CHAKANA COPPER CORP.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

GENERAL

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Chakana Copper Corp. (the "Corporation" or "Chakana") dated January 28, 2026 provides an analysis of the Corporation's financial results for the six months ended November 30, 2025. The following information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at November 30, 2025 and for the six months then ended with accompanying notes, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

All dollar figures are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated. The Corporation's condensed interim consolidated financial statements and MD&A are available on www.sedarplus.ca.

CORPORATION OVERVIEW

Chakana was incorporated on May 2, 2011, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada. The Corporation is a mineral exploration corporation listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "PERU". The Corporation is currently engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties, with prospects for copper, gold and silver in Peru and new opportunities being evaluated in the USA.

The head office and principal address is Suite 1012 – 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2Y3, Canada. The records office of the Corporation is located at Suite 1500 - 1055 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4V7, Canada.

The Corporation is currently advancing the La Joya Project (previously referred to as part of the "Soledad Project") near Aija in the Ancash region of the highly prolific Miocene mineral belt of Peru. Refer to the section "Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures" for details of the La Joya Project (hereinafter referred to as the "La Joya Project"). The Corporation's goal is to find and advance mineral projects to an economic resource within a single commodity cycle for further development by mid-tier and/or major mining companies. The Corporation looks for derisked projects that have the characteristics of large above average grade mineral systems with significant upside potential. The Corporation employs the latest technological innovations to test the upside potential of projects with aggressively funded exploration programs.

The Corporation initially focused their exploration efforts on tourmaline breccia hosted mineralization in the northern and central part of the former Soledad Project (Condor and Aija options).
This exploration failed to identify sufficient resources to justify additional investment in exploration and property payments so these areas have been relinquished to focus on the southern part of the Soledad Project where the La Joya Project under option from Barrick Mining Corporation (Barrick") is located., Porphyry copper-gold, high sulfidation epithermal precious metals and additional breccia-hosted mineralization potential has been identified on the La Joya Project.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS

The global economic climate has become increasingly favourable, with financial markets at or near historic highs and precious metal prices for gold and silver recently reaching all-time highs. This positive market trend has provided a strong impetus for the mining sector.

President Dina Boluarte was impeached on October 10, 2025 by unanimous decision. The ouster came amid mounting frustration over a surge in crime, corruption allegations and her overall unpopularity, with approval ratings as low as 2%. Following her removal, José Jerí, the head of Congress, was sworn in as the new interim president who will likely serve until the next presidential election to be held on April 12, 2026. President Boluarte's focus while in office was on improving Peru's economy, infrastructure development and cracking down on crime, including illegal mining. Responding to criticism about delays and protracted timelines for mining-related permitting, President Boluarte's administration has implemented a "Single Window for Mining" process to streamline and accelerate the permitting process. For exploration permitting, all environmental and water permitting is handled through the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Currently, Peru is experiencing problems with illegal miners throughout much of the country, in part related to high metal prices. Dealing with the illegal miners is likely to be an important theme in the next presidential election.

During the period from May 31, 2025 through to the date of this MD&A, copper prices have fluctuated between a low of US $4.38 per pound and a high of US $6.09 per pound, closing at approximately US $5.94 per pound. During the same period, gold and silver prices fluctuated in value, with gold trading between US $3,274 per ounce and

US $5,305.95 per ounce, closing at approximately US $5,295 per ounce, and silver trading between US $32.98 per ounce and US $116.54 per ounce, closing at approximately US $112.99 per ounce.

Peru is the world's second largest copper producer, and a significant producer of gold, silver, lead, zinc and other metals. Mining is one of Peru's most significant industries. Peru has some US $56 billion of open mining investments, primarily in copper, and is home to mines owned by large foreign companies. Victor Gobitz, president of the Peruvian Institute of Mining Engineers, stated that if the government properly approaches an open dialogue with the mining industry and properly defines the way to develop the country's sustainability, it could create a perfect environment to develop its copper projects.

HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration Developments
The La Joya Project makes up the southern half of the former Soledad Project, located in the Ancash province of central Peru, approximately 260 kilometres (or "km") north-northwest of Lima and 35 kilometres south of Barrick's Pierina mine. The La Joya Project is part of the Aija-Ticapampa Mining District in the Cordillera Negra, a region with a long history of exploration and mining. Initial exploration focused on tourmaline breccia pipes in the Soledad Project on concessions optioned from Condor Resources Inc. ("Condor") in 2017. As exploration expanded to the south, two subsequent option agreements (Aija and Barrick options) were established based on the recognition of 1) porphyry copper potential related to multiple intrusions centered upon the Lincuna fault forming the Mega-Gold target area; 2) distal high-sulfidation precious metals mineralization outcropping at surface in the La Joya high-sulfidation epithermal ("HSE") zone; and 3) numerous additional mineralized outcropping breccias in the Compañero Breccia Complex target area. On October 8, 2024, the Corporation relinquished the Condor concessions, and on February 11, 2025, the Corporation relinquished its interest in the Aija option agreement to focus on, what management believes, is the more prospective La Joya Project.

Permitting Update
The Corporation received approval of the environmental permit for the modification of the semi-detailed environmental impact assessment (EIAsd) to allow exploration drilling on the majority of the south half of the area on June 28, 2023. The permit allowed drilling in the Mega-Gold and La Joya target areas. Additional permitting (Initiation of Activities) is required before drilling in the Compañero Breccia target area can begin.

Exploration Targeting and Drilling Program
On April 5, 2024 the Corporation announced that it had initiated a 3,000-metre (or "m") drill program in the newly permitted La Joya project. The drill program primarily focused on two target areas: 1) Mega-Gold porphyry target; and 2) La Joya high-sulfidation epithermal (HSE zone This new area of exploration covers different geological environments, including multiple intrusions centered upon the Lincuna fault, and distal high-sulfidation precious metals mineralization. The Lincuna fault is an important regional arc-normal structure related to the Querococha Arch, extending to the northeast just north of the Antamina mine. Intrusive phases at La Joya cut Jurassic to Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks and are closely related in space and time to the tourmaline breccia pipes and mineralization. The young intrusive rocks include granodiorite, dacite porphyry and monzodiorite, ranging in age from 15.65 to 14.9 million years. These intrusive rocks are cut by tourmaline breccias, which are probably coeval with the waning stages of intrusive and hydrothermal activity. Thirteen drill holes were completed through June 24, 2024.

Mega-Gold Copper-Gold Porphyry Target
The Mega-Gold target is a very large area occupying 2.5 km^2 with anomalous gold in soil overlying pervasive tourmaline-quartz-white mica alteration, overprinted by localized advanced argillic alteration zones and tourmaline breccias. The target area is oriented northeast and is underlain by older andesitic tuff (Calipuy Formation) and a pre-mineral granodiorite, thought to be the first pulse of intrusive activity in the Soledad mineral system. Within the anomaly is a distinct Offset (3D) induced polarization chargeability feature with a similar orientation as the soil anomaly. Soil gold values over the chargeability body reach up to 0.325 grams per tonne ("g/t"). The chargeability feature is interpreted to be a high-level blind intrusion cutting the earlier granodiorite. Drill results confirmed a pyrite shell with strongly zoned alteration defining two discrete porphyry targets that warrant additional drilling. Hyperspectral core scanning studies provide a clear vector to higher temperature alteration sitting beneath the pyrite shell within an area of strong conductivity. Although untested, this target is believed by management to be the core of a mineralized porphyry intrusion.

La Joya High-Sulfidation Epithermal (HSE)Target
The La Joya HSE area is associated with high-sulfidation advanced argillic alteration consisting of vuggy silica, alunite, dickite, zunyite, diaspore and pyrophyllite. The zone of alteration extends 700 metres in a north-south direction at an elevation of approximately 4,500 metres. Surface rock samples collected from the alteration zone have silver and gold

values up to 1,300 g/t and 0.36 g/t, respectively. An access road from off-property leads to five scattered historic drill pads on the southernmost 200-metre segment of La Joya HSE, and locals report that Buenaventura completed seven short drill holes, encountering silver mineralization and some gold. We are unable to confirm the Buenaventura history with a qualified person. Drill results reported on August 29, 2024 confirmed strong near-surface mineralization with 1,005 g/t Ag and 0.45 g/t Au over 0.75 m within 4.5 m of 323.6 g/t Ag and 0.25 g/t Au from 58.0 m. The high-grade silver results suggest preservation of the HSE system with potential for strong gold mineralization at depth and warrants additional drilling. The target is a horizontal or manto-like body of mineralization extending away from the feeder structure within favorable permeable stratigraphy in the Calipuy volcanic section. Mineralized manto mineralization is mined elsewhere in the Aija-Ticapampa district.

Corporate Matters

- Effective February 28, 2025 the Corporation completed the consolidation of its common shares on the basis of one new-post consolidation common share for every ten pre-consolidation common shares.

- On September 26, 2025, the Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement of 17,857,156 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,250,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of $0.09 for a period of three years. The Corporation paid aggregate finder's fees of $1,929 and issued 27,552 finder's warrants in connection with the private placement. Each finder's warrant is exercisable to purchase one share at a price of $0.09 for a period of three years from closing of the private placement.

- On September 11, 2025, the Corporation entered into agreements to fully settle outstanding debt of $644,791 owed to certain board and management creditors. The settlement will be affected through a combination of share issuance, debt forgiveness and cash payments. The Corporation will issue 2,529,487 common shares at a deemed price of $0.0975 per share, representing an aggregate settlement amount of $246,625. In addition, the creditors have agreed to forgive fees owing to them of $353,455. The remaining balance of $44,711 will be settled through cash payments. Upon completion, this transaction will result in the full extinguishment of all outstanding board and management debt obligations. The Corporation received TSX-V approval for these transactions on September 25, 2025.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

The Corporation is engaged in investigation, evaluation, exploration and development of mineralized precious and base metal properties and related activities in Peru. The Corporation's wholly owned indirect subsidiary, Chakana Resources S.A.C., holds; (i) an option to acquire up to a 100% ownership in mineral concessions owned by Barrick (the "Barrick Option") subject to certain "back-in" rights; and (ii) a 1% net smelter return royalty right ("NSR") on the Condor Concessions. The Condor Concessions were sold to Compania Minera Lincuna S.A. (Lincuna) on December 15, 2025. The 1% NSR right owned by the Corporation is assumed by Lincuna who has plans to develop the resources. The Barrick option is referred to as the "La Joya Project". The Corporation is the operator of all related mineral exploration activities on this project.

During the three months and six months ended November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation incurred exploration and evaluation expenditures as follows:

	Three Months Ended November 30, 2025	Three Months Ended November 30, 2024	Six Months Ended November 30, 2025	Six Months Ended November 30, 2024
Drilling	$ -	$ 5,785	$ -	$ 224,672
Exploration support and administration	37,594	114,254	113,261	352,020
Field operations and consumables	4,165	14,559	8,523	90,248
Geological consultants	81,601	26,706	82,755	58,042
Permitting and environmental consulting	-	11,163	-	37,009
Travel and transportation	8,358	1,824	8,443	11,852
	$ 131,718	$ 174,291	$ 212,982	$ 773,843

Exploration and evaluation assets costs are as follows:

	Condor Option	Aija Project	Barrick	Total
Balance – May 31, 2024	$ 5,608,732	$ 1,847,206	$ 344,358	$ 7,800,296
Reclassification	(328,209)	-	328,209	-
Acquisition costs	29,273	309,349	11,358	349,980
Foreign exchange on translation	223,782	81,546	719	306,047
Impairment	(5,533,578)	(2,238,101)	(59,660)	(7,831,339)
Balance – May 31, 2025	-	-	624,984	624,984
Acquisition costs	-	-	7,865	7,865
Foreign exchange on translation	-	-	60,054	60,054
Balance – November 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ 692,903	$ 692,903

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Key financial information for the three months ended November 30, 2025, as well as the most recent preceding seven quarters is summarized as follows:

	November 30, 2025	August 31, 2025	May 31, 2025	February 28, 2025
Current Assets	$ 1,232,872	$ 271,599	$ 322,846	$ 392,813
Current Liabilities	$ 275,104	$ 884,560	$ 728,465	$ 669,984
Total Assets	$ 2,114,909	$ 1,106,974	$ 1,202,687	$ 1,652,665
Total Liabilities	$ 275,104	$ 884,560	$ 728,465	$ 955,214
Operating Expenses	$ (314,281)	$ (269,752)	$ (372,976)	$ (381,208)
Net Income (Loss)	$ 68,514	$ (273,637)	$ (181,674)	$ (2,843,950)
Earnings (Loss) per Share	$ 0.00	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.11)

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024	May 31, 2024	February 29, 2024
Current Assets	$ 647,718	$ 1,115,081	$ 2,447,237	$ 2,343,801
Current Liabilities	$ 554,852	$ 460,381	$ 692,698	$ 518,183
Total Assets	$ 4,076,767	$ 4,347,279	$ 10,830,918	$ 10,797,848
Total Liabilities	$ 287,804	$ 751,878	$ 750,902	$ 590,246
Operating Expenses	$ (458,183)	$ (876,152)	$ (1,059,088)	$ (504,763)
Net Loss	$ (470,466)	$ (6,508,731)	$ (1,039,931)	$ (506,837)
Loss per Share	$ (0.02)	$ (0.24)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.03)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025

Total operating expenses for the three months ended November 30, 2025 were $314,281 (2024 - $458,183). The significant expenditures for the current quarter were as follows:

- Exploration and evaluation expenditures were $131,718 (2024 - $174,291) during the three months ended November 30, 2025, inclusive of:
  - Drilling expenses of $nil compared to $5,785 in the comparative period;
  - Exploration support and administration of $37,594 compared to $114,254 in the comparative period;
  - Field expenses of $4,165 compared to $14,559 in the comparative period;
  - Geological consulting fees of $81,601 compared to $27,706 in the comparative period;
  - Permitting and environmental consulting fees of $nil compared to $11,163 in the comparative period; and
  - Travel and transportation expenses of $8,358 compared to $1,824 in the comparative period.

  The decrease was due to not conducting a drilling program in the current year, as the Corporation disposed of the Aija and Condor projects, while in the comparative year it was completing its 2024 exploration program.

The increase in geological consulting and transportation expenses relates to the Corporation evaluating potential new projects.

- Consulting fees remained relatively unchanged from the prior period being $47,940 (2024 - $53,691).

- Salaries and wages of $34,021 (2024 - $84,001). The decrease during the current period compared to the previous year period was due mainly to the Corporation trying to maintain costs low as it worked through obtaining additional financing.

- General and administrative expenses of $48,761 (2024 - $56,137) decreased during the current period, as the Corporation is trying to reduce costs.

- Legal and professional fees also remained relatively unchanged from the prior year of $41,696 (2024 - $42,250).

- The Corporation recognized a gain on settlement of debt of $379,701 (2024 - $nil), as the Corporation entered into a series of shares for debt and debt settlement agreements with management.

As a result of the foregoing, the Corporation recorded a net income of $68,514 during the three months ended November 30, 2025 (2024 net loss - $470,466).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025

Total operating expenses for the six months ended November 30, 2025 were $584,033 (2024 - $1,334,335). The significant expenditures for the current quarter were as follows:

- Exploration and evaluation expenditures were $212,982 (2024 - $773,843) during the six months ended November 30, 2025, inclusive of:
    - Drilling expenses of $nil (2024 - $224,672);
    - Exploration support and administration were $113,261 (2024 - $352,020);
    - Field expenses were $8,523 (2024 - $90,248);
    - Geological consulting fees of $82,755 (2024 - $58,042);
    - Permitting and environmental consulting fees were $nil (2024 - $37,009); and
    - Travel and transportation expenses were $8,443 (2024 - $11,852).

  The decrease was due to not conducting a drilling program in the current year, as the Corporation disposed of the Aija and Condor projects, while in the comparative year it was completing its 2024 exploration program. The increase in geological consulting and transportation expenses relates to the Corporation evaluating potential new projects.

- Consulting expenses were $98,524 during the six months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $104,026 for the comparative period. Consulting fees remained relatively constant year to year.

- Salaries and wages were $109,481 during the six months ended November 30, 2025 compared to $166,674 for the comparative period. The decrease during the current period compared to the previous year period was due mainly to the Corporation trying to maintain costs low as it worked through obtaining additional financing.

- General and administrative expenses were $67,826 during the six months ended November 30, 2025, compared to $111,019 during the six months ended November 30, 2024. The decrease during the current period is due to the Corporation trying to reduce costs.

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $76,196 (2024 - $76,500) of legal and professional fees. These expenditures remained relatively constant year to year

- Investor relations expenses were $3,441 (2024 - $43,533) during the six months ended November 30, 2025, which was a decrease from the six months ended November 30, 2024. While the Corporation completed a private placement, management kept expenses low during the process by keeping fees to a minimum.

- During the comparative period, the Corporation recognized an impairment charge of $5,638,110 on relinquishing its option to acquire three concessions from Condor.

- The Corporation recognized a gain on settlement of debt of $379,701 (2024 - $nil), as the Corporation entered into a series of shares for debt and debt settlement agreements with management.

As a result of the foregoing, the Corporation recorded a net loss of $205,123 (2024 - $6,979,197) during the six months ended November 30, 2025.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Corporation is the operator of all related mineral exploration activities on these projects. During the period, the Corporation relinquished its concessions under the Condor and Aija option agreements These concessions, together with concessions acquired from the Barrick Option agreement other adjoining concessions, were collectively considered as the Soledad Project. As a result of the relinquishment, certain amounts that had previously been recorded within the Soledad Project were reclassified to the Barrick and other (La Joya Project), as they related to exploration activities that are independent of the Condor option agreements.

(a) Barrick Option (La Joya Project)

On July 11, 2018, Barrick granted the Corporation an option to acquire a 100% interest in three concessions adjoining the southern extent of the Aija Project (the "Barrick Option"). Under terms of the agreement, the Corporation has five years in total to complete a minimum of 2,000 metres of drilling and produce a Preliminary Economic Assessment report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. In October 2021, the Corporation amended the July 11, 2018 agreement. Under terms of the amended agreement, the Corporation must obtain the Authorization to Imitate Activities ("AIA") for exploration drilling on or before September 27, 2023 (first option). It then has four years from the date of the AIA to complete a minimum of 4,000 metres of drilling and produce a Preliminary Economic Assessment report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 (second option). Upon exercise of the Barrick Option, Barrick will retain a 2% NSR subject to the Corporation's right to purchase 50% of the royalty for US $2,000,000.

Barrick will have a one-time right to reacquire a 70% interest in the concessions within 120 days of exercising the option by paying the Corporation three times the aggregate amount of exploration expenditures incurred since the execution date and cancelling the 2% NSR ("Back-in"). If a production decision is then not made by Barrick within seven years of the Back-in Closing Date, Barrick will make pre-royalty payments of US $75,000 per year until a production decision is made for a maximum of five years (US $375,000). If the Corporation does not contribute its share of project costs its interest will be diluted to 10%, upon which its interest will be converted to a 2% NSR with Barrick retaining a right to purchase 50% of the royalty for US $2,000,000. If Barrick declines, an undivided 100% interest in the concessions will be transferred to the Corporation.

(b) Aija Project

On March 20, 2018, the Corporation entered into an option agreement (the "Aija Option") with an arm's length third party to acquire 100% of the rights and interest in the Aija Project subject to a 2% NSR.

During the year ended May 31, 2025, the Corporation relinquished its option on the Aija Project given insufficient resources identified during exploration. As a result, during the year ended May 31, 2025, the Corporation recognized an impairment of $2,238,101 using a fair value less costs of disposal measure. The Corporation has no further obligations regarding the property.

(c) Condor Option

On April 17, 2017, the Corporation entered into a mining assignment and option agreement with Minera Vertiente del Sol S.A.C., a subsidiary of Condor Resources Inc., pursuant to acquiring 100% of the rights and interests in the Soledad copper/gold project, Peru (the Soledad Project), subject to a 2% NSR.

During the year ended May 31, 2025, the Corporation relinquished its option to acquire three concessions from Condor. As a result, during the year ended May 31, 2025, the Corporation recognized an impairment of $5,533,578 using a fair value less costs of disposal measure. As part of the purchase agreement with Condor, Condor granted a 1% NSR in favor of the Corporation over the Condor Concessions within a 2 km area of interest. Condor will have the right to purchase half of the royalty (0.5%) for US $1,000,000. The Corporation has no further obligations regarding the property. The Condor Concessions were sold to Compania Minera Lincuna S.A. (Lincuna) on December 15, 2025. The 1% NSR right owned by the Corporation is assumed by Lincuna who has plans to develop the resources.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As of the date of this MD&A, the Corporation has 47,087,493 (November 30, 2025 - 47,087,493) common shares, 23,505,252 (November 30, 2025 - 23,505,252) common share purchase warrants and 595,000 (November 30, 2025 - 595,000) stock options issued and outstanding.

ISSUED CAPITAL

Effective February 28, 2025 the Corporation completed the consolidation of its common shares on the basis of one new-post consolidation common share for every ten pre-consolidation common shares.

On September 26, 2025, the Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement of 17,857,156 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,250,001. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of $0.09 for a period of three years. The Corporation paid aggregate finder's fees of $1,929 and issued 27,552 finder's warrants in connection with the private placement. Each finder's warrant is exercisable to purchase one share at a price of $0.09 for a period of three years from closing of the private placement. The finder's warrants were valued at $2,935 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

On September 11, 2025, the Corporation entered into agreements to settle all debt owing to related parties, totaling $644,791, through a combination of share issuances and debt forgiveness. As part of the settlement, the Corporation issued 2,529,487 common shares at a deemed price of $0.0975 per common share, representing an aggregate settlement amount of $246,625. In addition, the same creditors forgave $353,455 of remaining debt owed to them leaving a balance of $44,711, which was settled through cash payments. Upon completion, this transaction resulted in the full extinguishment of all outstanding board and management debt obligations. The Corporation received TSX-V approval for these transactions on September 25, 2025.

On August 14, 2024, the Corporation issued 205,665 common shares with respect to the Aija Project and paid US $75,000.

The following incentive stock options were outstanding as of the date of this MD&A and November 30, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	January 28, 2026	November 30, 2025
April 22, 2026	$5.00	222,500	222,500
September 29, 2027	$0.75	372,500	372,500
Total outstanding options	$2.65	595,000	595,000
Total exercisable options	$2.80	595,000	595,000

The following share purchase warrants were outstanding as of the date of this MD&A and November 30, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	January 28, 2026	November 30, 2025
January 12, 2026[(1)]	$0.60	5,620,546	5,620,546
September 26, 2028	$0.09	17,884,706	17,884,706
Total outstanding warrants	$0.21	23,505,252	23,505,252

(1) The Corporation may accelerate the expiry of the warrants in the event that for any ten consecutive trading days the closing price of the shares is greater than $0.60 per unit.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Corporation defines capital as consisting of shareholders' equity and cash. The Corporation manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility by making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Corporation does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital, but rather relies on the expertise of the Corporation's

management to sustain future development of the business. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable.

As at November 30, 2025, the Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants. There was no change to the Corporation's approach to capital management during the six months ended November 30, 2025.

LIQUIDITY

The Corporation's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to meet operational and investing requirements at any point in time. The Corporation has historically financed its operations primarily through the sale of share capital by way of private placements.

As at November 30, 2025, the Corporation had cash of $1,150,863 and working capital of $957,768.

Cash used in operating activities was $253,575 during the six months ended November 30, 2025. The cash used in operating activities is mainly corporate operations, as well as some exploration activities.

Cash used in investing activities was $7,863 during the six months ended November 30, 2025, and was primarily related to certain payments related to the Barrick property.

Cash provided by financing activities was $1,241,589 during the six months ended November 30, 2025 related primarily to the proceeds from its private placement.

The development of the Corporation in the future will depend on the Corporation's ability to obtain additional financings. In the past, the Corporation has relied on the sale of equity securities to meet its cash requirements. Future developments, in excess of funds on hand, will depend on the Corporation's ability to obtain financing through joint venturing of projects, debt financing, equity financing or other means. There can be no assurances that the Corporation will be successful in obtaining any such financing or in joint venturing its property. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Corporation's properties. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

OUTLOOK

The Corporation plans to conduct further exploration on its exploration projects. Further exploration and corporate costs are expected to be funded through future equity financing or other means.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation's related parties include officers and directors and companies related by way of directors or shareholders in common.

During the six months ended November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Corporation paid and/or accrued the following fees to key management personnel:

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $138,400 (2024 - $127,120) from David Kelley, the Corporation's chief executive officer, included in salaries and wages and exploration and evaluation expenses. As of November 30, 2025, the amount of $nil (May 31, 2025 - $271,549) was owed to David Kelley, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

- The Corporation is party to a consulting agreement with a firm for which Xavier Wenzel works to provide services as the Corporation's chief financial officer, as well as for financial consulting services, accounting and bookkeeping services to the Corporation for $8,500 per month. For the six months ended November 30, 2025, the total fees incurred under this agreement are $44,000 (2024 - $51,000). As of November 30, 2025, the amount of $10,920 (May 31, 2025 - $41,769) was owed to this firm, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $6,000 (2024 - $6,000) of consulting expense from John Black, a director of the Corporation. As of November 30, 2025, the amount of

$3,000 (May 31, 2025 - $48,500) was owed to Mr. Black, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The amount owed is non-interest-bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $30,000 (2024 - $30,000) of consulting expense from Chelmer Consulting Corp., a company controlled by Darren Devine, a director of the Corporation. As of November 30, 2025, the amount of $nil (May 31, 2025 - $31,500) was owed to Chelmer Consulting Corp., which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The amount owed is non-interest-bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $41,524 (2024 - $41,226) of consulting expense from Balfour Holdings LLC, a company owned by Douglas Silver, a director of the Corporation. As of November 30, 2025, the amount of $20,940 (May 31, 2025 - $110,704) was owed to Balfour Holdings LLC, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The amount owed is non-interest-bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

- During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation incurred $3,000 (2024 - $6,000) of consulting expense from Tom Wharton, a former director of the Corporation. As of November 30, 2025, the amount of $nil (May 31, 2025 - $2,000) was owed to Mr. Wharton, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The amount owed is non-interest-bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

During the six months ended November 30, 2025, the Corporation entered into agreements to settle all debt owing to related parties, totaling $644,791, through a combination of share issuances and debt forgiveness. As part of the settlement, the Corporation issued 2,529,487 common shares at a deemed price of $0.0975 per common share, representing an aggregate settlement amount of $246,625. In addition, the same creditors forgave $353,455 of remaining debt owed to them leaving a balance of $44,711, which was settled through cash payments. Upon completion, this transaction resulted in the full extinguishment of all outstanding board and management debt obligations.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets and liabilities are classified in the fair value hierarchy according to the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value of cash under the fair value hierarchy is measured using Level 1 inputs. The Corporation considers that the carrying amounts of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values due to the demand nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Corporation's risk exposure and the impact on the Corporation's financial instruments are summarized below:

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Corporation if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash. The Corporation limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with a high credit quality financial institution.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation currently settles its financial obligations with cash. The ability to do this relies on the Corporation raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. The Corporation is exposed to liquidity risk.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation has no interest-bearing debt. The Corporation's sensitivity to interest rates is minimal.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk on fluctuation of currency related to monetary items with a settlement currency other than the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of Chakana is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of the subsidiary is the Peruvian sol. The Corporation is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables, prepayments and accrued liabilities that are denominated in Peruvian soles, US dollars and Canadian dollars. The Corporation has not used derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk nor has it entered into foreign exchange contracts to hedge against gains or losses from foreign exchange fluctuations.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Additional information on risks and uncertainties relating to Chakana's business is provided in Remo Resources Inc.'s Filing Statement dated December 4, 2017 under the heading **Financial Risk Factors**. This Filing Statement is accessible under the Corporation's profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation leases a warehouse that expires in April 2031. The Corporation is obligated to make $377,747 in minimum lease payments under the premises lease.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Corporation's condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes may differ significantly from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of judgment relate to the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the ability to continue as a going concern and the capitalization of development costs. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments. Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation include allowances for doubtful accounts.

Judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Corporation's condensed interim consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- *Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets*

  The net carrying value of each mineral property is reviewed regularly for conditions that suggest potential indications of impairment. This review requires significant judgment. Factors considered in the assessment of asset impairment include, but are not limited to, whether there has been a significant adverse change in the legal, regulatory, accessibility, title, environmental or political factors that could affect the property's value; whether there has been an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amounts originally expected for the property's acquisition, development or cost of holding; and whether exploration activities produced results that are not promising, such that no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future.

- *Going Concern*

  The assessment of the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern involves critical judgment based on historical experience and expectations of the Corporation's ability to generate adequate financing. Significant judgment is used in the Corporation's assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern.

- *Functional Currency*

  The functional currency for the Corporation's subsidiary is the Peruvian sol – the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment, and the Corporation reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions that determined the primary economic environment.

- *Income Taxes*

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases ("temporary differences"), and losses carried forward.

  The determination of the ability of the Corporation to utilize tax loss carry-forwards to offset deferred tax liabilities requires management to exercise judgment and make certain assumptions about the future performance of the Corporation. Management is required to assess whether it is probable that the Corporation will benefit from these prior losses and other deferred tax assets. Change in economic conditions, metal prices and other factors could result in revision to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of utilizing the losses.

- *Value-added Tax ("VAT")*

  Management's assumptions regarding the recoverability of VAT receivable at the end of each reporting period is made using all relevant facts available, including past collectability, the development of VAT policies and the general economic environment of the country to determine if a write-down of the VAT is required. Collection of the amount receivable depends on processing and payment of the claims by the local government, which historically has been very slow. The Corporation has been receiving its VAT from prior years, and as such, management has determined as at November 30, 2025 and May 31, 2025 that it is appropriate to record the VAT as a receivable without any allowance for collectability. The timing and amount of the VAT ultimately collectable could be materially different from the amount recorded in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Corporation's material accounting policies are summarized in Note 3 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2025.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements", including statements regarding developments in the Corporation's operations in future periods, adequacy of financial resources, and future plans and objectives of the Corporation. All statements in this document, other than statements of historical fact, which address events or developments that the Corporation expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "interprets" and similar expressions, or events or conditions that "will", "would", "may", "could" or "should" occur. Forward-looking statements in this document include statements regarding future exploration programs, liquidity and effects of accounting policy changes.

Although the Corporation believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploration success, continued availability of capital and financing, inability to obtain required regulatory or governmental approvals, and general economic, market or business conditions, including but not limited to the impact of the war in Ukraine and the conflict in the middle east, see **General Overview of Market Conditions** on page 2 of this MD&A. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward-looking information.

Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Corporation's management on the date the statements are made. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates, opinions or other factors should change, except as required by law.

These statements are based on a number of assumptions, including, among others, assumptions regarding general business and economic conditions, the timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for the transactions described herein, the ability of the Corporation and other relevant parties to satisfy stock exchange and other regulatory requirements in a timely manner, the availability of financing for the Corporation's transactions and exploration and development programs on reasonable terms, and the ability of third party service providers to deliver services in a timely manner. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause results to differ materially.