

DAURA GOLD CORP.
(formerly Daura Capital Corp.)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

GENERAL

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial position and results of operations is as at August 29, 2025 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Daura Gold Corp. (formerly Daura Capital Corp.) (the "Company" or "Daura") for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 and the related notes thereto. Those condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). All dollar amounts included therein and in the following management's discussion and analysis are in Canadian dollars except where noted.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A may contain "forward looking statements" that reflect the Company's current expectations and projections about its future results. When used in this MD&A, words such as "estimate", "intend", "expect", "anticipate" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which, by their very nature, are not guarantees of the Company's future operational or financial performance, and are subject to risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause Daura's actual results, performance, prospects or opportunities to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date otherwise specifically indicate herein. Due to risks and uncertainties, including the risks and uncertainties identified above and elsewhere in this MD&A, actual events may differ materially from current expectations. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by securities regulations.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on March 29, 2018. The Company's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral exploration properties, with a focus in Peru. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX-V under the symbol "DGC". The Company's head office is located at 704 - 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS

During the three months ended June 30, 2025 and subsequently, the Company:

- entered into binding offer letter with EV Resources Limited ("EVR") to acquire the Yanamina project, located in Ancash, Peru, for a series of staged/milestone option payments payable in cash and/or common shares of the Company up to commencement of commercial production at the Yanamina project (closed in July 2025);
- staked additional claims covering 4,700 hectares contiguous with the Yanamina project; and
- entered into an agreement to acquire five strategic mineral concessions covering approximately 2,900 hectares adjacent to Antonella and Bonita Projects. Closing of the acquisition is subject to the negotiation of definitive documentation and the satisfaction of customary closing deliverables.

EXPLORATION OVERVIEW

Cochabamba project

The Cochabamba project consists of 10 mining concessions covering an effective area of approximately 8,123 hectares, located on the western flank of the Cordillera Negra, in north-central Peru. Included in the Cochabamba project mining concessions that the Company owns is the Antonella Daniela I concession.

Antonella Daniela I

The Antonella Daniela I concession covers an area of 900 hectares and is currently the main target area of interest on the Cochabamba project. The mineralized veins of the old Esperanza mine form the current main area of interest and were the focus of the bulk of previous exploration activity. The mine is centred at 187,000 mE 8,956,000 mN and at an altitude of 3,700 metres above sea level, and lies entirely within the Antonella Daniela I concession. The Antonella Daniela I concession is currently the main area of exploration on the Cochabamba project, and was most recently explored and drilled by Minera Silex Peru SRL from 2006 to 2012, which included a total of 11 holes.

Since the acquisition of Estrella Gold SAC ("Estrella"), the Company has been diligently engaged in updating the geological models and preparing for essential fieldwork in the coming months. Daura has prioritized establishing strong relationships with various stakeholders in the community, fostering dialogue with local companies within the district. Engaging with communities affected by the Company's projects is a crucial next step that will pave the way for exploration activities on Daura's properties. Daura has also engaged with the various other mining companies in the district who also plan on doing extensive work in the region.

Since August 2025, the Company's technical team is set to initiate a comprehensive detailed mapping and sampling campaign across its extensive land package, which added by existing mapping and sampling will assist in better confirming drilling targets for the forthcoming exploration campaign. In parallel, social and environmental work will be done. This initiative will also facilitate the preparation and submission of the Company's drilling permit application.

Pampas 1 and 2

In April 2025, the Company signed an agreement with the District Municipality of Pampas Grande, located in the Ancash Department, 28 km south of the Company's flagship Antonella project as well as the San Luis gold project. The Company also commenced extensive geological mapping and rock sampling activities in the Pampas 1 and 2 areas, aimed at assessing and enhancing the understanding of the mineralization and economic potential within these key exploration sites.

Pampas 1 and 2 project consists of 1200 hectares of prospective land characterized by pyroclastic ash flow deposits and andesitic lava flows from the Calipuy Group (Cenozoic volcanic). Recognizing the potential for valuable mineral deposits, Daura is undertaking geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 to delineate the area's geology and evaluate its economic prospects. Rock sampling utilizing the rock chip technique will be conducted in targeted areas of interest, with subsequent analysis performed using inductively coupled plasma (ICP) methods to ensure low detection limits. This mapping and sampling program will provide crucial insights into the economic potential of the Pampas 1 and 2 concessions.

Yanamina project

In June 2025, the Company entered into a binding offer to acquire the Yanamina gold-silver project in the Ancash Department of Peru, approximately 40km north of the Company's Cochabamba project and flagship Antonella project. The Yanamina project comprises a 924-hectare land package historical indicated resources of 1,566,900 tonnes at 1.65 g/t Au for a total of 83,100 (oz) of gold (Au) and 3,235,000 tonnes at 1.19 g/t Au for a total of 123,700 ounces of Au.

The historical work carried out for historical resource estimates highlighted a number of areas at Yanamina which show potential for additional mineralization, both as an extension but also proximal to the existing resource. As a result of the extensive and important surface alteration within the mineralized zone, a number of these target areas can be initially geologically explored, including mapping, sampling and geophysics, among others, to determine their potential.

An additional exploration target which remains open is the potential faulted extension to the existing historical resource. The historical resource is located on a fault scarp and there is sound geological evidence that the top of the resource has been removed by faulting. The extent of the “missing” upper portion of the resource is unknown, offering a straightforward exploration target with upside potential.

In 2006, Latin Gold Limited (ASX:LAT) completed detailed mapping of the geology and alteration, channel sampling, limited adit sampling, digitizing of the historic and current data base and drilled 25 diamond drill holes totaling 1,468 meters. The drilling confirmed the geology and the near surface zone of disseminated gold and silver mineralization, which is locally exposed in outcrop. Gold was intersected in the majority of the drill holes and demonstrated strong continuity along strike. The drilling also identified a higher-grade core zone locally grading 5gpt Au over 5 meters within a mineralized envelope averaging 2.5gpt Au over intervals ranging from 20 to 30 meters. The drilling also confirmed the coincident silver values reported historically ranging up to 20.3gpt Ag explored over 10 meters.

The historical mineral resource is included in a Technical Report titled “Deposit Modeling, NI 43-101 Resource Estimate, Preliminary Economic Assessment: Yanamina Gold Property” (the “Technical Report”), with an effective date of February 28, 2011. The report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 - *Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) technical report for Coronet Metals Inc. The historical estimate is considered to be relevant and for the purposes of the Company proceeding with the Transaction as it provides an indication of the potential significance of the Yanamina project.

The Technical Report provides details on mineral resources and reserves, as well a potential development option for the Yanamina project that considers underground mining and processing using conventional cyanide leach methods. However, the prices, costs, and development strategy and options are no longer current and need to be re-evaluated using assumptions and qualifications that are more reflective of today’s environment. The Yanamina deposit is a volcanic hosted, low sulphidation, epithermal quartz system.

The Yanamina historical Mineral Resource data base has a total of 2,643 samples, spanning 3,402 meters from 78 drill holes. The indicated resource covers approximately 17 hectares and is outlined by a search area of 25 metres; within this area, the drill holes intersected similar grade-thickness composites at a 1g/t Au cut-off. The inferred resource is outlined by a search area of 50 metres. The holes drilled in this area intersected mineralization defined by 0.5gpt cut-off composites. Continuous blocks within the 25m search radius have thus been defined as an Indicated Resource while the blocks outside of this zone at a 50m search radius and those blocks above the 0.5 g/t Au cut-off in Zone 2 are categorized as an Indicated Resource. Further drilling at 25m spacing would be required to define additional Inferred Resources in both zones.

Summary of historical Mineral Resources Yanamina Gold Deposit (0.50 g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)			
Resources	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Total ounce
Indicated	1,566,900	1.65	83,100
Inferred	3,235,000	1.19	\$ 123,700

⁽¹⁾ A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource. Additional work including some re-sampling of historical core and a review of the geological model, will be necessary to verify the historical resource estimate.

Upon closing of the acquisition subsequent to the reporting date, the Company (a) has been working to establish a new, long-term mutually beneficial relationships with the local communities and will strive to do this from the outset and (b) will advance towards establishing an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Yanamina project. For further details, please refer the Company’s news release dated July 29, 2025 (available on the company website or SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca).

OUTLOOK

The Company's primary focus is the exploration and development of the Cochabamba project in Ancash, Peru. Since the acquisition of Estrella in January 2025, the Company has been focusing on updating the geological models, preparing for essential fieldwork, and establishing strong relationships with local communities and stakeholders. Daura will also consider business development opportunities which management believe enhance the Company's ability to participate in an economic mineral discovery and capable of improving shareholder returns.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended June 30, 2025

The Company recorded a loss of \$944,811 for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to \$16,022 for the comparative quarter. The change was primarily attributable to the start of operations after the completion of its Qualifying Transaction (including exploration expenditures on the Cochabamba project) and share-based payments during the current quarter.

Six months ended June 30, 2025

The Company recorded a loss of \$1,198,700 for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to \$29,053 for the comparative period. The change was primarily attributable to the start of operations after the completion of its Qualifying Transaction (including exploration expenditures on the Cochabamba project) and share-based payments during the current period.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides selected financial information for the eight quarters up to June 30, 2025 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	June 31	March 31	December 31	September 30
For the quarter ended	2025	2025	2024	2024
Exploration expenditures	\$ 233,707	\$ 34,241	\$ -	\$ -
Share-based payments	482,782	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	(944,811)	(253,889)	(56,302)	(11,100)
Net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
	June 30	March 31	December 31	September 30
For the quarter ended	2024	2024	2023	2023
Exploration expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	(16,022)	(13,031)	(9,629)	(6,850)
Net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had working capital of \$149,636 (December 31, 2024 - deficit of \$493,628), which was primarily comprised of cash of \$268,407, prepaid expenses of \$116,236, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$235,297. During the six months ended June 30, 2025, cash increased by \$122,772, primarily from cash provided by financing completed concurrently to the Qualifying Transaction, net of cash used in operating activities.

Operating activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, net cash used in operating activities amounted to \$1,059,308, which included a decrease of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$245,423.

Investing activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, net cash provided by investing activities amounted to \$5,328, which included interest earned on cash held in interest-bearing bank account.

Financing activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2025, net cash provided by financing activities amounted to \$1,187,408, which included primarily proceeds from the concurrent financing of \$1,324,991, net of share issue cost of \$101,487 paid.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Please refer to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

The Company does not utilize complex financial instruments in hedging metal price, foreign exchange, or interest exposure. Any hedging activity requires approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company does not hold or issue derivative instruments for speculation or trading purposes.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate value of transactions paid or accrued to key management personnel and directors was as follows:

For the six months ended June 30, 2025	Amounts
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 48,347
Chairman	49,043
Director	49,043
Seabord	42,500
Share-based payments	366,368
	\$ 555,301

The above payments for management compensation are made in the normal course of business. The amounts paid for these services are negotiated in good faith by both parties and fall within normal market ranges. The Board of Directors reviews executive compensation, considers any changes, and approves these changes if appropriate. The consulting contracts with senior management are ongoing monthly commitments that can be terminated by either party with sufficient notice. All balances due to related parties arising from such consulting contracts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Seabord Management Corp. ("Seabord") is related to Daura because it provides the Company with key management personnel services, such as the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, who are employees of Seabord and are not paid directly by the Company.

As at June 30, 2025	Balances
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 28,549
Chairman	9,525
Chief Financial Officer	1,538
Directors	370,133
	\$ 409,745

In January 2025, concurrent to the Qualifying Transaction, the Company issued 2,652,716 common shares to settle \$159,163 owed to related parties.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Please refer to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to June 30, 2025, the Company:

- closed the acquisition of the Yanamina project from EV Resources Limited; and
- entered into an agreement to acquire five strategic mineral concessions covering approximately 2,900 hectares adjacent to Antonella and Bonita Projects. Closing of the acquisition is subject to the negotiation of definitive documentation and the satisfaction of customary closing deliverables.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of the date of this MD&A, there are 45,592,857 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, 3,525,000 and stock options and 24,228,702 warrants are outstanding, with exercise prices ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.175 per warrant and terms expiring between January 20 and June 19, 2030.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Global financial conditions

Global financial conditions have, at various times in the past and may, in the future, experience extreme volatility. Many industries, including the mining industry, are impacted by volatile market conditions. Global financial conditions may be subject to sudden and rapid destabilizations in response to economic shocks or other events, such as developments concerning COVID-19 and geo-political tensions including acts of war. A slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fluctuations in fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates and tax rates, may adversely affect the Company's growth and financial condition. Future economic shocks may be precipitated by a number of causes, including government debt levels, fluctuations in the price of oil and other commodities, volatility of metal prices, geopolitical instability, changes in laws or governments, war, terrorism, the volatility of currency exchanges inflation or deflation, the devaluation and volatility of global stock markets, pandemics and natural disasters. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favorable to the Company or at all. In such an event, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Financial risk management

The Company's strategy for cash is to safeguard this asset by investing any excess cash in very low-risk financial instruments such as term deposits or holding funds in the highest-yielding accounts with a major Canadian bank. Using this strategy, the Company preserves its cash resources and can earn a low-risk return through the yields on these investments. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including foreign currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and market and interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Peru. The Company funds cash calls to its subsidiary company outside of Canada in US dollars, and a portion of its expenditures are also incurred in local currencies, which include the US dollar and the Peruvian sol. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises primarily from fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and those currencies. The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage foreign exchange fluctuations. Management believes the foreign exchange risk related to currency conversions is minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital resources. The Company's objective is to ensure sufficient committed financial resources to meet its business requirements for the next twelve months. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Market and interest rate risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the values of quoted market prices. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash is held mainly in interest-bearing bank accounts, and therefore, there is currently minimal interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will cause a financial loss for another party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash. The Company's cash are mainly held through a large Canadian financial institution and are primarily held in bank accounts or GICs, and accordingly, credit risk is minimized. The Company generally does not accrue receivables for scheduled option payments, only recording them when received. That procedure significantly reduces the risk of recording uncollectible receivables.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Declines in the market prices of gold, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital or attract potential joint venture partner(s) to participate. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of its mineral property.

Financing and share price fluctuation risks

The Company has limited financial resources, no reliable source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of the Company's project may depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity issues, debt financing or liquidation of long-term investments (if any). Failure to obtain this financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its project, which could result in the loss of its property. Securities markets have experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be development-stage companies, such as Daura, have experienced wide fluctuations in share price, which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues.

Competition

The Company competes with many other companies and individuals with substantially greater financial and technical resources for the acquisition and development of projects and the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Key personnel risk

The Company's success depends on key personnel working in management and administrative capacities or as consultants. The loss of the services of senior management or key personnel could have a material and adverse effect on the Company, its business, and the results of operations.

Mineral property exploration and mining risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main responses to operating risks include ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirming that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities. There can be additional risks involved in some countries where pending applications for claims or licenses can be affected by government changes to application procedures.

The Company's mineral property is located within or near local communities. In such areas, it may be necessary as a practical matter to negotiate surface access with these local communities. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the legal right to access a mineral property and carry on exploration activities, the Company will be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with any such existing landowners or communities for this access. Therefore, the Company may be unable to conduct exploration activities on a property. In those circumstances where a local community or landowner has denied access, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts to gain access, or it may be forced to abandon the property.

Political and currency risks

The Company is operating in countries that currently have varied political environments. Changing political situations may affect the way the Company operates. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars, but for the most part, it incurs its expenditures in local currencies. There are no currency hedges in place. Therefore, a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the Peruvian sol could have an adverse impact on the amount of exploration conducted.

Environmental risks and hazards

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving to require stricter standards and enforcement and involves increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors, and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on property in which the Company holds interests that are unknown to the Company at present.

Insured and uninsured risks

During exploration, development, and production on mineral properties, the Company is subject to many risks and hazards in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as severe weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's property or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to mineral properties, delays, monetary losses, and possible legal liability. Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect itself against certain risks in amounts that it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results, and cause a decline in the value of the Company's securities. Some work is carried out through independent consultants, and the Company requires that all consultants carry their insurance to cover any potential liabilities because of their work on a project.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 and this accompanying MD&A.

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Annual Filings on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.