2022, with all the staff vaccinated preventively, had a small increase in cases of contagion, which represents less than 1% of the entire staff. However, there were no records of worsening symptoms.

**At EPP**, despite the low numbers of cases of Covid, the actions regarding the containment of Covid continue to be applied, such as guidelines in the field and daily talks about the subject. Aura has taken the opportunity to reinforce its commitment

in the application of controls respecting the rules of the state and municipality. EPP has been monitoring employees who are tested positive for Covid until they are released to return to activities. Currently the Company's workforce was 100% vaccinated with two shots and 85% are fully vaccinated with three shots. The Company continues to monitor the municipal vaccination schedule, which is age based.

**At San Andres**, there were 18 cases reported during the fourth quarter of 2022, all cases were managed with preventive isolation and home treatment with the support of the public health department. A vaccination campaign was held to encourage vaccination among employees and contractors (253 employees with the 4th dose and 72 with 3 doses). At the end of the last quarter, the biosecurity protocols and campaigns were reactivated. At country level, only 56% of the population has completed the vaccination scheme; the rest of the population has not been vaccinated by their own decision.

## 3.2. SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

### Safety

Aura prioritizes safety and has robust management systems in place to ensure the safety of all employees. Senior leadership is directly involved and holds monthly safety committee meetings both at the corporate level. In 2022, twelve safety committee meetings were held. Each site also has its own safety committee, and a separate corporate committee comprised of senior management, the general manager, the site safety manager, and corporate technical services is formed to discuss and analyze site performance and to certify the efficiency of the Company's Aura Management System (SIGA).

### Aranzazu

Regarding occupational health, the Company complied with the legal controls and internal norms established preventively.

During the fourth quarter, an employee of a contracting Company suffered a minor injury during his workday. Timely attention was given, the causes were analyzed, and corrective controls were implemented.

The Aranzazu Operation ends the year with an accident frequency rate of 0.28 per million Man-Hours Worked, which reflects the desire for commitment and mainly the result of maintaining the improvement process year after year.

The Operating Unit continues to be involved in the processes of behavior change and engineering implementation with a focus on loss prevention.

### EPP

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the EPP unit did not register lost time incident (LTI). There were a total of 4,625 hours of safety training given to 905 direct and indirect employees. The Company conducted 44 inspections of higher risks and 31 environmental inspections with the participation of managers.

The environmental compensation process for the EPP unit started with the state environmental regulation agency (SEMA). In December, all EPP geotechnical structures (tailings dam, waste dumps and pits) reached the maximum level of stability (GHT consultancy green light).

### San Andres

In the fourth quarter, 13 incidents were reported: 2 near misses, 6 accidents with property damage, 3 with first aid, 1 with restricted work and 1 with lost time. During this quarter, there were 999 service providers and employees impacted with 13,553 hours of training. The main training topics were general induction of first admission, Aura 360 culture, human rights, use of cyanide and cyanide emergencies, golden rules, dangerous substances, major risks, incident management, importance of the use of PPE on the human body, waste management, use of fire extinguishers, defensive driving and alcohol and drug

policy.

Finally, the program of weekly managerial inspections and identification of worrisome deviations and major risks continued, resulting in action plans that have resolved the problems found. Visible leadership includes interaction with employees to encourage safe behavior with excellent achievements in creating a safety culture by changing perceptions of occupational health and safety risks.

### **Aura's Geotechnical Compliance**

Aura's operations have tailings dams at Aranzazu and EPP and a heap leach pad at San Andres, each of which follows safety and risk management standards. At Aura Almas project, a tailings dam is being built with the downstream raising method, attending to all the legislation in force in the countries that it operates and according to the best international practices. Matupá and Borborema projects are being developed with the concept of dry stacking of tailings.

The tailings dams and heap leach pad were designed by experienced engineering companies, in accordance with the regulations in force in the areas in which the mines are located and with the best international practices. All dams have an operating manual that provides the frequency of instrumentation reading, level controls, field inspections, among other matters. The data collected from the instruments and inspections are sent monthly to specialized consulting companies that evaluate the data and issue compliance reports that indicate safety conditions and recommendations, when necessary. This procedure meets the highest industry standards.

In Q4 2022, Aura Minerals' governance policy and best practices for tailings disposal, sediment containment and water storage, and for the open pit and underground mines were developed, with support from consultants such as Geoconsultoria (Brazil) and SRK/Denver (USA).

The Company continued working on the closure plan for the inactive Aranzazu dams, including an update on project developments and operational aspects. Aura has engaged various contractors for this initiative, including SRK Canada, Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions and Geoconsultoria, a well-known Brazilian consultancy firm.

All of Aura's tailings dams, waste dumps and heap leach pads that are currently in operation or that are on care and maintenance are satisfactorily stable and comply with all current legislation and international practices.

## **3.3. COMMUNITIES**

### **Women in Mining**

Aura continues to prioritize women in mining, which is an increasingly important and necessary topic in its agenda. Aura is a member of Women in Mining in all the countries where it operates, and also bring a vision for other topics, such as people with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, races, ethnicities, and generations.

Aura is conducting a qualitative assessment in its units to understand and enhance its knowledge about diversity and inclusion ("D&I"), which includes not only gender initiatives but also policies for inclusion and development programs that provide operational training for a diverse workforce and infrastructure.

To cultivate a safe working environment, Aura launched an event called "Papo de Mina", where all the women in the workforce from a site are invited to celebrate the success of and opportunities for Aura to foster a respectful and inclusive environment. The first event was held in Apoená, and more than 50 women attended.

Aura also started a mentoring program for its senior executives on diversity with a renowned consultancy firm. Aura anticipates expanding this program to more executives in 2023 and hopes to share the next steps of its D&I strategy.

### **Aranzazu**

In the fourth quarter, Aranzazu continued with its housing improvement programs, supported by the asphalt rehabilitation of an important street in the town. The social program was also involved to sponsor older adults by delivering basic basket products for those who are in a state of vulnerability. The program was expanded and blankets, basic basket items and toys were delivered to communities with a degree of vulnerability, benefiting more than 100 families within the Company's area of influence.

The agreement with the Medical Social Association, which provides rehabilitation, psychological therapies, and dental care to the inhabitants, is still in force.

Support has been made with construction materials and electrification for the maintenance and conservation of the corresponding areas of partnerships of the public security service located in Concepción del Oro.

Support continued with food and furniture to the brigades that carried out the vaccination campaigns against COVID-19 for the lagging population and children between 5 and 11 years of age, in the same way food was supplied to the civil protection brigade and paramedics that supported during the holiday period, the roads converging to Concepción del Oro and also to guide travelers as well as to attend to some type of emergency derived from car accidents or of any other nature.

### **EPP**

In the fourth quarter of 2022, Aura supported the Children's Day celebration held in partnership with Rádio Conti de Pontes e Lacerda, the support took place through the donation of 10 bicycles for raffling among children and the distribution of 1,000 seedlings of fruit plants and organic compost.

Aura started the volunteer program, Aura do Bem, the first activity was carried out at LAC – Lar de Apoio a Criança and included the renovation and maintenance of the local vegetable garden.

In November, together with the state civil defense, military police and employees, the tailings dam emergency drill was carried out. The drill is part of the culture of prevention and compliance with legislation.

### **San Andres**

In the fourth quarter of 2022 several activities related to the prevention of breast cancer were carried out at San Andres. Among these activities, awareness talks were given to Aura's collaborators and to women residing in the surrounding communities. These talks were given by a survivor of breast cancer and by gynecologists, a photo-taking event was held in a pink truck with the participation of our employees, a photo-taking event was also held with a pink ribbon, an alliance was made with Fundación CAMO to give prevention talks and free tests.

Also, awareness-raising activities for the prevention of prostate cancer were carried out, declaring the month as "Blue Month"; Among these activities is the coordination of talks given by a urologist to our collaborators and talks were given to men residing in its communities through local doctors.

The launch of the San Andres Foundation "Aura mano amiga" was carried out, which is considered to be the social arm of San Andres since its focus will be to dedicate itself to the development of the capacities of its communities of influence, promoting sustainability and environmental care. environment, family entrepreneurship and solidarity support to vulnerable groups. An event of the Central American children's mineralogical club was held with the participation of boys and girls from the communities adjacent to San Andres.

As an open mine program, young people from the Universidad Autónoma campus Santa Rosa de Copán were received, with whom they took a tour of the mine and gave talks on environmental issues, social responsibility, industrial safety and processes. A cooperation agreement was signed between the San Andres Foundation and the CAMO Foundation, with the objective of implementing a program of medical brigades and support with education programs in the schools of San Miguel,

Azacualpa and San Andrés.

Through the San Andres Foundation, the Abuelos de Oro clinic was created, which aims to provide geriatric outpatient consultations and make home visits to vulnerable patients from neighboring communities.

### 3.4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's board of directors (the "Board") and its committees seek to follow recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The Board currently consists of seven directors, four of whom are not considered independent of the Company and three of whom have been determined by the Board to be independent within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws.

Effective July 25, 2022, Philip Reade stepped down from the Board and Pedro Zahran Turqueto was appointed in his place.

The Board considers Stephen Keith, Pedro Zahran Turqueto and Bruno Mauad to be independent within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Richmond Fenn has served as an employee of the Company within the last three years by virtue of serving as Interim General Manager for Gold Road until February 2021 and therefore is not considered independent. Fabio Ribeiro is also not considered independent due to his work as a Technology Consultant for the Company until the beginning of 2020. Paulo Brito beneficially owns Northwestern Enterprises Ltd. ("Northwestern"), the Company's largest shareholder, and thus is not considered an independent director. Paulo Brito Filho is an immediate family member of Paulo Brito, Chairman of the Board, and therefore is not considered independent.

The audit committee of the Board (the "Audit Committee") is composed entirely of and chaired by independent directors (Bruno Mauad, Stephen Keith, and Pedro Zahran Turqueto), each of whom meets the independence requirements of National Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees*, the TSX Company Manual and our Company's Board Mandate.

The Audit Committee fulfills its role of ensuring the integrity of the reported information through its review of the interim and audited annual consolidated financial statements prior to their submission to the Board for approval. The Audit Committee meets with management quarterly to review the consolidated financial statements and the MD&A, and to discuss other financial, operating, and internal control matters. The Company also retains external auditors to audit its annual consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee has reviewed this MD&A, pursuant to its charter, and the Board has approved the disclosure contained herein. Additionally, a copy of this MD&A shall be provided to anyone who may request it.

The Corporate Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee has two members, one of whom is independent.

#### **Aura's Ethics Committee**

Aura's Ethics Committee is entrusted with discussing, reviewing and making appropriate recommendations to the Director of Operations (unless he/she is related to the claim, in which case the committee is responsible for applying proposed measures) on all claims received via an independent whistleblower channel, currently managed by Alliant ([canaldeetica.com.br/aura](http://canaldeetica.com.br/aura)). Any stakeholder can call and make an anonymous report through the whistleblower channel.

Aura's Ethics Committee is currently composed of six individuals: the CEO (chair), the corporate compliance officer and one representative from each business unit.

## 4. OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Production in GEO for the Company in the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022, for the different mine stages is summarized below:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Production for mines at commercial stage	67,663	76,827	241,421	257,020
Production for mines not at the commercial stage	-	-	1,103	1,583
<b>Total Production (gold ounces)</b>	<b>67,663</b>	<b>76,827</b>	<b>242,524</b>	<b>258,603</b>

The table below summarizes the main operational indicators for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022 for the mines at the commercial stage:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
<b>OPERATING DATA</b>				
Gold ore processed (tonnes)	1,620,098	2,011,921	6,999,096	7,149,630
Gold bullion produced (ounces)	39,072	43,926	129,890	149,770
Gold bullion sold (ounces) <sup>(1)</sup>	39,099	41,737	131,860	157,969
Copper ore processed (tonnes)	297,117	290,952	1,219,703	1,167,471
Copper concentrate produced (dry metric tonnes "DMT")	20,384	19,456	75,625	67,063
Total Production (Gold Equivalent Ounces) <sup>(1)</sup>	67,663	76,827	241,421	257,020

Aura achieved consolidated quarterly production of 67,663 GEO during the fourth quarter of 2022, with a stronger quarter at the Company's Aranzazu and EPP mines and lower production at the San Andres mine due to a longer than expected leaching cycle during the quarter.

Total production was 13% below same quarter of 2021 (excluding Gold Road) due to lower copper prices, which affected GEO conversion, and decrease in production at the San Andres mine. At constant prices, production decreased 7% in Q4 2022.

### Sales, Cash Cost and All In Sustaining Costs Highlights

For a reconciliation between cost of goods sold, cash operating costs per GEO sold and All in Sustaining costs per GEO sold, please see Section 17: Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

GEO sold, cash operating costs per GEO sold, and AISC per GEO sold for the three and twelve months ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Three months ended December 31,	2022			2021		
	GEO Sold <sup>(1)</sup>	Cash operating costs per GEO sold	All In Sustaining costs per GEO sold	GEO Sold <sup>(1)</sup>	Cash operating costs per GEO sold	All In Sustaining costs per GEO sold
Aranzazu	28,978	703	877	29,952	519	782
EPP Mines	27,044	679	875	16,847	975	1,221
San Andres	12,055	1,454	1,603	24,890	662	837
<b>Total / Average</b>	<b>68,077</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>71,689</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>904</b>

Twelve months ended December 31,	2022			2021		
	GEO Sold <sup>(1)</sup>	Cash operating costs per GEO sold	All In Sustaining costs per GEO sold	GEO Sold <sup>(1)</sup>	Cash operating costs per GEO sold	All In Sustaining costs per GEO sold
Aranzazu	115,355	680	914	105,514	667	931
EPP Mines	68,394	961	1,254	67,790	883	1,151
San Andres	63,466	1,222	1,342	90,179	792	985
<b>Total / Average</b>	<b>247,215</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>263,483</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,005</b>

The main reasons for the changes in the cash costs and all in sustaining costs per mine between Q4 2021 and Q4 2022 were:

- Aranzazu: the increase both in the Cash Cost and AISC is mainly explained by the lower copper prices. At constant prices, Cash Cost would have decreased 3% in 2022 when compared to 2021 (\$703/GEO vs. \$725/GEO). The Company was able to manage inflation with several initiatives, including a new bidding process for mine contractor held in the end of 2021, internalization of some processes at lower cost vs. outsourced and few other initiatives to improve efficiency in the whole process.
- EPP: significant decrease in Cash Cost and AISC of 30% and 28% respectively in Q4 2022, mainly due to strong production in the quarter due to high grades from Ernesto pit / Elephant zone. In order to reduce the impact of global inflation, the Company took several initiatives in 2022, such as a bidding process to select a new mine contractor, which replaced two existing suppliers by a new company with more competitive commercial conditions during H1 2022; optimization of G&A expenses through the reduction of site managerial positions and head count in general; implementation of a procurement cell and adoption of strategic sourcing tools which resulted in savings across different supplies.
- San Andres: significant increase in Cash Cost and AISC in mainly attributable to the 52% decrease in production in Q4 2022 vs. Q4 2021. In order to fight inflation, San Andres implemented several initiatives, including the bidding and selection of a new mine contractor which started during Q3 2022. Other initiatives included the review and potential replacement of several other existing agreements with suppliers and service providers. The Company expects costs to decrease significantly in 2023 as the production stabilizes and San Andres becomes able to benefit a full year of new mine contract with improved conditions.

See Section 7: Review of Mining Operations and Exploration for further details.

## 5. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Figures bellow are presented in \$ thousand:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>				
<i>IFRS Measures</i>				
Net revenue	105,850	113,848	392,699	424,006
<b>Cost of goods sold</b>	<b>(74,671)</b>	<b>(57,287)</b>	<b>(267,006)</b>	<b>(235,669)</b>
Depreciation (included in cost of goods sold)	14,260	8,721	41,019	33,015
<b>Gross Margin</b>	<b>31,179</b>	<b>56,561</b>	<b>125,693</b>	<b>188,337</b>
Gross Margin (excluding depreciation)	45,439	65,282	166,712	221,352
Income for the year/period	12,313	22,675	66,496	43,503
Income (loss) per share - Basic	0.17	0.31	0.92	0.60
Adjusted EBITDA	36,584	58,921	133,779	193,058

### Net revenues

Net revenues were \$105,850 in Q4 2022, a decrease of 7% when compared to the same period of 2021. This decrease was mainly the result of:

- Sales Volume: Sales of 68,077 GEO in Q4 2022, a decrease of 5% compared to same period of 2021, excluding Gold Road, due to the lower copper price during this quarter. At constant prices the sales were stable compared to Q4 2021, For additional details, see Section 4: Operational Highlights.
- Metal Prices:
  - A decrease of 3% in average gold sale price in Q4 2022 compared to Q4 2021, from \$1,778/oz in Q4 2021 to \$1,729/oz in Q4 2022
  - A decrease of 17% in average copper sales sale price in Q4 2022 compared to Q4 2021, from \$4.44/lb in Q4 2021 to \$3.68/lb in Q4 2022

In 2022, Net revenues were \$392,699, a decrease of 7% compared to 2021, as a result of a 6% decrease in sales volume.

### Gross margin

Gross margin was \$31,179 in Q4 2022, a decrease of 45% compared to same quarter of 2021 (when Aura reported record high revenues and margins), mainly due to lower Net Revenues and increase in Cash Costs at the San Andres mine due to the reasons previously discussed. In 2022, Gross margin was \$125,693, a 33% decrease compared to 2021. Gross margins for each business units in Q4 2022 were:

- Aranzazu: \$13,815
- EPP: \$17,348
- San Andres: \$16

### Operating Income

Operating income was \$18,104 in the fourth quarter of 2022 compared to \$47,132 in the same quarter of 2021. Operating income was lower due to lower gross margins and increase in Exploration Expenses (in line with the Company's strategy to increase its Mineral Resources. As of 2021, Aura began to significantly increase its investments in exploration with the goal of increasing life of mine and increasing mineral resources with. With over 650,000 hectares of mineral rights across its portfolio, Aura currently has several key exploration programs ongoing to better understand the geological potential surrounding its operations and target new regional discoveries).



In 2022, Operating income was \$88,231, compared to \$155,919 in 2021.

### Net Income

Net income was \$12,313 Q4 2022 compared to \$22,675 in the same quarter of 2021, when the Company accounted for \$8,199 losses from discontinued operations (mainly impairment of assets of Gold Road). In 2022, the Net income was \$66,496 (discontinued operations of \$10,249 profit), representing a 53% increase compared to 2021 (discontinued operations of \$49,160 loss).

### EBITDA

EBITDA was \$36,584 in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to \$55,843 recorded in the same period of 2021 due to the facts discussed above. In 2022 was \$133,779.

EBITDA by business unit in Q4 2022 were as follows:

- Aranzazu: \$17,034
- EPP: \$26,021
- San Andres: \$1,073
- Almas Project: (\$1,675)
- Matupa & Tolda Fria Projects: (\$1,171)
- Corporate: (\$4,698)

### Gross debt

Total gross debt (short and long-term portion) was \$214,042 at the end of the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to \$158,031 at the end of the of 2021. The main reasons for the increase were new debt raised in Brazil, Mexico and Honduras during the twelve months of 2022 to strengthen cash balance to develop Aura's projects and acquire Big River.

### Net Debt

Net Debt in the fourth quarter of 2022 was \$77,422, compared to \$(1,624) in the fourth quarter of 2021. The main reasons for the net debt increase in the period were the acquisition of Big River (\$53,963), construction of Almas project (\$30,706), dividend payments (\$20,249) and share and BDR buybacks (\$9,479). See Section 10: Liquidity and Capital Resources for a discussion of the principal reasons for the change in Net Debt.

### Revenue components and highlights

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Gold revenue, gross	67,607	74,223	236,836	281,283
Copper & Gold Concentrate Revenue	40,080	42,408	163,808	150,960
<b>Gross Revenue</b>	<b>107,687</b>	<b>116,631</b>	<b>400,644</b>	<b>432,243</b>
<b>Ounces sold (GEO)<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Aranzazu	28,978	29,952	115,355	105,514
EPP Mines	27,044	16,847	68,394	67,790
San Andres	12,055	24,890	63,466	90,179
Gold Road	-	965	-	10,957
<b>Total ounces sold</b>	<b>68,077</b>	<b>72,654</b>	<b>247,215</b>	<b>274,440</b>
Gold sales revenues, net of local sales taxes	65,770	71,440	228,891	273,046
Average gold market price per oz (London PM Fix)	1,729	1,790	1,826	1,800
Realized average gold price per ounce sold, gross	1,729	1,778	1,796	1,781

## Additional events for the fourth quarter of 2022

### Completion of Feasibility Study for the Matupá Gold Project

On October 5, the Company announced the results of the Feasibility Study for the Matupá Project. The technical report titled "Feasibility Study for the Matupá Gold Project, Matupá Municipality, Mato Grosso, Brazil" was filed on SEDAR on November 18, 2022.

### OTCQX Listing

OTC Markets Group Inc. (OTCQX: OTCM), operator of regulated markets for trading 12,000 U.S. and international securities, qualified Aura to trade on the OTCQX® Best Market. Aura was upgraded to the OTCQX from the Pink® market and begins trading under the new symbol "ORAAF". Dorsey & Whitney LLP acted as the company's OTCQX sponsor.

### Announcement of dividends on expected H2 2022 results

On December 6, the Company announced that the Board of Directors declared and approved the payment of a dividend of \$0.14 per common share (approximately \$10.1 million in total). The Dividend was related and based on Aura's expected results for the six months ending on December 31, 2022.

### Acquisition of Additional Mineral Rights

Aura indirectly acquired exploration permits, known as the Serra da Estrela Project in the State of Pará, Brazil, in the Carajás region. Serra da Estrela Project is an exploration permit totaling 9,805 hectares, which includes iron oxide, copper, and gold ("IOCG") mineralization targets along a 6 km strike with a surface anomaly (up 500 ppm Cu). Prior work includes 9 historical mineralized exploration holes totaling 2,552 meters, previously drilled by Anglo American. Aura intends to undertake exploration activities to test the continuity and economic grades of the target. Carajás Mineral Province is one of the most important polymetallic districts in the world and hosts several IOCG deposits such as Sossego and Salobo Mines (owned by Vale), Pedra Branca, Igarapé Bahia-Alemão, Cristalino, Gameleira and Alvo 118.

## 6. OUTLOOK AND KEY FACTORS

### 2022: Outlook vs. actual results

The Company's gold equivalent production, cash operating cost per gold equivalent ounce produced and Capex for the year of 2022, compared to the latest disclosed guidance on 2022 Q3 MD&A, are detailed below:

#### Production

	Gold equivalent thousand ounces ( '000 GEO) production - 2022	
	Actuals	Guidance range (MD&A Q3 2022)
Aranzazu	112	109 - 110
EPP Mines	70	69 - 71
San Andrés	61	67 - 69
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>245 - 250</b>

Overall production was slightly below the Company's latest guidance because of low production at the San Andres mine, due to longer than expected leaching cycle during Q4 2022. Aranzazu exceeded the Company's guidance whereas EPP performed in line.

### Cash operating costs per gold equivalent ounce sold

#### Cash Cost per equivalent ounce of gold sold - 2022

	Actuals	Guidance range (MD&A Q3 2022)
Aranzazu	680	672 - 696
EPP Mines	961	963 - 987
San Andrés	1,222	1,115 - 1,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>875 - 899</b>

Aura's consolidated cash costs for 2022 was within the Company's latest guidance, despite lower-than-expected production at the San Andres mine, which resulted in higher cash costs. Such weaker performance at San Andres were compensated by strong Q4 performance at the EPP Mines (lower costs vs. last guidance's range) and Aranzazu (close to the lowest range).

### Capex

#### Capex (US\$ million) - 2022

	Actuals	Guidance range (MD&A Q3 2022)
New projects + Expansion	69	66 - 68
Exploration	10	8 - 9
Sustaining	30	32 - 33
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106 - 110</b>

### 2023 Guidance:

The Company's gold equivalent production and cash operating cost per gold equivalent ounce produced guidance for 2023 detailed below.

### Production

The table below details the Company's GEO production guidance for 2023 by business unit<sup>6</sup>:

<sup>6</sup> For the GEO calculation, the Company used the following assumptions on metal prices: gold prices: \$1,781/ Oz; silver prices: \$22.15/Oz; copper prices: \$3.70/lb.

Production ('000 GEO)	
2023	
	Low - High
Almas	25 - 30
Aranzazu	101 - 116
EPP Mines	56 - 64
San Andrés	72 - 82
<b>Total</b>	<b>254 - 292</b>

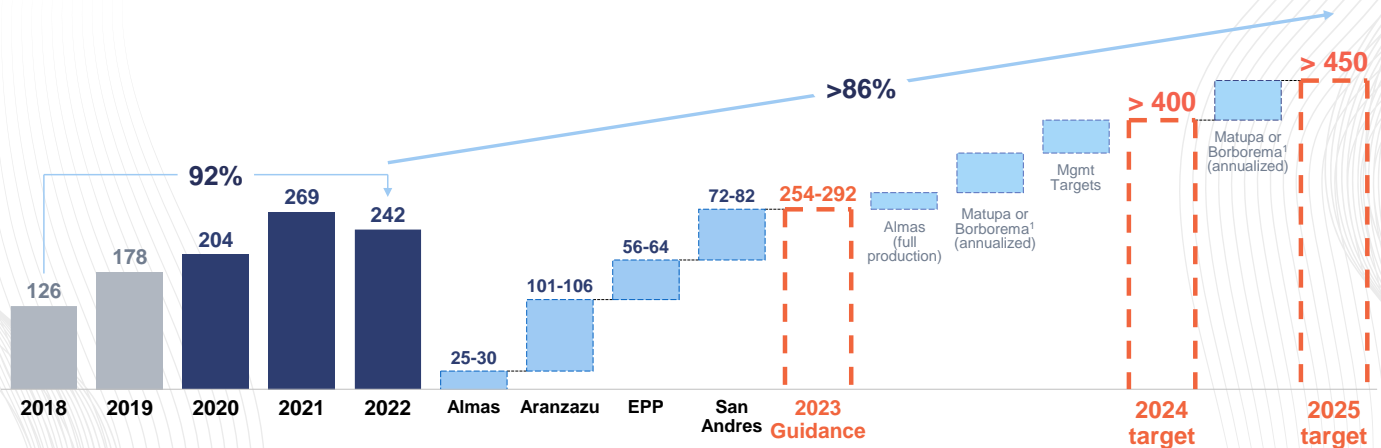
#### 2023 production highlights:

- **Almas:** Ramp-up is expected to start in April 2023 and commercial production by July.
- **Aranzazu:** Anticipating another year of stable production. Exploration will focus on the geological potential of new Mineralized zones, such as Cabrestante, El Cobre and Limestone Bridge with a 20,000m of drilling planned for 2023. All targets are near mine, some of which has been drilled in the past and indicated skarn mineralization but requires follow up drilling.
- **EPP:** Production to reach between 56-64 koz in 2023 (70 koz in 2022) due to the depletion of ounces from the Elephant zone (higher grade) in Ernesto Mine. The Company is currently exploring multiple near-mine targets including Nosde (deeper schist zone), Pombinhas, with the goal of increasing the life of the mine and, potentially, increasing production volumes into 2024. A 36,000 m drilling program is ongoing. The EPP Complex consists of multiple pits. In late 2022, Aura acquired a new Mineral Right along strike of the Japonês pit, an area that had historical artisanal working, to better understand the continuity of the mineralization towards west of Japonês pit.
- **San Andres:** expected less challenging year vs. 2022, with a resulting significant increase in production volume mainly due to increase in ore mined, whereas grades are not expected to vary significantly in the year.

All in all, production of 254-292 kGEO in 2023, an increase of 11k – 49k GEO (+5% to +20%) when compared to 2022, mainly due to Almas reaching full production from July 2023.

In addition to production guidance for 2023, management's targets for production for 2024-2025 across its business units are presented below and in line with latest projections.

Management maintains the previous annualized production target of more than 400,000 GEO annualized in the year ending December 31, 2024 and a target of more than 450,000 GEO annualized in the year ending December 31, 2025:



1) Considering 80% of the ounces to be produced by the Borborema project

Notes: 2023 figures are based on current technical reports for the Company's projects, except as otherwise noted. Please refer to the heading "Technical Information". Figures for 2024 and 2025 are based on management's expectations based on a variety of factors, including preliminary, high-level studies for each of the assets. These targets are management's objectives only and are subject to certain risks and assumptions. See "Forward-Looking Information". Includes ounces capitalized from EPP projects and Gold Road in 2020 and 2021.

## Cash costs

The table below shows the Company's cash operating costs per GEO sold guidance for 2023 by Business Unit:

Cash Cost per GEO (US\$)	
2023	
	Low - High
Almas	830 - 955
Aranzazu	685 - 788
EPP Mines	786 - 905
San Andrés	981 - 1,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>806 - 927</b>

### Cash costs highlights:

- Almas: cash costs included in the table above are considered for only the period after Almas enters commercial production. As anticipated, Almas is expected to have lower costs than EPP Mines, despite being in the same country, being smaller in size and to apply the use of the same recovery methodology (CIL), as a result of much lower expected strip ratio. Cash costs for the first year are expected to be higher than the cash cost indicated in the Almas Feasibility Study published in early 2021 for the following reasons: (a) inflation between the date of the Feasibility Study (effective as of Dec 2020) and first year of production; (b) lower grades in the first year due to changes in the mine sequencing; (1.16 g/ton expected vs. 1.31 g/ton on year 1 of the Feasibility Study) (c) only six months of commercial production in 2023 (vs. 12 months considered for first year in the Feasibility Study). On the other hand, current gold prices (above \$1,800/oz) are significantly higher than the assumption used in the study (\$1,555/oz); as result, the company expects the profitability to remain in line with the Feasibility Study numbers.
- Aranzazu: expected increase in cash costs compared to 2022 (\$680/GEO) is mostly attributable to copper prices assumptions (\$3.70/lb in 2023 guidance vs. \$4.00/lb realized in 2022). At constant metal prices, Aranzazu Cash Costs are expected to be similar to 2022, despite inflation.
- EPP Mines: Due to the characteristics of its new mine operations agreement and due to the IFRS accounting standards, EPP is expected to capitalize about \$ 14 million of its projected 2023 mining costs ("EPP Capitalization of Leases"), which

should have a positive accounting impact of \$215/oz – \$245/oz in its 2023 cash costs. Otherwise, an increase in cash costs in 2023 would be expected, mainly due to the lower grades as discussed above.

- San Andrés: Significant cash cost decreases when compared to 2022 actuals (\$1,222/GEO) are expected as several issues faced by San Andres in 2022 and which affected production are not anticipated for 2023. In addition, the Company expects San Andres to benefit a full 2023 year of reduction in its mining costs as result of the new mine contract.

### All In Sustaining costs

The table below shows the Company's all-in sustaining costs per GEO sold guidance for 2023 by Business Unit:

AISC per GEO (US\$)	
2023	
	Low - High
Almas	954 - 1,098
Aranzazu	898 - 1,033
EPP Mines	1,271 - 1,462
San Andrés	1,081 - 1,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,037 - 1,193</b>

- Almas: AISC included in the table above are considered for only the period after Almas enters in commercial production. As anticipated, Almas is expected to have a much lower AISC than Apoena and also lower than the Company's average, contributing to reduce Aura's consolidated AISC. Almas' AISC for the first year are expected to be higher than the AISC indicated in the Almas Feasibility Study published in early 2021 for the following reasons: (a) inflation between the date of the Feasibility Study (effective as of Dec 2020) and first year of production; (b) lower grades in the first year due to changes in the mine sequencing; (c) only 6 months of commercial production in 2023 (vs. 12 months considered for first year in the Feasibility Study); (d) anticipation of Sustaining Capex (initially expected for year 2) due to the rain season.
- Aranzazu: AISC are expected to be in line when compared to 2022 (\$914/GEO) despite unfavorable copper assumptions for 2023 (\$3.70/lb in 2023 vs. \$4.00/lb realized in 2022), due to lower sustaining capex as Aranzazu is able to reduce the pace of primary mine development (currently ~6 months of development) without creating production risks.
- EPP Mines: AISC expected increase in cash costs in 2023 is mainly due to the lower grades as most ounces from the Ernesto pit elephant zone were mined in 2022. EPP Capitalization Leases are included in EPP's 2023 AISC guidance.
- San Andrés: Significant AISC decreases when compared to 2022 actuals (\$1,342/GEO) are expected as several issues faced by San Andres in 2022 and which affected production are not anticipated for 2023. In addition, the Company expects San Andres to benefit a full 2023 year of reduction in its mining costs as result of the new mine contract. Lastly, Sustaining Capex is expected to decrease in 2023 when compared to 2022.

### Capex:

In 2023, the main use of Capex by the Company is expected to be allocated to new projects and expansions, mainly the final phase of construction and the pre-stripping and ramp-up of the Almas Project. The Sustaining Capex is expected to be in line when compared to 2022.

The Company is not including the development of new greenfield projects (Borborema or Matupá) in its 2023 Expansion Capex; once the Company's Board of Directors approves the development of a new project, which is expected to be announced still in the first semester of 2023, the Company will inform the market and update its Expansion Capex guidance

for 2023 accordingly.

The table below shows the breakdown of estimated capital expenditures by type of investment:

	Capex (US\$ million)
	2023
	<b>Low - High</b>
New projects + Expansion	34 - 40
Exploration	11 - 13
Sustaining	34 - 40
	<b>80 - 93</b>

Aura believes its properties have strong geological potential and management's objective is to expand LOM across its business units. Therefore, in 2023, Aura plans to invest another total of \$22 million to \$26 million which includes:

- \$11 million to \$13 million in capital expenditures (included in the table above) in areas where the Company has proven and probable mineral reserves, around existing mine infrastructure; and,
- Another \$11 million to \$13 million in exploration expenses, not capitalized, in areas where the Company does not yet have proven and probable mineral reserves, which includes regional targets for potential new discoveries (not included in the table above).

Main investments in Exploration in 2023 (either Capex or Opex) are expected to happen at the Matupá project, Aranzazu mine, EPP mines and in the newly acquired mineral rights at Carajás (Serra da Estrela project).

### Key Factors

The Company's future profitability, operating cash flows, and financial position will be closely related to the prevailing prices of gold and copper. Key factors influencing the price of gold and copper include, but are not limited to, the supply of and demand for gold and copper, the relative strength of currencies (particularly the United States dollar), and macroeconomic factors such as current and future expectations for inflation and interest rates. Management believes that the short-to-medium term economic environment is likely to remain relatively supportive for commodity prices but with continued volatility.

To decrease risks associated with commodity prices and currency volatility, the Company will continue to evaluate and implement available protection programs. For additional information on this, please refer to the AIF.

Other key factors influencing profitability and operating cash flows are production levels (impacted by grades, ore quantities, process recoveries, labor, country stability, plant, and equipment availabilities), production and processing costs (impacted by production levels, prices, and usage of key consumables, labor, inflation, and exchange rates), among other factors.

## 7. REVIEW OF MINING OPERATIONS AND EXPLORATION

### Aranzazu

#### Introduction

Aranzazu is an underground copper mine 100% owned by Aura, located in Zacatecas, Mexico approximately 250 km from Monterrey. Documented evidence of mining in the area dates back almost 500 years. The current mine has been in operation since 1962, with Aura assuming ownership in 2010. After being put on care and maintenance in 2015, new management re-analyzed the business and the operation was restarted in 2018.

### Operational performance

The table below sets out additional selected operating information for Aranzazu for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Ore mined (tonnes)	299,544	295,441	1,217,829	1,170,222
Ore processed (tonnes)	297,117	290,952	1,219,703	1,167,471
Copper grade (%)	1.61%	1.65%	1.46%	1.39%
Gold grade (g/tonne)	0.89	0.99	0.86	0.85
Silver grade (g/tonne)	21.47	21.51	18.88	18.96
Copper recovery	90.7%	90.8%	91.2%	90.7%
Gold recovery	81.4%	80.2%	80.8%	79.8%
Silver recovery	66.0%	61.4%	62.7%	58.6%
Concentrate production:				
Copper concentrate produced (DMT)	20,384	19,456	75,625	67,063
Copper contained in concentrate (%)	21.3%	22.4%	21.5%	21.9%
Gold contained in concentrate (g/DMT)	10.5	11.9	11.2	11.8
Silver contained in concentrate (g/DMT)	207.1	197.4	191.7	194.3
Copper equivalent pounds produced ('000 Lb)	13,666	13,283	50,768	45,803
Total production (Gold Equivalent Oz - GEO)	28,591	32,901	111,531	107,249
Cash operating costs (\$/GEO)	\$ 703	\$ 519	\$ 680	\$ 667
Copper equivalent pounds sold ('000 Lb)	13,842	12,132	52,327	45,149
Cash cost per GEO sold	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.56
All In Sustaining costs (\$/GEO)	\$ 877	\$ 782	\$ 914	\$ 931
All In Sustaining cost per GEO sold	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.93	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.17

Results for Aranzazu during the fourth quarter of 2022 are as follows:

Tons processed at the mill increased 4% in the year 2022 compared to 2021. In the quarter, production decreased 13% compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly as consequence of:

- Ore processed reached 297 thousand tons in the quarter. This is consequence of the consolidation of capacity increase concluded in 2021, and optimization of plant processes.
- Copper grade was at the same level of Q4 2021 and gold grade 10% lower than same quarter of 2021, due to mine sequencing.
- Copper concentrate production was 5% higher the same quarter of 2021 as result of better head grade and high tonnage processed.

### Strategic developments and geology

At Aranzazu, several promising targets are being advanced near existing mine workings to expand Life of Mine (LOM), including:

- Glory Hole Zone ("GHZ") – GHZ is the primary focus on the infill drilling campaign at Aranzazu, to test down dip of known inferred resources and down plunge to the southeast towards Cabrestante.

The conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resources in the down plunge of Glory Hole Footwall (GHFW) and Glory Hole Hanging wall (GHHW) is ongoing and 12 holes have been completed.

Results continue to highlight the conversion potential with diamond drilling in the western extension of GHFW intersecting 29 m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.61 g/t Au in M-22-0091 and 28 m @ 1.37% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au in M-22-0093 (apparent



thickness).

The vertical limit of mineralization in this part of GHFW was detected at the elevation 1,485 m with results of 10 m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au in M-22-0094 (apparent thickness) were barren intrusive closing Skarn mineralization. The conversion of the eastern zone of (GHFW) started with the drill hole ("DDH") M-22-0097 32 m (apparent thickness) which is in logging process, however, it shows visible Cu sulfides.

In 2023, the infill drilling program will continue in the eastern portion of (GHFW) and will test intrusive contacts with skarn in the western portion of -GHFW zone. Drilling will also be undertaken below 1,425 m level to convert the lower inferred resources portion of GHFW zone.

- El Cobre – El Cobre has the potential to be a new copper-skarn deposit and drilling is testing this potential. Currently, two diamond drill rigs are testing various targets from underground. In El Cobre target, the rescue capsule is now operational and the Security limit around San Carlos shaft facilities is 100% complete.

Results indicate good progress with hole D-21-0024 (deep hole) intercepting a deep skarn mineralization of .. Drill hole D-22-0050 is in progress to confirm the extension of the skarn.

Additionally, a new hidden pipe was identified in the south zone of El Cobre, beyond the San Antonio Pipe. . For 2023, it is necessary to continue deeper drilling, as well as the surface drilling program toward the south confirming the mineralization of the new hidden pipe.

El Cobre area shows a higher-level exposure and occurs as vertically oriented chimneys and breccia pipes with skarn cores. They are likely to continue down into laterally more extensive skarns similar to those in the Aranzazu area and indicating that Aranzazu style skarn mineralization may underlie the El Cobre workings (corroborating the high potential in downdip evidenced by the aeromagnetic survey).

- Limestone Bridge – The first stage of drilling in Limestone Bridge was finished in November. The drill holes ("DDH") D-22-0038, D-22-0041, and D-22-0043 were completed. Drilling intercepted skarn-type mineralization ~30 m but with no visible sulfides (assay results are pending).

For next year, after receiving the chemical assays from the external Lab, the drilling program will be re-evaluated with the new detailed surface mapping and sampling program.

- Cabrestante – Infill program in Cabrestante is in progress with 11 holes and confirms the company's expectation to convert inferred resources to indicated categories.

The drill holes ("DDH") M-22-0101 66m @ 0.97% Cu, 0.86 g/t Au, M-22-0102 19m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au, M-22-0103 19m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.54 g/t Au, M-22-0106 11m @ 0.81% Cu, 0.70 g/t Au (apparent thickness). In addition, the deeper holes M-22-0127 intercepts 19m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au and the hole M-22-0128 intercepted 30m of skarn (apparent thickness), of copper mineralization.

For 2023, a Down Dip drilling program is recommended to identify the down plunge extension of Cabrestante.

- Regional – Aranzazu is located in a world-class polymetallic district where Aura controls approximately 11,000 hectares of mineral rights. Geological mapping and sampling, together with geophysical data are generating several early-stage targets in the district, where new copper-gold skarns, manto type polymetallic mineralization, and high-grade veins gold /silver veins were found. Low grade Au-Cu porphyry mineralization could possibly occur as well.

#### QA/QC – Aranzazu

The Company is using Bureau Veritas S.A. via their branch offices located in: 1) 9050 Shaughnessy St, Vancouver BC V6P-6E5, Canada; and, 2) 428 Panamá St, Unión de los Ladrilleros, Hermosillo Sonora, México for analytical works.

Currently, there are four types of QA/QC samples that are used to verify laboratory accuracy, precision, and contamination within each batch in labs: i) Standard (5% insertion), ii) Blank (5% insertion), iii) Duplicate (2.5% insertion), and iv) Twin (2.5% insertion). The core samples are cut in half looking for the main structures to be of equal proportion to reduce the

bias of the results. They are, then, packed in transparent bags, labeled and sealed. Subsequently, the samples are sent to the preparation laboratory in Durango, Mexico, where they are weighed, broken, pulverized, and homogenized for their subsequent shipment to the laboratories of Hermosillo and Vancouver. Three standard CDN types are inserted, high (2,033% Cu), medium (1.37% Cu) and low (0.529% Cu) grade, and three types of rock blanks from the region; marble, intrusive, and limestone. For gold testing, they are sent to the Hermosillo Sonora laboratory where they are analyzed by the FA430 method with a detection limit of 0.005 ppm and 10 ppm and if it exceeds the detection limit, they are analyzed by the FA530 method. For the assay of 44 elements, they are analyzed in the laboratory in Vancouver, Canada by the MA300 method. The check sample must comply with a minimum of 5% of samples, which are sent to the SGS laboratory in Durango and be analyzed using the GE\_ICP40B and GE\_FAA313 method.

## EPP Mines

### Introduction

EPP is located in Mato Grosso, Brazil, approximately 450 km west of Cuiabá, the state capital and 12 km from the town of Pontes e Lacerda. The complex consists of a processing plant fed by satellite mines such as Lavrinha, Japonês, Ernesto and Nosde, all of which are under operation.

### Operating performance

Production at EPP for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022 for the different mine stages is summarized below:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Production for mines at commercial stage	26,901	17,274	68,451	61,360
Production for mines not at the commercial stage	-	-	1,103	1,583
<b>Total Production (gold ounces)</b>	<b>26,901</b>	<b>17,274</b>	<b>69,554</b>	<b>62,943</b>

The table below sets out selected operating information for the mines at commercial stage at EPP, consolidated for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Ore mined (tonnes)	225,818	667,490	1,144,424	2,128,803
Waste mined (tonnes)	2,352,068	6,258,914	13,723,665	25,383,748
Total mined (tonnes)	2,577,886	6,926,405	14,868,089	27,512,551
Waste to ore ratio	10.42	9.38	11.99	11.92
Ore plant feed (tonnes)	366,068	390,327	1,513,713	1,538,256
Grade (g/tonne)	2.40	1.47	1.53	1.32
Recovery (%)	91.6%	93.5%	92.5%	93.9%
Production (ounces) <sup>1</sup>	26,901	17,274	68,451	61,360
Sales (ounces) <sup>1</sup>	27,044	16,847	68,394	67,790
Average cash operating cost (\$/oz)	\$ 679	\$ 975	\$ 961	\$ 883
All In Sustaining costs (\$/oz)	\$ 875	\$ 1,221	\$ 1,254	\$ 1,151

Results for EPP Mines during the fourth quarter of 2022 are as follow:

- Production increased by 56% in Q4 2022 compared to the same period of the previous year. Production in Ernesto high grade zone started in September 2022.

- Ore mined was 66% lower than the same period of 2021 following the strategy of lowering the stock of ore generated in recent years, processing the stockpiles at the plant, with the objective of maximizing cash flow with mine movement reduction.
- Ore plant feed 6% lower than the same quarter of the previous year, due to higher concentration of material with quartz interfering to finely grind the material.

### Strategic developments and geology

A total of 12,000, in 50 DDH were drilled in the Near Mine Exploration, divided into 4 targets: Ernesto Paiol and Ernesto extension to the northeast of pit 2, Lavrinha, extension to the northeast of Nosde and Pombinhas, in Q4 2022.

The drilling campaign started in Nosde at the end of Q4 with exploratory holes, testing the continuity of mineralization in the Northeast direction of the pit.

Deeper drilling was carried out with the objective of confirming the continuity of the mineralization contained in the Middle and Lower traps In Lavrinha.

In Ernesto Paiol, the objective was to confirm the mineralization contained in the Upper Trap and in the drilling campaign in the Northeast Extension of pit 2 of Ernesto, the intention was to drill exploratory holes intercepting all mineralization from all the Traps to the granitoid basement.

In a first impression, positive intersections with the presence of fresh and oxidized sulfides from all drilling were observed. In addition, visible gold in some traps and the presence of the hydrothermal alteration characteristic of the targets were confirmed.

In Pombinhas, exploratory holes were carried out with the aim of confirming the existence of the Middle Trap in the area.

In Regional Exploration, 4 DDH were completed in the Anomalia BP target, totaling around 2,000m.

The Geophysical IP study campaign was started and completed during Q4 with the generation of some products such as Voxel and some target IP sessions.

### QA/QC – EPP

Analytical work was carried out by SGS Geosol Lab (“SGS”), in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Drill core samples were shipped to SGS’s Lab. All samples were analyzed for gold values determined by fire assay method with atomic absorption spectrometry finish on 50g aliquots. SGS has routine quality control procedures which are independent from the Company’s. The Company has established a standard QA/QC procedure for the drilling programs at Apoena as below.

Each batch of samples sent to the lab is composed of approximately 40 core samples and four QA/QC samples (two blanks and two standards). The number of control standards should reflect the size of the analytical batch used by the laboratory. These QA/QC samples are randomly spaced into each batch. The bags labeled with these numbers are filled with 50 grams of one of the control standards and the sample tag is inserted in the bag. Records of which control standard was put in each bag in the sample log or sample cards are kept.

EPP used four standards ranging from 0.479 g/t to 11.880 g/t in Q4 2022.

### **San Andres, Honduras**

The San Andres Gold mine belongs to Minerale de Occidente (MINOSA), a wholly owned subsidiary of Aura, and is located 360 km from Honduras’ capital of Tegucigalpa in the western highlands of the country. Exploration and artisanal mining

have been conducted in the area since the 1930s with modernization beginning in 1983. Aura acquired the property and infrastructure in 2009 and currently operates the open-pit, heap-leach complex.

### Operating performance:

The table below sets out selected operating information for San Andres for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Ore mined (tonnes)	1,442,443	1,700,235	5,442,061	5,743,927
Waste mined (tonnes)	861,136	383,587	3,510,336	2,313,853
Total mined (tonnes)	2,303,579	2,083,822	8,952,397	8,057,780
Waste to ore ratio	0.60	0.23	0.65	0.40
Ore plant feed (tonnes)	1,254,030	1,621,594	5,485,383	5,611,373
Grade (g/tonne)	0.46	0.59	0.49	0.56
Recovery (%)	66%	87%	71%	87%
Production (ounces)	12,171	26,652	61,438	88,410
Sales (ounces)	12,055	24,890	63,466	90,179
Average cash operating cost (\$/oz)	\$ 1,454	\$ 662	\$ 1,222	\$ 792
All In Sustaining costs (\$/oz)	\$ 1,603	\$ 837	\$ 1,342	\$ 985

Results for San Andres during the fourth quarter of 2022 as compared to the same period of 2021 are as follows:

- Ore mined was 15% lower same quarter of 2021, and 44% higher than the last quarter.
- Lower waste mined compared to Q3 2022, due to the development of a new mining area (Esperanza Alto) and higher than same quarter of 2021 due to mine sequencing.
- Lower grades than same period of 2021 due to mine planning / sequencing.
- In Q4 2022 the Company worked with better predictability of metallurgical recovery, with access to the new Esperanza Alto zone and adequate blending with the remaining ore from Esperanza Bajo.
- Due to the leaching cycle, an estimated additional 1,600 oz were produced and not sold during the quarter and are in the circuit by year end and expected to be recovered and sold in early 2023.

### Strategic developments and geology

Exploration activities during the fourth quarter of 2022 focused on reevaluating of the regional targets to better define the 2023 program. RC infill drilling at Cerro Esperanza was stopped due to a problem in the rig that should be in operation early next year. During the year a total of 3,459 m in 32 holes were drilled to increase the confidence and fill the structural gaps in the alteration models.

Infill drilling confirmed a grade increase of 6% compared to the Long-term model in the Cerro Esperanza zone. Geophysical work is in progress during fourth quarter in San Andres concessions.

### Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QA/QC") – San Andres

The samples are sent to the internal laboratory in the San Andres mine, where they are weighed, pulverized, and

homogenized. Six percent of CRM and three percent of Blank samples are inserted into the sample streams sent to the laboratory to verify accuracy, precision, and contamination. Eleven Gold Certified Reference Material with ranging value from 0.1 ppm to 2.14 ppm and one type of blank rock from the region have been used. The samples are analyzed for Gold using the Au\_FA30 (Fire assay/AAS, 30g) and Au\_CN10 (Hot cyanide/AAS, 10g) methods, both with 0.01ppm in the lower detection limit.

From the start of 2022, Minosa introduced duplicate samples to stream QA/QC samples for all diamond drill cores at an insertion rate of 2%.

## Projects / Feasibility study stage:

### Almas Project

In Q4 2022 there were six holes concluded at regional exploration drilling in Nova Prata and Lagartixa targets and 1 hole at infill drilling in Morro do Carneiro target. In 2020, 27 drilled holes were drilled totaling 6,373m. Drilling in Nova Prata target was intercepted metadacite intercalated metabasalt layers intercepting mineralized zones with oxidized Py with grades between 0.31 to 1.8g/t. The Nova Prata mineralization shares some similarities with the ones of Paiol - Cata Funda trend. Lagartixa target is very similar to Vira Saia, characterized by free gold within quartz veins hosted in sheared meta-granitoids (meta-granodiorite). The hole LGX-002 has intersected a quartz vein with visible gold with grades between 0.2 to 18g/t Au. In Morro do Carneiro target the holes confirmed the continuity of the main mineralized zone, where metachert and metavolcanic layers occur with Py and quartz veins. First model is expected to Q1 2023. Follow up works are planned in 2023 in all regional targets. During the Q4 2022, Almas project registered 1,020 employees (own and third party) mobilized and no LTI was registered. The project is ongoing according to the plan, with 92% of the project was completed. The operational team is mobilized, and they are executing the Pre-Stripping activities and all necessary training, capacitation, and procedures to be ready to indicate the Plant. The project is on time with the initiation expected to happen in April 2023 and full production starting from Q3 2023.

### Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QA/QC") – Almas

Almas's QA/QC program requires that the following minimum number of control samples be inserted into the drilling samples being submitted to the laboratory.

- One high ore-grade and one low ore-grade CRM (or medium grade) in each analytical batch of 40 samples (5%);
- A minimum of two blanks inserted in each batch mainly after mineralized zones;

The control sample assay results of the internal QA/QC program were monitored, including the CRMs, pulp duplicates and sizing checks during preparation. Additionally, systematic checks of the digital database were conducted against the original signed Certificates of Analysis from the laboratory.

### Borborema Project

SRK completed the Mineral Resources update for the Borborema gold project in Q4 2022. The updated model was delivered to mining consultants for pit optimization. The results of pit optimization and updated Mineral Resource and Reserve will be expected in Q1 2023. The Owner's engineering team is fully mobilized. The bidding process for the review of the Feasibility Study (NI 43-101 standard) was concluded, including a PEA to expand the plant for 4.0 Mtpa. Improvements in the project were implemented, such as the optimization of the gridding circuit. All the necessary activities to put the licenses on track were identified and are in line to project needs.

Aura expects to release Borborema's Feasibility Study (NI 43-101 standard) in the first semester of 2023.

### Matupá Project

Serrinhas Target is underway with 16 drillholes concluded (2,950m) and assays received confirming mineralization continuity in MP2 East and Mp1. Preliminary metallurgical studies were completed in Q4, which confirmed the possibility

to feed X1 plant with Serrinhas's ore (94.5% of recovery considering Gravity Concentration + Gravity Tail Leaching). Aura will continue with the drilling work with the objective of confirming and expanding the continuity of the mineralized bodies in Serrinhas target. During Q4 2022 Aura published a positive Feasibility Study with an average annual gold production estimated at 54,779 ounces from years 1 to 4, with an estimated LOM of 7 years, based on mineral reserves estimated in accordance with NI 43-101. Drill in nearby areas with high geological potential including Serrinhas, where Aura's hit 81 meters at 3.89 g/t Au and additional 59 meters with 3.14 g/t Au (April 13, 2022, press release).

#### Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QA/QC") – Matupá

At Matupá, Aura implemented a QA/QC program for drilling, trenching and channel sampling which includes high grade standard, medium grade standard or low grade standard, and one Blanks in each batch (mainly after mineralized zones) and 1/20 core duplicate (5%); Blank sample are fragments of regional barren granodiorite without any hydrothermal alteration or sulfides.

Currently Aura uses the Certified Reference ITAK 528, 529, 575, 639 and 652 for gold samples, which was prepared by TAK lab following their internal standards. The reference material was prepared using natural gold ore from Brazil, and the raw material was dried at a temperature of 105 °C, crushed, pulverized and homogenized. After homogenization, the material was fourth in aliquots of approximately 60g. Then they were evaluated on the degree of homogeneity for Au. Finally, a group of 09 specialized laboratories was invited to perform the certification tests of the parameter gold.

For Copper samples Aura uses Certified Reference SG-091, SG-092 and SG-093 which was prepared by SGS Geosol lab following their internal standards. The reference material was prepared using copper ore samples from Bahia, Brazil and The raw material was dried in an oven at 105°C for over twelve hours, pulverized down to 75 microns, homogenized aliquots of 10 grams selected at random was then subjected to XRF analysis at SGS GEOSOL, followed by consensus testing to ensure homogeneity. and split into 372 aliquots of 120 grams, which were individually packed in airtight plastic jars. A subset of twenty- four aliquots of 10 grams selected at random was then subjected to XRF analysis at SGS GEOSOL, followed by consensus testing to ensure homogeneity.

Aura is not implanting any QA/QC samples for surface sampling (including soil, stream sediment or chip samples) in exploration projects.

#### **Other exploration initiatives**

In Tolda Fria, Colombia, a surface exploration program in the district continued during the fourth quarter of 2022. Aura controls 6,624 hectares in mineral rights and expects to generate significant early-stage targets in the Tolda Fria district during this year. The Tolda Fria district is part of greater prolific Middle Cauca district where several world-class porphyry and epithermal gold deposits exist.

## **8. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Details of operating and non-operating expenses are presented below:

## Exploration expenses

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Aranzazu mine	2,203	277	6,151	886
EPP projects	492	733	1,599	5,768
San Andres mine	71	300	180	1,155
Matupa and Tolda Fria	1,132	-	3,335	-
Almas	728	-	1,199	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>7,809</b>

The exploration expense increases for Aranzazu and Matupá mainly represents costs related to increased efforts to discover potential new mineable areas and is in line with the strategy and guidance of the Company. In EPP, the Company has mainly focused efforts in near mine targets (capitalized expenses).

## Care and maintenance expenses

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Matupa and Tolda Fria	26	(896)	166	343
Almas	320	-	587	-
São Francisco Mine	1,064	192	1,738	864
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>(704)</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>1,207</b>

## General and administrative ("G&A") costs

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Salaries, wages, benefits and bonus	3,172	2,121	8,745	7,314
Severance	-	47	261	524
Professional and consulting fees	1,608	2,046	5,350	5,086
Legal, Filing, listing and transfer agent fees	132	166	982	899
Insurance	147	355	1,001	1,820
Directors' fees	74	(151)	32	11
Travel expenses	186	250	833	490
Share-based payment expense	143	81	471	660
Depreciation and amortization	43	40	84	41
Lease depreciation expense	-	25	96	96
Other	1,534	765	4,652	3,383
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>20,324</b>

Salaries, wages and benefits categories for the year ended December 31, 2022, include employee compensation such as salaries and benefits. The increase in the total amount of salaries, wages, benefits and bonuses includes the increase of the corporate team, directly related to the long-term strategy of the group to increase its operations.

The increase in professional and consulting fees is due to non-recurring expenses related to ESG (Environmental, social, and corporate governance), marketing and others.

"Other" includes general expenses, such as energy, software and licenses and membership and subscriptions expenses.

## Finance income/(expense)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Accretion expense	(1,420)	(614)	(4,332)	(2,482)
Lease interest expense	(450)	(16)	(879)	(60)
Interest expense on debts	(82)	(2,034)	(6,413)	(5,738)
Finance cost on post-employment benefit	(67)	(159)	(536)	(640)
Other interest and finance costs	(241)	(130)	(361)	(635)
Gain (loss) on derivative transactions	360	-	922	1,483
Interest Income	(1,359)	844	1,235	1,532
Foreign exchange	1,488	503	2,967	(1,649)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,771)</b>	<b>(1,606)</b>	<b>(7,397)</b>	<b>(8,189)</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the exchange rate between United States dollars and Brazilian Reais presented appreciation when compared to the same period of 2021 that generated a gain of \$5.3 million at Almas project related to the portion of cash & cash equivalents held in Brazilian Reais. At EPP projects, there was a \$1.0 million foreign exchange loss due to the net effect on outstanding balances from accounts payable/receivable and cash invested in Brazilian Reais and at Aranzazu, there was a \$1.2 million foreign exchange loss due to the net effect on outstanding balances from accounts payable/receivable.

#### Other (losses) income

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Net loss on call options and fixed price contracts - Gold	-	-	-	328
Net gain (loss) on call options - Copper	-	-	-	(601)
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency derivatives	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on FV Option of Pandion Debt	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	-	-	-	-
Gain on FV change of MVV Promissory note receivable	-	-	3,707	2,110
Other items	(1,098)	(931)	(2,550)	(1,668)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,098)</b>	<b>(931)</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>169</b>

On December 1, 2017, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell MVV which owns the Serrote Project for an aggregate consideration of \$40 million. The aggregate consideration of \$40 million was made up of a cash payment of \$30 million (paid), as well the delivery by the purchasers of a subordinated unsecured promissory note in the principal amount of \$10 million, payable from 75% of excess cash from the project after the project has repaid project financing and operating cash requirements. The determination of the probability of payment and the timing of payment significantly impacts the fair value of the promissory note.

The significant assumptions used in the determination of the fair value includes the probability of MVV to complete the different milestones to put Serrote Project in commercial production, including getting the required financing and completing the mine and plant construction, and the discount rate. Considering the developments known by management related to the Serrote Project as of December 31, 2022, the Company re-assessed its calculation and updated the estimated fair value of the promissory note in \$8.5 million. (\$4.79 million as of December 31, 2021). If the probabilities of the different scenarios had been 10% more negative than management's estimates, the estimated fair value of the promissory note would have been \$0.75 million lower.

## 9. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth selected unaudited interim consolidated financial information for each of the eight most recently completed quarters.



(\$ thousand)

Fiscal quarter ended	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	
Net Revenue	\$ 105,850	\$ 81,189	\$ 93,384	\$ 112,276	\$ 116,333	\$ 100,531	\$ 111,669	\$ 116,026	
Net current assets (liability)	86,490	102,203	211,937	172,139	125,853	141,634	70,536	64,202	
Property, plant and equipment	378,532	320,183	296,295	295,250	284,977	282,351	294,698	284,349	
(Loss) Income for the period	12,313	70	14,948	39,166	22,677	(14,581)	21,543	13,959	
(Loss) Income per share									
	Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.31	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.20
	Diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.31	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.20

## 10. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Management of the Company believes that Aura's ongoing operations and associated cash flows will provide sufficient liquidity to continue financing its planned growth in the near term and that the Company will have access to additional debt as it grows to support further expansion.

The Company will, from time to time, repay balances outstanding on its revolving credit with operating cash flow and cash flow from other sources.

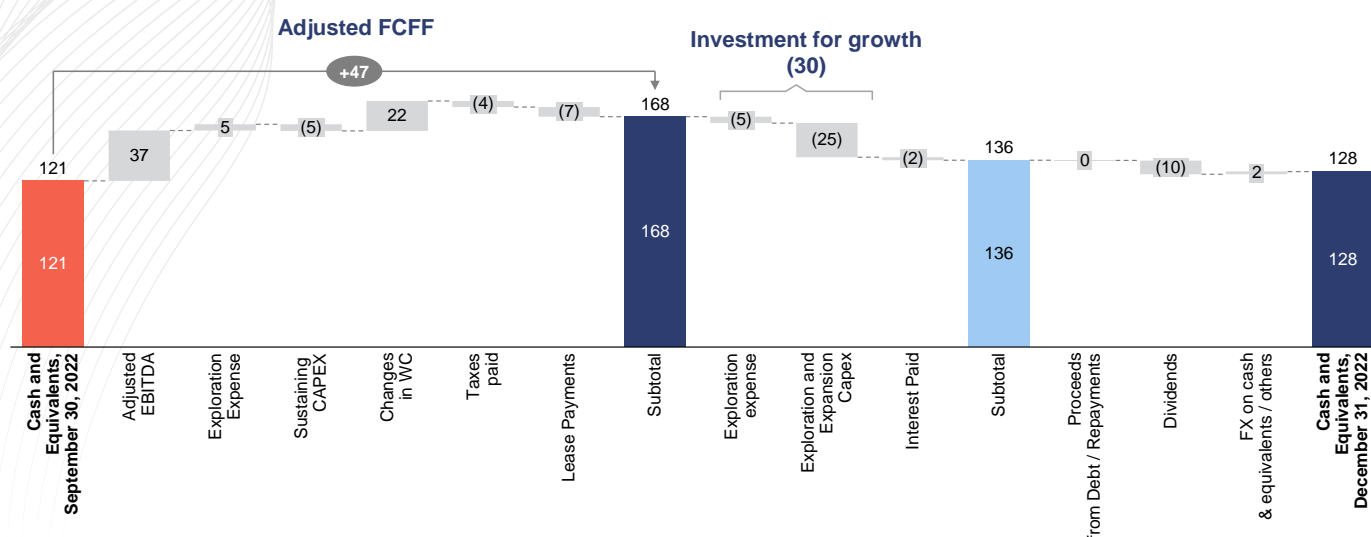
The changes in the Company's cash position during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	54,998	45,228	96,363	131,191
Net cash generated by (used in) investing activities	(30,126)	(18,583)	(157,497)	(78,164)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(19,495)	(28,526)	21,875	(8,629)
	5,377	(1,881)	(39,259)	44,398

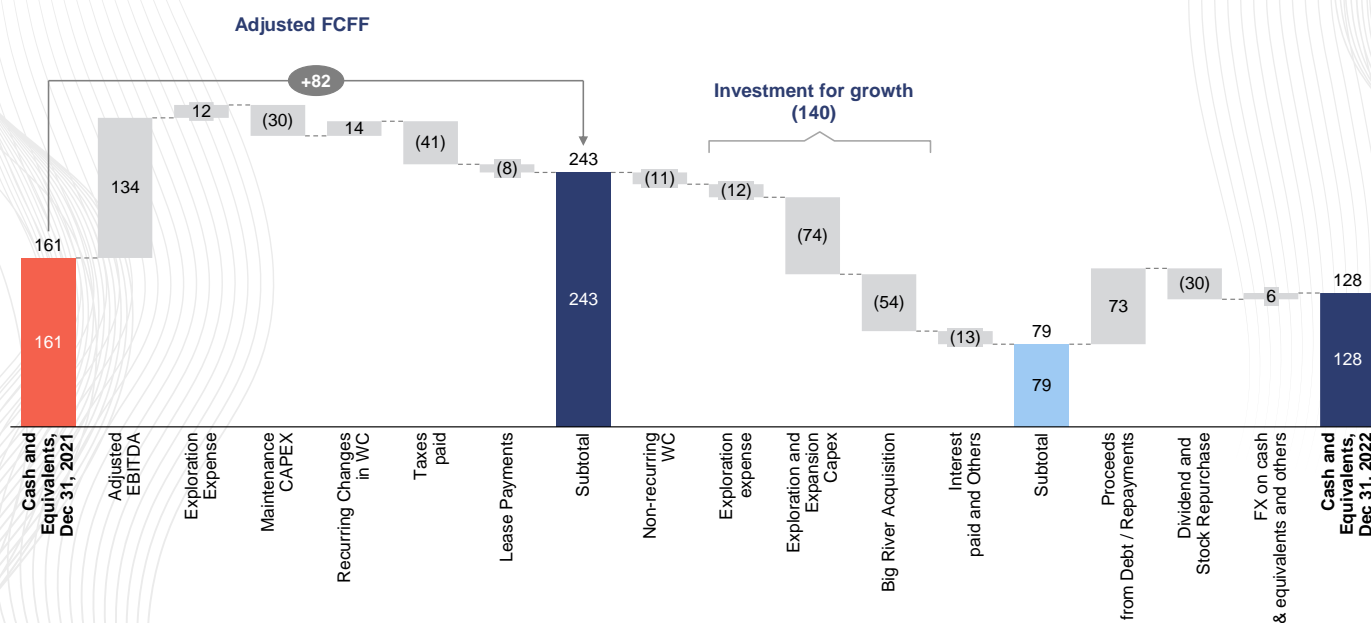
The charts below show the change in cash position for the three months ended December 31, 2022, from a managerial perspective. As it is demonstrated, main uses of cash were related to the growth of the Company:

(\$ million)



The charts below show the increase in cash position for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, from a managerial perspective:

(\$ million)



## 11. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Except as set forth in this MD&A, for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 and as at the date of this MD&A, the Company has not entered into any contractual obligations that are outside of the ordinary course of business.

The Company has the following future liabilities and payables:

(\$ thousand)

Financial instrument	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	71,308	71,308	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term & Long-term debt	214,042	73,214	112,002	28,826	-
Provision for mine closure and restoration	48,262	2,403	1,986	10,540	33,333
Other liabilities and Leases	39,890	12,978	26,912	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>373,502</b>	<b>159,903</b>	<b>140,900</b>	<b>39,366</b>	<b>33,333</b>

## 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Iraja Royalty Payments

As part of the EPP transaction with Yamana Gold Inc. ("Yamana"), Mineracao Apoena S.A. ("Apoena") entered into a royalty agreement (the "EPP Royalty Agreement"), dated June 21, 2016, with Serra da Borda Mineracao e Metalurgia S.A. ("SBMM"), Yamana's wholly controlled subsidiary. Commencing on and from June 21, 2016, Apoena would pay to SBMM a royalty (the "Royalty") that is equal to 2.0% of Net Smelter Returns on all gold mined or benefited from Apoena (the "Subject Metals") sold or deemed to have been sold by or for Apoena. Effective as at such time as Apoena has paid the Royalty on up to 1,000,000 troy ounces of the Subject Metals, the Royalty shall without the requirement for any further act or formality, reduce to 1.0% of Net Smelter Returns on all Subject Metals sold or deemed to have been sold by or for Apoena.

On October 27, 2017, SBMM entered into an agreement (the "Royalty Swap Agreement") with Iraja Mineracao Ltda, a company beneficially owned or controlled by Paulo de Brito, third-party company, for the swap of the EPP Royalty with the

RDM Royalty (as defined in the Royalty Swap Agreement) with no change to the terms of the royalty calculation. Aura has incurred expenses of the related royalties of \$1,532 in the year ended December 31, 2022.

#### **Royalty Agreement for Aura Almas and Matupá**

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries Almas and Matupá, maintains a royalty agreement with Mineração Santa Elina Ind. e Com. S.A., whereby the subsidiary will pay 1.2% of the Net Smelter Returns on all gold mined or sold, from the moment that is declared commercial production. The subsidiary is currently in care and maintenance.

#### **Dividends payable to Northwestern**

Northwestern, a company beneficially owned by the Chairman of the Board, is the majority shareholder of Aura with approximately 53.3% ownership as of December 31, 2022.

On March 15, 2021, Aura's Board of Directors approved a payment of dividends of \$0.83 per common share for a total dividend payment of \$60 million, with a record date as of March 26th, 2021. The dividend payable amount owed to Northwestern is approximately \$30.6 million. The dividends were paid out on April 6th, 2021.

On December 1, 2021, Aura's Board of Directors approved an additional distribution and payment of dividends of \$0.35 per common share, as an anticipation of the expected dividends to be paid in the second quarter of 2022 which totaled a dividend distribution of \$25.4 million. The dividend payable amount owed to Northwestern is \$12.9 million and was paid out on December 15, 2021. In June and in December of 2022 the Company paid the additional \$10.2 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, of which the amount owed to Northwestern was about \$5.2 and \$5.0 million, respectively.

#### **Employee withholding taxes payable to Company**

In March 2021, certain key executives of the Company exercised their stock options in return for shares of the Company. Although the executives received shares of the Company instead of a cash payment at the time of the exercise, the Company, following local tax regulation, had the obligation to immediately retain withholding taxes calculated on the expected gain at the time of the exercise, in favor of the local tax authorities. The Board of Directors of the Company authorized such employees to reimburse the Company of such withholding taxes in a maximum period of 18 months with bearing an interest rate of equal or higher of the Applicable Federal Rates ("AFR") of the month when the withholding tax was retained. Such outstanding balance is guaranteed by shares of the Company owned by such executives in a proportion of 150% of the outstanding balance, and the Company has the right to demand additional shares as collateral in case of reduction of the market price of the shares. Additionally, the receivable becomes immediately due by the employees in case of employment termination. The agreement was amended and the due date was postponed for additional 12 months. As of December 31, 2022, the total outstanding balance to be received by the Company is \$3.3 million.

#### **Key Management Compensation**

Total compensation paid to key management personnel, remuneration of directors and other members of key executive management personnel for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$4,397 and \$5,506 respectively .

## **13. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

Other than as disclosed in this MD&A, the Company has not entered into any binding agreement for an asset or business acquisition or disposition. Management is committed to further analyzing and where applicable, negotiating, one or more transactions to maximize the value of its assets and increasing shareholder value.

## **14. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and to form

assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Management's estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made and where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the Company's consolidated statements of financial position reported in future periods.

**a) Determination of LOM Plans for mineral reserves and mineral resources**

Estimates of the quantities of ore reserves and resources form the basis for the Company's LOM plans, which are used for a number of important business and accounting purposes, including: the calculation of depletion expense; the capitalization of production phase stripping costs, for forecasting the timing of the payment of mine closure and restoration costs, and for the assessment of impairment charges and the carrying values of assets. In certain cases, these LOM plans have made assumptions about the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits required to complete the planned activities.

The Company determines mineral resources and reserves under the principles incorporated in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum standards for mineral reserves and resources, known as the CIM Standards. The information is regularly compiled by Qualified Persons and reported under NI 43-101.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and resources and may, ultimately, result in reserves and resources being restated.

**b) Impairment of assets**

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, at each reporting date management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of the Company's PP&E. Internal and external factors evaluated for indications of impairment include: (i) whether the carrying amount of net assets of the entity exceeded its market capitalization; (ii) changes in estimated quantities of mineral resources and the Company's ability to convert resources to reserves, (iii) a significant deterioration in expected future metal prices; (iii) changes in expected future production costs and capital expenditures; and (iv) changes in interest rates.

If any such indication exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed, and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is measured at the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") or value in use ("VIU").

The determination of FVLCD and VIU requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, metals prices, reserves, operating costs, mine closure and restoration costs, future capital expenditures and appropriate discount rates for future cash flows. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, and as such there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

If, after the Company has previously recognized an impairment loss, circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the impaired assets is greater than the carrying amount, the Company reverses the impairment loss by the amount the revised fair value exceeds its carrying amount, to a maximum of the previous impairment loss. In no case shall the revised carrying amount exceed the original carrying amount, after depreciation or amortization, that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized.

**c) Valuation of work-in-process inventory**

The measurement of inventory including the determination of its net realizable value, especially as it relates to ore in stockpiles, involves the use of estimates. Net realizable value is determined with reference to relevant market prices less applicable variable selling expenses. Estimation is also required in determining the tonnage, recoverable gold and copper contained therein, and in determining the remaining costs of completion to bring inventory into its saleable form. Judgment also exists in determining whether to recognize a provision for obsolescence on mine operating supplies, and estimates are required to determine salvage or scrap value of supplies.

Estimates of recoverable gold or copper on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tones added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data) and a recovery percentage (based on ore type).

**d) Provisions for mine closure and restoration**

The amounts recorded for mine closure and restoration obligations are based on estimates prepared by third party environmental specialists, if available, in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates or by environmental specialists within the Company. These estimates are based on remediation activities that are required by environmental laws, the expected timing of cash flows, and the pre-tax risk-free interest rates on which the estimated cash flows have been discounted. These estimates also include an assumption on the rate at which the costs may inflate in future periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates on which these fair values are calculated require extensive judgment about the nature, cost and timing of the work to be completed, and may change with future changes to costs, environmental laws and regulations and remediation practices.

**e) Purchase price allocation**

Business combinations require judgment and estimates to be made at the date of acquisition in relation to identifying the acquirer, determining assets and liability fair values. The estimate of reserves and resources is subject to assumptions relating to life of the mine and may change when new information becomes available.

Changes in reserves and resources as a result of factors such as production costs, recovery rates, grade or reserves or commodity prices could impact depreciation rates, asset carrying values and decommissioning provision. Changes in assumptions over long-term commodity prices, market demand and supply, and economic and regulatory climates could also impact the carrying value of assets.

The excess of the:

- Consideration transferred,
- Amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- Acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

**f) Recoverability of deferred tax assets**

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires an estimate of income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The process involves an estimate of the Company's current tax exposure and an assessment of temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as depletion and amortization, for tax and accounting purposes, and when they might reverse.

These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities that are included in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. An assessment is also made to determine the likelihood that the Company's future tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income.

Judgment is required to continually assess changes in tax interpretations, regulations and legislation, and make estimates about future taxable profits, to ensure deferred tax assets are recoverable.

## 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company records the fair value of their derivative fixed price contracts and put/call options instruments at the end of the reporting period as an asset ( "in-the-money" ) or liability ( "out-of-the-money" ). The fair value is calculated as the difference between a market-based price and the contracted price. At the end of the reporting period, a corresponding gain or loss is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income as Other (Gain) Loss.

For the fixed price contracts and put/call options on the gold derivatives, these derivatives are significantly driven by the market price of gold. As noted below section b, these derivatives are considered as Level 2 investments.

The group has the following derivative financial instruments in the following line items in the balance sheet:

(\$ thousand)			(Asset)/Liability at	(Asset)/Liability at
Derivatives Contracts	Commodity/ index	Current/Non-Current	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Swaps				
Aura Almas	CDI	Non-current	(7,640)	2,779
Brazilian Mines	CDI	Current	(479)	
<b>Total</b>			<b>(8,119)</b>	<b>2,779</b>

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company has entered in zero cost put/call collars, in a total of 100,200 ounces, most of the volume in connection with the risk management program for the Almas Project. The zero-cost put/calls collars have floor prices between \$1,558 and \$1,700 (average: \$1,626) and ceiling prices between \$1,915 and \$2,896 (average: \$2,350) per ounce of gold expiring between August 2022 and July 2025.

For EPP Mines, Mineração Aipoena entered in zero cost put/call collars, in a total of 10,400 ounces with floor price of \$1,400 and ceiling price of \$2,100 per ounce of gold expiring between March 2023 and December 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company and Mineração Aipoena have recorded no realized gain or loss associated with Gold zero cost put/call collars.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment in selecting various methods and making assumptions that are based primarily on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The Company has used mark-to-market analysis to calculate the fair value of various financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are not traded in active markets. The carrying amount of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income be \$105 lower or \$95 higher if the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis were to differ by 10% from management's estimates.

*Credit risk* is the risk that a third party might fail to discharge its obligations under the terms of a financial contract. The Company's credit risk is limited to trade receivables, derivative contracts, and the short-term investments in bonds in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2021, the Company considers the credit risk with these financial contracts to be low.

*Interest rate risk* is generally associated with variable rate financial instruments and available market interest rates at the time financial instruments are acquired. Aura is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash, cash equivalents as it holds a portion of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in bank accounts that earn variable interest rates. One of the borrowings in

Mexico has a variable interest rate based on the times interest earned plus 4.2%. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk.

*Foreign Currency Risk* is generally associated with transactions denominated in non-USD currencies. The Company is exposed to financial gain or loss as a result of foreign exchange movements against the USD. The Company has operations located in Honduras, Brazil, Mexico and the United States. The Company holds sufficient amounts of its currency to meet its estimated expenditure requirements for these currencies.

## 16. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for designing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), under the supervision of the CEO, Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Corporate Controller, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Management is also responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), under the supervision of the CEO, CFO and Corporate Controller, to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known to the Company's certifying officers. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's CEO, CFO and Corporate Controller have certified that DC&P and ICFR are effective and that, during the quarter ended December 31, 2022, the Company did not make any material changes in the ICFR that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

## 17. NON-GAAP PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Set out below are reconciliations for certain non-GAAP financial measures (including non-GAAP ratios) utilized by the Company: Adjusted EBITDA; cash operating costs per copper pound produced; cash operating cost per ounce of gold equivalent ounce produced; EBITDA; Net Debt; realized average gold price per ounce sold, gross; and realized average gold price per ounce sold, net of sales taxes, which are non-GAAP performance measures. These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning within IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company believes that these measures provide investors with additional information which is useful in evaluating the Company's performance and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

### A. Reconciliation from income for the quarter to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Profit (loss) from continued operation	12,313	30,874	56,247	92,663
Income tax (expense) recovery	3,748	7,072	26,832	32,440
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery	(826)	6,649	(1,088)	22,796
Finance costs	1,771	1,606	7,397	8,189
Other gains (losses)	1,098	931	(1,157)	(169)
Depreciation	18,480	8,711	45,548	34,061
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>36,584</b>	<b>55,843</b>	<b>133,779</b>	<b>189,980</b>
Impairment	-	-	-	-
ARO Change	-	3,078	-	3,078
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>36,584</b>	<b>58,921</b>	<b>133,779</b>	<b>193,058</b>

## B. Reconciliation from the consolidated financial statements to cash operating costs per gold equivalent ounce sold:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Cost of goods sold	(74,671)	(57,287)	(267,006)	(235,669)
Depreciation	18,437	8,868	45,187	33,688
<b>COGS w/o Depreciation</b>	<b>(56,234)</b>	<b>(48,419)</b>	<b>(221,819)</b>	<b>(201,981)</b>
Gold Equivalent Ounces sold <sup>(2)</sup>	68,077	71,689	247,215	263,483
<b>Cash costs per gold equivalent ounce sold</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>765</b>

## C. Reconciliation from the consolidated financial statements to all in sustaining costs per gold equivalent ounce sold:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Cost of goods sold	(74,671)	(57,287)	(267,006)	(235,669)
Depreciation	18,437	8,868	45,187	33,688
<b>COGS w/o Depreciation</b>	<b>(56,234)</b>	<b>(48,419)</b>	<b>(221,819)</b>	<b>(201,981)</b>
Capex w/o Expansion	6,855	13,705	38,900	53,628
Site G&A	1,658	2,254	8,181	7,967
Lease Payments	3,644	226	7,658	984
Gold Equivalent Ounces sold <sup>(2)</sup>	68,077	71,689	247,215	263,483
<b>All In Sustaining costs per ounce sold</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,005</b>

## D. Reconciliation from the consolidated financial statements to cash operating costs per copper equivalent pound sold:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Cost of goods sold	(74,671)	(57,287)	(267,006)	(235,669)
Cost of Sales related to gold operation	48,406	38,189	166,415	150,887
Depreciation related to copper	5,907	3,910	21,755	15,312
<b>Cost of goods sold related to copper</b>	<b>(20,358)</b>	<b>(15,188)</b>	<b>(78,836)</b>	<b>(69,470)</b>
Contained copper pounds sold	13,842,100	12,131,979	52,326,735	45,148,512
<b>Cash cost per pound of copper sold</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.54</b>



## E. Reconciliation from the consolidated financial statements to realized average gold price per ounce sold, gross:

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Gross gold revenue	67,607	74,223	236,836	281,283
Local gold sales taxes	(1,837)	(2,783)	(7,945)	(8,237)
Gold revenue, net of sales taxes	65,770	71,440	228,891	273,046
Ounces of gold sold	39,099	41,737	131,860	157,969
<i>Realized average gold price per ounce sold, gross</i>	<b>1,729</b>	1,778	<b>1,796</b>	1,781
<i>Realized average gold price per ounce sold, net</i>	<b>1,682</b>	1,712	<b>1,736</b>	1,728

## F. Net Debt:

(\$ thousand)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short Term Loans	73,215	58,169
Long-Term Loans	140,827	99,862
Plus / (Less): Derivative Financial Instrument	(8,119)	2,779
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(127,901)	(161,490)
Less: Restricted Cash	(600)	(944)
Net Debt	<b>77,422</b>	(1,624)

## G. Adjusted EBITDA Margin (Adjusted EBITDA/Revenues):

(\$ thousand)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2022	For the three months ended December 31, 2021	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2022	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2021
Net Revenue	105,850	113,848	392,699	424,006
Adjusted EBITDA	36,584	58,921	133,779	193,058
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (Adjusted EBITDA/Revenues)	<b>35%</b>	52%	<b>34%</b>	46%

## 18. RISK FACTORS

The operations of the Company contain significant risk due to the nature of mining, exploration, and development activities. For details of these risks, please refer to the risk factors set forth in the Company's AIF which could materially affect the Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. See Section 20: Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information.

## 19. DISCLOSURE OF SHARE DATA

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had the following outstanding: 71,946,975 Common Shares, 1,700,159 stock options, and 189,795 deferred share units. The outstanding share data remains the same as of the date of this MD&A.

In the Buyback Program scope, the Company acquired 561,683 shares and 917,261 BDR as of December 31, 2022.

## 20. CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, contain certain “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect the Company’s current estimates, predictions, expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, without limitation, statements with respect to: expected production from, and the further potential of the Company’s properties; the ability of the Company to achieve its longer-term outlook and the anticipated timing and results thereof (including the guidance set forth herein); the ability to lower costs and increase production; the economic viability of a project; strategic plans, including the Company’s plans with respect to its properties and the preparation and completion for pre-feasibility and definitive feasibility studies and technical reports in respect of its projects; the amount of mineral reserves and mineral resources; the amount of future production over any period; capital expenditure and mine production costs; the outcome of mine permitting; other required permitting; the outcome of legal proceedings which involve the Company; information with respect to the future price of copper, gold, silver and other minerals; estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources, the Company’s exploration and development program; estimated future expenses; exploration and development capital requirements; the amount of waste tons mined; the amount of mining and haulage costs; cash operating costs per gold equivalent ounce sold; cash operating costs per copper pound produced; operating costs; strip ratios and mining rates; expected grades and ounces of metals and minerals; expected processing recoveries; expected time frames; prices of metals and minerals; mine life; gold hedge programs; the duration or extent of the restrictions and suspensions imposed by governmental authorities as a result of the Pandemic, and the effect that any such restrictions or suspensions may have on the Company’s operations and its financial and operational results; the ability of the Company to successfully maintain operations at its producing assets, or to restart these operations efficiently or economically, or at all; the impact of the Pandemic on the Company’s workforce, suppliers and other essential resources and what effect those impacts, if they occur, would have on the Company’s business; and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “plans”, “projects”, “forecasts”, “estimates”, “assumes”, “intends”, “strategy”, “goals”, “objectives” or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A are based upon, without limitation, the following estimates and assumptions: the ability of the Company to successfully achieve business objectives; the presence of and continuity of metals at the Company’s projects at modeled grades; gold and copper price volatility; the capacities of various machinery and equipment; the availability of personnel, machinery and equipment at estimated prices; exchange rates; metals and minerals sales prices; appropriate discount rates; tax rates and royalty rates applicable to the mining operations; cash operating costs per gold equivalent ounce sold, cash operating costs per copper pound produced and other financial metrics; anticipated mining losses and dilution; metals recovery rates, reasonable contingency requirements; the Company’s expected ability to develop adequate infrastructure and that the cost of doing so will be reasonable; the Company’s expected ability to develop its projects including financing such projects; and receipt of regulatory approvals on acceptable terms.

Known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company’s ability to predict or control, including any changes to the conditions and limitations imposed by governmental authorities in response to the Pandemic and the duration of such conditions or limitations, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. Specific reference is made to the Company’s most recent AIF for a discussion of some of the factors underlying forward-looking statements, which include, without limitation, gold and copper or certain other commodity price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, interest rate

and exchange rate fluctuations, general economic conditions, political stability and other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

## 21. TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

Unless otherwise stated in this MD&A, the technical and scientific information included herein has been derived from the following reports:

- The technical report dated November 18, 2022, with an effective date of August 31, 2022, and entitled “Feasibility Study Technical Report (NI 43-101) for the Matupá Gold Project, Matupá Municipality, Mato Grosso, Brazil,” prepared for Aura Minerals by F. Ghazanfari, P.Geo., L. Pignatari, P. Eng. (EDEM, São Paulo, Brazil), H. Delboni, Jr. Ph.D. (MAusIMM – CP Metallurgy);
- The technical report dated September 7, 2018, with an effective date of January 31, 2018, and entitled “Feasibility Study of the Re-Opening of the Aranzazu Mine, Zacatecas, Mexico,” prepared for Aura Minerals by F. Ghazanfari, P.Geo. (Farshid Ghazanfari Consulting), A. Wheeler, C.Eng. (Independent Mining Consultant), C. Connors, RM-SME (Aura Minerals Inc.), B. Dowdell, C.Eng. (Dowdell Mining Limited), P. Cicchini P.E. (Call & Nicholas, Inc.), G. Holmes, P.Eng. (Jacobs Engineering), B. Byler, P.E. (Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions), C. Scott, P.Eng. (SRK Canada), D. Lister, P.Eng. (Altura Environmental Consulting), F. Cornejo, P.Eng. (Aura Minerals Inc);
- The technical report dated July 2, 2014, with an effective date of December 31, 2013, and entitled “Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates on the San Andrés Mine in the Municipality of La Union, in the Department of Copan, Honduras” prepared for Aura Minerals by Bruce Butcher, P.Eng., former Vice President, Technical Services, Ben Bartlett, FAusIMM, former Manager Mineral Resources and Persio Rosario, P. Eng., former Principal Metallurgist;
- The technical report dated January 13, 2017, with an effective date of July 31, 2016, and entitled “Feasibility Study and Technical Report on the EPP Project, Mato Grosso, Brazil” prepared for Aura Minerals by a group of third-party consultants, including P&E Mining Consultants Inc., MCB Brazil and Knight Piesold Ltd.;
- The technical report dated March 10, 2021, with an effective date of December 31, 2020, and entitled “Updated Feasibility Study Technical Report For the Almas Project, Almas Municipality, Tocantins, Brazil” prepared by Aura Minerals and authored by F. Ghazanfari, P.Geo. (Aura Minerals), B.T Hennessey, P.Geo. (Micon International, Canada), L. Pignatari, P.Eng. (EDEM, Brazil), T.R. Raponi, P.Eng. (Ausenco, Canada), I.Dymov, P.Eng. (Metallurgy consultant, Canada) and P.C. Rodriguez, P.Eng. (GE21 Mineral Consultants Ltd., Brazil);
- The technical report dated September 30, 2011, authored by J.Britt Reid, P.Eng, Bruce Butcher, P.Eng, Chris Keech, P.Geo and titled “Resource and Reserve Estimates on The São Francisco Mine, in the municipality of Vila Bella De Santissima Trindade, State of Mato Grosso Brazil” ;
- The technical report dated May 31, 2011, authored by W.J.Crowl, R.G, and Donald Hulse, P.Eng, and titled “NI 43-101 Report on The Tolda Fria Project, Manizales, Colombia”.

Tiãozito V. Cardoso, FAusIMM, Technical Services Director for Aura Minerals Inc. and Farshid Ghazanfari, P.Geo. Mineral Resources and Geology Director for Aura Minerals Inc., have reviewed and confirmed the scientific and technical information contained within this news release and serve as the Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. All technical information related to Aura’s properties and the Company’s mineral reserves and resources is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Readers are reminded that results outlined in the technical reports for each of these projects are preliminary in nature and may include inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves.

There is no certainty that the mine plans and economic models contained in any of the reports will be realized. Readers are further cautioned that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Readers are also advised to refer to the latest annual information form and technical reports of the Company as well as other continuous disclosure documents filed by the Company available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), for detailed information (including qualifications, assumptions and notes set out accordingly) regarding the mineral reserve and mineral resource information contained in this MD&A.