MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020
(Containing information through November 25, 2021 unless otherwise noted)

BACKGROUND

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared based on information available to African Gold Group, Inc. ("we", "our", "us", "African Gold" or the "Company") as of November 25, 2021 unless otherwise noted. The MD&A provides a detailed analysis of the Company's operations and compares its financial results with those of the previous periods and should be read in conjunction with our condensed interim consolidated financial statement for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and our annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes of African Gold have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and do not reflect the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements.

Please refer to the notes of the December 31, 2020 annual consolidated financial statements for disclosure of the Company's significant accounting policies. Unless otherwise noted, all references to currency in this MD&A refer to United States dollars. References to CDN$ refer to the Canadian dollar.

Additional information, including our press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the African Gold website at www.africangoldgroup.com.

Dr. Andreas Rompel, FSAIMM/Pr.Sci.Nat., PhD, is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Except for statements of historical fact relating to African Gold, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking information under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements with respect to: possible events, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of projects and new deposits, success of exploration, development and mining activities, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. The words “anticipates”, ‘‘plans’’, ‘‘expects’’, “indicative”, “intend”, ‘‘scheduled’’, “timeline”, ‘‘estimates’’, ‘‘forecasts”, “guidance”, “opportunity”, “outlook”, “potential”, “projected”, “schedule”, “seek”, “strategy”, “study” (including, without limitation, as may be qualified by “feasibility” and “pre-feasibility”), “targets”, “models”, or ‘‘believes’’, or variations of or similar such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results ‘‘may’’, ‘‘could’’, ‘‘would’’, or ‘‘should’’, ‘‘might’’, or ‘‘will be taken’’, ‘‘occur’’ or ‘‘be achieved’’ and similar expressions identify forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by African Gold and its external professional advisors as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Forward-looking information is provided for the purpose of providing information about management’s expectations and plans relating to the future. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements and those made in our other filings with the securities regulators of Canada including, but not limited to, the cautionary statements made in the ‘‘Risk Factors’’ section of this MD&A. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect African Gold. Economic analyses (including mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates) in technical reports are based on commodity prices, costs, sales, revenue and other assumptions and projections that can change significantly over short periods of time. As a result, economic information in a technical report can quickly become outdated. African Gold disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information or to explain any material difference between subsequent events and such forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable law and regulations.

OVERVIEW

African Gold is a Canadian exploration and development company with a focus on developing a gold platform in West Africa. The Company is focused on the development of the Kobada Gold Project ("Kobada") in Mali.

Highlights for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 include:

- On February 24, 2021, the Company announced that it had closed a non-brokered private placement financing of common shares (the "Offering") gross proceeds of CDN$4,632,422 (US$3,688,279). Pursuant to the Offering, the Company issued 30,882,811 units of the Company at a price of CDN$0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.25 until February 24, 2023. Directors, officers, and related companies participated and purchased or acquired direction and control over a total of 1,166,667 units under the Offering for gross proceeds of $175,000 ($139,333). In connection with the Offering, the Company paid $109,377 in cash commissions and issued 776,832 broker warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.15 per common share for a period of two years from the date of closing.
- On March 31, certain structural corporate changes were made to the Company's senior management team. In addition, the Company terminated its services agreement with F&M (see Related Party section) and relocated its registered head office to 100 King St W #1600, Toronto, ON M5X 1G5. The cost of terminating the associated consulting agreements with certain members of senior management and various supporting consultants and the services agreement was CAD$1,153,746 (US$906,178).
- On June 9, 2021, the Company provided an update on its ongoing Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") projects including rehabilitation of the Samaya river crossing, extension of drainage channels to prevent incubation and breeding of malaria-carrying mosquitos and creation of a market garden.
- On July 15, 2021, announced final metallurgical test results from its comprehensive sulphide testwork programme. Results for the testwork programme will be incorporated into an updated definitive feasibility study (DFS). The updated DFS and subsequent updated NI43-101 Technical Report is expected to be delivered in Q3-2021.
- On August 4, 2021, the Company announced the appointment of Douglas Jendry to the board of directors of the Company. Mr. Jendry is an accomplished executive with over 30 years of international experience in mining and capital markets.
- On September 2, 2021, the Company announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its Kobada Gold Project in southwestern Mali, Africa. The results included a 44% increase in measured and indicated mineral resource to 1.71 million Au ounces and a 26% increase in the inferred mineral resource to 1.43 million Au ounces.
- On September 22, 2021, the Company announced it had been granted an extension of its Faraba exploration permit for three years to 2024.
- On September 29, 2021, the Company announced the results of the Definitive Feasibility study ("2021 DFS") for the Kobada Gold Project under National Instrument 43-101. The report was filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) on October 18, 2021.

- The Company has granted a total of 2,800,000 stock options to certain officers, directors and consultants of the Company pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The stock options vested immediately and may be exercised at a price of $0.15 per option for a period of five years from the date of grant.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 12, 2021, the Company announced that the Kobada-Est exploration permit has been renewed and extended for a period of three years to October 6, 2024 by the Ministry of Mines of the Republic of Mali.

On October 18, 2021, the Company announced that an updated technical report under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43- 101") for the definitive feasibility study on Kobada Gold Project (the "Project" or "Kobada") has been filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Highlights include:

• Significant Production Potential
  ◦ **3 Mtpa operation** producing **1.2 Moz of gold** over a **16-year Life-of-Mine** ("LOM")
  ◦ Average annual gold production of **100,000 oz over the first 10 years**
• Strong Economics
  ◦ **Pre-tax NPV5% of US$506 million with an IRR of 45%**
  ◦ **Post-tax-NPV5% of US$355 million** (57% increase compared to 2020 DFS) with an **IRR of 38%**
  ◦ Pre-production capital requirement of approximately **US$152 million** (excl. working capital and contingencies)
  ◦ Total project cash flow pre-tax of US$733 million with net cash flow after tax and capital expenditure of US$550 million
  ◦ **Capital payback of 2.3 years** upon production commencement
• Environmentally and Socially Responsible
  ◦ A hybrid thermal and solar photovoltaic power plant with battery energy storage, will be funded by an independent power producer
  ◦ Power rate of estimated US$0.20 per kWh results in estimated savings annually resulting from a 43% reduction in fuel requirement versus conventional thermal power plants
  ◦ Substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through utilization of hybrid power plant, including 39% less carbon dioxide, 34% less carbon monoxide, 39% less sulfur dioxide and 26% less nitrogen oxides than conventional thermal power plant
• Growing Resource with Substantial Exploration Upside
  ◦ **Total proven and probable mineral reserve has increased to 1,252,522 ounces of gold,** a 66% increase from the mineral reserve estimate in the previous definitive feasibility study report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Kobada Gold Project in Mali" with an effective date of June 17, 2020 (the "2020 DFS")
  ◦ Total measured and indicated resource increase by 44% to 1.71 million ounces and a **Total resource (including inferred resources) increase to 3.1 million ounces**
  ◦ High measured and indicated resource to reserve conversion rate of 73%
  ◦ Further potential remains to significantly increase the resource and reserve along strike and depth at the Kobada Gold Project
  ◦ **Over 5,500 hectares** of prospective mineral trends within trucking distance yet to be explored
  ◦ **Over 50 km of new potential mineralied shear zones identified** on Kobada and Kobada Est concessions
  ◦ **Faraba and Kobada Est concessions were renewed for 3 years with early exploration indicating the potential to extend shear zones even further**

On October 28, 2021, The Company announced that the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development of the Republic of Mali has approved the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") for the Kobada Gold Project (the "Project" or "Kobada") and issued an updated Environmental Permit. The ESIA marks a key milestone in the permitting process and is the culmination of extensive consultations and stakeholder engagement.

On November 8, 2021, the Company announced it had closed a non-brokered private placement financing (the "Offering") and issued 36,744,285 units of the Company at a price of CDN$0.14 per unit for gross proceeds of CDN$5,144,200. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$0.25 until November 7, 2023. If at any time after March 8, 2022, the common shares of the Company trade at CDN$0.50 per common share or higher (on a volume weighted adjusted basis) for a period of 10 consecutive days, the Company will have the right to accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants to the date that is 30 days after the Company issues a news release announcing that it has elected to exercise this acceleration right.

In connection with the closing of the Offering, the Company has paid aggregate finder's fees of CDN$272,000 in cash and 1,021,999 finder's warrants to certain finders. Each finder warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.25 for a period of 24 months from the date of the closing of the Offering. All securities issued under the Offering are subject to a statutory hold period ending on March 8, 2022.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Selected unaudited consolidated financial information for each of the last eight quarters:

Quarter Ended	Revenue	Total assets	(Loss) for the Period	(Loss) per Share *
	$	$	$	$
September 30, 2021	Nil	33,206,042	(431,874)	(0.00)
June 30, 2021	Nil	33,594,749	(498,655)	(0.00)
March 31, 2021	Nil	34,027,846	(1,682,342)	(0.01)
December 31, 2020	Nil	32,855,499	(1,113,708)	(0.01)
September 30, 2020	Nil	33,748,018	(2,952,574)	(0.02)
June 30, 2020	Nil	31,295,926	(1,291,718)	(0.01)
March 31, 2020	Nil	29,495,749	(927,679)	(0.01)
December 31, 2019	Nil	28,362,480	(1,567,833)	(0.02)

* (Loss) earnings per share data is basic and diluted

The Company's level of activity and expenditures during a specific quarter are influenced by the availability of working capital, the availability of additional external financing, the time required to gather, analyze and report on geological data related to mineral properties, the results of the Company's prior exploration activities on its properties and the amount of expenditure required to advance its projects.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Assets increased from $32,855,499 as of December 31, 2020 to $33,206,042 as of September 30, 2021 mainly due to a non-brokered private placement for net proceeds of $3,578,902, offset by operating expenditures.

For a discussion of trends that are reasonably likely to affect the Company's business, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Trends" below.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Operations				
Revenue	**-**	-	**-**	-
Net loss	**(431,874)**	(2,952,574)	**(2,612,871)**	(5,171,971)
Loss per share	**(0.00)**	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	(0.05)
Balance Sheet				
Total assets	**33,206,042**	33,748,018	**33,206,042**	33,748,018
Working capital*	**25,191**	1,508,316	**25,191**	1,508,316
Cash dividends declared	**NIL**	NIL	**NIL**	NIL

*Working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities. Working capital is a Non-IFRS figure without a standard meaning. Please see "Non-IFRS Measures" below for a reconciliation.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

The exploration properties acquired by the Company are still in the exploration and evaluation stage. Until a property is placed into production, it is not anticipated that AGG will have any material revenue.

Expenses

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Expenses				
Administrative and general	**91,049**	306,585	**413,389**	897,528
Consulting and personnel costs	**296,950**	1,306,855	**1,839,463**	2,336,671
Amortization	**5,526**	6,566	**16,579**	18,209
Foreign exchange loss	**11,072**	(38,294)	**31,035**	89,867
Share based payments	**27,277**	1,370,862	**312,405**	1,829,696
	431,874	2,952,574	**2,612,871**	5,171,971

Consulting and personnel costs – The decrease in consulting and personnel cost during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the same period in the prior year was due to bonuses of $700,000 granted to directors, officers and consultants during the nine month period in the prior year. In addition, the Company terminated office and consulting services with Forbes and Manhattan Bank ("F&M") and made changes to the senior management team, that resulted in termination payments of CAD$953,746 (US$749,094) (see Overview section). The termination of these services and changes to the management team resulted in a decrease in consulting and personnel costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Foreign exchange / loss – The Canadian dollar and Mali CFA continue to fluctuate in 2021. The Mali CFA and Canadian dollar weakened on September 30, 2021 causing unrealized foreign exchange losses in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 on Mali CFA and Canadian dollar cash balances. The Canadian dollar strengthened on September 30, 2020 causing an unrealized foreign exchange gain during the three months ended September 30, 2020 and a loss in the nine months ended September 30, 2020 on US based working capital items which consisted mainly of accounts payable. These foreign exchange losses and gains are reflected in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Administrative and general expenses – AGG's administrative and general expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 decreased by $215,536 and $484,139, respectively, from the same periods in the prior year.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Bank and interest charges	**$ 1,033**	$ 2,851	**$ 4,462**	$ 4,412
Communication	**249**	429	**2,401**	2,211
Insurance	**4,243**	2,125	**9,189**	6,025
Investor relations	**53,354**	103,332	**162,972**	408,952
Office and general	**10,719**	104,901	**238,509**	189,323
Professional fees	**21,181**	62,343	**58,992**	106,578
Rent	**-**	26,938	**15,276**	78,689
Travel	**270**	3,666	**(78,412)**	101,338
	$ 91,049	$ 306,585	**$ 413,389**	$ 897,528

Within the administrative and general expenses seen above, office and general expenses increased for thnine months ended September 30, 2021, compared to the same period in the previous year due to the termination of an office services agreement resulting in a payment of CAD$200,000 (US$157,085) (see Overview section above). The termination of this agreement resulted in a decrease in office and general expenses and rent during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in office and general expenses during the nine months ended September 30, 2021, was partially offset by a recovery of professional fees and travel expenses as the result of the forgiveness of outstanding payable amounts. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, there was increased travel to Mali and travel associated with investor relations activity before travel restrictions were imposed in March 2020 due to the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19"). Investor relations costs were higher during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, due to higher shareholder communications activity related to the closing of several private placements in the prior period as well as updates on the Kobada gold project.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of $25,191 on September 30, 2021 (December 31, 2020 – deficit of $176,243) and cash and cash equivalents of $619,314 (December 31, 2020 - $785,679). The Company closed private placements in the year ended December 31, 2020 and the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and used the proceeds on development of its Kobada gold project and administrative expenses. Specific cash flow fluctuations can be evidenced in the September 30, 2021 condensed interim consolidated financial statements in the Statement of Cash Flows.

At present, the Company has no producing properties and consequently no revenue generating assets or operations. The Company is dependent on the ability to access funds from certain shareholders or potential investors in order to ensure that it can continue to fund ongoing administrative expenses and explore, quantify, and develop any potential assets. Management is confident that it will be able to raise sufficient capital to further explore and develop its properties and projects in future periods when additional funding is required.

Mineral exploration is a speculative venture. There is no certainty that the money spent on exploration and development of mineral projects will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be related to the success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors that are beyond the control of the Company.

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many other mineral exploration companies who have greater financial resources and experience. The market price of precious metals and other minerals is volatile and cannot be controlled.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The Company has referred to working capital throughout this document. Working capital is a Non-IFRS performance measure. In the gold mining industry, it is common Non-IFRS performance measure but does not have a standardized meaning. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, we and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash, profits and meet financial commitments. This Non-IFRS measure is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following tables provide a reconciliation of working capital to the financial statements as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 619,314	$ 785,679
Receivables	12,410	254,957
Prepaid expenses	33,778	381,072
	665,502	1,421,708
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 640,311	$ 1,597,951
	640,311	1,597,951
Working capital, current assets less current liabilities	$ 25,191	$ (176,243)

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company includes equity, comprised of issued share capital, share-based payment reserve, warrants, accumulated other comprehensive income and deficit, in the definition of capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management and consultants to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned engineering, test work, advancement, and development of the mining projects, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend working capital and expects to raise additional funds from time to time as required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

COMMITENTS

Management Commitments

The Company is party to certain management contracts. As of September 30, 2021, these contracts require payments of approximately CDN$2,023,600 ($1,588,250) to be made upon the occurrence of a change of control to the officers and consultants of the Company. The Company is also committed to payments upon termination of approximately CDN$820,500 ($643,980) pursuant to the terms of these contracts as of September 30, 2021. As a triggering event had not taken place on September 30, 2021, these amounts have not been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

MINERAL PROPERTY UPDATE

KOBADA

The Kobada Gold Project is located in southern Mali, approximately 125 km in a straight-line south-southwest of the capital city Bamako and is situated adjacent to the Niger River and the international border with Guinea. The Kobada Gold Project is based on one mining exploitation permit (Kobada) of 136 km2 and two exploration permits (Faraba and Kobada Est) of 77 km2 and 45 km2 , which are wholly owned by AGG Mali SARL, the local Malian company, a 100% owned subsidiary of African Gold Group. AGG has completed 114,357 metres of diamond, reverse circulation, air core and auger drilling between 2005 and 2012. In 2015, AGG completed a further 1,398 metres of diamond core drilling over 13 diamond drill holes. The current AGG exploration re-commenced in August 2019 and an additional 18,000 metres of exploration drilling has been completed. Gold mineralization is present in the laterite, saprolite, and quartz veins that comprise the project, and in the sulphidic hard rock underneath. There are also placer style deposits in the region.

Kobada is a predominantly free-dig operation, requires limited blasting, and processing of ore will be through a very simple and proven gravity plus CIL plant with recoveries over 95% in both oxides and sulphides. The inclusion of sulphides in this updated DFS, which are free milling and easy to process, opens significant future opportunities within the sulphide resource as well as continuing growth possibilities in the oxides. We are confident in the capital estimates as compared to recent similar completed projects in the region, and these costs remain very competitive for a project of this size. The potential to produce significant free cash flows after tax and low capital expenditure highlights very attractive economics of our Kobada project.

Please refer to the subsequent events section of this MD&A for our new definitive feasibility study update highlights on the Kobada Gold project. The full NI 43-101 technical report was filed on www.sedar.com on October 18, 2021.

With our updated 2021 definitive feasibility study we have shown that Kobada has the potential to produce over 1.2 million oz of gold over a 16 year mine life while delivering solid economics with post-tax NPV5% of US$355 million and an IRR of 38%.

Drilling Results

On February 2, 2021, the Company announced it has successfully completed phase 4A of its drilling program at the Kobada gold project aimed at upgrading the oxide resources in the inferred category to indicated and measured (phase 4A) and to initially prove mineralization at the neighbouring Gosso shear zone (phase 3A).

New drill intersects:

- 39.48 grams per tonne gold over 3.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-34) including 17.90 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 94.00 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.87 g/t Au over 13.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-38) including 20.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Previously announced highlights:

- Phase 3A: confirmed gold mineralization at the Gosso target and delineated about 750 m of initial strike length. Drill intercepts include:
  - 1.15 g/t Au over 12.50 m (drill hole G20-PH3C-16) including 7.19 g/t Au over 1.30 m;
  - 4.25 g/t Au over 3.10 m (drill hole G20-PH3A-20) including 10.40 g/t Au over 1.20 m;
  - 1.55 g/t Au over 5.20 m (drill hole G20-PH3A-20) including 6.38 g/t Au over 1.00 m;
- Phase 4A: 38 holes drilled to upgrade the inferred oxide resource immediately to the north of the planned open pit at the Kobada concession (see National Instrument 43-101 technical report on Kobada gold project dated June 17, 2020. Drill intercepts include:
  - 1.44 g/t Au over 68.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-6) including 6.73 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 24.60 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
  - 1.98 g/t Au over 60.90 m (drill hole KB20-PH4B-8) Including 22.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 10.80 g/t Au over 1.5 m;
  - 4.86 g/t Au over 17.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-16) Including 46.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- Proven up mineralization along the northern extent of the prolific Kobada shear zone, which will be followed up along its strike by phase 5 drilling.
- High-grade gold mineralization drilled in numerous intersections to the east and to the west of the reported mineral resource estimate in the 2020 DFS will be incorporated in the next mineral resource estimate update for early 2021.

Overview of drilling program

The Company's exploration drilling program is focused on the following targets:

- Increase the current resource from newly identified shear zones at Kobada, Faraba and Kobada Est concessions (phase 3);
- Upgrading the inferred resources to the measured and indicated category and subsequent conversion to an expanded reserve base of over one million ounces (phases 4A, B and C) in the short term;
- Northward strike extension of the main shear zone at Kobada concession (phase 5).

Exploration activities at the Kobada gold project were focused on continuing to define a new and increased mineral reserve base across the four-kilometre main shear zone, as well as advancing and evaluating several new regional targets. Building on the success of the 2019 drilling program and the additional high-grade mineralization that was defined throughout 2020, the Company has drilled 6,257.50 metres, or approximately 63 per cent of the total planned drilling program, of combined diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) with encouraging results continuing to show deeper-than-anticipated extensions of the orebody. A significantly larger regional exploration program is planned for 2021. The focus will be on evaluating and advancing exploration targets outside the main shear zone area on the recently delineated Gosso target along with several other newly identified targets.

The Company has completed phase 4A drilling aimed at upgrading the inferred resource in oxides to the measured and indicated category at the northern extension of the current pit design at Kobada concessions. After evaluating the results over the next couple of months, the Company intends to continue with planned phase 4B and 4C drilling. The technical team is encouraged with the large number of high-grade intersections at very shallow levels, as well as at deeper levels, but still in the soft rock oxidic saprolite, which extends deeper than originally anticipated, thereby increasing the volume of the known orebody.

The Company's key internal goal for Q1 and Q2 2021 was to further demonstrate the substantial potential for an increased resource base at the Kobada gold project. The Company expects to incorporate the results of the drilling program in the next mineral resource estimate update on track for Q3- 2021 as part of a full update of the Definitive Feasibility Study and NI43-101 technical report.

Phase 3 -- increase resource from newly identified shear zones at Kobada, Faraba and Kobada Est concessions

The Company has successfully confirmed gold mineralization at the Gosso target and delineated about 750 m of initial strike length. Diamond drilling program at Gosso target shows highly mineralized gold orebody with similar traits to the parallel striking Kobada shear zone (total resource of 2.3 million ounces over four km). Four diamond drill holes (522 m) have been completed and were drilled through the saprolite (soft rock) to intersect the abundant auriferous quartz veins. The Company believes that there is significant extension along strike, and further drilling will seek to delineate this.

Confirmed high-grade gold mineralization, close proximity to the existing resource base (four km east of Kobada shear zone) and significant upside potential, further reinforce management’s view of the Gosso shear zone as a highly prospective target for further development of the Kobada gold project. Definition of a mineral resource at the Gosso target is seen as a crucial upside potential for further increase in mine life and production profile of the Kobada gold project.

Drill intercepts from Gosso shear zone include:

- 1.15 g/t Au over 12.50 m (drill hole G20-PH3C-16) including 7.19 g/t Au over 1.30 m;
- 4.25 g/t Au over 3.10 m (drill hole G20-PH3A-20) including 10.40 g/t Au over 1.20 m;
- 1.55 g/t Au over 5.20 m (drill hole G20-PH3A-20) including 6.38 g/t Au over 1.00 m.

Phase 4 -- conversion of the inferred resources to measured and indicated category within the existing resource pit shell, with the goal of expanding the reserve base to over one million ounces

A significant proportion of the 10,000 m drilling campaign has been allocated to the conversion of the 575,000 oz inferred oxide resources to measured and indicated category. The drilling of the inferred resources in oxides concentrated around the highlighted area (see the image on the Company's website) to increase the level of confidence in the continuity of the mineralized zones and the confidence in the grade of the deposit.

The drilling program has successfully extended the depth of the oxide / sulphide boundary in parts of the orebody from an anticipated 110 m to 180 m, representing a potential 60-per-cent increase. Results from the drilling program indicate good correlation of expected grades of the inferred resource. New mineralized zones outside of the 2020 DFS resource model have been discovered during the drilling program and indicate further upside potential. The Company intends to continue to test new mineralized areas.

Drill intercepts from phase 4 drilling campaign include:

- 1.24 g/t Au over 11.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-4);
- 1.44 g/t Au over 68.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-6) including 6.73 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 24.60 g/t Au over 1.0 m;

- 1.17 g/t Au over 34.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-7) including 10.60 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.22 g/t Au over 7.90 m (drill hole KB20-PH4B-8) including 6.13 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.98 g/t Au over 60.90 m (drill hole KB20-PH4B-8) including 22.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 10.80 g/t Au over 1.5 m;
- 1.04 g/t Au over 37.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-11) including 8.41 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 7.85 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.09 g/t Au over 43.50 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-12) including 9.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 9.93 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 4.86 g/t Au over 17.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-16) including 46.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 3.50 g/t Au over 14.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-20) including 38.20 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.21 g/t Au over 10.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-27);
- 11.95 g/t Au over 4.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-31) including 41.80 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 39.48 g/t Au over 3.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-34) including 17.90 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 94.00 g/t Au over 1.0 m;
- 1.87 g/t Au over 13.00 m (drill hole KB20-PH4A-38) including 20.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Phase 5 -- strike extension of the main shear zone at Kobada concession

A detailed study of the airborne magnetic and radiometric survey has led to a reinterpretation of the structural inventory and resulted in a delineation of 55 km of mineralized shear zone structures across the Kobada, Faraba and Kobada Est concessions, representing about 80-per-cent increase to the previously identified shear zones.

A major focus will be to target extensions to the north-northeast of the current resource pit-shell along strike, where regional indicators, including historical artisanal workings are showing strong continuity of the mineralised shear zones.

Three “step-out” holes in Feb 2020 indicated strong potential high-grade extension currently not included in the resource

- 22.20m at 5.25 g/t Au from 78.40m to 100.6m
- 23.80m at 1.57 g/t Au from 110.50m to 134.30m

COVID 19 Update

There have been no confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection reported by any of the Company's employees or contractors. As per Malian regulations, the Company has enacted a strict response plan to ensure the well-being of its employees and contractors.

The Company's activities remain unaffected. On the ground, the work force has been reduced to key personnel only and continues to operate with strict social distancing rules.

The Company will continue to review its response to COVID-19 to ensure the well-being of its employees and the business are safeguarded, especially as lockdown restrictions are lifted and employees start returning to work. The Company continues to work with Malian authorities as restrictions are lifted and international travel is opened up.

Health and Safety

The Company regards the health and safety of its employees and the communities in which it operates as its highest priority. The company has recorded zero lost time injuries during the quarter, despite increased activity on site. An ongoing comprehensive program of awareness and mitigation of risks continues to be prioritized by the on-site personnel.

The capitalized exploration and evaluation costs associated with the Kobada property at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Kobada		**September 30, 2021**		**December 31, 2020**
Opening balance	$	31,135,277	$	27,476,812
Drilling and feasibility study		381,066		1,414,174
Project management/ engineering		-		1,700,339
Site development and maintenance		124,878		251,077
Camp		315,059		411,402
Geology		-		18,635
Assays and sampling		23,714		200,040
Technical report		3,757		-
Vehicle rent and maintenance		50,600		74,348
Travel		4,885		19,448
Security		118,421		129,353
Environmental		17,525		3,055
Permits		58,861		-
Other		-		(563,406)
Ending balance	**$**	**32,234,043**	$	31,135,277

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that are likely to have a material effect or future effect on the Company's financial condition that have not been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's contractual obligations is provided in Note 5 and Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, copies of which are filed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are in the normal course of business and are recorded at the amount agreed to between the parties.

On March 31, 2021, certain structural corporate changes were made to the Company's senior management team. See Overview section above.

Stan Bharti, former CEO and Chairman of the Company, is the Executive Chairman of F&M, a corporation that provided administrative and consulting services to the Company, including but not limited to strategic planning and business development. F&M charged a monthly consulting fee of CDN$25,000 ($19,747) totaling CDN$25,000 ($19,747) for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 (September 30, 2020 - CDN$225,000 ($16,162)). During the nine months ended September 30, 2021, F&M was paid a termination fee of CDN$600,000 ($473,934) in addition to the consulting fee as part of the terminated services agreement noted above. As of September 30, 2021, $nil (December 31, 2020 - CDN$53,250 ($41,824)) was owed to F&M. Included in accounts payable as at September 30, 2021 is CDN$317,192 ($248,954) (December 31, 2020 - CDN$250,048 ($196,393)) owed to other key management personnel for consulting and directors fees. The amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company issued a total of 2,750,000 stock options to directors and officers of the Company (September 30, 2020 – 6,100,000) and recorded $291,563 in share-based payments (September 30, 2020 - $1,550,407) in relation to the amortization of the estimated fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

On February 24, 2021, F&M subscribed for 4,500,000 units of the Company and other key management personnel subscribed for 1,166,667 units of the Company.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company was as follows:

	Three months ended September 30, 2021	Three months ended September 30, 2020	**Nine months ended September 30, 2021**	Nine months ended September 30, 2020
Remuneration	**$ 248,793**	$ 814,607	**$ 1,561,700**	$ 1,175,626
Share-based payments	**27,277**	1,327,489	**291,563**	1,550,407
Short term employee benefits	**$ 276,070**	$ 2,142,096	**$ 1,853,263**	$ 2,726,033

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following is for disclosure of information relating to the outstanding securities of the Company:

As at the date of this MD&A the Company had 216,597,044 common shares issued and outstanding.

As at the date of this MD&A the Company had 72,582,528 warrants outstanding. If all the warrants were exercised 72,582,528 common shares would be issued for gross proceeds of $21,421,761.

As at the date of this MD&A the Company had 15,273,334 stock options outstanding. If all the options were exercised, 15,273,334 common shares would be issued for gross proceeds of $3,619,875.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's recorded value of its mineral properties is based on historical costs that it expects to recover in the future. The Company's recoverability evaluation is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through the mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties, including:

COVID-19

The Company's operations could be significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of a contagious disease, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by COVID-19. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

The Government of Mali implemented enhanced screening and quarantine measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and, on March 20, 2020, prohibited flights coming from countries with confirmed cases of COVID-19. Effective July 25, 2020, the government announced the resumption of commercial air travel and the re-opening of land borders on July 31, 2020. Certain restrictions, screening and quarantine measures remain in place. A negative COVID Test Certificate not older than 72 hours needs to be provided by the entering traveler.

There have not been any confirmed cases of Covid-19 infection reported by any of the Company`s employees or contractors. As per Malian regulations, the Company has enacted a strict response plan to ensure the well-being of its employees and contractors.

The Company regards the health and safety of its employees and the communities in which we operate as our highest priority. The Company's activities remain unaffected. On the ground, the workforce has been reduced to key personnel only and continues to operate with strict social distancing rules.

The Company will continue to review its response to Covid-19 to ensure the well-being of its employees and the business are safeguarded, especially as lockdown restrictions are lifted and employees start returning to work.

Fair Value and Foreign Exchange Risk

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair value because of the short-term maturities of these items. The Company has operations in Canada, Barbados, and West Africa and as such, transactions are settled in local currencies or the United States Dollar. Given this scenario, AGG's operating businesses and financial reporting results and cash flows are exposed to risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Price Volatility

Any future earnings will be directly related to the price of precious and base metals. Such prices fluctuate over time and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company.

Political and Economic Risk

The Company's operations in West Africa are affected by West Africa's unpredictable and potentially unstable political and economic environment. There is the risk that this situation could deteriorate further and adversely affect the Company's operations.

Environmental

Operations, development, and exploration projects could potentially be affected by environmental laws and regulations of the country in which activities are undertaken. The environmental standards continue to change, and the global trend is to a longer, more complex process. Although the Company continuously reviews environmental matters and undertakes to comply with changes as expeditiously as possible, there is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulations will not materially adversely affect AGG's financial conditions, liquidity, or results of operations.

Certain environmental issues, such as storm events, storage seepage, dust and noise emissions, while having been assessed and strategies based on best practices have been adopted, there can be no assurance an unforeseen event will occur which could have a material effect on the viability of the Company's business and affairs.

Licenses and Permits, Laws and Regulations

The Company's exploration activities require permits and approvals from various government authorities, and are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, transportation, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more time consuming and costly. In addition, the Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its activities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain or obtain all necessary licenses, permits and approvals that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or to operate its mining facilities.

The costs and potential delays associated with obtaining or maintaining the necessary authorizations and licenses and complying with these authorizations, licenses and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the exploration of its mineral properties. Any failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, authorizations or licenses, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or termination of exploration, development or mining operations or logistics operations, or material fines, penalties or other liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, reputation, properties, results of operations, financial condition, prospects or community relations. Claims, lawsuits, and injunctions may be brought by parties looking to prevent the Company from advancing its projects. The Company can make no assurance that it will be able to maintain or obtain all of the required mineral licenses and authorizations on a timely basis, if at all.

Illegal Miners

The Company's mining concessions are held in remote areas of Mali where artisanal and illegal miners are present. As the Company further explores and advances mining projects towards production, the Government must evict or negotiate with illegal miners operating on the Company's mining concessions illegally. There is risk that such illegal miners may oppose the Company's operations and efforts to evict them from the Company's mining concessions may result in violence, the destruction of the Company's property, the physical occupation of the Company's current mine or a disruption to the planned development and/or to mining and processing operations; all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates May be Inaccurate
There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. Such estimates are a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. These amounts are estimates only and the actual level of mineral recovery from such deposits may be different. Differences between management's assumptions, including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Title to Properties
The acquisition of title to resource properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. There is no guarantee that such title will not be challenged or impaired. There may be challenges to the title of the properties in which the Company may have an interest, which, if successful, could result in the loss or reduction of the Company's interest in the properties.

Going Concern
As is common with exploration companies, the Company's ability to continue its on-going and planned exploration activities and continue operations as a going concern, is dependent upon the recoverability of costs incurred to date on mineral properties, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability to obtain necessary equity financing from time to time.

Competition
The Company competes with many other mining companies that have substantially greater resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The Company's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operation and business.

Dependence on Outside Parties
The Company has relied upon consultants, engineers, and others, and intends to rely on these parties for development, construction, and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Share Price Fluctuations
The market price of securities of many companies, particularly exploration stage companies, experience wide fluctuations in price that are not necessarily related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the Company's share price will not occur.

Conflicts of Interest
Certain of the Company's directors and officers serve or may agree to serve as directors or officers of other companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting such participation.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash and cash equivalents held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in the interest rates could impact any renewals or extensions of term deposits which would have no significant impact on the net loss due to the immateriality of the interest earned.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases.

On September 30, 2021, AGG had a cash balance of $619,314 and current liabilities of $640,311. As outlined in Note 2 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company may be required to obtain additional financing for working capital and continued exploration and development of its properties.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk in its cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum credit risk represented by the Company's financial assets is represented by their carrying amounts. Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and cash equivalents as substantially the entire amount is held at a single major Canadian financial institution. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is minimized by depositing with only reputable financial institutions. Management has reviewed the receivable balances and determined that the balances are collectible as they are mainly Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) rebates from the Government of Canada; accordingly, there have been no allowance for doubtful accounts recorded.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management is often required to make judgments, assumptions and estimates in the application of generally accepted accounting principles that have a significant impact on the financial results of AGG. A comprehensive discussion of AGG's significant accounting policies is contained in note 3 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

As is common with exploration companies, the Company's ability to continue its on-going and planned exploration activities and continue operations as a going concern, is dependent upon the recoverability of costs incurred to date on mineral properties, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability to obtain necessary equity financing from time to time. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, amounts realized from disposal of its assets (primarily its mining properties) on a liquidation basis may be significantly less than their carrying amounts.

Management continues to pursue various alternatives, including private placements, to raise capital. It is not possible to determine with certainty the success or adequacy of this or other initiatives.

The following is a discussion of the accounting estimates that are critical in determining AGG's financial results.

Impairment

Assets, including property and equipment, and deferred exploration expenditures, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts.

There are a few circumstances that would warrant a test for impairment of deferred exploration expenditures, which include: the expiry of the right to explore, substantive expenditure on further exploration is not planned, exploration for and evaluation of the mineral resources in the area have not led to discovery of commercially viable quantities, and/or sufficient data exists to show that the carrying amount of the asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. If information becomes available suggesting impairment, the amount capitalized is written off in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) during the period the new information becomes available.

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no significant changes to the Company's internal control over its financial reporting for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

As of September 30, 2021, the Company evaluated its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. These evaluations were carried out under the supervision of the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer. Based on these evaluations, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the design and operation of these internal controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committees ("IFRIC") have issued a number of new or revised standards or interpretations that have been adopted by the Company.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted:

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in January 2020 to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based solely on a company's right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The right needs to be unconditional and must have substance. The amendments also clarify that the transfer of a company's own equity instruments is regarded as settlement of a liability, unless it results from the exercise of a conversion option meeting the definition of an equity instrument. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2023.

IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37") was amended. The amendments clarify that when assessing if a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes all costs that relate directly to the contract – i.e. a full-cost approach. Such costs include both the incremental costs of the contract (i.e. costs a company would avoid if it did not have the contract) and an allocation of other direct costs incurred on activities required to fulfill the contract – e.g. contract management and supervision, or depreciation of equipment used in fulfilling the contract. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022.

IFRS 3 – Business Combinations ("IFRS 3") was amended. The amendments introduce new exceptions to the recognition and measurement principles in IFRS 3 to ensure that the update in references to the revised conceptual framework does not change which assets and liabilities qualify for recognition in a business combination. An acquirer should apply the definition of a liability in IAS 37 – rather than the definition in the Conceptual Framework – to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date as a result of past events. For a levy in the scope of IFRIC 21, the acquirer should apply the criteria in IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date. In addition, the amendments clarify that the acquirer should not recognize a contingent asset at the acquisition date. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022.

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") was amended. The amendments introduce new guidance, such that the proceeds from selling items before the related property, plant and equipment is available for its intended use can no longer be deducted from the cost. Instead, such proceeds are to be recognized in profit or loss, together with the costs of producing those items. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022.