



**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Expressed in US dollars)

Majestic Gold Corp.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2026

INTRODUCTION

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") dated June 1, 2026, discusses the financial condition and results of operations of Majestic Gold Corp. (TSX-V: MJS) ("Majestic" or "the Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2026. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "Financial Report").

The financial information in this MD&A is derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all dollar amounts are expressed in US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This discussion focuses on key statistics from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and up to the date of this MD&A and pertains to known risks and uncertainties relating to the gold exploration and development and mining industry. This discussion should not be considered all-inclusive, as it excludes changes that may occur in general economic, political, and environmental conditions.

OUR BUSINESS

Majestic Gold Corp. is a Vancouver, Canada based gold mining company with mining operations in China as well as exploration and evaluation properties held directly in China and Canada. The Company's main business involves the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. At March 31, 2026, and at the date of this MD&A, the Company's mineral property interests and mining operations are located in China, comprising the Songjiagou Gold Project, its flagship project and the Mujin Gold Project. The Company also holds exploration properties in China and Canada.

The Company is a TSX Venture Exchange Tier One listed mining company trading under the symbol "MJS". For further information on the Company, visit the Company's website at www.majesticgold.com and on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca.

FIRST QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- **Revenue** was \$23.6 million, a 20.9% increase over the \$19.5 million in revenue for the FY2025 comparative quarter;
- **Gross profit** from mining operations was \$15.9 million, a 53.9% increase over the \$10.3 million in gross profit for the FY2025 comparative quarter;
- **Net income** was \$7.0 million, a 13.8% increase over the \$6.1 million in net income for the FY2025 comparative quarter;
- **Gold production** was 5,276 ounces, a 35.9% decrease over the 8,230 ounces produced for the FY2025 comparative quarter. Production during the quarter was impacted by a temporary Yantai-wide suspension of mining operations in February 2026 following an accident at an unrelated third-party mine. Operations at both the Songjiagou Gold Project and Mujin Gold Project resumed during March 2026, and the Company continues to focus on operational optimization and growth initiatives.
- **Cash flow** from operating activities remained positive at \$4.9 million;
- **Strong financial position** at March 31, 2026. The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$171.6 million (FYE2025 - \$167.1 million) and working capital of \$126.1 million (FYE2025 - \$117.3 million);
- **Adjusted EBITDA** was \$13.4 million, compared to \$10.8 million for the same quarter in FY2025. For EBITDA computation details, refer to pages 19-21 of the MD&A for this Non-IFRS financial measure; and
- **Total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs ("AISC")** were \$1,157 per ounce and \$1,994 per ounce, compared to \$992 per ounce and \$1,195 per ounce for the same quarter in FY2025. For AISC computation details, refer to pages 19-21 of the MD&A for this Non-IFRS financial measure.

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OUTLOOK

- Following a temporary Yantai-wide suspension of mining operations in February 2026 resulting from an accident at an unrelated third-party mine, the Company successfully resumed operations at both the Songjiagou Gold Project and Mujin Gold Project during March 2026 and continues to focus on operational optimization and growth initiatives.
- At the Songjiagou Gold Project, management expects production to benefit from the completion of the open-pit expansion program. The Company continues to process blended ore, including lower-grade material recovered during the expansion activities, and remains focused on improving mining efficiencies, grade control and overall operating performance.
- At the Mujin Gold Project, the Company continues to advance the integration of the DGZ Gold Mine into its existing operations. Management remains focused on operational optimization initiatives, including improvements to mining methods, grade control, cost management and production efficiencies. The Company also continues to evaluate opportunities to advance development activities at the CH and HH gold deposits.
- The Company remains in a strong financial position with cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$171.6 million and working capital of approximately \$126.1 million as at March 31, 2026. This financial strength provides the Company with flexibility to fund ongoing operations, capital expenditures, development initiatives and strategic growth opportunities.
- The Company continues to evaluate acquisition, investment and joint venture opportunities that complement its existing operations and support long-term growth. Management remains focused on identifying opportunities that can enhance shareholder value through increased production, mineral resources, reserves and geographic diversification.
- On May 21, 2026, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of up to CAD\$50.0 million. Subject to receipt of regulatory approvals and completion of the financing, the proceeds are expected to further strengthen the Company's financial position and enhance its ability to pursue strategic investments, acquisitions, joint ventures and development opportunities. The financing is intended to provide the Company with additional transaction flexibility, support its strategy of pursuing growth opportunities outside China, while preserving existing cash resources.

SONGJIAGOU GOLD PROJECT

MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES UPDATE

The Company provided a technical report titled "Qualified Person's Report for the Songjiagou Gold Project, Shandong Province, People's Republic of China" (the "**SJG Report**") dated December 14, 2023 by SRK Consulting China Ltd.

The SJG Report is available on the Company's website at www.majesticgold.com and www.sedarplus.ca.

The SJG Report includes a resource estimate of Indicated and Inferred Resources, as well as possible Reserves at Songjiagou Gold Project as of June 30, 2023, which are as follows:

Resource Estimate in the SJG Report dated June 30, 2023 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Open Pit		Underground	
Indicated	Inferred	Indicated	Inferred
(0.30 g/t Au) cutoff	(0.30 g/t Au) cutoff	(0.70 g/t Au) cutoff	(0.70 g/t Au) cutoff
34.2 MT @ 1.1 g/t Au	36.7 MT @ 0.95 g/t Au	1.6 MT @ 1.38 g/t Au	3.0 MT @ 1.24 g/t Au

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Mineral Reserve Statement in the SJG Report dated June 30, 2023 ⁽²⁾

Open Pit	
Probable	22.6 MT @ 1.17 g/t Au (0.30 g/t Au cutoff)
Underground	
Probable	530,000 T @ 1.39 g/t Au (0.70 g/t Au cutoff)

- (1) The resource estimate is categorized as Indicated and Inferred as defined by the CIM guidelines for reporting. Mineral resources do not demonstrate economic viability, and there is no certainty that these mineral resources will be converted into mineable reserves once economic considerations are applied. The Mineral Reserves are within the Mineral Resource and are not added to the Mineral Resource.
- (2) The Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources stated above are as at June 30, 2023 and do not reflect any events subsequent to that date.

SONGJIAGOU OPEN-PIT MINE

The Company's principal gold mining operations are the SJG Open-Pit Mine and the SJG Underground Mine located in Shandong province, China. The Company commenced commercial gold production at the SJG Open-Pit Mine in May 2011. Majestic holds a 52.875% interest in the SJG Project, through its 70.5% owned subsidiary Persistence, which holds a 75% interest in the SJG Project, with the remaining 25% held by Yantai Dahedong Processing Co. Ltd. The Company's mining license for the SJG Open-Pit Mine is valid until May 17, 2031.

SONGJIAGOU UNDERGROUND MINE

The SJG Underground Mine lies immediately north of the SJG Open-Pit Mine. The area, underlain by precious metal mineralized vein structures, was converted to a five-year, 0.414 sq. km. mining license that was granted on February 18, 2016, was renewed on February 18, 2021 and is valid until February 18, 2031. The mining license area covers a continuation of the gold mineralization that is currently being developed in the adjacent SJG Open-Pit Mine. The Company commenced production at SJG Underground Mine in October 2019.

MUJIN GOLD PROJECT

MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES UPDATE

The Company provided a technical report titled "Independent Qualified Person's Report for the Mujin Gold Project in Shandong Province, People's Republic of China" (the "**Mujin Report**") dated June 30, 2024 by SRK Consulting China Ltd.

The Mujin Report is available on the Company's website at www.majesticgold.com and www.sedarplus.ca.

The Mujin Report includes a resource estimate of Indicated and Inferred Resources as well as possible Reserves at Mujin Gold Project as of June 30, 2024 which are as follows:

Resource Estimate in the Mujin Report dated June 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Property	Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Ore Tonnage (kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (kg)	Au Metal (koz)
DGZ Mine	Indicated	1.0	1,000	6.0	6,100	200
DGZ Mine	Inferred	1.0	1,700	4.8	8,000	260
CH Mine	Indicated	1.0	300	4.3	1,300	41
CH Mine	Inferred	1.0	570	3.9	2,200	71
HH Mine	Indicated	1.0	270	2.6	690	22
HH Mine	Inferred	1.0	76	2.3	170	5.5
Total	Indicated	1.0	1,600	5.1	8,100	260
Total	Inferred	1.0	2,300	4.5	10,000	330

- (1) All figures were rounded to the second significant digit to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.
- (2) The information in this QPR with regard to Mineral Resource estimates is based on information compiled by Dr Anshun Xu Ms Yanfang Zhao and Mr Huaixiang Li, employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Dr Xu, FAusIMM, Ms Zhao, MAusIMM, and Mr Li, MAIG, have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify

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as Qualified Persons as defined in the NI 43-101. Dr Xu, Ms Zhao and Mr Li consent to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

- (3) Total may not add due to rounding discrepancies.
- (4) The conversion between troy ounce and gram used herein is 1 oz = 31.1035 g

Mineral Reserve Statement in the Mujin Report dated June 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Property	Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Ore Tonnage (kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (t)	Au Metal (koz)
DGZ Mine	Probable	1.9	1,300	3.8	5	161
Total	Probable	1.9	1,300	3.8	5	161

- (1) The information relates to Mineral Reserve conversion is based on information compiled by Mr Erwei Lu, Mr Yonggang Wu and Dr Anshun Xu, FAusI MM, employees of SRK Consulting China Ltd. Dr Xu, Mr Wu and Mr Lu have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which Mr Wu is undertaking to qualify as Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101. Dr Xu and Mr Wu supervised the work of Mr Lu. Dr Xu, Mr Wu and Mr Lu consent to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.
- (2) All figures are rounded to reflect the uncertainties in estimate.
- (3) Total may not add due to rounding discrepancies.
- (4) The Mineral Reserves are included in the Mineral Resources. They should not be added to the Mineral Resources.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Stephen Kenwood, President and CEO of Majestic, is the Company’s qualified person under the definitions established by NI 43-101(“QP”) and is the non-independent QP that has read and approved the technical information contained in this MD&A.

KEY PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

There is a range of key performance drivers that are critical to the successful implementation of Majestic’s strategy and the achievement of its goals. The key internal drivers are production volumes, grade, and costs. The key external driver is the market price of gold.

Production Volumes and Costs

For an analysis of the impact of production, grades volumes and costs for the three months ended March 31, 2026 relative to the prior-year period, refer to the “*Operating Results*” sections of this MD&A.

Gold Prices

The price of gold is the single largest factor affecting Majestic’s profitability and operating cash flows. As such, the current and future financial performance of the Company is expected to be closely related to the prevailing price of gold.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, Majestic’s average realized gold price per ounce was \$4,687, compared to the average global gold price of \$4,869 per ounce for the same period.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Operating results		
Gold produced (ozs)	5,276	8,230
Gold realized net of smelting fees (ozs)	4,799	7,385
Gold sold (ozs)	4,943	6,979
Average realized gold price (\$/oz sold)	\$ 4,687	\$ 2,767
Total cash costs (\$/oz sold) ⁽¹⁾	1,157	992
Total production costs (\$/oz sold) ⁽¹⁾	1,548	1,311
All-in sustaining costs (\$/oz sold) ⁽¹⁾	1,994	1,195
Financial results		
Revenue	\$ 23,552,346	\$ 19,480,955
Gross profit ⁽²⁾	15,901,435	10,330,971
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	13,421,977	10,768,517
Net income	6,952,982	6,107,794
Net income attributable to shareholders	2,954,816	3,050,694
Basic and diluted income per share	0.00	0.00

(1) See "Additional Non-IFRS Financial Measures" on pages 19-21.

(2) "Gross profit" represents total revenues, net of cost of goods sold.

OPERATING RESULTS

Gold ounces produced for Q1 FY2026 were lower compared to Q1 2025 primarily due to the suspension of operation at both SJG Mine and DGZ Mine. During Q1 2026, the Company incurred approximately \$2.4 million of suspension-related costs, including approximately \$0.3 million of non-cash depreciation, which were recorded separately from cost of sales.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Revenue for Q1 FY2026 was \$23.6 million, compared to \$19.5 million for Q1 FY2025. Revenue includes gold sales revenue and revenue from sulfur sales.

Gold revenue for Q1 FY2026 was \$23.2 million, from the sale of 4,943 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$4,687 per ounce, compared to \$19.3 million for the FY2025 comparative quarter, from the sale of 6,979 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$2,767 per ounce. The increase in gold revenue can primarily be attributed to the 69.4% increase in average realized gold sales price for the Q1 FY2026, and partially offset by a 29.2% decrease in gold sold.

Sulfur sales revenue for Q1 FY2026 from the SJG Gold Project and DGZ Gold Mine was \$382,484 (Q1 FY2025 - \$168,761). The sulfur revenue is earned from the sale of sulfur recovered from gold concentrate during the smelting process.

Consolidated cash costs reflect a weighted average of SJG and Mujin operations. Cash costs were \$1,157 per ounce for Q1 FY2026, compared to \$992 for Q1 FY2025. The increase in the Company's average cash costs for Q1 FY2026, compared to Q1 FY2025, is due mainly to an increase in resource tax rate, additional expenditures of operational safety measures, as well as higher costs of the recently acquired Mujin Gold Project. Since acquiring Yantai Mujin, the Company has been focused on improving its operational performance as it integrates the Mujin Gold Project into its overall operations.

Gross profit for Q1 FY2026 was \$15.9 million, (Q1 FY2025 - \$10.3M). The increase in gross profit can be primarily attributed to the 69.4% increase in the average realized gold price in Q1 FY2026.

Net income for Q1 FY2026 was \$7.0 million, (Q1 FY2025 - \$6.1M). In Q1 FY2026, adjusted EBITDA was \$13.4 million, (Q1 FY2025 - \$10.8M). The increase in net income and adjusted EBITDA for Q1 FY2026 can primarily be attributed to the increase in the average realized gold price.

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SJG GOLD PROJECT OPERATIONS

Gold Production

(Ounces)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
SJG Gold Project		
SJG Open-Pit Mine	4,448	6,826
SJG Underground Mine	501	685
Total	4,949	7,511

Gold production was 4,949 ounces for Q1 FY2026, generated from 375,766 tonnes of ore processed with an average grade of 0.45 g/t and a 94% recovery rate, compared to 7,511 ounces produced, from 459,881 tonnes of ore processed with an average grade of 0.55 g/t and a 95% recovery rate, for the FY2025 comparative quarter.

Gold production has been impacted over the past two years due to the open-pit expansion at the SJG Open-Pit Mine, which resulted in lower grades of throughput and reduced mining volumes. The mill continues to process blended ore containing 0.15 g/t – 0.30 g/t low-grade material recovered during the expansion. Production was further impacted in Q1 FY2026 by temporary mine closures.

Operating Results

A summary of SJG Gold Project Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
<i>SJG Gold Project Operating Results</i>		
<i>SJG Open-Pit Mine</i>		
Ore mined	383,975	411,805
Ore processed	364,914	446,677
Average grade (g/t)	0.42	0.52
Gold recovery rate	93%	94%
Gold produced (ozs)	4,448	6,826
Gold realized net of smelting fees (ozs)	4,039	6,121
<i>SJG Underground Mine</i>		
Ore mined	10,852	13,204
Ore processed	10,852	13,204
Average grade (g/t)	1.46	1.64
Gold recovery rate	98%	98%
Gold produced (ozs)	501	685
Gold realized net of smelting fees (ozs)	456	617
<i>Total SJG Project Operations</i>		
Ore mined	394,827	425,009
Ore processed	375,766	459,881
Average grade (g/t)	0.45	0.55
Mill recovery	94%	95%
Gold produced (ozs)	4,949	7,511
Gold realized net of smelting fees (ozs)	4,495	6,738

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Financial Data

Revenue

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gold		
Ounces sold	4,633	6,496
Average realized price (\$/oz)	\$ 4,850	\$ 2,815
Revenues		
Gold	\$ 22,471,470	\$ 18,288,951
Sulphur	359,156	168,761
	\$ 22,830,626	\$ 18,457,712

Gold revenue for the first quarter of FY2026 was \$22.5 million, from the sale of 4,633 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$4,850 per ounce, compared to gold sales revenue of \$18.3 million for the FY2025 comparative quarter, from the sale of 6,496 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$2,815 per ounce.

Cost of Sales

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Ounces sold	4,633	6,496
Per ounce of gold sold ⁽¹⁾		
Cash costs	\$ 1,099	\$ 952
Production costs	1,459	1,281
Cost of Goods Sold		
Total cash costs	\$ 5,093,977	\$ 6,187,162
Total production costs	6,760,579	8,323,737

(1) See "Additional Non-IFRS Financial Measures" on pages 19-21.

Cash costs were \$1,099 per ounce for the first quarter of FY2026, (Q1 FY2025 - \$952). Production costs were \$1,459 per ounce for the first quarter of FY2026 (Q1 FY2025 - \$1,281).

MUJIN GOLD PROJECT OPERATIONS

Gold Production

(Ounces)	Three months ended	For the month ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Mujin Mining Operations		
DGZ Gold Mine	327	719
Total	327	719

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Operating Results

A summary of Mujin Project Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and for the month of March 2025 is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2026	For the month ended March 31, 2025
Mujin Mining Operating Results		
<i>DGZ Gold Mine</i>		
Ore mined	3,749	13,514
Ore processed	6,286	13,514
Average grade (g/t)	1.68	1.62
Gold recovery rate	97%	98%
Gold produced (ozs)	327	719
Gold realized net of smelting fees (ozs)	304	647

Production

Gold produced for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was 327 ounces, from 6,286 tonnes of ore processed with an average grade of 1.68 g/t and a 97% recovery rate, compared to 719 ounces produced from 13,514 tonnes of ore processed with an average grade of 1.62 g/t and a 98% recovery rate for the month of March 2025. Lower production in Q1 2026, compared to the month of March 2025, is primarily due to the suspension of operation at DGZ gold mine during the current period.

Financial Data

Revenue

	Three months ended March 31, 2026	For the month ended March 31, 2025
Gold		
Ounces sold	310	483
Average realized price (\$/oz)	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,119
Revenues		
Gold	\$ 698,392	\$ 1,023,243
Sulphur	23,328	-
	\$ 721,720	\$ 1,023,243

Gold revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was \$0.7 million, from the sale of 310 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$2,253, compared to \$1 million, from the sale of 483 ounces, at an average realized gold price of \$2,119 per ounce for the month of March 2025. Gold revenue is lower for Q1 2026, compared to the month of March 2025, primarily due to the suspension of mining operation in the current quarter, leading to the lower finished gold ounces available for sale.

The average realized gold price was below the average gold spot price during the period due to the gold sales completed pursuant to gold sales contracts assumed as part of the acquisition of the Mujin Gold Project. The gold sales contracts are priced with an average gold price of RMB 501,934/kg (~\$2,271/oz) which the Company expects all remaining gold sales contracts assumed in the acquisition to be settled before the end of FY2026.

Revenues also include sulfur sales of \$23,328 for Q1 FY2026 (Q1 FY2025 – Nil). The sulfur revenue is earned from the sale of sulfur recovered from gold concentrate during the smelting process.

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Cost of Sales

	Three months ended March 31, 2026	For the month ended March 31, 2025
Ounces sold	310	483
Per ounce of gold sold ⁽¹⁾		
Cash costs	\$ 2,010	\$ 1,529
Production costs	2,872	1,711
Cost of Goods Sold		
Total cash costs	\$ 623,194	\$ 738,314
Total production costs	890,332	826,247

Cash costs and production costs for Q1 FY2026 were \$2,010 and \$2,872 per ounce respectively, compared to \$1,529 and \$1,711 per ounce respectively for the month of March 2025. Since the acquisition, the Company has now focused on improving the DGZ Mine's operational performance in lowering its cash cost per ounce and improving grade control of its mining operations as it integrates the mine into the Company's overall operations.

General and Administrative Expenditures

The details of the changes in the consolidated general and administrative expenses ("G&A") for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Consulting and management fees	\$ 99,117	\$ 66,522
Financial advisory	-	4,703
Depreciation	178,528	141,199
Office and general	524,721	341,946
Professional fees	25,027	74,082
Research and development	311,890	408,037
Salaries, management and director fees	1,074,008	662,708
Shareholder communications	95,339	81,097
Travel	254,026	147,867
Total	\$ 2,562,656	\$ 1,928,161

The Company's G&A expenditures were \$2,562,656 for Q1 FY2026, an increase of 32.9% from \$1,928,161 for the FY2025 comparative quarter.

The significant variances for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

- Consulting fees for Q1 FY2026 were \$99,117 (Q1 FY2025 - \$66,522). The fees for Q1 2026 were higher primarily due to additional consulting fees incurred in connection with due diligence;
- Financial advisory fees for Q1 FY2026 were \$Nil (Q1 FY2025 - \$4,703). The financial advisory fees for the comparative period were incurred in connection to due diligence work on the Mujin Gold Project, which the Company completed a 52% equity interest acquisition on February 28, 2025;
- Research and development expenditures Q1 FY2026 were \$311,890 (Q1 FY2025 - \$408,037). These costs are related to the Company's initiative in developing and implementing new technologies in its mining operations, with the expectation of improvement in areas of recovery rates, milling, and mining efficiencies and lowering the environmental impact of its milling and mining activities;
- Salaries, management, and director fees for Q1 FY2026 were \$1,074,008 (Q1 FY2025 - \$662,708). The increase in expenditures for the current period is primarily due to the increased wages rates, and additional salary expenses relating to the Yantai Mujin project for the current period, compared to one month for the comparative period; and

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- Shareholder communications for Q1 FY2026 were \$95,339 (Q1 FY2025 - \$81,097). The increase in shareholder communications expenditures for the current period is due to additional regulatory, reporting and filing requirements. The Company anticipates the expenses to be at this level going forward.

The remaining G&A expenses recorded in the statement of operations reflect the normal corporate business cycle. The Company strives to provide efficient and cost-effective administrative support to management's ongoing efforts to monitor production costs and increase shareholder value.

Share-based compensation for Q1 FY2026 was \$321,509 (Q1 FY2025 - \$Nil) for the fair value recognized as options vest from the grant of 21,000,000 stock options by Persistence in July 2025.

Suspension-related costs incurred during the temporary suspension of operations at SJG Gold Project and the Mujin Gold Project totaled \$2,359,233 for Q1 FY2026 (Q1 FY2025 - \$Nil).

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2026 were \$26,210 (Q1 FY2025 - \$ Nil). The exploration and evaluation expenditures for Q1 FY2026 were related geological consulting fees related to property evaluations.

Other Items

The details of the changes in the consolidated finance expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest expenses and finance charges for loans payable	\$ 220,682	\$ 76,159
Interest expense for leases	2,557	994
Interest expense for other long-term liabilities	122,075	28,451
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	34,125	14,674
Total	\$ 379,439	\$ 120,278

The significant variances for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

Interest expenses and finance charges for Q1 FY2026 were \$220,682 (Q1 FY2025 - \$76,159). Interest expense was higher for the current period due to loans acquired as part of the Yantai Mujin acquisition.

FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEW

Balance Sheet Review

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Balance Sheet Information		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 171,631,786	\$ 167,097,897
Other current assets	7,929,688	7,130,766
Non-current assets	168,637,244	166,089,479
Total assets	\$ 348,198,718	\$ 340,318,142
Current liabilities	\$ 53,437,610	\$ 56,972,994
Non-current liabilities	43,379,694	41,663,396
Total liabilities	\$ 96,817,304	\$ 98,636,390
Total equity	251,381,414	241,681,752
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 348,198,718	\$ 340,318,142

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Assets

Cash and short-term investments

Cash increased relative to December 31, 2025, due to cash generated from its operating activities.

Other current assets

Other current assets consist primarily of receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses, and inventories.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets primarily consist of property plant and equipment mining interests, which include the Company's mineral properties, and property, plant, and equipment.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities consist primarily of trade and other payables and income tax payable.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities consist primarily of asset retirement obligation, deferred tax liabilities, long-term loans and other long-term obligations. The increase of the Company's long-term obligations relative to December 31, 2025 is primarily attributable to the additional long-term loan, and the extension of office lease.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The financial results for each of the eight most recently completed quarters are summarized below:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025
Revenues	\$23,552,346	\$25,589,472	\$20,924,206	\$23,259,089
Net income	6,952,982	\$3,093,631	\$5,163,126	\$3,952,872
Income per share attributable to owners of the parent	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
Revenues	\$19,480,955	\$18,986,481	\$18,348,545	\$18,053,618
Net income	\$6,107,794	\$3,682,534	\$5,773,370	\$5,948,405
Income per share attributable to owners of the parent	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01

Significant variations in revenues and net income between periods are primarily attributable to changes in realized gold prices, production volumes, ore grades, timing of gold sales and the impact of the SJG open-pit expansion program and temporary operational suspensions.

LIQUIDITY AND CASH FLOW

Majestic continues to maintain a strong financial position and liquidity. At March 31, 2026, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$171.6 million, (December 31, 2025 - \$167.1 million).

The Company's liquidity requirements arise principally from the need for working capital to finance expansion of its mining and processing operations. The Company's principal sources of funds have been cash generated from operations, proceeds from the borrowing from various financial institutions in China, and equity financings. The Company's liquidity depends primarily on its ability to generate cash flow from its operations and to obtain external financing to meet its debt obligations as they become due, as well as the Company's future operating and capital expenditure requirements.

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The Company had working capital of \$126.1 million at March 31, 2026, an increase of \$8.8 million from working capital of \$117.3 million at December 31, 2025, of which the key components included:

- *Cash* - was \$171.6 million; up \$4.5 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Receivables* - was \$2.9 million, up \$0.5 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Deposits and prepaid expenses* - was \$0.8 million, up \$0.4 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Inventories* - was \$4.2 million, down \$0.1 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* - was \$8.0 million, down \$4.2 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Current portion of long-term liabilities* - was \$2.7 million, down \$0.2 million from the end of fiscal 2025;
- *Income tax payable* - was \$14.8 million, down \$0.1 million from the end of fiscal 2025; and
- *Loans payable* - was \$27.9 million, up \$1 million from the end of fiscal 2025.

The Company's cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities, as presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows, are summarized for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash Flow Information		
Net cash provided from operating activities	\$ 4,943,527	\$ 8,778,689
Net cash provided used for investing activities	(1,043,507)	(1,697,732)
Net cash used for financing activities	(72,891)	(258,016)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	706,760	33,093
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,533,889	\$ 6,856,034
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	167,097,897	100,738,547
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 171,631,786	\$ 107,594,581

Majestic began fiscal 2026, with \$167.1 million in cash. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, the Company generated \$4.9 million from the Company's operating activities, net of working capital changes, expended \$1 million in net investing activities and \$0.07 million in net financing activities, and had a foreign exchange gain of \$706,760, to end at March 31, 2026 with \$171.6 million in cash.

Operating Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, cash generated from operating activities decreased compared to Q1 FY2025 primarily due to lower production volumes resulting from the temporary suspension of operations at the SJG and DGZ mines, partially offset by higher realized gold prices.

The cash generated by operations is highly dependent on gold price, as well as other factors, including grade and production volumes.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026, decreased compared to Q1 FY2025. FY2025 comparative quarter was higher due primarily to the acquisition costs for the Yantai Mujin as well as cost for the ongoing SJG Open-Pit expansion.

Financing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, cash expended on financing activities was \$0.07 million.

Based on current cash balances, working capital and expected operating cash flows, management believes the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its anticipated operating, development and debt obligations for at least the next twelve months. The Company has been achieving positive cash flow and earnings from its operations and expects growth through increased production under the expanded mining permit and following the completion of the SJG Open-Pit expansion as well as through its recent acquisition of the Mujin Gold Project.

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As at the date of this MD&A, other than as described herein and in the Financial Report, the Company has no other arrangements for sources of financing.

In management's view, given the nature of the Company's operations, which consists of exploration, mining and evaluation of mining properties, the most relevant financial information relates primarily to current liquidity, solvency, and planned property expenditures. The Company's financial success will be dependent upon the extent to which it can discover mineralization and the economic viability of developing its properties. Such development may take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine. The sales value of any minerals discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond the Company's control, including the market value of the metals to be produced.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AS AT THE DATE OF THIS MD&A

Authorized: an unlimited number of common shares without par value.	Common shares issued and outstanding
Outstanding at March 31, 2026 and at the date of this MD&A	1,042,664,381

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following related party transactions during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Consulting fees charged by companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company - include key management personnel compensation	\$ 287,772	\$ 231,043

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel, which are included in the amounts disclosed above, were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Salaries and management fees	\$ 264,198	\$ 223,725
Director fees	40,316	47,114
Share-based compensation	145,004	-
Total	\$ 449,518	\$ 270,839

Key management included the Company's directors, executive officers, and senior management. These transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

More detail on these new standards, interpretations, and amendments and future IFRS pronouncements are provided in Note 3 of the Company's Financial Report.

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingencies include principal and interest payments of Company's bank loans, expenditure commitments on its mineral properties, and future aggregate minimum operating lease payments required under the operating leases as described in the Notes 14, 15, 16, and 17 to the Financial Report.

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company from time to time enters into various off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of business. At March 31, 2026, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments

Financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company classifies its cash, cash equivalents, receivables, and reclamation deposits at amortized cost. The Company classifies its investment as FVOCI.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 uses the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company's receivables.

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed, but not exceeding what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. The Company classifies its accounts payable, loans payable and other long-term liabilities at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value

The Company provides disclosures that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the date of the statement of financial position, and how the entity manages these risks.

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The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e.: as prices) or indirectly (i.e.: derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets	Level	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash	1	\$ 171,631,786	\$ 167,097,897
Reclamation deposits	1	5,023,526	4,944,719
Investments	1	2,363,677	1,094,400
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	2	2,929,499	2,393,400
Other long-term assets	2	375,755	330,071
Total		\$ 182,324,243	\$ 175,860,487

⁽¹⁾ Receivables exclude sales and income tax receivables.

Financial liabilities	Level	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2	\$ 8,024,789	\$ 12,191,387
Interest-bearing bank borrowings	2	38,749,083	37,736,504
Other long-term liabilities	2	12,423,990	12,044,670
Total		\$ 59,197,862	\$ 61,972,561

Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents, receivables and reclamation deposits held in bank accounts. The majority of the Company's cash is held on deposit with major banks in Canada and China. The credit risk associated with cash held in Canada is reduced by management ensuring that the Company uses a major Canadian financial institution with strong investment grade ratings by a primary ratings agency. The credit risk associated with cash held in China is reduced, but not fully mitigated, by management using a financial institution that is operated by the Government of China. The Company is also exposed to credit risk in respect to its receivables. In order to minimize the credit risk with regards to receivables, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual receivable periodically and with management also having monitoring procedures to ensure the follow-up action is taken to recover overdue receivables.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company plans to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's cash is invested in interest-bearing accounts which are available on demand. Management believes the Company has sufficient cash on hand to finance operations for the next twelve months. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally due on demand. The maturity of the Company's loans are disclosed in Note 14 and 16 of the Financial Report.

The following summarizes the undiscounted amount of the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities.

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	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025	
	Within a year	2-5 years	Over five years	Total	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,024,789	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,024,789	\$ 12,191,387
Loans	27,925,920	8,136,544	2,686,619	38,749,083	37,736,504
Other long-term liabilities	2,741,906	7,229,580	4,442,175	14,413,661	14,104,796
Total	\$ 38,692,615	\$ 15,366,124	\$ 7,128,794	\$ 61,187,533	\$ 64,032,687

Industry Risk

The Company is a mining company with its properties and mining operations in China. Its mining activities involve numerous inherent risks. The Company is subject to various financial, equities markets, operational and political risks that could significantly affect its operations and cash flows. These risks include changes in local laws affecting the mining industry, a decline in the price of commodities, uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and fluctuations in the foreign currencies against the US dollar. The Company does not use derivatives or hedging to mitigate the risk of changes in the price of gold or currency fluctuations.

The Company's business is highly dependent on the price of gold and venture capital markets, which are impacted by volatility factors the Company cannot control. A decrease in the price of gold could adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Lower gold prices may result in asset impairment, write-downs of mineral property carrying values and limitations in access to capital.

The Company operates in China and is exposed to the laws governing the mining industry in China. The Chinese government is currently supportive of the mining industry but there is uncertainty in future changes to government policies and regulations including taxation, repatriation of profits, restrictions on production, export controls, environmental compliance, and expropriation. These factors could adversely affect the Company's exploration efforts and production plans.

The Company's property is located in an area that can experience severe winter weather conditions which could adversely affect mining operations. In addition, the Company is subject to changes in environmental laws and regulations that may result in unexpected costs.

Market Risk

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk, currency risk and other commodity price risk. These are discussed further below:

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash consists of cash and reclamation deposits held in bank accounts that earn interest at variable interest rates. The Company's loans payable accrues interest at fixed rates. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on the estimated fair value as of March 31, 2026.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company reports its financial statements in USD. The functional currency of the Company is CAD, the functional currency of all intermediate holding companies is HKD and the functional currency of its Chinese subsidiary is RMB. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when the Company undertakes transactions and holds assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies.

DIRECTORS

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing, and exploring mineral properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required to act in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest, which they may have, in any project opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any directors in a conflict will disclose

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their interests and abstain from voting in such matters. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements and the other financial information included in this management report are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been examined and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The financial statements were prepared by management in accordance with IFRS and include certain amounts based on management's best estimates using careful judgment. The selection of accounting principles and methods is management's responsibility.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in a manner to comply with the requirements of applicable laws and established financial standards and principles, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct in its activities.

The Board of Directors supervises the financial statements and other financial information through its audit committee, which is comprised of a majority of independent directors.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risks and uncertainties information concerning risks specific to the Company and its industry, which are required to be included in this MD&A are incorporated by reference to the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2025.

ADDITIONAL NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company has included additional financial performance measures in this MD&A, such as cash flows from operating activities, excluding changes in non-cash working capital, adjusted EBITDA, total cash costs, total production costs and AISC. The Company reports total cash costs, production costs, and AISC on a per gold ounce sold basis. In the gold mining industry, this is a common performance measure but does not have any standardized meaning. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flow. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

"Cash flows from operating activities, excluding changes in non-cash working capital" is calculated by excluding changes in non-cash working capital. The Company presents cash flows from operating activities excluding changes in non-cash working capital, as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other companies in the precious metals mining industry that present results on a similar basis.

"Adjusted EBITDA" represents earnings before interest (including non-cash accretion of financial obligations), income taxes and depreciation and depletion ("EBITDA"), adjusted to exclude impairment charges, allowance for doubtful accounts, gains or losses on asset dispositions, share-based compensation, gains/losses on financial instruments and foreign exchange gains/losses.

"Total cash costs per ounce" is calculated from operation's cash costs, which include resource taxes, and dividing the sum by the number of gold ounces sold. Operations cash costs include mining, milling, smelter and other direct costs.

"Total production costs per ounce" are calculated by adding depreciation and depletion to total cash costs and dividing the sum by the number of ounces of gold sold.

"All-in sustaining cash costs per ounce" ("AISC") is a performance measure that reflects the expenditures that are required to produce an ounce of gold from current operations. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company's definition is derived from the definition, as set out by the World Gold Council in its guidance dated November 16, 2018, respectively. The World Gold Council is a non-regulatory, non-profit organization

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established in 1987 whose members include global senior mining companies. The Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance and the ability to generate free cash flow from operations. Majestic defines AISC as the sum of Total Cash Costs per ounce (as defined above) and adds the sum of G&A, share-based compensation, sustaining capital expenditures and certain exploration and evaluation costs, all divided by the number of ounces sold. As this measure seeks to reflect the full cost of gold production from current operations, new project capital is not included in the calculation of all-in sustaining costs per ounce. Additionally, certain other cash expenditures, including income tax payments and financing costs, are not included.

The following table provides the computation of cash flows from operating activities, excluding changes in non-cash working capital for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Cash provided from operating activities	\$ 4,943,527	\$ 8,778,689
Less:		
Changes in non-cash working capital	(5,046,724)	(2,280,238)
Cash provided from operating activities, excluding changes in non-cash working capital	\$ 9,990,251	\$ 11,058,927

The following table provides details of the primary components of adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Revenue	\$ 23,552,346	\$ 19,480,955
Cost of sales, net of depreciation and depletion	(5,717,171)	(6,925,476)
G&A, net of depreciation	(2,384,128)	(1,786,962)
Suspension costs, net of depreciation	(2,029,070)	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 13,421,977	\$ 10,768,517

The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Net Income	\$ 6,952,982	\$ 6,107,794
Depreciation and depletion	2,442,431	2,365,707
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	26,210	-
Finance income, net of finance expense	(265,353)	(278,141)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(334,071)	24,420
(Gain) Loss on sale of assets	(169,395)	-
Other expenses	106,778	2,733
Income tax expense	4,340,886	2,546,004
Share-based compensation	321,509	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 13,421,977	\$ 10,768,517

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The following table reconciles sustaining capital expenditures to the Company's total additions as reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Additions to property, plant and equipment		
SJG Project	\$ 393,199	\$ 767,368
Mujin Gold Project	\$ 792,060	-
Sustaining capital	36,989	42,678
	\$ 1,222,248	\$ 810,046

The following tables provide reconciliation to the consolidated financial statements of total cash costs per ounce, and total production costs per ounce as disclosed in this MD&A to the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Gold sold (ozs)	4,943	6,979
Total cash costs per ounce		
Mining and Milling fees	\$ 4,546,378	\$ 5,798,179
Smelting costs	288,161	404,211
Resource taxes	910,548	795,240
Other direct costs	3,946	9,945
Changes in ending gold concentrate inventory	(31,862)	(82,099)
Total cash costs	\$ 5,717,171	\$ 6,925,476
Per ounce sold	\$ 1,157	\$ 992
Total production costs per ounce		
Total cash costs	\$ 5,717,171	\$ 6,925,476
Depreciation and depletion	1,933,740	2,224,508
Total production costs	\$ 7,650,911	\$ 9,149,984
Per ounce sold	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,311
All-in sustaining costs per ounce		
Total cash costs	\$ 5,717,171	\$ 6,925,476
G&A, net of depreciation, R&D and financial advisory expenses	2,072,238	1,374,222
Suspension costs, net of depreciation	2,029,070	-
Sustaining capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	36,989	42,678
All-in sustaining costs	\$ 9,855,468	\$ 8,342,376
Per ounce sold	\$ 1,994	\$ 1,195

(1) Sustaining capital expenditures are defined those expenditures which do not increase annual gold ounce production and excludes certain expenditures at the Company's operations which are deemed expansionary in nature. Capital expenditures include unpaid capital expenditures incurred in the period.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains or incorporates by reference "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements, including any information as to the Company's strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance. Forward-looking statements are characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "budget", "target", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made, and are inherently subject

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to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. These factors include the impact of general business and economic conditions, global liquidity and credit availability on the timing of cash flows and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future conditions, fluctuating gold prices, currency exchange rates, possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, changes in accounting policies, changes in the Company's corporate resources, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, changes in project development, construction, production and commissioning time frames, risk related to joint venture operations, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, higher prices for fuel, steel, power, labor and other consumables contributing to higher costs and general risks of the mining industry, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, unexpected changes in mine life, unanticipated results of future studies, seasonality and unanticipated weather changes, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage and timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and labour disputes, as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the applicable securities regulatory authorities and available at SEDAR www.sedarplus.ca. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events, or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated, or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates, assumptions or opinions should change, except as required by applicable law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented for the purpose of assisting investors in understanding the Company's expected financial and operational performance and results as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented in the Company's plans and objectives, and may not be appropriate for other purposes.