



TRIPLEFLAG

PRECIOUS METALS

**Management's Discussion and Analysis of
Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp.**

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") is intended to help the reader understand Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp. ("**TF Precious Metals**"), its operations, financial performance and the present and future business environment. This MD&A, which has been prepared as of August 10, 2021, is intended to supplement the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of TF Precious Metals as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 (the "**Interim Financial Statements**"), which have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as issued by the IASB. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements of TF Precious Metals as at December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (the "**Annual Financial Statements**"), prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB. Additional information about the Company, including the Company's final long form prospectus dated May 19, 2021, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Certain notes to the Interim and Annual Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this MD&A. All amounts in this MD&A are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. In this MD&A, all references to "Triple Flag", the "Company", "we", "us" or "our" refer to TF Precious Metals together with its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis.

This MD&A contains forward looking information. Forward looking information is necessarily based on a number of opinions, estimates and assumptions that we considered appropriate and reasonable as of the date such statements are made, are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward looking information, including but not limited to the risk factors described in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's final long form prospectus dated May 19, 2021, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. There can be no assurance that such forward looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking information, which speaks only as of the date made. See "Forward-Looking Information".

Company Overview

Triple Flag is a gold focused streaming and royalty company offering bespoke financing solutions to the metals and mining industry. Our mission is to be a sought after, long term funding partner to mining companies throughout the commodity cycle, while generating attractive returns for our investors.

From our inception in 2016 to our position now as an emerging senior streaming and royalty company, we have invested a total of \$1.7 billion of capital and systematically developed a long life, low cost, high quality diversified portfolio of streams and royalties providing exposure primarily to gold and silver. We currently have 75 assets, consisting of 9 streams and 66 royalties. These investments are tied to mining assets at various stages of the mine life cycle, including 15 producing mines and 60 development and exploration stage projects.

We aim to create shareholder value by increasing our net asset value per share and free cash flow per share, along with Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves per share over the long term. To achieve this, our portfolio, which is underpinned by a stable base of cash flow generating streams and royalties, is designed to grow intrinsically over time through exposure to potential mine life extensions, exploration success, new mine builds and throughput expansions. In addition, we are focused on further enhancing portfolio quality by executing accretive investments to grow the scale and quality of our portfolio of precious metal streams and royalties. We believe we have a differentiated approach to deal origination and due diligence, increasing the applicability of stream and royalty financing to an underserved mining sector, expanding the application of this form of financing through bespoke deal generation for miners while creating a high quality, gold-focused portfolio of streams and royalties for our investors. We focus on "per share" metrics with the objective that accretive new investments are pursued with careful management of the capital structure to effectively compete for quality assets without incurring long-term financial leverage.

For a discussion of key trends and factors affecting our results of operations and financial position, see “Market Overview” and “Outlook” below.

Use of Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

We use the following non-IFRS financial performance measures in our MD&A:

- Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Net Earnings per Share
- Adjusted EBITDA
- Free Cash Flow
- Asset Margin
- Total Margin
- Cash Costs and Cash Costs per Gold Equivalent Ounces (“**GEO**”)

For a detailed description of each of the non-IFRS financial performance measures used in this MD&A and a detailed reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”), please refer to the Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures section of this MD&A. The non-IFRS financial performance measures set out in this MD&A are intended to provide additional information to investors and do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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Financial and Operating Highlights

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

(\$ thousands except GEOs, per share metrics, asset margin, total margin, cash costs per GEO)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
GEOs ⁽¹⁾	22,537	16,115	42,251	27,829
IFRS measures:				
Revenue	\$ 40,939	\$ 27,575	\$ 76,305	\$ 46,119
Gross Profit	23,065	9,284	42,422	14,738
Net earnings (loss)	18,339	9,180	27,018	(7,305)
Net earnings (loss) per share ("EPS")	0.13	0.09	0.19	(0.07)
Operating Cash Flow	32,754	22,112	61,563	34,417
Operating Cash Flow per share	0.23	0.23	0.44	0.35
Non-IFRS measures:				
Adjusted Net Earnings ⁽²⁾	16,650	1,510	30,441	2,284
Adjusted Net Earnings per share ⁽²⁾ ("Adjusted EPS")	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.02
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	34,959	23,507	65,056	38,803
Free Cash Flow ⁽²⁾	32,754	22,112	61,563	34,417
Asset margin ⁽²⁾	91%	92%	91%	92%
Total margin ⁽²⁾	85%	85%	85%	84%
Cash costs per GEO ⁽²⁾	168	139	160	136
Acquisition of mineral interests	\$ 1,508	\$ 10,277	\$ 46,177	\$ 175,392

- GEOs are based on our stream and royalty interests. GEOs are calculated on a quarterly basis by dividing all revenue from such interests for the quarter by the average gold price during such quarter. The gold price is determined based on the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA") PM fix. For periods longer than one quarter, GEOs are based on the sum of GEOs for each of the quarters in the applicable period.
- Adjusted net earnings, adjusted net earnings per share, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow, asset margin, total margin and cash costs per GEO as presented above and in the following discussion are non-IFRS financial performance measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. For further information and a detailed reconciliation of each non-IFRS measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, see "Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" in this MD&A.

Three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three months ended June 30, 2020

GEOs sold of 22,537 ounces, a quarterly record, an increase of 40% from 16,115 ounces sold for the same period in the prior year.

Revenue was \$40.9 million, an increase of 48% from the same period in the prior year due to \$8.6 million of revenue from new stream agreements, \$5.4 million higher revenue due to higher silver prices and \$0.9 million higher revenue due to higher gold prices, partially offset by \$1.5 million lower revenue due to lower volume from existing streams and royalties. Revenue from new stream agreements was driven by stream deliveries from the Northparkes gold and silver stream, which was acquired in July 2020. Higher revenue from existing streams and royalties was driven by higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream due to higher deliveries, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, which both entered production in December 2020, as well as deliveries from the Renard diamond stream which was impacted by a shutdown as a result of COVID-19 for the same period in the prior year, partially offset by lower stream deliveries from the ATO stream and lower attributable royalty ounces largely driven by lower production at Fosterville. Attributable royalty ounces for an asset refers to the total number of ounces produced from that asset and sold in the relevant period multiplied by our royalty interest in those sales.

Gross profit was \$23.1 million, an increase of 148% from \$9.3 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was driven by gross profit of \$5.0 million from new stream agreements and higher gross profit of \$8.8 million from existing streams and royalties. Gross profit of \$5.0 million from new stream agreements was driven by the Northparkes stream. Higher gross profit of \$8.8 million from existing streams and royalties was due to higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo silver stream driven by higher silver prices, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream at higher gold prices, gross profit from the Renard stream driven by diamond deliveries, higher gross profit from existing royalties driven by higher gold prices, partially offset by lower sales volume from the ATO stream due to lower deliveries.

Net earnings was \$18.3 million, an increase of 100% from \$9.2 million for the same period in the prior year. Higher net earnings were driven by higher gross profit across the portfolio and lower income taxes, partially offset by lower mark to market gains from equity investments, general administration and business development costs.

Operating cash flow was \$32.8 million, a quarterly record, an increase of 48% from \$22.1 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was due to higher cash flows from streams and royalties, lower net cash taxes paid on the royalty portfolio, partially offset by higher working capital adjustments, higher general administration and business development costs.

Adjusted net earnings was \$16.7 million, compared to \$1.5 million for the same period in the prior year. Key adjusting items included a \$2.6 million mark to market gain on equity investments and \$0.3 million loss related to closing out the interest rate swap and \$0.6 million of income tax on the adjustments. Key adjusting items for the same period in the prior year included a \$7.8 million mark to market gain on equity investments and \$0.1 million of income tax on the adjustments.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$35.0 million, an increase of 49% from \$23.5 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was due to adjusted EBITDA from new stream deliveries, higher adjusted EBITDA from existing streams and royalties, partially offset by higher general administration and business development costs.

Free cash flow was \$32.8 million, an increase of 48% from \$22.1 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase reflected higher operating cash flow.

Asset margin was 91%, compared to 92% for the same period in the prior year. This was driven by lower revenue from royalties (which typically generate nearly a 100% margin) as well as an increase in proportion of revenue from streams with lower margins.

Total margin was 85%, in line with 85% for the same period in the prior year. The higher adjusted EBITDA was offset by higher general administration and business development costs during the quarter.

Cash costs per GEO was \$168, compared to \$139 for the same period in the prior year. The increase is largely due to higher market gold and silver prices compared to the same period in the prior year.

Acquisitions of mineral interests was \$1.5 million, compared to \$10.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Acquisitions in the three months ended June 30, 2021 included \$1.3 million of funding for the IAMGOLD royalty portfolio and \$0.2 million stream funding for the Pumpkin Hollow gold and silver stream. Acquisitions in 2020 largely related to funding \$10.0 million for the Nevada Copper royalty acquisition.

Six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Six months ended June 30, 2020

GEOs sold of 42,251 ounces, an increase of 52% from 27,829 ounces sold for the same period in the prior year.

Revenue was \$76.3 million, an increase of 65% from the same period in the prior year due to \$12.4 million of revenue from new stream agreements, \$4.5 million higher revenue due to higher volume from existing streams and royalties, \$10.5 million higher revenue due to higher silver prices, \$2.3 million higher revenue due to higher gold prices and \$0.5 million higher revenue due to higher diamond prices. Revenue from new stream agreements was driven by stream deliveries from the Northparkes gold and silver stream, which was acquired in July 2020. Higher revenue from existing

streams and royalties was driven by higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream due to higher deliveries, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, which both entered production in December 2020, partially offset by lower stream deliveries from the ATO stream and lower attributable royalty ounces largely driven by lower production at Fosterville.

Gross profit was \$42.4 million, an increase of 188% from \$14.7 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was driven by gross profit of \$7.1 million from new stream agreements and higher gross profit of \$20.6 million from existing streams and royalties. Gross profit of \$7.1 million from new stream agreements was driven by the Northparkes stream. Higher gross profit of \$20.6 million from existing streams and royalties was due to higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo silver stream driven by higher silver prices, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream, higher gross profit from existing royalties driven by higher gold prices, partially offset by lower sales volume from the ATO stream due to lower deliveries.

Net earnings was \$27.0 million, compared to net loss of \$7.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Higher net earnings was driven by higher gross profit across the portfolio, lower mark to market losses from equity investments, partially offset by higher finance costs, general administration and business development costs, IPO readiness costs for a U.S. listing that was not pursued, various expenditures on sustainability initiatives as well as higher income taxes.

Operating cash flow was \$61.6 million, an increase of 79% from \$34.4 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was due to higher cash flows from streams and royalties, lower cash taxes paid on the royalty portfolio, partially offset by higher general administration and business development costs, IPO readiness costs as well as various expenditures on sustainability initiatives.

Adjusted net earnings was \$30.4 million, compared to \$2.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Key adjusting items included a \$1.7 million mark to market loss on equity investments, \$0.7 million of IPO readiness costs related to a potential US listing that was not pursued, \$0.5 million loss related to closing out the interest rate swap and loss on sale of investments, as well as \$0.6 million on income tax on the adjustments. Key adjusting items for the same period in the prior year included a \$7.9 million charge related to impairment of our investment in Renard as well as \$3.7 million mark to market loss on equity investments and \$2.0 million of income tax on the adjustments.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$65.1 million, an increase of 68% from \$38.8 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was driven by EBITDA from new stream deliveries and royalties, higher EBITDA from existing streams and royalties, partially offset by higher general administration and business development costs as well as various expenditures on sustainability initiatives.

Free cash flow was \$61.6 million, an increase of 79% from \$34.4 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase reflected higher operating cash flow.

Asset margin was 91%, compared to 92% for the same period in the prior year. This was driven by lower revenue from royalties (which typically generate nearly a 100% margin) as well as an increase in proportion of revenue from streams with lower margins.

Total margin was 85%, compared to 84% for the same period in the prior year. The higher adjusted EBITDA was partially offset by higher general administration and business development costs as well as various expenditures on sustainability initiatives compared to same period in the prior year.

Cash costs per GEO was \$160, compared to \$136 for the same period in the prior year. The increase is largely due to higher market gold and silver prices compared to the same period in the prior year.

Acquisitions of mineral interests was \$46.2 million, compared to \$175.4 million for the same period in the prior year. Acquisitions included \$45.8 million of funding for the IAMGOLD royalty portfolio including capitalized costs and \$0.4 million stream funding for the Pumpkin Hollow gold and silver stream. Acquisitions in 2020 largely related to funding \$145.1 million towards the RBPlat gold stream as well as \$30.0 million towards Nevada Copper stream amendment and royalty acquisition.

Guidance

The following contains forward-looking information. Reference should be made to the “Forward-Looking Information” and “Technical and Third-Party Information” sections at the end of this MD&A. Our 2021 outlook on stream and royalty interests is based on assumptions, including publicly available forecasts by the third-party owners or operators of properties on which we have stream and royalty interests (subject to our assessment thereof). When publicly available forecasts on properties are not available, we obtain internal forecasts from the owners or operators of properties on which we have stream and royalty interests, or use our own best estimate. We conduct our own analysis of this information to reflect our expectations based on an operator’s historical performance and track record of replenishing Mineral Reserves and the operator’s publicly disclosed guidance on future production, the conversion of Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves, timing risk adjustments, drill results, our view on opportunities for mine plan optimization and other factors. We estimate GEOs for 2021 to be between 83,000 and 87,000 ounces. For H2 2021, gold, silver, copper, diamond, and royalties have been converted to GEOs using commodity prices of \$1,800 per ounce of gold, \$25.00 per ounce of silver, \$3.00 per pound of copper, and \$75.00 per carat for diamonds from the Renard mine (blended sales price). We also estimate our depletion expenses for 2021 to be between \$53 million and \$57 million. Our 2021 expected GEOs and depletion also assume that there will be no further mine suspensions or other operational impacts as a result of COVID-19.

Market Overview

The market prices of gold and silver are primary drivers of our profitability and ability to generate free cash flow.

The following tables set forth the average gold and silver prices, and the average exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollars, for the periods indicated.

Average Metal Prices/Exchange Rates	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gold (US\$/oz) ¹	1,816	1,711	1,805	1,645
Silver (US\$/oz) ²	26.69	16.38	26.47	16.65
Exchange rate (US\$/C\$) ³	1.2282	1.3853	1.2470	1.3651

(1) Based on the LBMA PM fix.

(2) Based on the LBMA fix.

(3) Based on Bank of Canada daily average exchange rate.

Gold

The market price of gold is subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and can be affected by numerous macroeconomic factors including, but not limited to: the value of the U.S. dollar; the sale or purchase of gold by central banks and financial institutions; interest rates; inflation or deflation; global and regional supply and demand; and global political and economic conditions. The market price of gold is a significant contributor to the performance of our gold streams and royalty portfolio.

During the three months ended June 30, 2021, the gold price ranged from \$1,726 to \$1,903 per ounce, averaging \$1,816 per ounce for the period, a 6% increase from the same period in the prior year. During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the gold price ranged from \$1,684 to \$1,943 per ounce, averaging \$1,805 per ounce for the period, a 10% increase from the same period in the prior year. At June 30, 2021, the gold price was \$1,763 per ounce (based on the LBMA PM fix). The average gold price increased during the second quarter of 2021 despite weakness in June as the U.S. Federal Reserve signaled it may tighten policy sooner than expected. The increase in gold price was driven by inflationary pressures and threats from arising COVID-19 variants.

Silver

The market price of silver is also subject to volatile price movements. Silver, often considered a proxy for gold with a high level of correlation to the metal, is predominantly used in industrial applications and silver demand is also correlated to the Industrial Index. Rebound of manufacturing activity is expected to have a positive effect on silver as silver has many uses. The market price of silver is driven by factors similar to those influencing the market price of gold, as stated above. The market price of silver is a significant contributor to the performance of our silver streams.

During the three months ended June 30, 2021, the silver price ranged from \$24.32 to \$28.48 per ounce, averaging \$26.69 per ounce for the period, a 63% increase from the same period in the prior year. During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the silver price ranged from \$24.00 to \$29.59 per ounce, averaging \$26.47 per ounce for the period, a 59% increase from the same period in the prior year. At June 30, 2021, the silver price was \$25.77 per ounce (based on the LBMA fix). The average silver price increased slightly during the second quarter of 2021. During the second quarter and the first half of 2021, similar to gold, silver was influenced by U.S. Federal Reserve policy, Exchange Traded Fund flows, COVID-19, and investor demand.

Currency Exchange Rates

We are subject to minimal currency fluctuations as all our revenue and cost of sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, with the majority of general administration costs denominated in Canadian dollars. Given that general administration costs are not significant for us, movements in the exchange rate between Canadian and U.S. dollars do not have a significant impact on our results. We do not have any hedging programs in place for our non-U.S. dollar operating expenses given that the impact of currency fluctuation is insignificant.

Sustainability Initiatives

Triple Flag believes strong sustainable performance is critical to the long-term success of our organization, the mining industry and host communities. We believe that optimal Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) performance helps ensure that the mines and projects we invest in are developed and operated responsibly to protect worker health, safety and the environment; social impacts are identified, managed and mitigated; human rights are respected; and benefits accrue to local communities and a broad range of stakeholders.

Our ESG approach is two-pronged:

1. We ensure portfolio quality by investing in streams and royalties on mines and projects where our due diligence determines that our counterparties demonstrate strong ESG management and performance. Strong ESG performance by our partners helps ensure our investments enjoy the privilege to operate, which protects our business and shareholders.
2. We contribute to a responsible and sustainable mining ecosystem through our own practices, actions and community investments, and by exerting influence across our portfolio and the broader mining ecosystem. We aim to lead by example and to share our experience and networks to support sustainable mining.

We support decarbonization and the transition to a low carbon economy and are committed to maintaining carbon neutral operations by purchasing carbon offsets to offset our carbon footprint. Triple Flag has chosen to achieve carbon neutrality since its inception in 2016 by offsetting our annual carbon footprint through the purchase of accredited, third-party carbon offsetting projects. On this basis, we have purchased verified carbon offsets for each year between 2016 and 2020. We define our carbon footprint broadly as consisting of not only the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our direct business activities, but also including our share of the emissions associated with production of our attributable metals production by our counterparties, to the point of saleable metals. We determine such emissions under Scope 1, 2 and 3 (defined as categories 6, 7 and 15 of the GHG Protocol of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development). Such third-party emissions are calculated annually based on disclosure by the owners or operators of mines in which we have stream and royalty interests and third-party data provided by Skarn Associates, a metals and mining ESG research company. Our objective is to achieve a consistent, verifiable, and science-based approach to the quantification of Triple Flag’s carbon footprint relating to our direct corporate activities and to our streaming and royalty interests.

Triple Flag does not invest in oil and gas or coal, and prioritizes our non-core, non-precious metal activities in green metals like copper, nickel and related metals that will create the electrification infrastructure needed for the green economy of our future. Although we do not operate any mining assets, we believe we can make a positive impact as capital providers to the sector by investing in streams and royalties on mines and projects where ESG is prioritized and managed conscientiously by our counterparties. Our investment due diligence process includes an extensive assessment of our counterparties’ governance, environmental, health and safety management practices and local stakeholder engagement and social performance.

When conducting due diligence, we engage with experienced ESG practitioners that complement our considerable team experience and capabilities in this area, who understand and can apply sound judgement about the potential materiality of short- and long-term risks so that we can avoid investing in projects that adversely impact the environment and local stakeholders. For example, we do not invest in any opportunities that involve riverine tailings disposal, child labor or forced labor as our strictest decision-making criteria, but there are many situations where we have and will continue to decline to bid in processes where our due diligence identifies unacceptable levels of risk, particularly in the areas of tailings storage, corrupt business practices and community relations.

Post-acquisition, we work collaboratively with counterparties to monitor ESG performance and engage in constructive dialogue on a range of ESG aspects to evaluate how they are being managed, opportunities for improvement and whether new or evolving ESG issues have arisen.

In South Africa, Royal Bafokeng Platinum (“RBPlat”) is the first and only community-owned company to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. RBPlat’s stated objectives include leaving a legacy of economic value that is aligned to the Royal Bafokeng Nation 30-year Master Plan. This aims to create an environment in which people can live with dignity, and have access to health, education and recreation facilities and employment opportunities that will allow

them to maximize their abilities and talents. Concurrent with execution of the RBPlat Stream Agreement, Triple Flag complemented RBPlat's bursary programs by establishing an annual scholarship program, allocating \$100,000 each year to fully support the education of 8 post-secondary students across the varied geology and engineering disciplines from communities adjacent to the RBPlat operations. Over the life of the program, we expect the total number of students supported will exceed 50. This will, in many cases also provide them with the opportunity for employment at the mine site during school breaks and upon completion of their program. In the 2020 inaugural year, Triple Flag supported 6 students through their academic studies. Of the 4 students that graduated at the end of the academic year, 2 have accepted positions with RBPlat at the Styldrift mine. In 2021, Triple Flag is supporting 9 students through their academic studies.

In Australia, in connection with the execution of the Northparkes gold and silver Stream Agreement, Triple Flag committed to provide community investments around the Northparkes mine. We reached an agreement with Northparkes to invest A\$50,000 annually for scholarships (to start with 4 in 2021), community initiatives, and recreational sports programs in the communities surrounding the mine. These investments are aligned with priorities identified by these communities and are awarded following an application and selection process led by a panel of community and company representatives.

With the COVID-19 pandemic altering the landscape for much of 2020, Triple Flag sought out other opportunities to affect positive change not only for our employees, but also for our local communities and those communities around our mining partner specifically in South Africa:

- Connecting portfolio company participants to share best practices early on and throughout the pandemic;
- Proactively assessing, monitoring and supplementing our own team's health and wellbeing programs and offerings; Offering access for all employees to high quality health services, ongoing employment engagement initiatives and providing easy access to all the tools, equipment, furnishings and services to comfortably work remotely for the duration;
- Providing support, along with our employees, to local charities;
- Providing \$200,000 of additional funding to RBPlat to create a remote learning initiative in rural communities in South Africa, benefitting over 700 students and teachers, providing the infrastructure, tools, equipment and ongoing support to continue learning safely. We believe that this is a robust and thorough program that will outlast the pandemic.

Triple Flag is highly committed to diversity, inclusion and high ethical standards. We believe that having a diverse Board of Directors and senior management team offers a breadth and depth of perspectives that enhances the Company's performance. We value diversity of abilities, experience, perspective, education, gender, background, race and national origin. On our board, 29% identify as female, as do both the Chair of the Board and the Chair of the Audit Committee. Of our executive officers, 29% identify as members of under-represented social groups, and 29% identify as female.

We are an active member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). In continuing to seek to strengthen our ESG networks and stakeholder engagement practices, Triple Flag is reviewing a number of international ESG initiatives, leadership organizations and industry associations to see where we can best contribute and derive value through meaningful engagement. Our diverse portfolio, active portfolio management, long-term financial leverage philosophy to our balance sheet and our robust investment due diligence processes are also critical elements of our risk management approach.

Triple Flag will be publishing its inaugural 'Our Sustainability Report' later this year and will continue to do so on an annual basis going forward.

Portfolio of Streaming and Royalty Interests

The following tables present our GEOs sold by asset for the periods indicated. GEOs are based on our stream and royalty interests. GEOs are calculated on a quarterly basis by dividing all revenue from such interests for the quarter by the average gold price during such quarter. The gold price is determined based on the LBMA PM fix. For periods longer than one quarter, GEOs are based on the sum of GEOs for each quarter in the applicable period.

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

GEOs (ounces)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cerro Lindo stream	7,913	6,614	16,788	12,095
Northparkes stream	4,713	-	6,848	-
Fosterville royalty	2,270	3,100	4,618	6,009
RBPlat stream	2,036	1,521	4,350	2,779
ATO stream	1,494	3,174	1,738	3,174
Buriticá stream	1,203	-	2,058	-
Renard stream	811	-	1,544	830
Young-Davidson royalty	722	516	1,393	1,086
Pumpkin Hollow stream	180	143	418	174
Other ¹	1,195	1,047	2,496	1,682
Total	22,537	16,115	42,251	27,829

1. Includes GEOs from Dargues, Henty, Gunnison, Hemlo, Eagle River and Stawell.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, GEOs sold was 22,537 ounces, a quarterly record, and an increase of 40% from 16,115 ounces sold for the same period in the prior year. The increase was largely due to GEOs from the Northparkes and Buriticá streams, both of which began deliveries in the latter half of 2020, higher GEOs from the Cerro Lindo stream due to lower ratio of gold prices to silver prices, higher GEOs from the RBPlat stream due to higher deliveries, as well as GEOs from the Renard stream which was impacted by a shutdown as a result of COVID-19 during the same period in the prior year. This was partially offset by lower GEOs from the ATO gold and silver stream due to lower deliveries and the Fosterville royalty due to lower production.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, GEOs sold was 42,251 ounces, an increase of 52% from 27,829 ounces sold for the same period in the prior year. The increase was largely due to GEOs from the Northparkes and Buriticá streams, both of which began deliveries in the latter half of 2020, higher GEOs from the Cerro Lindo stream due to lower ratio of gold prices to silver prices, higher GEOs from the RBPlat stream due to higher deliveries, as well as higher GEOs from the Renard stream which was impacted by a shutdown as a result of COVID-19 during part of the same period in the prior year. This was partially offset by lower GEOs from the ATO gold and silver stream due to lower deliveries and the Fosterville royalty due to lower production.

Key Developments

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021

Initial Public Offering

Triple Flag closed its initial public offering (“IPO”) on May 26, 2021. The Company sold an aggregate of 19,230,770 treasury common shares at an offering price of \$13.00 per share. On June 29, 2021, the underwriters of the IPO exercised an over-allotment option granted to purchase a further 1,058,553 treasury common shares at the initial offering price of \$13.00 per share. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in both Canadian and U.S. dollars under the symbols TSX:TFPM and TSX:TFPM.U, respectively. Total proceeds from the IPO, net of underwriter fees and various issue costs were \$245.1 million.

Royalty Portfolio Purchase

On January 12, 2021, we entered into an agreement (the “IAMGOLD Agreement”) to purchase a royalty portfolio from IAMGOLD Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries (together, “IAMGOLD”). On March 26, 2021, we and IAMGOLD entered into an amendment agreement pursuant to which we agreed to acquire a royalty portfolio consisting of 34 royalties on various exploration and development properties for an aggregate acquisition price of \$45.7 million. The acquisition of 33 royalties for \$35.7 million closed effective March 26, 2021. The acquisition of the remaining royalty, Antofagasta’s Polo Sur project located in Chile, closed on April 16, 2021, following satisfaction of certain corporate actions in Chile. Transaction costs incurred of \$393 thousand were capitalized at the acquisition date.

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Buriticá Gold Stream Buyback

On September 22, 2020, we received an irrevocable notice from the operator, Zijin Mining, to exercise the buyback option it had on the Buriticá gold stream. On December 29, 2020 we received a cash payment of \$78.0 million, calculated as \$80 million less adjustments based on gold ounces delivered to us during the fourth quarter of 2020 and recorded a gain of \$30.9 million on disposition of the Buriticá gold stream. The aggregate price paid for the Buriticá gold and silver stream was \$100 million, and the Buriticá silver stream remains unaffected.

Credit Facility Amendment

On September 21, 2020, we increased the existing four-year Credit Facility from \$400 million to \$500 million, with an additional uncommitted accordion of \$100 million, for a total availability of up to \$600 million. Under the amendment, the applicable interest rate margin under the facility was reduced by 25 basis points across all tiers. All other significant terms of the Credit Facility remain unchanged, including maturity date, which remains at August 30, 2023. For more information on the Credit Facility, see “Liquidity and Capital Resources — Credit Facility” below.

Northparkes Gold and Silver Stream

On July 10, 2020, we entered into an agreement with CMOC and certain of its subsidiaries, to receive gold and silver deliveries determined by reference to gold and silver production of the Northparkes mine located in New South Wales, Australia. Northparkes is currently owned 80% by CMOC and 20% by Sumitomo Corporation and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. On July 17, 2020, we paid an upfront cash advance amount of \$550 million to a subsidiary of CMOC, and will make additional on-going payments equal to 10% of the spot gold price at the time of delivery for each ounce delivered in exchange for gold deliveries equal to 54% of Northparkes’ payable gold production until 630,000 ounces have been delivered to us, and 27% of payable gold production thereafter. In addition, we will make

on-going payments equal to 10% of the spot silver price for silver deliveries equal to 80% of Northparkes' payable silver production until 9,000,000 ounces have been delivered to us, and 40% of payable silver production thereafter, in each case for production within all concentrate shipments following the July 1, 2020 effective date. Transaction costs incurred of \$4 million were capitalized at the acquisition date. The parties have agreed to fixed payability factors of 93% for gold and 90% for silver. The stream has been recorded as a mineral interest.

Nevada Copper Amendment

On March 27, 2020, we entered into an agreement with Nevada Copper consisting of several components totaling \$35 million in near term funding and a contingent payment of \$5 million. The first component was a stream amendment whereby TF International agreed to advance an additional deposit of \$15 million to Nevada Copper, bringing the total amount of funding for the Pumpkin Hollow underground stream to \$85 million. As consideration for the additional advance of \$15 million, the parties agreed to increase the stream rate for gold and silver to 97.5% from 90% and reduce the variable gold and silver price payable by us on delivery of gold and silver from 10% to 5% of the relevant spot price. The first \$10 million was funded on May 1, 2020 and the balance is being funded through re-investment of 50% of the first \$10 million of cash flow generated from the stream from May 1, 2020 onwards. Funding through reinvestment of cash flows generated is being recorded at the funding date as a mineral interest.

The second component of the agreement was the purchase of a 0.7% NSR royalty on the open pit portion of the Pumpkin Hollow copper project for \$17 million, which was paid on March 27, 2020. The third component of the agreement was the purchase of a 2% NSR royalty on the Tedeboy Area for \$3 million and contingent payment of \$5 million. The \$3 million was paid on March 27, 2020 and the remaining contingent payment of \$5 million will be funded upon commencement of commercial production. The additional deposit and royalties have been recorded as mineral interests. The contingent payment will be recorded as a mineral interest at the funding date.

Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited Gold Stream

On October 13, 2019, we entered into an agreement with RBPlat, a company headquartered in South Africa and listed on the JSE, its direct and indirect subsidiaries Royal Bafokeng Resources Proprietary Limited and Maseve Investments 11 Proprietary Limited, pursuant to which TF International agreed to purchase a 70% gold stream on the RBPlat PGM Operations in exchange for an upfront cash advance amount of \$145 million and on-going payments of 5% of spot gold price for each ounce of gold delivered under the agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, we will receive 70% of the payable gold until 261,000 ounces are delivered, and 42% of payable gold thereafter. The parties have agreed to a fixed payability ratio of 85%, and to a gold recovery floor mechanism whereby for the first 5 calendar years commencing at closing, if gold recoveries at the RBPlat PGM processing facilities are less than 66%, then we will be entitled to receive an additional delivery of gold representing the amount of gold that would have been delivered in such year had gold recoveries been 66%. Transaction costs include capitalized costs of \$115 thousand. The transaction closed on January 23, 2020.

Stornoway Credit Bid Transaction

On March 24, 2020, Stornoway suspended operations following the order by the Quebec Government public health authorities as a measure to combat the COVID-19 world health crisis. Renard remained on care and maintenance following the lifting of this Government order effective April 15, 2020. In September 2020, the Stornoway board approved a restart plan and Renard re-commenced production on September 1, 2020. Further to this restart plan, the shareholders of Stornoway increased the working capital facility by up to C\$30 million (up to C\$3.75 million for Triple Flag) in a senior secured working capital facility, resulting in our attributable portion of the working capital facility increasing from C\$2.6 million to C\$6.35 million, of which C\$2.21 million has been advanced as of June 30, 2021.

Operating Assets – Performance

Our business is organized into a single operating segment, consisting of acquiring and managing precious metals and other high-quality streams and royalties. Our chief operating decision-maker, the CEO, makes capital allocation decisions, reviews operating results and assesses performance.

Asset Performance — Streams (producing)

1. Cerro Lindo (Operator: Nexa Resources)

Under the stream agreement with Nexa, we receive 65% of payable silver produced from the Cerro Lindo mine until 19.5 million ounces have been delivered and 25% thereafter.

Under the stream agreement, Nexa delivered 544,454 ounces of silver for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a 33% increase from the same period in the prior year, as COVID-19 disruptions to production impacted deliveries for the same period in the prior year. We sold 535,126 ounces of silver received from the Cerro Lindo stream for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a 20% decrease from the same period in the prior year. Silver sales for the same period in the prior year included inventory that was on hand at the beginning of the second quarter. GEOs sold were 7,913 for the three months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 6,614 for the same period in the prior year, driven by a lower ratio of gold prices to silver prices.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Nexa delivered 1,163,650 ounces of silver, a 13% increase from the same period in the prior year as COVID-19 disruptions to production impacted deliveries for the same period in the prior year. We sold 1,154,322 ounces of silver received from the Cerro Lindo stream for the six months ended June 30, 2021, in line with sales for the same period in the prior year. GEOs sold were 16,788 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 12,095 for the same period in the prior year driven by a lower ratio of gold prices to silver prices.

2. RBPlat PGM Operations (Operator: RBPlat)

Under the stream agreement with RBPlat, we receive 70% of the payable gold until 261,000 ounces are delivered, and 42% of payable gold thereafter on the RBPlat PGM Operations. RBPlat made its first deliveries to us in January 2020.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, we sold the 2,047 ounces of gold delivered by RBPlat under the stream agreement, a 31% increase from the ounces delivered and sold for the same period in the prior year. GEOs sold were 2,036 for the three months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 1,521 for the same period in the prior year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, we sold the 4,351 ounces of gold delivered by RBPlat under the stream agreement, a 54% increase from the ounces delivered and sold for the same period in the prior year. GEOs sold were 4,350 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 2,779 for the same period in the prior year.

3. ATO (Operator: Steppe Gold Limited)

Under the stream agreement with Steppe Gold, we receive 25% of the payable gold until 46,000 ounces of gold have been delivered and thereafter 25% of payable gold subject to an annual cap of 7,125 ounces, and 50% of the payable silver until 375,000 ounces of silver have been delivered and thereafter 50% of payable silver subject to an annual cap of 59,315 ounces produced from the ATO mine in Mongolia. ATO commenced gold production at the end of March 2020 and made its first deliveries to us in May 2020.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, Steppe Gold delivered 1,640 ounces of gold and 631 ounces of silver, a 47% and 66% decrease from the same period in the prior year, respectively driven by lower production. We sold 1,460 ounces of gold and 592 ounces of silver received from the stream for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a

53% and 68% decrease from the same period in the prior year, respectively. GEOs sold were 1,494 for the three months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 3,174 for the same period in the prior year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Steppe Gold delivered 1,876 ounces of gold and 777 ounces of silver, a 40% and 58% decrease from the same period in the prior year, respectively driven by lower production. We sold 1,696 ounces of gold and 738 ounces of silver received from the stream for the six months ended June 30, 2021, a 46% and 60% decrease from the same period in the prior year, respectively. GEOs sold were 1,738 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 3,174 for the same period in the prior year.

4. Northparkes (Operator: CMOC)

Under the stream agreement with CMOC, we receive 54% of the payable gold until an aggregate of 630,000 ounces have been delivered, and thereafter 27% of payable gold, and 80% of the payable silver produced until an aggregate of 9 million ounces of silver have been delivered to us, and 40% of the silver thereafter for the remainder of the life of the mine. CMOC made its first delivery in September 2020.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, CMOC delivered 4,999 ounces of gold and 78,070 ounces of silver and we sold 3,783 ounces of gold and 59,570 ounces of silver. GEOs sold were 4,713 for the three months ended June 30, 2021.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, CMOC delivered 6,875 ounces of gold and 104,509 ounces of silver and we sold 5,659 ounces of gold and 86,009 ounces of silver received from the stream for the six months ended June 30, 2021. GEOs sold were 6,848 for the six months ended June 30, 2021.

5. Buriticá (Operator: Zijin Mining)

In March 2019, we acquired a gold and silver stream on the Buriticá project. On March 4, 2020, Continental Gold (the original operator of the Buriticá project) was acquired by Zijin Mining.

Under the stream agreement, we were to receive 2.1% of payable gold and 100% of payable silver based on a fixed silver to gold ratio of 1.84 over the life of the asset. On September 22, 2020, the Company received an irrevocable notice from the operator, Zijin Mining, to exercise the buyback option it had on the gold stream. On December 29, 2020, the Company received a cash payment of \$78.0 million, calculated as \$80 million less adjustments based on gold ounces delivered to the Company during the fourth quarter of 2020 and recorded a gain of \$30.9 million on disposition of the gold stream. The aggregate price paid for the Buriticá gold and silver stream was \$100 million, and the Buriticá silver stream remains unaffected.

First doré from Buriticá was produced from commissioning ore in the second quarter of 2020 and delivered to the Company in October 2020. Buriticá entered production in December 2020.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, we sold 79,929 and 139,377 ounces of silver delivered under the agreement, respectively. GEOs sold were 1,203 and 2,058 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively.

6. Pumpkin Hollow (Operator: Nevada Copper)

Under the original terms of the stream agreement with Nevada Copper, we provided an upfront cash payment of \$70 million to Nevada Copper and were to make ongoing payments of 10% of the spot gold price for each ounce of gold and 10% of the spot silver price for each ounce of silver purchased. Under the original terms, we were entitled to purchase 90% of streamed gold and silver production determined by certain ratios of payable copper produced from the underground portion of the Pumpkin Hollow project over its life-of-mine. In March 2020, the stream was amended

whereby total funding for the Pumpkin Hollow stream was increased to \$85 million. As consideration for the additional advance of \$15 million, the parties agreed to increase the stream rate for streamed gold and silver to 97.5% from 90% and reduce the ongoing payments due by us on delivery of gold and silver from 10% to 5% of the relevant spot price.

On December 16, 2019, Nevada Copper reported that it had commenced production at Pumpkin Hollow and it delivered first metal to Triple Flag under the agreement in March 2020. On April 6, 2020, Nevada Copper announced that it had suspended copper production temporarily at Pumpkin Hollow as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions. On August 24, 2020 Nevada Copper announced that it had restarted its milling operations at its underground project at Pumpkin Hollow.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, we sold 143 ounces of gold and 2,755 ounces of silver delivered under the agreement. This compares to 122 ounces of gold and 2,342 ounces of silver, for the same period in the prior year. GEOs sold were 180 for the three months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 143 for the same period in the prior year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, we sold 330 ounces of gold and 6,349 ounces of silver delivered under the agreement. This compares to 148 ounces of gold and 2,853 ounces of silver, for the same period in the prior year. GEOs sold were 418 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 174 for the same period in the prior year.

7. Gunnison (Operator: Excelsior)

Under the stream agreement with Excelsior, we are entitled to receive a percentage of the refined copper produced from the Gunnison mine over its life of mine ranging from 3.5% to 16.5% depending on the Gunnison mine's total production capacity, with the stream percentage starting at 16.5% and decreasing as the Gunnison mine's production capacity increases, subject to a 50% buy down right, as well as the option to increase its stream participation percentage by paying an additional deposit following a positive construction decision with respect to an expansion. Under the terms of the agreement, we were also granted a right of first refusal over future streaming agreements, royalty agreements or similar transactions relating to minerals produced at the Gunnison mine. On March 26, 2020, Excelsior announced that it had temporarily suspended construction activities at the Gunnison mine as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions. On August 12, 2020, Excelsior announced re-commencement of injection and recovery activities into a limited number of wells and on January 28, 2021, Excelsior announced the first sale of copper cathode from the Gunnison mine.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, we sold 55,118 pounds of copper delivered under the agreement. GEOs sold were 129 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021.

Asset Performance — Royalties (producing)

I. Fosterville Gold Mine (Operator: Kirkland Lake Gold)

Triple Flag owns a 2% NSR royalty interest in Kirkland Lake Gold's Fosterville mine in Australia. On July 12, 2021, Kirkland Lake Gold reported second quarter production results. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, Fosterville milled 170,315 tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 29.2g/t Au and a recovery of 98.7%, resulting in gold production of 157,993 ounces, a 2% increase from the same period in the prior year. Higher gold production resulted from increased ore milled, partially offset by lower grades. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Fosterville milled 344,520 tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 24.4g/t Au and a recovery of 98.5%, resulting in gold production of 266,672 ounces, a 15% decrease from the same period in the prior year. Lower gold production resulted from lower grades and recovery, partially offset by increased ore milled.

GEOs earned were 2,270 and 4,618 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively, compared to 3,100 and 6,009 in the same periods in the prior year.

2. Young-Davidson Gold Mine (Operator: Alamos Gold)

Triple Flag owns a 1.5% NSR royalty interest in Alamos Gold's Young-Davidson mine in Canada. On July 28, 2021, Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos Gold") reported second quarter financial results. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, Young-Davidson processed 688,127 tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 2.22 g/t Au and a recovery of 92%, resulting in gold production of 45,100 ounces, a 95% increase from the same period in the prior year. The significant increase from the prior year period is due to the shutdown of the Northgate shaft to complete the lower mine expansion in the second quarter of 2020. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Young-Davidson processed 1,421,348 tonnes of ore, at an average grade of 2.22 g/t Au and a recovery of 92%, resulting in gold production of 93,100 ounces, an 80% increase from the same period in the prior year. As a result of the completion of the lower mine expansion in July 2020, underground mining rates averaged 7,504 and 7,647 tonnes per day for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively, exceeding the first half of the year target of 7,500 tonnes per day.

GEOs earned for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 were 722 and 1,393, respectively, compared to 516 and 1,086 in the same periods in the prior year.

Development Stage Assets

Kemess Project (Operator: Centerra Gold Inc.)

In May 2018, we entered into a silver purchase and sale agreement for a 100% silver stream, subject to a fixed ratio floor of 5.5755 ounces of silver for each 1,000 pounds of payable copper produced from the Kemess underground area, subject to fixed payable metal percentages for copper and silver, in exchange for an initial upfront deposit of \$45 million, payable in stages, following the public announcement of a construction decision, plus a payment equal to 10% of the average five-day silver market price for each ounce of silver purchased.

The Kemess project is a brownfield project located in British Columbia approximately 430 kilometers northwest of Prince George. The project is 100% owned by Centerra and includes the Kemess underground deposit, the Kemess East deposit, and the existing infrastructure of the former Kemess South mine. Currently, the Kemess site is in care and maintenance with on-site activities focused on surface preparation work for future construction activities should Centerra decide to proceed with development. The public announcement of the construction decision will trigger our funding obligation.

Portfolio of Investments

Our assets include a portfolio of shares and warrants of publicly-traded companies. We rarely, but occasionally, invest in companies as part of our acquisition of a stream, royalty or other similar interest. These investments are reflected within current assets on the consolidated financial statements. We may, from time to time, and without further notice except as required by law, increase or decrease our investments at our discretion.

The following table includes our investments as of June 30, 2021:

Company	Number of shares held	Number of warrants held	Original Cost (\$ thousands)	Fair Value (\$ thousands)
Excelsior Mining Corp ¹	13,818,977	3,500,000	10,000	6,258
Nevada Copper Corp ²	25,000,000	15,000,000	10,033	4,847
Steppe Gold Ltd ³	580,000	4,380,000	895	1,915
GoldSpot Discoveries Corp	7,248,686	-	2,196	8,121
Talon Metals Corp ⁴	-	5,000,000	-	1,764

1. Common share purchase warrants exercisable to acquire one common share of Excelsior at a purchase price of C\$1.50 per common share, expiring November 30, 2023 (the “**Excelsior Warrants**”); out of the money at June 30, 2021.
2. Common share purchase warrants exercisable to acquire one common share of Nevada Copper at a purchase price of C\$0.225 per common share, expiring March 27, 2025; out of the money at June 30, 2021.
3. Includes 2,080,000 common share purchase warrants, each of which is exercisable to acquire one common share of Steppe Gold at a purchase price equal to the initial public offering price, expiring May 22, 2023 (the “**Steppe Warrants**”). Also includes 2,300,000 unit purchase warrants, each of which is exercisable to acquire (i) one common share of Steppe Gold and (ii) one warrant exercisable to acquire one common share of Steppe Gold for a purchase price of C\$2.00 per unit, expiring September 15, 2022 (the “**Steppe Unit Warrants**”). On March 4, 2021 the Company sold 1,500,000 common shares at an average sale price of C\$2.3501 per share.
4. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share of Talon Metals per warrant at an exercise price of C\$0.0826 per common share, expiring March 7, 2022.

The following table includes our investments as of December 31, 2020:

Company	Number of shares held	Number of warrants held	Original Cost (\$ thousands)	Fair Value (\$ thousands)
Excelsior Mining Corp ¹	13,818,977	3,500,000	10,000	12,582
Nevada Copper Corp ²	25,000,000	15,000,000	10,033	3,006
Steppe Gold Ltd ³	2,080,000	4,380,000	3,209	8,033
GoldSpot Discoveries Corp	7,248,686	-	2,196	2,276
Talon Metals Corp ⁴	-	5,000,000	-	1,680

1. Includes the Excelsior Warrants; out of the money at December 31, 2020.
2. Includes the Nevada Copper Warrants; out of the money at December 31, 2020.
3. Includes 2,080,000 Steppe Warrants. Also includes 2,300,000 Steppe Unit Warrants.
4. Includes the Talon Warrants.

Financial Condition Review

Summary Balance Sheet

The following table presents summarized consolidated balance sheet information as at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018:

(\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2021	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$11,719	\$20,637	\$10,768	\$9,332
Other current assets	41,658	37,935	33,848	31,689
Non-current assets	1,252,991	1,242,347	613,342	524,464
Total assets	\$1,306,368	\$1,300,919	\$657,958	\$565,485
Current liabilities	\$ 4,552	\$4,119	\$3,801	\$5,819
Long-term debt	7,000	275,000	57,000	119,000
Other non-current liabilities	3,310	2,857	3,536	1,110
Total liabilities	14,862	281,976	64,337	125,929
Total shareholders' equity	1,291,506	1,018,943	593,621	439,556
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,306,368	\$1,300,919	\$657,958	\$565,485

Total assets were \$1,306.4 million as at June 30, 2021, compared to \$1,300.9 million as at December 31, 2020, \$658.0 million as at December 31, 2019, and \$565.5 million as at December 31, 2018. Our asset base primarily consists of non-current assets such as mineral interests, which consist of our interests in streams and royalties. Other current assets generally include receivables, metal inventory and equity interests in various mining companies with which we have a stream or royalty interest. The increase in total assets from December 31, 2018 reflects additional streams and royalties acquired as we continued to grow through acquisitions.

Total liabilities were \$14.9 million as at June 30, 2021, compared to \$282.0 million as at December 31, 2020, \$64.3 million as at December 31, 2019, and \$125.9 million as at December 31, 2018. Total liabilities consist largely of long-term debt, amounts payable and accrued liabilities, deferred tax liabilities and lease obligations. The decrease in total liabilities from December 31, 2018 largely reflects net drawdown from the Credit Facility to fund various stream and royalty acquisitions as well as subsequent repayment of the Credit Facility from proceeds of the IPO. Shortly after the quarter-end, we paid down the outstanding balance on the Credit Facility.

Total shareholders' equity as at June 30, 2021 was \$1,291.5 million, compared to \$1,018.9 million as at December 31, 2020, \$593.6 million as at December 31, 2019, and \$439.6 million as at December 31, 2018. The increase in shareholders' equity from 2018 reflects the additional equity funding from Triple Flag Mining Elliott and Management Co-Invest LP ("Co-Invest LP") and Triple Flag Co-Invest Luxembourg Investment Company S.ar.l ("Co-Invest Luxco") in order to fund acquisitions, \$245.1 million net proceeds from the IPO, as well as retained earnings. Co-Invest LP and Co-Invest Luxco together own majority shares of the Company and are indirectly controlled by certain investment funds advised by Elliott Investment Management L.P. and its affiliates and are referred to as the Principal Shareholders.

Shareholders' Equity

As at June 30, 2021	Number of shares
Common shares	156,192,715
As at December 31, 2020	Number of shares
Common shares	135,903,392
As at December 31, 2019	Number of shares
Common shares	97,915,712
As at December 31, 2018	Number of shares
Common shares	471,333,197 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Represents common shares of predecessor corporation, Triple Flag International Ltd.

We closed our initial public offering (“IPO”) on May 26, 2021. We sold an aggregate of 19,230,770 treasury common shares at an offering price of \$13.00 per share. On June 29, 2021 the underwriters of the IPO exercised an over-allotment option granted to purchase a further 1,058,553 treasury common shares of the Company at the initial offering price of \$13.00 per share. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in both Canadian and U.S. dollars under the symbols TSX:TFPM and TSX:TFPM.U, respectively.

As at August 10, 2021, 156,192,715 common shares are issued and outstanding, and a total of 1,517,910 stock options are outstanding to purchase common shares.

On July 15, 2020, we issued 37,987,680 common shares to Triple Flag Mining Aggregator s.a r.l. (“Aggregator”) for an aggregate subscription price of \$370 million and Aggregator transferred such shares to Co-Invest Luxco on July 24, 2020. For more information, see “Principal Shareholders” in the final long form prospectus dated May 19, 2021, available on SEDAR.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net earnings or loss, together with certain other economic gains and losses, which, collectively, are described as “other comprehensive income (loss)” or “OCI” and excluded from the statement of income (loss). OCI includes realized and unrealized gains/losses from derivative contracts (interest rate swaps) designated as cash flow hedges. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, other comprehensive income was \$193 thousand on an after-tax basis, consisting of \$25 thousand unrealized losses (after-tax) as well as \$218 thousand realized losses (after-tax) from closing out the interest rate swap contracts designated as cash flow hedges. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, other comprehensive income was \$243 thousand on an after-tax basis, consisting of \$25 thousand unrealized gains (after-tax) as well as \$218 thousand realized losses (after-tax) from closing out the interest rate swap contracts designated as cash flow hedges. Realized losses of \$218 thousand (after-tax) were reclassified into income upon closing out the interest rate swap contracts, leaving a balance of nil in AOCI at June 30, 2021.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)

Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2020

The following table presents summarized consolidated statements of income (loss) information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	\$40,939	\$27,575	\$76,305	\$46,119
Cost of sales	17,874	18,291	33,883	31,381
Gross profit	23,065	9,284	42,422	14,738
General administration costs	2,047	1,898	3,996	3,666
IPO readiness costs	-	-	670	-
Sustainability Initiatives	22	27	354	38
Business development costs	219	5	329	19
Impairment charges	-	-	-	7,864
Operating income (loss)	20,777	7,354	37,073	3,151
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	2,595	7,787	(1,716)	(3,712)
Finance costs, net	(2,059)	(2,075)	(4,577)	(4,162)
Loss on sale of investments	-	-	(185)	-
Loss on derivatives	(297)	-	(297)	-
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	18	(5)	22	(25)
Other income (expenses)	257	5,707	(6,753)	(7,899)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	21,034	13,061	30,320	(4,748)
Income tax expense	(2,695)	(3,881)	(3,302)	(2,557)
Net earnings (loss)	\$18,339	\$9,180	\$27,018	\$(7,305)
Weighted average shares outstanding	143,534,434	97,915,712	139,739,993	97,915,712
Earnings (loss) per share ¹	\$0.13	\$0.09	\$0.19	(\$0.07)

¹We have no dilutive instruments as at June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Three months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three months ended June 30, 2020

Revenue was \$40.9 million, an increase of 48% from the same period in the prior year due to \$8.6 million of revenue from new stream agreements, \$5.4 million higher revenue due to higher silver prices, and \$0.9 million higher revenue due to higher gold prices, partially offset by \$1.5 million lower revenue due to lower volume from existing streams and royalties. Revenue from new stream agreements was driven by stream deliveries from the Northparkes gold and silver stream, which was acquired in July 2020. Higher revenue from existing streams and royalties was driven by higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream due to higher deliveries, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, which both entered production in December 2020, as well as deliveries from the Renard diamond stream which was impacted by a shutdown as a result of COVID-19 for the same period in the prior year, partially offset by lower stream deliveries from the ATO stream and lower attributable royalty ounces largely driven by lower production at Fosterville.

Market gold price and gold sales volume for our streams were \$1,816 per ounce and 7,433 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,711 per ounce and 4,805 ounces, respectively for the same period in the prior year. Market silver price and silver sales volume were \$26.69 per ounce and 678 thousand ounces, respectively, compared to \$16.38 per ounce and 677 thousand ounces, respectively, for the same period in the prior year. Market gold price and attributable

royalty ounces were \$1,816 per ounce and 4,047 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,711 per ounce and 4,626 ounces, respectively, for the same period in the prior year.

Cost of sales primarily represented the price of metals acquired under the stream agreement as well as the depletion expense for streams and royalties, both of which are calculated based on units of metal sold or attributable royalty ounces. Cost of sales was \$17.9 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties, compared to \$18.3 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was due to \$3.1 million of lower cost of sales from existing streams due to sales mix, as well as lower attributable ounces from existing royalties, largely at Fosterville, partially offset \$3.6 million of cost of sales associated with new stream agreements.

Gross profit was \$23.1 million, an increase of 148% from \$9.3 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was driven by gross profit of \$5.0 million from new stream agreements and higher gross profit of \$8.8 million from existing streams and royalties. Gross profit of \$5.0 million from new stream agreements was driven by the Northparkes stream. Higher gross profit of \$8.8 million from existing streams and royalties was due to higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo silver stream driven by higher silver prices, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream at higher gold prices, higher gross profit from Renard diamond stream driven by higher deliveries, higher gross profit from existing royalties driven by higher gold prices, partially offset by lower sales volume from the ATO stream due to lower deliveries.

General administration costs were \$2.0 million, compared to \$1.9 million for the same period in the prior year. General administration costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 included employee costs, professional services, office, insurance and other expenses, and amortization of \$1.3 million, \$195 thousand, \$483 thousand and \$99 thousand, respectively, compared to \$1.4 million, \$281 thousand, \$156 thousand and \$99 thousand, respectively, for the same period in the prior year. Higher costs for the three months ended June 30, 2021 were largely due to higher office, insurance and other expenses driven by various public company costs, including directors and officers liability insurance combined with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, partially offset by lower office, insurance and other expense driven by ongoing office closure.

Business development costs were \$219 thousand, compared to \$5 thousand for the same period in the prior year. Business development costs represent ongoing business development costs incurred throughout the year in connection with the engagement of third-party service providers, net of costs capitalized, and costs reimbursed from our counterparties.

Movements in fair value of investments were a \$2.6 million increase, compared to \$7.8 million increase for the same period in the prior year. This was due to a lower increase in market prices of our equity investments compared to the prior year.

Finance costs, net was \$2.1 million, in line with \$2.1 million for the same period in the prior year. The finance costs largely reflect interest charges and standby fees on the Credit Facility. For the three months ended June 30, 2021 lower interest charges were driven by lower average debt balances, offset by higher standby charges.

Loss on derivatives were \$297 thousand compared to nil for the same period in the prior year. Subsequent to the IPO, the Company repaid most its Credit Facility and closed out the interest rate swap, resulting in a loss of \$297 thousand. The Company has no hedge contracts at this time.

Income tax expense was \$2.7 million, compared to \$3.9 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in income tax expense was driven by lower mark to market movements on equity investments, combined with lower income tax associated with our Australian royalties.

Net earnings was \$18.3 million, an increase of 100% from \$9.2 million for the same period in the prior year. Higher net earnings were driven by higher gross profit across the portfolio and lower income taxes, partially offset by lower mark to market gains from equity investments, general administration and business development costs.

Six months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Six months ended June 30, 2020

Revenue was \$76.3 million, an increase of 65% from the same period in the prior year due to \$12.4 million of revenue from new stream agreements, \$4.5 million higher revenue due to higher volume from existing streams and royalties, \$10.5 million higher revenue due to higher silver prices, \$2.3 million higher revenue due to higher gold prices and \$0.5 million higher revenue due to higher diamond prices. Revenue from new stream agreements was driven by stream deliveries from the Northparkes gold and silver stream, which was acquired in July 2020. Higher revenue from existing streams and royalties was driven by higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream due to higher deliveries, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, which both entered production in December 2020, partially offset by lower stream deliveries from the ATO stream and lower attributable royalty ounces largely driven by lower production at Fosterville.

Market gold price and gold sales volume for our streams were \$1,805 per ounce and 12,035 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,645 per ounce and 6,082 ounces, respectively for the same period in the prior year. Market silver price and silver sales volume for our streams were \$26.47 per ounce and 1,387 thousand ounces, respectively, compared to \$16.65 per ounce and 1,167 thousand ounces, respectively, for the same period in the prior year. Market gold price and attributable royalty ounces were \$1,805 per ounce and 8,359 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,645 per ounce and 8,838 ounces, respectively, for the same period in the prior year.

Cost of sales primarily represented the price of metals acquired under the stream agreement as well as the depletion expense for streams and royalties, both of which are calculated based on units of metal sold or attributable royalty ounces. Cost of sales was \$33.9 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties, compared to \$31.4 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties for the same period in the prior year. The increase in cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was due to \$5.3 million of cost of sales associated with new stream agreements, partially offset by \$1.4 million of lower cost of sales from existing streams due to sales mix, as well as lower attributable ounces from existing royalties, largely at Fosterville.

Gross profit was \$42.4 million, an increase of 188% from \$14.7 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was driven by gross profit of \$7.1 million from new stream agreements and higher gross profit of \$20.6 million from existing streams and royalties. Gross profit of \$7.1 million from new stream agreements was driven by the Northparkes stream. Higher gross profit of \$20.6 million from existing streams and royalties was due to higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo silver stream driven by higher silver prices, stream deliveries from the Buriticá and Gunnison streams, higher gold sales volume from the RBPlat gold stream, higher gross profit from existing royalties driven by higher gold prices, partially offset by lower sales volume from the ATO stream due to lower deliveries.

General administration costs were \$4.0 million, compared to \$3.7 million for the same period in the prior year. General administration costs for the six months ended June 30, 2021 included employee costs, professional services, office, insurance and other expenses and amortization of \$3.0 million, \$348 thousand, \$489 thousand and \$199 thousand, respectively, compared to \$2.7 million, \$446 thousand, \$331 thousand and \$199 thousand, respectively, for the same period in the prior year. Higher costs for the six months ended June 30, 2021 were largely due to higher employee costs driven by additional employees hired, higher office, insurance and other expenses driven by various public company costs, including directors and officers liability insurance, combined with the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, partially offset by lower professional services and lower office, insurance and other expense driven by ongoing office closure.

Sustainability initiatives represent costs incurred to acquire carbon offsets to counter our carbon footprint, which consists of not only the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our direct business activities, but also includes our share of emissions associated with production of our attributable metals production by our counterparties, to the point of saleable metals. Sustainability initiatives also includes partial funding of a bursary program in South Africa as well as various social initiatives, including donations. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, expenditures on sustainability initiatives were \$354 thousand, compared to \$38 thousand for the same period in the prior year. The increase was largely driven by expenditures incurred this year to acquire carbon offsets to counter our carbon footprint since inception.

Business development costs were \$329 thousand, compared to \$19 thousand for the same period in the prior year. Business development costs represent ongoing business development costs incurred throughout the year in connection with the engagement of third-party service providers, net of costs capitalized, and costs reimbursed from our counterparties.

Movements in fair value of investments were a \$1.7 million decrease, compared to \$3.7 million decrease for the same period in the prior year. This was due to a lower decrease in market prices of our equity investments compared to the prior year.

Loss on sale of investments of \$185 thousand was driven by the divestment of 1.5 million Steppe Gold Ltd shares for proceeds of \$2.8 million, which had a carrying value of \$3.0 million. The Steppe Gold shares were disposed of for C\$2.35 per share and had an original acquisition cost of C\$2.00 per share.

Finance costs, net was \$4.6 million, compared to \$4.2 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase in finance costs reflects interest charges on a higher average drawn balance of the Credit Facility.

Loss on derivatives were \$297 thousand compared to nil for the same period in the prior year. Subsequent to the IPO, the Company repaid most its Credit Facility and closed out the interest rate swap, resulting in a loss of \$297 thousand. The Company has no hedge contracts at this time.

Income tax expense was \$3.3 million, compared to \$2.6 million for the same period in the prior year. Income tax expense in 2021 reflected lower income tax associated with our Australian royalties while income tax expense in 2020 reflected higher income tax associated with our Australian royalties, partially offset by income tax recovery on impairment charges taken on Renard.

Net earnings was \$27.0 million, compared to net loss of \$7.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Higher net earnings were driven by higher gross profit across the portfolio, lower mark to market losses from equity investments, partially offset by higher finance costs, general administration and business development costs, IPO readiness costs for a U.S. listing that was not pursued as well as various expenditures on sustainability initiatives and higher income taxes.

Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018

The following table presents summarized consolidated statements of income (loss) information for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018:

(\$ thousands)	Years ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenue	\$ 112,588	\$ 59,148	\$ 43,042
Cost of sales	62,490	46,954	41,805
Gross profit	50,098	12,194	1,237
Business development costs (recovery)	119	128	349
General administration costs	7,452	7,595	5,098
IPO readiness costs	-	3,416	-
Impairment charges	7,864	32,142	-
Operating income (loss)	34,663	(31,087)	(4,210)
Gain on disposition of mineral interests	30,926	-	14,947
Finance costs, net	(9,860)	(8,378)	(2,351)
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	6,447	1,939	(6,249)
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(16)	(17)	(121)
Other income (expenses)	27,497	(6,456)	6,226
Income (loss) before income taxes	62,160	(37,543)	2,016
Income tax expense	(6,595)	(3,851)	(3,413)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	55,565	(41,394)	(1,397)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	27,641	1,365
Net income (loss)	\$ 55,565	\$ (13,753)	\$ (32)
Weighted average shares outstanding	115,456,471	82,646,413	43,346,284
Net income (loss) from continuing operations per share ¹	\$0.48	\$(0.50)	\$(0.03)
Net income from discontinued operations per share ¹	\$ -	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.03
Net income (loss) per share ¹	\$0.48	\$(0.17)	\$ 0.00

¹The Company has no dilutive instruments as at December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Year ended December 31, 2020 compared to Year ended December 31, 2019

Revenue was \$112.6 million, an increase of 90% from 2019 due to \$22.4 million of revenue from new stream agreements, \$18.6 million higher revenue due to higher volume from existing streams and royalties, \$6.6 million higher revenue due to higher silver prices and \$6.0 million higher revenue due to higher gold prices, partially offset by \$0.2 million lower revenue due to lower diamond prices. Revenue from new stream agreements was driven by stream deliveries from the RBPlat gold stream and the Northparkes gold and silver stream, which were acquired in January 2020 and July 2020, respectively. Revenue from existing streams and royalties was driven by stream deliveries from the ATO and Buriticá gold and silver streams, both of which entered production in March 2020 and December 2020, respectively, royalties from the Dargues mine which entered production in April 2020, partially offset by lower diamond sales volume due to lower diamond production from the Renard stream due to the extension of the shutdown that began as a result of COVID-19, as well as lower attributable royalty ounces driven by lower production. Attributable royalty ounces for an asset refers to the total number of ounces produced from that asset and sold in the relevant period multiplied by our royalty interest in those sales. For information regarding the geographic breakdown of our revenues, see Note 28 of the Annual Financial Statements.

Market gold price and gold sales volume for our streams for the year ended December 31, 2020 were \$1,770 per ounce and 20,538 ounces, respectively. There were no gold streams in 2019. Market silver price and silver sales volume were \$20.55 per ounce and 1,979 thousand ounces, respectively, compared to \$16.21 per ounce and 1,765 thousand ounces, respectively in 2019. Market gold price and attributable royalty ounces were \$1,770 per ounce and

18,106 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,393 per ounce and 17,674 ounces, respectively, for the same period in 2019.

Cost of sales primarily represented the price of metals acquired under the stream agreements as well as the depletion expense for streams and royalties, both of which are calculated based on units of metal sold or attributable royalty ounces. Cost of sales was \$62.5 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties, compared to \$47.0 million (including depletion) from streams and royalties in 2019. The increase in cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 was due to \$9.5 million of cost of sales associated with new stream agreements and \$6.0 million of cost of sales associated with existing stream and royalty agreements.

Gross profit was \$50.1 million, compared to \$12.2 million in 2019. The increase was driven by gross profit of \$12.9 million from new stream agreements and higher gross profit of \$25.0 million from existing streams and royalties. Gross profit of \$12.9 million from new stream agreements was largely driven by new stream deliveries from the RBPlat and Northparkes streams. Higher gross profit of \$25.0 million from existing streams and royalties was due to stream deliveries from the ATO and Buriticá streams, royalties from the Dargues mine, higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo stream driven by higher silver prices, and higher gross profit from existing royalties driven by higher gold prices.

Business development costs were \$119 thousand, compared to \$128 thousand in 2019. Business development costs represented ongoing business development costs incurred throughout the year in connection with the engagement of third party service providers, net of costs capitalized.

General administration costs were \$7.5 million, compared to \$7.6 million in 2019. General administration costs for the year ended December 31, 2020 included employee costs, professional fees, office expenses, amortization, and corporate initiatives of \$5.1 million, \$1.1 million, \$717 thousand, \$399 thousand, and \$113 thousand, respectively, compared to \$5.7 million, \$769 thousand, \$507 thousand, \$355 thousand, and \$276 thousand, respectively, in 2019. Slightly lower costs for the year ended December 31, 2020 were due to lower employee costs, partially offset by higher professional fees and office expenses.

Impairment charges were \$7.9 million compared to \$32.1 million in 2019. The impairment charges relate to our diamond stream on Renard and were largely due to depressed diamond market conditions, combined with a temporary shutdown of mining operations due to COVID-19. The impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2019 were largely due to the restructuring process that began at Stornoway (operator of Renard mine) in early 2019 due to softening of the diamond market.

Movements in fair value of investments for the year ended December 31, 2020 were a \$6.4 million increase, compared to a \$1.9 million increase, in the same period in the prior year due to the increase in market prices of our equity investments.

Finance costs were \$9.9 million, compared to \$8.4 million in 2019. The increase in finance costs reflects interest charges on a higher drawn balance of the Credit Facility, partially offset by lower interest rates.

Income tax expense was \$6.6 million, compared to \$3.9 million in 2019. The increase was largely due to higher taxes generated from higher revenue from Australian royalties.

Net income from continuing operations was \$55.6 million, compared to net loss from continuing operations of \$41.4 million in 2019. Higher net income was driven by a gain on disposition of \$30.9 million from the Buriticá gold stream, higher gross profits across the portfolio, lower impairment charges (an impairment charge of \$7.9 million in 2020 compared to an impairment charge of \$32.1 million in 2019, both related to our Renard diamond stream), lower IPO readiness costs, and higher mark to market gains from equity investments, partially offset by higher income taxes and finance costs.

Net income was \$55.6 million, compared to net loss of \$13.8 million in 2019. The increase was largely due to higher net income from continuing operations, partially offset by lower income from discontinued operations. 2019 net income included a \$26.4 million gain on disposition of the Brucejack offtake agreement.

Year ended December 31, 2019 compared to Year ended December 31, 2018

Revenue was \$59.1 million, an increase of 37% from \$43.0 million in 2018 due to \$14.0 million higher revenue from a full year impact of royalties acquired towards the end of the second quarter of 2018, \$3.2 million higher revenue from higher gold prices, \$1.1 million higher revenue from higher silver prices, partially offset by \$1.3 million lower revenue from lower diamond prices and \$0.9 million lower revenue from existing streams. Lower revenue from existing streams was driven by lower volume from the Cerro Lindo silver stream due to lower silver deliveries driven by lower production, partially offset by higher diamond sales volume due to higher diamond production from the Renard stream. The silver stream, diamond stream, and royalty revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$28.5 million, \$5.6 million, and \$25 million, respectively, compared to \$30.9 million, \$4.5 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, in the same period in the prior year. Market gold price and attributable royalty ounces for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$1,393 per ounce and 17,674 ounces, respectively, compared to \$1,268 per ounce and 6,360 ounces, respectively, in the same period in the prior year. Market silver price and silver sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$16.21 per ounce and 1,765 thousand ounces, respectively, compared to \$15.71 per ounce and 1,985 thousand ounces, respectively, for the same period in the prior year. For information regarding the geographic breakdown of our revenues, see Note 28 of our Annual Financial Statements.

Cost of sales primarily represented the price of the metals acquired under the stream agreements as well as depletion expense for streams and royalties, both of which are calculated based on units of metal sold or attributable royalty ounces. Cost of sales were \$47 million (including depletion), compared to \$41.8 million (including depletion) in 2018. Higher cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2019 were largely due to higher depletion of \$7.6 million from royalties as a result of an increase in attributable royalty ounces driven by the twelve-month impact in 2019 compared to the six-month impact in 2018, higher cost of sales of \$0.9 million related to the diamond stream due to higher diamond sales volume, partially offset by lower cost of sales of \$3.4 million (depletion and cash payments) related to the silver stream due to lower silver sales volume.

Gross profit was \$12.2 million, compared to \$1.2 million in 2018. The increase was largely due to higher gross profit from royalties, which were acquired towards the end of the second quarter of 2018, combined with higher gross profit from the Cerro Lindo silver stream due to higher silver margins, partially offset by lower gross profit from the Renard diamond stream due to increased depreciation charges arising from higher diamond sales volume, partially offset by higher diamond stream revenue. Average silver price for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$16.21 per ounce, compared to \$15.71 per ounce in the same period in the prior year.

Business development costs were \$128 thousand, compared to \$349 thousand in 2018. These costs represented ongoing business development costs incurred throughout the year in connection with the engagement of third-party service providers, net of costs capitalized.

General administration costs were \$7.6 million, compared to \$5.1 million, in the same period in the prior year. General administration costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 included employee costs, professional fees, office expenses, amortization and corporate initiatives of \$5.7 million, \$769 thousand, \$507 thousand, \$355 thousand and \$276 thousand, respectively, compared to \$3.5 million, \$619 thousand, \$731 thousand, \$30 thousand and \$248 thousand, respectively, in the same period in the prior year. Higher costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 were largely due to higher employee costs due to a one-time bonus paid as part of a corporate development initiative, higher professional fees (legal and accounting), lower office expenses, and higher amortization and corporate initiatives. The decrease in office expenses was because of the adoption of the new lease accounting standard, which lead to higher amortization expense.

IPO readiness costs were \$3.4 million. These costs were incurred as we explored a public listing in Canada in 2019.

Impairment charges were \$32.1 million, compared to \$nil in 2018. The impairment charge was taken on our Renard diamond stream due to overall softening of diamond price.

Gain on disposition of mineral interests for the year ended December 31, 2018 of \$14.9 million reflected a gain recorded on Pretium's exercise of the buyback of the Brucejack stream.

Finance costs were \$8.4 million, compared to \$2.4 million in 2018. The increase in finance costs was largely due to the impact of the Credit Facility that was entered into September 2018, combined with additional drawdowns in order to fund acquisitions.

Increase in fair value of investments was \$1.9 million, compared to a decrease (loss) of \$6.2 million in 2018.

Income tax expense was \$3.9 million, compared to \$3.4 million in 2018. The increase was largely due to tax associated with the full year impact of the royalty portfolio acquired towards the end of the second quarter of 2018.

Net loss from continuing operations was \$41.4 million, compared to net loss from continuing operations of \$1.4 million in 2018. The increase in net loss was largely due to a \$32.1 million impairment charge for the Renard stream taken during the second quarter of 2019, higher general administration costs, 2019 IPO readiness costs, the full year impact of interest from the Credit Facility entered into in September 2018, as well as higher income taxes. This was partially offset by higher gross profits from our portfolio of assets as well as higher mark to market gains on equity investments.

Net loss was \$13.8 million, compared to net loss of \$32 thousand in 2018. The increase in net loss was largely due to higher net loss from continuing operations, partially offset by the \$26.4 million gain on disposition of the Brucejack offtake agreement.

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2021 compared to Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2020

The following table presents summarized consolidated statements of cash flow information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items	\$34,957	\$23,618	\$64,543	\$39,082
Income taxes paid	(52)	(1,660)	(2,306)	(3,471)
Change in non-cash working capital	(2,151)	154	(674)	(1,194)
Operating cash flow	32,754	22,112	61,563	34,417
Net Cash used in investing activities	(1,508)	(10,277)	(43,407)	(175,392)
Net Cash from (used in) financing activities	(23,792)	(1,977)	(27,090)	153,690
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7	137	16	41
Increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	7,461	9,995	(8,918)	12,756
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,258	13,529	20,637	10,768
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$11,719	\$23,524	\$11,719	\$23,524

Operating cash flow for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$32.8 million, a quarterly record, an increase of 48% from \$22.1 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was due to higher cash flows from streams and royalties, lower cash taxes paid on the royalty portfolio, partially offset by higher working capital adjustments, higher general administration and business development costs.

Operating cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$61.6 million, an increase of 79% from \$34.4 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was due to higher cash flows from streams and royalties and lower cash taxes paid on the royalty portfolio, partially offset by higher general administration and business development costs, IPO readiness costs, as well as expenditures on various sustainability initiatives.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$1.5 million, compared to net cash used of \$10.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2021 included \$1.3 million remaining payment towards the IAMGOLD royalty portfolio and \$0.2 million stream funding for the Pumpkin Hollow gold and silver stream. Net cash used in investing activities in 2020 related to \$10.0 million funding for the Nevada Copper Stream amendment as well as \$0.3 million stream funding for the Pumpkin Hollow gold and silver stream.

Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$43.4 million, compared to net cash used of \$175.4 million for the same period in the prior year. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 included \$45.8 million of funding for the IAMGOLD royalty portfolio, including \$155 thousand of capitalized costs and \$0.4 million stream funding for the Pumpkin Hollow gold and silver stream, partially offset by \$2.8 million of proceeds from the sale of 1.5 million of Steppe Gold shares. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2020 largely related to funding \$145.1 million for the RBPlat gold stream as well as \$30.0 million for the Nevada Stream amendment and Copper royalty acquisition.

Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was \$23.8 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$2.0 million, for the same period in the prior year. Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2021 largely consisted of debt repayment and interest payments of \$267.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, partially offset by proceeds of \$245.1 million from the IPO, including the over-allotment option, net of underwriting and other fees. Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2020 largely related to interest payments on long-term debt.

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$27.1 million, compared to net cash from financing activities of \$153.7 million, for the same period in the prior year. Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 largely consisted of net long-term debt repayment and interest payments of \$268.0 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, partially offset by proceeds of \$245.1 million from the IPO, including the over-allotment option, net of underwriting and other fees. Net cash from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2020 largely consisted of \$158 million in drawdowns from the Credit Facility to fund the RBPlat stream acquisition as well as the Nevada Copper royalty acquisition, partially offset by \$4.2 million in interest payments on long-term debt.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2021, our cash and cash equivalents were \$11.7 million compared to \$20.6 million as at December 31, 2020. Significant variations in the liquidity and capital resources during the period are explained in the “Condensed Statements of Cash Flows” section of this MD&A.

Our primary uses of capital are to finance operations, acquire new stream and royalty assets, and general working capital. Our objectives when managing capital are to ensure that we will continue to have enough liquidity to achieve our acquisition growth strategy, finance working capital requirements and provide returns to our shareholders. The timing of metal sales from inventory from our stream investments is based on commercial considerations, including our assessment of market conditions and the Company’s financial requirements. We believe our cash on hand and estimated cash flow from royalties and the sales of metal credits will be sufficient to fund our anticipated operating cash requirements for the next twelve months and beyond.

Credit Facility

The Company currently has a Credit Facility of \$500 million with an additional uncommitted accordion of up to \$100 million for a total availability of up to \$600 million, maturing on August 30, 2023. As at June 30, 2021, the Credit Facility was drawn for \$7 million and the average interest rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 was 4.32% and 4.01%, respectively, including applicable margins, the impact of the pay-fixed receive-float interest rate swap and standby fees. The Credit Facility includes covenants that require us to maintain certain financial ratios including leverage ratios as well as certain non-financial requirements. As at June 30, 2021, all such ratios and requirements were met. The Credit Facility is used for general corporate purposes and investments in the mineral industry, including the acquisition of streams, royalties and other similar interests. Subsequent to the quarter-end, we repaid the outstanding balance under the Credit Facility.

Interest Rate Swap

On April 30, 2020, we entered into a pay-fixed receive-float interest rate swap to hedge the LIBOR rate on \$150 million of our Credit Facility. The swap had been designated as a cash flow hedge, as it converted the floating rate debt to fixed. Through the swap, interest on \$150 million of the balance outstanding under the facility was fixed at 0.315% plus the applicable margin, depending on our leverage ratio. On May 28, 2021, the Company paid \$297 thousand to terminate the swap. As a result, the Company discontinued hedge accounting and released a loss of \$297 thousand (\$218 thousand loss net of tax) from AOCI.

Quarterly Information^{1, 2}

	2021			2020			2019	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
GEOs	22,537	19,714	22,409	12,821	16,115	11,714	11,492	10,478
Cash and cash equivalents	11,719	4,258	20,637	11,827	23,524	13,529	10,768	41,887
Total assets	1,306,368	1,309,596	1,300,919	1,344,019	807,909	807,518	657,958	691,804
Revenues	40,939	35,366	41,999	24,470	27,575	18,544	17,019	15,429
Cost of sales	17,874	16,009	19,276	11,833	18,291	13,090	12,139	11,467
Net earnings (loss)	18,339	8,679	53,955	8,915	9,180	(16,485)	1,887	23,712
Earnings (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	0.13	0.06	0.40	0.07	0.09	(0.17)	0.02	0.27
Operating cash flow	32,754	28,809	30,721	19,239	22,112	12,305	9,164	8,930
Operating cash flow per share	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.10
Average gold price ⁽³⁾	1,816	1,794	1,874	1,909	1,711	1,583	1,481	1,472
Average silver price ⁽⁴⁾	26.69	26.26	24.39	24.26	16.38	16.90	17.32	16.98

(1) All amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars except for GEOs, per share information, and average gold and silver price.

(2) Sum of all the quarters may not add up to the annual total due to rounding.

(3) Based on the LBMA PM Fix.

(4) Based on the LBMA Fix.

Our financial results for the last several quarters reflect significant growth in the business. Our asset base increased significantly as we continue to invest in additional streams and royalties. In the second quarter of 2021, we successfully completed our IPO and paid down the majority of our revolving credit facility, while achieving record GEOs since inception. In the first quarter of 2021 we entered into an agreement with IAMGOLD to purchase a royalty portfolio consisting of 34 royalties on various exploration and development properties for \$45.7 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, we began receiving metal deliveries from the Buriticá stream, and we received a full quarter of gold and silver deliveries from the Northparkes stream, achieving record quarterly revenues since inception. We also recorded a \$30.9 million gain from the disposition of the Buriticá gold stream. In the third quarter of 2020, we entered into a gold and silver purchase and sale agreement in respect of the Northparkes mine in Australia for \$550 million, and subsequently received the first gold and silver delivery from the Northparkes stream. Our third quarter 2020 results were negatively impacted by nearly two months of COVID-19 related disruptions at the Cerro Lindo mine, and a month and a half disruption at RBPlat, resulting in lower deliveries from lower production. During the third quarter of 2020, we also increased the maximum availability under the Credit Facility to \$500 million. In the second quarter of 2020, we began receiving first metal deliveries from the ATO mine. In the first quarter of 2020, we entered into an agreement with Nevada Copper consisting of several components totaling \$35 million in near term funding. Also in the first quarter of 2020, we closed a gold purchase and sale agreement in respect of the RBPlat PGM Operations in South Africa for \$145 million and began receiving gold deliveries from RBPlat. We also recorded a \$7.9 million impairment charge on the Renard stream due to depressed diamond market conditions in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we invested a further \$5 million towards the ATO gold and silver stream and incurred IPO readiness costs of \$3.4 million as we explored a public listing in Canada, which we did not pursue. In the third quarter of 2019, we funded the remaining \$20 million for the Gunnison stream, increased the maximum availability under the Credit Facility to \$400 million and divested the Brucejack offtake agreement for \$41.3 million, recording a \$26.4 million gain.

Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, we may be involved in disputes with other parties arising in the ordinary course of business that may result in litigation. If we are unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations. We record a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We are not currently involved in any material legal proceedings.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments.

Stream Agreements

As of June 30, 2021, we had significant commitments to make per-ounce cash payments for precious metals, copper and diamonds pursuant to the terms of the metals purchase and sale agreements as detailed in the following table:

Mineral interest	Commodity	Inception date	Unit	Attributable volume purchased	Per unit cash payment	Term
Cerro Lindo	Silver	Dec. 20, 2016	Ounce	65% ⁽¹⁾	10% of monthly average	Life of mine
ATO	Gold	Aug. 11, 2017	Ounce	25% ⁽²⁾	17% of spot	Life of mine
ATO	Silver	Aug. 11, 2017	Ounce	50% ⁽³⁾	17% of spot	Life of mine
Renard	Diamond	Nov. 29, 2017	Carat	4%	Lesser of 40% of achieved sales price or \$40/carat	Life of mine
Pumpkin Hollow	Gold	Dec. 21, 2017	Ounce	97.5% ⁽⁴⁾	5% of spot	Life of mine
Pumpkin Hollow	Silver	Dec. 21, 2017	Ounce	97.5% ⁽⁴⁾	5% of spot	Life of mine
Gunnison	Copper	Oct. 30, 2018	Pound	16.5% ⁽⁵⁾	25% of spot	Life of mine
Buriticá	Silver	Mar. 15, 2019	Ounce	100% ⁽⁶⁾	5% of spot	Life of mine
RBPlat	Gold	Oct 13, 2019	Ounce	70% ⁽⁷⁾	5% of spot	Life of mine
Northparkes	Gold	Jul. 10, 2020	Ounce	54% ⁽⁸⁾	10% of spot	Life of mine
Northparkes	Silver	Jul. 10, 2020	Ounce	80% ⁽⁸⁾	10% of spot	Life of mine

- 65% of payable silver produced from Cerro Lindo until 19.5 million ounces have been delivered and 25% thereafter.
- 25% of gold from ATO until 46,000 ounces of gold have been delivered and thereafter 25% of gold subject to an annual cap of 7,125 ounces.
- 50% of silver from ATO, until 375,000 ounces of silver have been delivered and thereafter 50% of silver subject to an annual cap of 59,315 ounces.
- Streamed gold is to be based on a fixed gold to copper ratio (being 162.5 ounces of gold for each million pounds of payable copper over the life of the asset) multiplied by a 97.5% gold stream percentage and streamed silver is to be based on a fixed silver to copper ratio (being 3,131 ounces of silver for each million pounds of payable copper over the life of the asset) multiplied by a 97.5% silver stream percentage.
- The stream percentage of refined copper produced from the Gunnison mine ranges from 3.5% to 16.5% depending on the Gunnison mine's total production capacity, with the stream percentage starting at 16.5% and decreasing as the Gunnison mine's production capacity increases. Triple Flag has the option to increase its stream participation percentage by paying an additional deposit of an amount up to \$65 million, and Excelsior has a 50% buy down right.
- Streamed silver is to be based on a fixed silver to gold ratio of 1.84 over the life of the asset.
- 70% of the payable gold until 261,000 ounces are delivered, and 42% thereafter.
- 54% of the payable gold produced from the Northparkes mine until 630,000 ounces have been delivered, and 27% thereafter; 80% of payable silver produced from the Northparkes mine until 9 million ounces have been delivered, and 40% thereafter.

Investments in Stream and Royalty Interests

As of June 30, 2021, we had commitments related to the acquisition of streams and royalties as detailed in the following table:

Company	Project (asset)	Payments	Triggering event
AuRico Metals Inc.	Kemess Project	\$10 million	Positive construction decision
		\$10 million	1st anniversary
		\$12.5 million	2nd anniversary
		\$12.5 million	3rd anniversary
Nevada Copper Inc.	Pumpkin Hollow	\$4.3 million	50% of cash flows generated from the stream from May 1, 2020 onwards
Nevada Copper Inc.	Tedeboy Area	\$5 million	Payment contingent upon commencement of commercial production
Stornoway Diamond Corporation	Renard	C\$4.14 million	Working capital funding request initiated from Stornoway
DS McKinnon Holdings Limited	Hemlo Royalty	C\$50,000	For each 100,000 ounces of gold produced by the Hemlo mine in excess of 675,000 ounces
154619 Canada Inc.	Eagle River Royalty	C\$50,000	For each 50,000 ounces of gold produced by the Eagle River mine in excess of 207,000 ounces

We have existing commitments, including with respect to the Kemess stream, Pumpkin Hollow stream, Tedeboy Area royalty transactions, Renard diamond stream as well as Hemlo and Eagle River royalties, which are noted in the above table. These are expected to be funded from operating cash flow over the next few years.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

(\$ thousands)	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Debt Repayments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000
Debt Interest	13	-	-	-	13
Lease ⁽²⁾	266	603	419	-	1,288
Lease Interest ⁽²⁾	73	92	18	-	183
	\$ 7,352	\$ 695	\$ 437	\$ -	\$ 8,484

1. Represents a four-year \$500 million revolving credit facility, of which \$7 million has been drawn at June 30, 2021. Subsequent to the quarter-end, the revolving credit facility was fully repaid.

2. We are committed to minimum amounts under long-term lease agreements for office space, which expire in 2025.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements or Commitments

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments other than as set forth under “Contractual Obligations and Commitments”.

Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more future events, not wholly within our control, occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. Refer to Note 20b to the Annual Financial Statements for further details on the contingencies.

We are not aware of any known trends, commitments (other than described above), events or uncertainties that will materially affect the Company.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The information provided in this MD&A, including the information derived from the Interim and Annual Financial Statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of the Interim and Annual Financial Statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the Interim and Annual Financial Statements.

In accordance with Item 5.3 of National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Company has filed an interim certificate in the Form 52-109F2 - IPO/RTO relating to its Interim Financial Statements and the accompanying notes and the MD&A for the three months ended June 30, 2021 because it is the first interim period that has ended after the Company became a reporting issuer by filing a prospectus.

In particular, the certifying officers filing the certificate in the Form 52-109F2 - IPO/RTO required under NI 52-109 are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- Controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- A process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's IFRS.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer & General Counsel of the Company are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in such certificate.

IFRS Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee and Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosure relating to such estimates in conjunction with its review of this MD&A. The accounting policies and methods we utilize determine how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of certain financial assets. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 to the Annual Financial Statements, including a summary of current and future changes in accounting policies, also included in note 3 of the Interim Financial Statements

Summary of significant accounting policies

Interbank Offered Rates (“IBOR”) Reform and its Effects on Financial Reporting

In August 2020, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (“Phase 2”), which amends IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. On January 1, 2021, the Company adopted the amendments retrospectively to hedging relationships and financial instruments. Comparative amounts have not been restated, and there was no impact on the accumulated reserves amounts in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (“AOCI”) on adoption.

The Phase 1 amendments, disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, provided temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. The reliefs had the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate prior to contracts being amended. However, hedge ineffectiveness, if any, continued to be recorded in the income statement. Furthermore, the amendments set out triggers for when the reliefs would end, which included the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform no longer being present.

The Phase 2 amendments address issues arising during interest rate benchmark reform, including specifying when the Phase 1 amendments will cease to apply, when hedge designations and documentation should be updated, and when hedges of the alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk are permitted.

At January 1, 2021, the Company adopted the following hedge accounting reliefs provided by Phase 2 of the amendments:

Hedge Accounting

When the Phase 1 amendments cease to apply, the Company will amend its hedge designation to reflect changes which are required by IBOR reform, but only to make one or more of these changes:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as a hedged risk;
- amending the description of the hedged item, including the description of the designated portion of the cash flows being hedged; or
- amending the description of the hedging instrument.

These amendments to the hedge documentation did not require the Company to discontinue its hedge relationships. The Company has not made any amendments to its hedge documentation in the reporting period relating to IBOR reform.

The Company had previously applied hedge accounting on its pay-fixed receive-float interest rate swap to hedge the LIBOR rate on \$150 million of its Credit Facility, which was terminated on May 28, 2021. Refer to Note 15 of the Interim Financial Statements.

Long-term debt

The Company currently has a Credit Facility that is carried at amortized cost and its interest charges can vary with the LIBOR rate if the Company elects to do so. As the decision is made to replace LIBOR in the Credit Facility with an alternative benchmark rate, the Company will assess the impact on its financial statements, including relevant disclosures.

As at January 1, 2021, the Company has applied the practical expedients offered under Phase 2 of the amendments to its \$275 million of long-term debt measured at amortized cost. Phase 2 of the amendments require that, for financial instruments measured using amortized cost measurement, changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform are reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate and no immediate gain or loss is recognized.

Sustainability Initiatives

Sustainability initiatives represent costs the Company incurs on various Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) activities. This includes acquiring carbon offsets to counter the Company’s carbon footprint, which consists of greenhouse gas emissions associated with our direct business activities, as well as our share of emissions associated with the production of attributable metal to the point of saleable metals by our counterparties. Sustainability initiatives also include funding of bursary programs for post-secondary students in South Africa and local community programs in Australia, as well as various social initiatives, including donations. These costs are expensed in the statement of income (loss) as they are incurred.

Share based payments

The Company offers equity-settled (Stock Option Plan (“SOP”)), and cash-settled (Restricted Share Units (“RSU”), Deferred Share Units (“DSU”)), awards to certain employees, officers and directors of the Company.

Equity-settled awards are measured at fair value using the Black Scholes model with market related inputs as of the date of the grant. The cost is recorded over the vesting period of the award and recorded in general administration costs with the corresponding entry recorded in equity. Equity-settled awards are not re-measured subsequent to the initial grant date.

We use the accelerated method (also referred to as ‘graded’ vesting) for attributing stock option expense over the vesting period. Stock option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate which is estimated based on a number of factors, including historical forfeiture rates and expectations of future forfeiture rates. We make adjustments if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate.

Cash-settled awards are measured at fair value initially using the market value of the underlying shares at the date of the grant of the award and are required to be re-measured to fair value at each reporting date until settlement. The cost is then recorded over the vesting period of the award. This expense, and any changes in the fair value of the award, is recorded in general administration costs. The cost of cash-settled awards are recorded within liabilities until settled.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if additional common shares are assumed to be issued that entitle their holders to obtain common shares in the future. For stock options, the number of additional shares for inclusion in diluted earnings per share calculations is determined using the treasury stock method. Under this method, stock options, whose exercise price is less than the average market price of our common shares, are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The incremental number of common shares issued under stock options and repurchased from proceeds is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

COVID-19 Pandemic

The novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) was characterized as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020 and had developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Several operating and development projects in the mining industry were impacted and continue to be impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the duration and full financial impact of COVID-19 is not known at this time. COVID-19 and efforts to contain it have had a significant effect on commodity prices and capital markets and if the operation or development of a mining project in which the Company holds a stream or royalty interest and from which it receives or expects to receive significant revenue is suspended and remains suspended for an extended period of time, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company’s profitability, results of operations, and financial condition. During the three months ended June 30, 2021, none of the mines or development projects where the Company holds streams or royalties had suspended operations. This, combined with increased metal prices, has resulted in Triple Flag being able to deliver \$32.8 million in operating cash flow for the three months ended June 30, 2021, a quarterly record. Triple Flag has \$11.7 million in cash, and \$593 million of undrawn credit facility (including the accordion), providing the Company with sufficient liquidity to manage through this period of uncertainty.

Although Triple Flag’s corporate office continues to be closed, the Company is assessing reopening the office in the near future given increased vaccination rates across the province of Ontario.

Management exercised significant judgment in determining the impact of COVID-19 on the Company’s consolidated financial statements, including with respect to financial risks, including liquidity, and the assessment of going concern, life of mine estimates, impairment triggers and carrying values of the Company’s mineral interests and amounts receivable (largely, royalties receivable). Management concluded that there was no material impact from COVID-19 on its financial results at this time.

Impairment

Assessment of impairment of mineral interests requires the use of judgment, assumptions and estimates of recoverable Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, commodity prices, discount rates, market multiples and foreign exchange rates. Changes in any assumptions and estimates used in determining the fair value of the mineral or royalty interest could materially impact the impairment analysis.

At December 31, 2020, we reviewed all of its assets for indicators of impairment or reversal and concluded no impairment charge (or impairment reversal) was necessary. For the three and six months ended June 30, we performed an impairment assessment during the three months ended March 31, 2020, resulting in an impairment charge being recognized in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Refer to Note 12 of the Annual Financial Statements for additional disclosures. Future commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates and other key assumptions used in our assessment are subject to greater uncertainty given the current economic environment. Changes in any assumptions and estimates used in determining the fair value of the mineral interest could materially impact the impairment analysis.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company has assessed whether there are any impairment indicators (or reversal of impairment) for the Company’s mineral interests and concluded that there are no indicators of impairment or reversal of impairment.

Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resource estimates and depletion

Mineral interests represent agreements for which settlement is called for in the payment of royalties or the multi-year delivery with reference to a percentage of production from a mine. Mineral interest comprises a large component of our assets and as such, any change in the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates of the properties to which the interests relate may have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements. The estimation of

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves is applied in estimating future deliveries under the agreement and determines rates of depletion and recoverability of the carrying value of the mineral interest.

In assessing our estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for a specific property, we assess public disclosures of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves released by the operators and if available the associated mine plan to estimate total expected deliveries under the agreement.

The estimation of recoverable Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves in respect of each agreement is generally based upon factors such as:

- estimates of mine operating costs;
- foreign exchange rates and commodity prices;
- terms for offtake agreements;
- future development costs; and
- geological interpretation of drill results and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body.

We estimate exploration potential based on:

- the size of the land package applicable to the agreement;
- the cost and intensity of exploration programs proposed by the mine operator;
- geological structures; and
- ore body continuity and assessment of geotechnical limits.

These assumptions are, by their nature, subject to interpretation and uncertainty. The estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves may change based on additional knowledge gained subsequent to the initial assessment. Changes in the estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves may materially impact the recorded amounts of depletion and the assessed recoverability of the carrying value of stream and royalty interests.

Income taxes

The interpretation and application of existing tax laws, regulations and rules in Australia, Bermuda, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mongolia, Peru, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, or any of the other potential countries in which mineral interests are located or where commodities are sold, requires judgment. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is based on facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position considering all available evidence. Differing interpretation of these laws, regulations or rules could result in an increase in our taxes, governmental charges, duties or impositions.

Business combinations

The assessment of whether an acquisition meets the definition of a business or is considered the acquisition of an asset is an area of key judgment. If deemed to be a business combination, applying the acquisition method to business combinations requires each identifiable asset and liability to be measured at its acquisition date fair value. The excess, if any, of the fair value of consideration over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. The determination of the acquisition date fair values often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, that of mineral interests and other properties in particular, generally require a high degree of judgment and include estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves acquired, future metal prices, discount rates and Mineral Reserve/Mineral Resource conversion. Changes in the judgments made or in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets and liabilities.

Related Party Transactions

Our related parties are our key management personnel as well as Co-Invest LP and Co-Invest Luxco. Co-Invest LP and Co-Invest Luxco together own a majority of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

Total compensation paid to key management personnel for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 was \$1.3 million and \$2.7 million, respectively (2020: \$1.4 million and \$2.7 million, respectively).

Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures

Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted Net Earnings (Loss) per Share

Adjusted net earnings (loss) is a non-IFRS financial measure, which excludes the following from net earnings (loss):

- Impairment charges
- Gain/loss on sale or disposition of assets/investments/mineral interests
- Foreign currency translation gains/losses
- Increase/decrease in fair value of investments
- Non-recurring charges
- Impact of income taxes on these items

Management uses this measure internally to evaluate our underlying operating performance for the reporting periods presented and to assist with the planning and forecasting of future operating results. Management believes that adjusted net earnings (loss) is a useful measure of our performance because impairment charges, gain/loss on sale or disposition of assets/investments/mineral interests, foreign currency translation (gains) losses, increase/decrease in fair value of investments and non-recurring charges (such as IPO readiness costs) do not reflect the underlying operating performance of our core business and are not necessarily indicative of future operating results. The tax effect is also excluded to reconcile the amounts on a post-tax basis, consistent with net earnings. Management's internal budgets and forecasts and public guidance do not reflect the types of items we adjust for. Consequently, the presentation of adjusted net earnings (loss) enables users to better understand the underlying operating performance of our core business through the eyes of management. Management periodically evaluates the components of adjusted net earnings (loss) based on an internal assessment of performance measures that are useful for evaluating the operating performance of our business and a review of the non-IFRS measures used by industry analysts and other streaming and royalty companies. Adjusted net earnings (loss) is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measures are not necessarily indicative of gross profit or operating cash flow as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate these measures differently. The following table reconciles adjusted net earnings (loss) to net earnings (loss), the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings (Loss) to Adjusted Net Earnings

(\$ thousands, except share and per share information)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30		Twelve months ended June 30
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Net earnings (loss)	\$18,339	\$9,180	\$27,018	\$(7,305)	\$89,888
Impairment charges	-	-	-	7,864	-
Gain on disposal of mineral interests	-	-	-	-	(30,926)
Loss on sale of investments	-	-	185	-	185
Loss on derivatives	297	-	297	-	297
Foreign currency translation (gains) losses	(18)	5	(22)	25	(31)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of investments	(2,595)	(7,787)	1,716	3,712	(8,443)
IPO readiness costs ⁽¹⁾	-	-	670	-	670
Income tax effect	627	112	577	(2,012)	922
Adjusted net earnings	\$16,650	\$1,510	\$30,441	\$2,284	\$52,562
Weighted average shares outstanding	143,534,434	97,915,712	139,739,993	97,915,712	136,348,864
Net earnings (loss) per share	0.13	0.09	0.19	(0.07)	0.66
Adjusted net earnings per share	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.39

(1) Reflects charges related to a potential U.S. listing that was not pursued.

Free Cash Flow

Free cash flow is a non-IFRS measure that deducts acquisition of other assets (excluding acquisition of mineral interests) from operating cash flow. Management believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash. Free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or operating cash flow as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The following table reconciles free cash flow to operating cash flow, the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30		Twelve months ended June 30
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Operating cash flow	\$32,754	\$22,112	\$61,563	\$34,417	\$111,523
Acquisition of other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Free cash flow	\$32,754	\$22,112	\$61,563	\$34,417	\$111,523

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure, which excludes the following from net earnings:

- Income tax expense
- Finance costs
- Finance income
- Depletion and amortization
- Impairment charges
- Gain/loss on sale or disposition of assets/investments/mineral interests
- Foreign currency translation gains/losses
- Increase/decrease in fair value of investments
- Non-recurring charges

Management believes that adjusted EBITDA is a valuable indicator of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund acquisitions. Management uses adjusted EBITDA for this purpose. Adjusted EBITDA is also frequently used by investors and analysts for valuation purposes whereby adjusted EBITDA is multiplied by a factor or “multiple” that is based on an observed or inferred relationship between adjusted EBITDA and market values to determine the approximate total enterprise value of a company.

In addition to excluding income tax expense, finance costs, finance income and depletion and amortization, adjusted EBITDA also removes the effect of impairment charges, gain/loss on sale or disposition of assets/investments/mineral interests, foreign currency translation gains/losses, increase/decrease in fair value of investments and non-recurring charges. We believe these items provide a greater level of consistency with the adjusting items included in our adjusted net earnings reconciliation, with the exception that these amounts are adjusted to remove any impact of income tax expense as they do not affect adjusted EBITDA. We believe this additional information will assist analysts, investors and our shareholders to better understand our ability to generate liquidity from operating cash flow, by excluding these amounts from the calculation as they are not indicative of the performance of our core business and not necessarily reflective of the underlying operating results for the periods presented.

Adjusted EBITDA is intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and does not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted EBITDA is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or operating cash flow as determined under IFRS. Other companies may calculate adjusted EBITDA differently. The following table reconciles adjusted EBITDA to net earnings (loss), the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30		Twelve months ended June 30
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Net earnings (loss)	\$18,339	\$9,180	\$27,018	\$(7,305)	\$89,888
Finance costs, net	2,059	2,075	4,577	4,162	10,275
Income tax expense	2,695	3,881	3,302	2,557	7,340
Depletion and amortization	14,182	16,153	27,313	27,788	53,156
Impairment charges	-	-	-	7,864	-
Gain on disposal of mineral interests	-	-	-	-	(30,926)
Loss on sale of investments	-	-	185	-	185
Loss on derivatives	297	-	297	-	297
Foreign currency translation (gain) loss	(18)	5	(22)	25	(31)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of investments	(2,595)	(7,787)	1,716	3,712	(8,443)
IPO readiness costs ⁽¹⁾	-	-	670	-	670
Adjusted EBITDA	\$34,959	\$23,507	\$65,056	\$38,803	\$122,411

(1) Reflects charges related to a U.S. listing that was not pursued.

Gross Profit Margin, Asset Margin, and Total Margin

Gross profit margin is an IFRS financial measure which we define as gross profit divided by revenue. Asset margin is a non-IFRS financial measure which we define by taking gross profit and adding back depletion and dividing by revenue. Total margin is a non-IFRS financial measure which we define as adjusted EBITDA divided by revenue. We use gross profit margin to assess profitability of our metal sales and use asset margin and total margin in order to evaluate our performance in increasing revenue and containing costs and providing a useful comparison to our peers. Both asset margin and total margin are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following table reconciles asset margin and total margin to gross profit margin, the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

(\$ thousands except Gross profit margin, Asset margin, and Total margin)	Three months ended		Six months ended		Twelve months
	June 30		June 30		ended June 30
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Revenue	\$40,939	\$27,575	\$76,305	\$46,119	\$142,774
Cost of sales	17,874	18,291	33,883	31,381	64,992
Gross profit	23,065	9,284	42,422	14,738	77,782
Gross profit margin	56%	34%	56%	32%	54%
Gross profit	\$23,065	\$9,284	\$42,422	\$14,738	\$77,782
Add: Depletion	14,083	16,054	27,114	27,589	52,757
	37,148	25,338	69,536	42,327	130,539
Revenue	40,939	27,575	76,305	46,119	142,774
Asset margin	91%	92%	91%	92%	91%
Gross profit	23,065	9,284	42,422	14,738	77,782
Add: Depletion and amortization	14,182	16,153	27,313	27,788	53,156
Less: Sustainability initiatives	22	27	354	38	316
Less: Business development costs	219	5	329	19	429
Less: General administration costs	2,047	1,898	3,996	3,666	7,782
Adjusted EBITDA	34,959	23,507	65,056	38,803	122,411
Revenue	40,939	27,575	76,305	46,119	142,774
Total margin	85%	85%	85%	84%	86%

Cash Costs and Cash Costs per GEO

Cash costs and cash costs per GEO are non-IFRS measures with no standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Cash costs is calculated by starting with total cost of sales, then deducting depletion. Cash costs is then divided by GEOs sold, to arrive at cash costs per GEO. Cash costs and cash costs per GEO are only intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Management uses cash costs and cash costs per GEO to evaluate our ability to generate positive cash flow from its portfolio of assets. Management and certain investors also use this information to evaluate the Company's performance relative to peers who present this measure on a similar basis. The following table reconciles cash costs and cash costs per GEO to cost of sales, the most directly comparable IFRS measure:

(\$ thousands, except GEOs and cash costs per GEO)	Three months ended		Six months ended		Twelve months
	June 30		June 30		ended June 30
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Cost of sales	\$17,874	\$18,291	\$33,883	\$31,381	\$64,992
Less: Depletion	14,083	16,054	27,114	27,589	52,757
Cash costs	3,791	2,237	6,769	3,792	12,235
GEOs	22,537	16,115	42,251	27,829	77,481
Cash costs per GEO	168	139	160	136	158

Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "targets", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "outlook", "forecasts", "projection", "prospects", "strategy", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or terminology which states that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "will", "will be taken", "occur" or "be

achieved”. Our assessments of, and expectations for 2021 (including, but not limited to, 2021 GEOs and depletion) and any other future periods described in this MD&A are considered forward-looking information. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. Statements containing forward-looking information are not historical facts but instead represent management’s expectations, estimates and projections regarding possible future events or circumstances.

The forward-looking information included in this MD&A is based on our opinions, estimates and assumptions in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we currently believe are appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are also based upon the ongoing operation of the properties in which we hold a stream, royalty or other similar interest by the owners or operators of such properties in a manner consistent with past practice; the accuracy of public statements and disclosures made by the owners or operators of such underlying properties; and the accuracy of publicly disclosed expectations for the development of underlying properties that are not yet in production. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following: assumptions in respect of current and future market conditions and the execution of our business strategies, that operations, or ramp-up where applicable, at properties in which we hold a royalty, stream or other interest, continue without further interruption through the period, and the absence of any other factors that could cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated, intended or implied. Despite a careful process to prepare and review the forward-looking information, there can be no assurance that the underlying opinions, estimates and assumptions will prove to be correct. Forward-looking information is also subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, those set forth under the caption “Risk Factors” in our final long form prospectus dated May 19, 2021, available on SEDAR. For clarity, mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability and inferred resources are considered too geologically speculative for the application of economic considerations.

Although we have attempted to identify important risk factors that could cause actual results or future events to differ materially from those contained in forward looking information, there may be other risk factors not presently known to us or that we presently believe are not material that could also cause actual results or future events to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking information. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information, which speaks only as of the date made. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A represents our expectations as of the date of this MD&A and is subject to change after such date. We disclaim any intention or obligation or undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. All of the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.

Technical and Third-Party Information

Triple Flag does not own, develop or mine the underlying properties on which it holds stream or royalty interests. As a royalty or stream holder, Triple Flag has limited, if any, access to properties included in its asset portfolio. As a result, Triple Flag is dependent on the owners or operators of the properties and their qualified persons to provide information to Triple Flag or on publicly available information to prepare disclosure pertaining to properties and operations on the properties on which Triple Flag holds stream, royalty or other similar interests. Triple Flag generally has limited or no ability to independently verify such information. Although Triple Flag does not believe that such information is inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect, there can be no assurance that such third-party information is complete or accurate.