2022 THIRD QUARTER REPORT

UNLOCKING VALUE. DELIVERING RESULTS.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations

for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

(All monetary figures are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated)

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The following is Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Dundee Precious Metals Inc. ("DPM" and, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the "Company") as at September 30, 2022 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with DPM's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additional Company information, including the Company's most recent annual information form ("AIF") and other continuous disclosure documents, can be accessed through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") website at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.dundeeprecious.com. To the extent applicable, updated information contained in this MD&A supersedes older information contained in previously filed continuous disclosure documents. Capitalized terms used in this MD&A that have not been defined have the same meanings attributed to them as in DPM's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. Information contained on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference herein and does not form part of this MD&A.

This MD&A contains forward looking statements that are based on certain estimates and assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary materially from management's expectations. See the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements" and "Risks and Uncertainties" sections later in this MD&A for further information.

Certain financial measures referred to in this MD&A are not measures recognized under IFRS and are referred to as non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. These measures have no standardized meanings under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The definitions established and calculations performed by DPM are based on management's reasonable judgment and are consistently applied. These measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, together with other financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, are considered to be important factors that assist investors in assessing the Company's performance.

The Company uses the following non-GAAP financial measures and ratios in this MD&A:

- mine cash cost
- cash cost per tonne of ore processed
- mine cash cost of sales
- cash cost per ounce of gold sold
- all-in sustaining cost
- all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold
- smelter cash cost
- cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted
- adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")
- adjusted net earnings (loss)
- adjusted basic earnings per share
- cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital
- free cash flow
- average realized metal prices

For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios used in this MD&A and a detailed reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure under IFRS, please refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A.

The technical and scientific information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") of the Canadian Securities Administrators and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") – Definition Standards adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 (the "CIM Definition Standards") for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, and has been reviewed and approved by Ross Overall, B.Sc. (Applied Geology), Corporate Mineral Resource Manager of DPM, who is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined under NI 43-101, and who is not independent of the Company.

This MD&A has been prepared as at November 10, 2022.

OVERVIEW

Our Business

DPM is a Canadian based, international gold mining company engaged in the acquisition of mineral properties, exploration, development, mining and processing of precious metals. Its common shares (symbol: DPM) are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

The Company's purpose is to unlock resources and generate value to thrive and grow together. As illustrated in the graphic below, this overall purpose is supported by a foundation of core values, which guide how the Company conducts its business and informs a set of complementary strategic pillars and objectives relating to Environmental Social Governance ("ESG"), innovation, optimizing our existing portfolio, and growth. The Company's resources are allocated in-line with its strategy to ensure that DPM delivers value for all of its stakeholders.

Continuing Operations:

As at September 30, 2022, DPM's principal subsidiaries include:

- 100% of Dundee Precious Metals Chelopech EAD ("Chelopech"), which owns and operates a gold, copper and silver mine located east of Sofia, Bulgaria;
- 100% of Dundee Precious Metals Krumovgrad EAD ("Ada Tepe"), which owns and operates a gold mine located in south eastern Bulgaria, near the town of Krumovgrad; and
- 92% of Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb (Proprietary) Limited ("Tsumeb"), which owns and operates a custom smelter located in Tsumeb, Namibia.

As at September 30, 2022, DPM holds interests, directly or indirectly, in a number of exploration and development properties located in Ecuador, Serbia and Canada including:

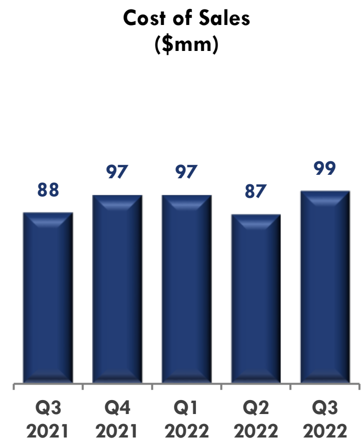
- 100% of DPM Ecuador S.A. ("DPM Ecuador"), which is focused on the exploration and development of the Loma Larga gold project located in Ecuador;
- 100% of DPM Avala d.o.o., which is focused on the exploration and development of the Timok gold project in Serbia; and
- 6.5% of Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. ("Sabina"), which is focused on the development of the Back River project in southwestern Nunavut, Canada.

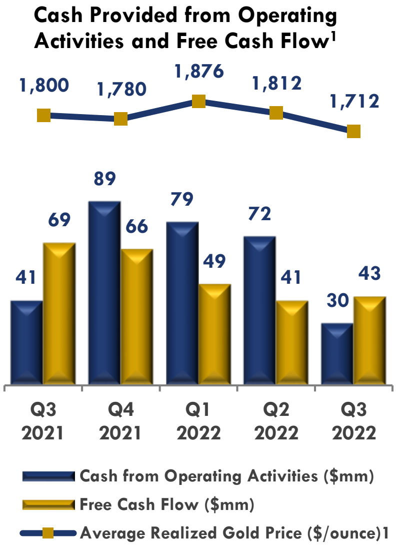
Discontinued Operations:

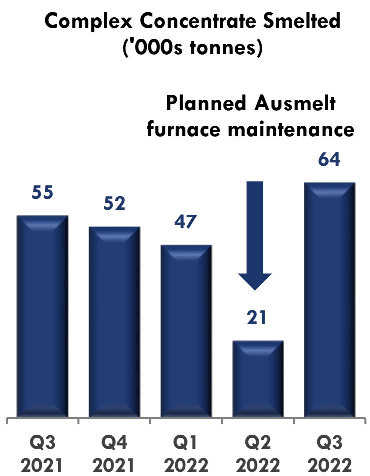
On May 3, 2021, DPM sold its 73.7% ownership interest in MineRP Holdings Inc. ("MineRP"), which owns MineRP Holdings (Proprietary) Limited, an independent mining software vendor with operations in Canada, South Africa, Australia and Chile ("MineRP Disposition"). As a result of the MineRP Disposition, DPM no longer owns any shares of MineRP and the operating results and cash flows of MineRP have been presented as discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss) and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

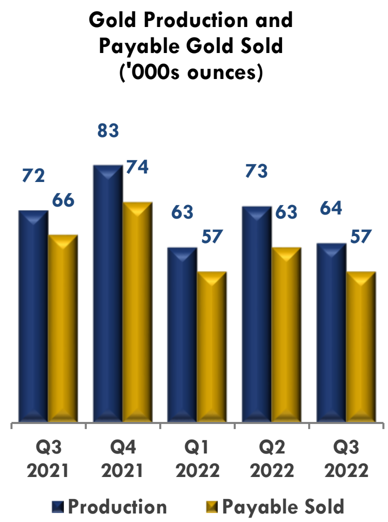
All operational and financial information contained in this MD&A are related to continuing operations, unless otherwise stated.

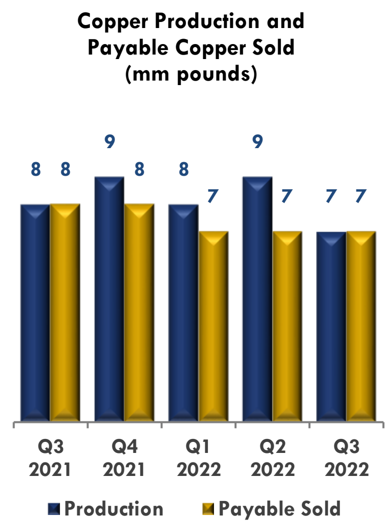
Overview – Operational and Financial Highlights

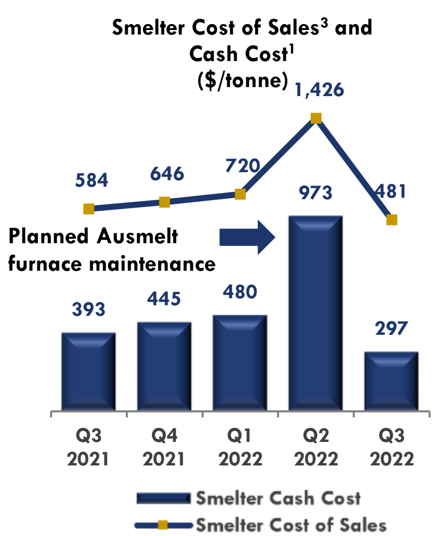


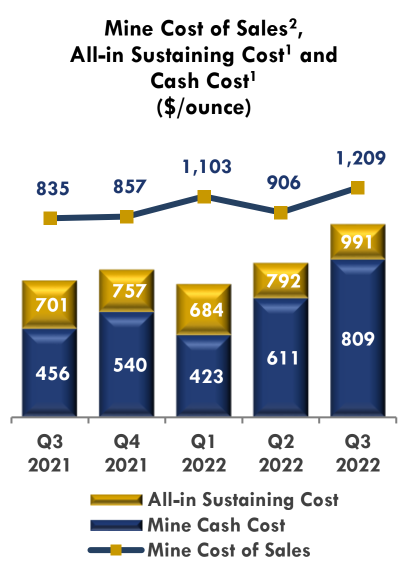


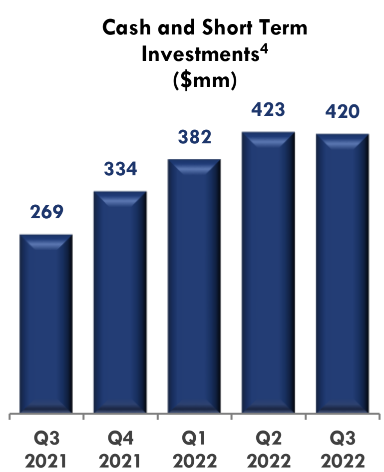




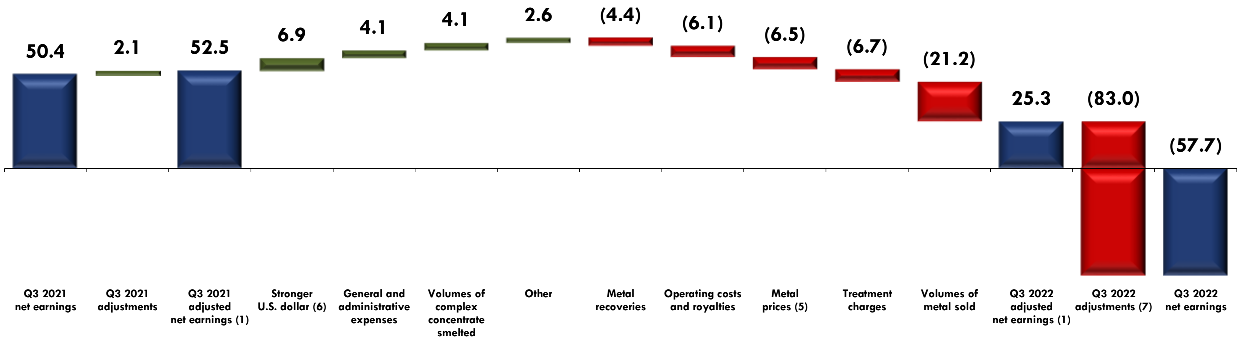


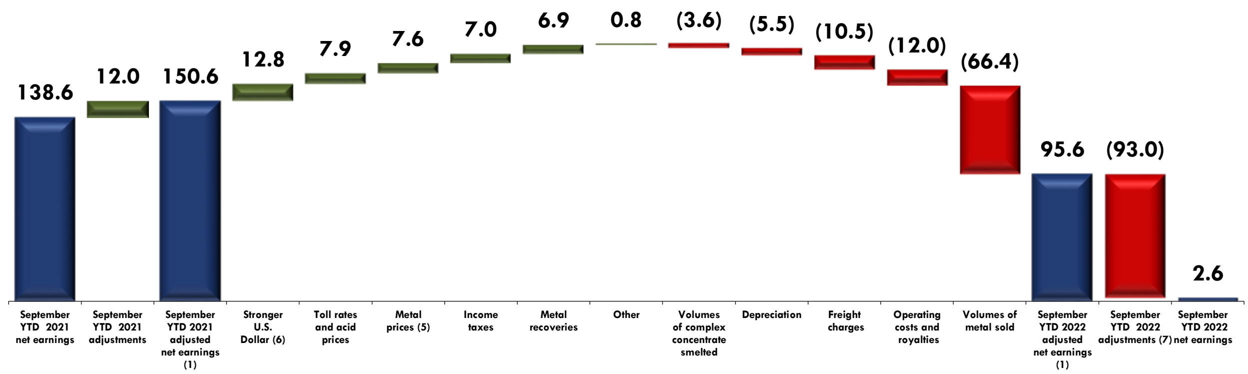






Net Earnings Attributable to Common Shareholders from Continuing Operations ($mm)





1) Free cash flow; average realized metal prices; cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted; all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold; cash cost per ounce of gold sold; and adjusted net earnings are non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A for more information, including reconciliations to IFRS measures.
2) Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold represents cost of sales for Chelopech and Ada Tepe divided by payable gold in concentrate sold. This measure is before by-product credits while all-in sustaining cost and cash cost per ounce of gold sold are net of by-product credits.
3) Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted represents cost of sales for Tsumeb divided by tonnes of complex concentrate smelted. This measure is before by-product credits while cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted is net of by-product credits.
4) Net cash and short-term investments represent cash and short-term investments less total debt at the end of each reporting period. The Company had no debt at the end of all reporting periods presented above.
5) Includes net gains and losses on commodity swap contracts recognized in net earnings.
6) Includes realized gains and losses on foreign exchange option contracts.
7) Includes an impairment charge of $85.0 million in respect of Tsumeb.

Conflict in Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched an invasion of Ukraine which, as of the date hereof, is still ongoing. Given the role each country plays around global energy and agricultural trade, the international community's imposition of a variety of sanctions on Russia, and the withdrawal of foreign products and services to Russia, this invasion is putting further strains on the global supply chain and adding additional pricing pressure above and beyond what previously was attributable to the coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic.

The Company's Chelopech and Ada Tepe mines are located in Bulgaria, Eastern Europe. Bulgaria does not share a border with either Russia or Ukraine and is part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union ("EU"). The main sources of Bulgaria's electric energy are nuclear and coal facilities, which together comprise approximately 80% of Bulgaria's total energy generation. Although Russia has halted natural gas deliveries to Bulgaria, approximately 5% of Bulgaria's total energy supply is generated from natural gas and DPM has not experienced and does not anticipate any disruption of power supply to its mines as a result. In June 2022, the Council of Europe adopted sanctions that, among other things, prohibit the purchase, import or transfer of crude oil and certain petroleum products from Russia to the EU. A temporary exemption is available for those EU member states that, due to their geographic situation, suffer from a specific dependence on Russian supplies and have no viable alternative options. Bulgaria has secured this exemption until end of 2024. As a result, the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on the Company has been limited to date to increased costs for energy, fuel and other direct materials.

Further escalation of the conflict, including an outbreak of and/or expansion of hostilities into other countries or regions within Europe could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations due to, among other factors, disruption in the Company's supply chain, increased input costs, and increased risk (or perception of increased risk) in the profile of the Company's operations in Eastern Europe. In addition, Bulgaria imports oil from Russia which is refined by a Bulgarian entity ultimately controlled by a Russian oil company that is a designated entity under Canadian and U.S. sanctions and subject to sectoral sanctions in the EU. The Company procures fuel from this refinery from Bulgarian suppliers. In the event that existing sanctions are not eliminated and the exemption from the Council of Europe's sanctions in favour of Bulgaria with respect to the import of Russian oil is not extended or other sanctions otherwise prevent Bulgaria from importing Russian oil or prevent the Company from otherwise procuring fuel refined in Bulgaria, the costs of procuring fuel for the Company's operations in Bulgaria may be significantly increased. The Company continues to monitor this evolving situation and will proactively manage the situation, although there is no assurance that the Company's operations will not be adversely affected by current geopolitical tensions and/or associated government sanctions.

For additional details, refer to the news release entitled "Dundee Precious Metals' Bulgarian Operations Unaffected by Reduced Natural Gas Supply to Bulgaria" dated April 27, 2022, which has been posted on the Company's website at [www.dundeeprecious.com.](http://www.dundeeprecious.com)

Response to COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization classified the COVID-19 epidemic as a worldwide pandemic and governments across the globe undertook extensive measures to combat the spread of this virus. To date, as a result of the proactive actions being taken within the regions in which we operate and by personnel at each of our sites, the Company has not experienced any material disruptions to its operations as a result of COVID-19 and all operations are currently operating at full capacity.

The Company continues to closely assess and monitor the COVID-19 situation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. At present, there do not appear to be any imminent COVID-19 related circumstances that are expected to disrupt the Company's operations, however, recognizing that the situation remains dynamic, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the likelihood, timing, duration, severity and scope of this pandemic and the potential impact it could have on the Company's operating and financial results. There is no assurance that the pandemic will not have a material adverse impact on the future results of the Company.

Summary of significant operational and financial highlights

In the third quarter of 2022, the Company continued to deliver strong operating performance at Chelopech and Ada Tepe, in line with management's expectations. Gold grades at Ada Tepe are expected to increase further in the fourth quarter as per the mine plan and both mines remain on track to achieve their 2022 production guidance. At Tsumeb, the operation ramped-up to full production six days into the quarter following the planned Ausmelt maintenance shutdown, which was completed at the end of the second quarter, and thereafter demonstrated an impressive level of productivity, resulting in near record-level quarterly production. Additional maintenance activities at Tsumeb are expected to result in several days of down time at the facility, however the operation is on track to meet the lower end of its current 2022 production guidance.

Net loss attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations in the third quarter of 2022 was $57.7 million compared to net earnings of $50.4 million in the corresponding period in 2021. This decrease was due primarily to an impairment charge of $85.0 million in respect of Tsumeb, lower volumes of metal sold, higher treatment charges at Chelopech, lower realized gold and copper prices and higher local currency mine operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

Net earnings attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations in the first nine months of 2022 was $2.6 million compared to $138.6 million in the corresponding period in 2021. This decrease was due primarily to an impairment charge of $85.0 million in respect of Tsumeb, lower volumes of metal sold, higher local currency mine operating expenses, higher freight charges at Chelopech and higher depreciation, as well as Tsumeb restructuring costs related to a comprehensive cost optimization initiative, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar, higher realized metal and sulphuric acid prices, lower income taxes, and higher estimated metal recoveries at Tsumeb.

Adjusted net earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $25.3 million ($0.13 per share) and $95.6 million ($0.50 per share), respectively, compared to $52.5 million ($0.28 per share) and $150.6 million ($0.82 per share) in the corresponding periods in 2021.

Available liquidity, including cash of $419.6 million, as well as DPM's $150.0 million available capacity under its long-term revolving credit facility ("RCF"), was $569.6 million as at September 30, 2022.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

The following tables summarize the Company's selected financial and operational highlights:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Financial Highlights				
Revenue	**128,648**	162,244	**416,932**	475,010
Cost of sales	**99,424**	87,510	**283,541**	263,094
Depreciation and amortization	**27,010**	24,249	**78,512**	72,674
General and administrative expenses	**3,528**	7,561	**18,294**	14,408
Corporate social responsibility expenses	**1,226**	738	**2,737**	1,871
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**6,749**	3,952	**15,848**	13,637
Impairment charge	**85,000**	-	**85,000**	-
Finance cost	**1,932**	1,452	**4,770**	4,169
Other (income) expense	**(15,559)**	2,096	**(14,368)**	8,687
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(53,652)**	58,935	**21,110**	169,144
Income tax expense	**4,062**	8,514	**18,507**	30,520
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	138,642
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders(1)	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	158,636
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	**(0.30)**	0.27	**0.01**	0.75
Basic earnings (loss) per share(1)	**(0.30)**	0.27	**0.01**	0.86
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	**56,358**	85,783	**194,486**	252,580
Adjusted net earnings(2)	**25,270**	52,494	**95,578**	150,632
Adjusted basic earnings per share(2)	**0.13**	0.28	**0.50**	0.82
Cash provided from operating activities	**29,947**	41,061	**180,324**	164,349
Free cash flow(2)	**43,244**	68,534	**133,174**	186,586
Dividend distribution	**7,600**	5,744	**22,863**	16,664
Share repurchases	**4,155**	9,489	**13,619**	9,489
Capital expenditures incurred:				
Growth(3)	**7,496**	4,157	**21,236**	9,649
Sustaining(4)	**11,557**	10,874	**41,528**	40,207
Total capital expenditures	**19,053**	15,031	**62,764**	49,856
Operational Highlights				
Metals contained in concentrate produced:				
Gold *(ounces)*	**63,870**	71,755	**199,689**	227,141
Copper *('000s pounds)*	**6,897**	8,350	**23,399**	25,537
Payable metals in concentrate sold:				
Gold *(ounces)*	**56,776**	66,234	**176,866**	205,231
Copper *('000s pounds)*	**6,715**	7,758	**20,498**	24,505
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold	**1,209**	835	**1,067**	819
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold(2)	**809**	456	**625**	438
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold(2)	**991**	701	**839**	621
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt)*	**63,990**	55,137	**132,287**	137,773
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted	**481**	584	**717**	690
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(2)	**297**	393	**470**	492

As at,	**September 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021
Financial Position and Available Liquidity		
Cash	**419,594**	334,377
Investments at fair value	**31,981**	47,983
Total assets	**1,090,341**	1,168,410
Total equity	**953,891**	1,004,413
Number of common shares outstanding *('000s)*	**190,000**	191,441
Share price (Cdn$ per share)	**5.92**	7.82
Available liquidity[(5)]	**569,594**	484,377

1) *These measures include discontinued operations for the first nine months of 2021.*
2) *Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net earnings, adjusted basic earnings per share, free cash flow, cash cost per ounce of gold sold, all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold and cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted are non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A for more information, including reconciliations to IFRS measures.*
3) *Growth capital expenditures are generally defined as capital expenditures that expand existing capacity, increase life of assets and/or increase future earnings. This measure is used by management and investors to assess the extent of discretionary capital spending being undertaken by the Company each period.*
4) *Sustaining capital expenditures are generally defined as expenditures that support the ongoing operation of the asset or business without any associated increase in capacity, life of assets or future earnings. This measure is used by management and investors to assess the extent of non-discretionary capital spending being incurred by the Company each period.*
5) *Available liquidity is defined as cash and short-term investments plus the available capacity under DPM's RCF at the end of each reporting period.*

Commodity prices and foreign exchange rates

Commodity prices are one of the principal determinants of the Company's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, as an entity reporting in U.S. dollars with operations in several countries, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Bulgarian lev, which is pegged to the Euro, the Namibian dollar, which is pegged to the South African rand ("ZAR") on a 1:1 basis, and the Canadian dollar ("Cdn$") can also impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The following table summarizes the average trading prices for gold and copper based on the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA") for gold and the London Metal Exchange ("LME") for copper (Grade A) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 and highlights the overall year over year change in commodity prices.

Metal Prices (Market Average)	**Three Months**			**Nine Months**		
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**Change**	**2022**	2021	**Change**
LBMA gold *($/ounce)*	**1,729**	1,790	**(3%)**	**1,823**	1,802	**1%**
LME settlement copper *($/pound)*	**3.51**	4.25	**(17%)**	**4.12**	4.17	**(1%)**

The average realized gold price for the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $1,712 per ounce and $1,811 per ounce, respectively, was 5% lower and 1% higher than the corresponding periods in 2021, reflecting year over year changes in market prices. The average realized copper price for the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $3.53 per pound and $4.09 per pound, respectively, was 5% lower and 7% higher than the corresponding periods in 2021. These changes in realized copper prices were higher than the year over year changes in market prices as a result of DPM hedging substantially all of payable copper sold during the first nine months of 2021 at an average price of $3.84 per pound.

The following table sets out the average foreign exchange rates for the principal currencies impacting the Company and highlights the overall year over year strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to these currencies.

Foreign Exchange Rates (Market Average)	**Three Months**			**Nine Months**		
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**Change**	**2022**	2021	**Change**
US$/Cdn$	**1.3061**	1.2599	**4%**	**1.2830**	1.2515	**3%**
Euro/US$	**1.0077**	1.1792	**15%**	**1.0651**	1.1965	**11%**
US$/ZAR	**17.0124**	14.6095	**16%**	**15.9335**	14.5607	**9%**

As at November 10, 2022, approximately 77% of projected Namibian dollar operating expenses for the balance of 2022 have been hedged with option contracts providing a weighted average floor price of 15.12 and a weighted average ceiling price of 17.03. In addition, approximately 84% of projected Namibian dollar operating expenses for 2023 have been hedged with option contracts providing a weighted average floor price of 15.69 and a weighted average ceiling price of 17.69.

Metals production

Gold contained in concentrate produced in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 63,870 ounces and 199,689 ounces, respectively, was 11% and 12% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to mining in lower gold grade zones at Ada Tepe, partially offset by higher gold head grades at Chelopech, in line with the mine plans for both operations.

Copper production in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 6.9 million pounds and 23.4 million pounds, respectively, was 17% and 8% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower copper grades, in line with the Chelopech mine plan.

Metals sold

Payable gold in concentrate sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 56,776 ounces and 176,866 ounces, respectively, was in each case 14% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 reflecting lower gold production.

Payable copper in concentrate sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 6.7 million pounds and 20.5 million pounds, respectively, was 13% and 16% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower copper production.

Complex concentrate smelted

Complex concentrate smelted during the third quarter of 2022 of 63,990 tonnes was 8,853 tonnes higher than the corresponding period in 2021. The operation ramped-up to full production six days into the quarter, following the completion of the planned Ausmelt maintenance at the end of the second quarter, and thereafter demonstrated an impressive level of productivity, which resulted in near record-level quarterly production.

Complex concentrate smelted during the first nine months of 2022 of 132,287 tonnes was 5,486 tonnes lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to unplanned downtime during the first six months of 2022 as a result of maintenance to the off-gas and baghouse systems, partially offset by near record-level quarterly production in the third quarter.

Revenue

Revenue in the third quarter of 2022 of $128.6 million was $33.7 million lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of metals sold, higher treatment charges at Chelopech as a result of increased deliveries to Tsumeb in the quarter, lower realized gold and copper prices, and lower estimated metal recoveries at Tsumeb, partially offset by higher volumes of complex concentrate smelted.

Revenue in the first nine months of 2022 of $416.9 million was $58.1 million lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of metal sold and higher freight charges at Chelopech, partially offset by higher realized metal and sulphuric acid prices, and higher estimated metal recoveries at Tsumeb.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $99.4 million and $283.5 million, respectively, was $11.9 million and $20.5 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher local currency mine operating expenses reflecting higher prices for electricity and direct materials in Bulgaria and higher depreciation, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and lower local currency operating expenses at Tsumeb reflecting lower labour costs as a result of a comprehensive cost optimization initiative.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold in the third quarter of 2022 of $991 was 41% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher treatment charges at Chelopech, lower volumes of gold sold, and higher prices for electricity and direct materials in Bulgaria, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold in the first nine months of 2022 of $839 was 35% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of gold sold, higher freight and treatment charges at Chelopech, and higher prices for electricity and direct materials in Bulgaria, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted in the third quarter of 2022 of $297 was $96 lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher volumes of complex concentrate smelted, lower labour costs, higher by-product credits reflecting higher sulphuric acid deliveries and prices and a stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted in the first nine months of 2022 of $470 was $22 lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher sulphuric acid by-product credits and lower labour costs, partially offset by lower volumes of complex concentrate smelted and higher external services primarily related to the cost optimization initiative.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $3.5 million and $18.3 million, respectively, compared to $7.5 million and $14.4 million in the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to variations in the Company's share-based compensation as a result of changes in DPM's share prices.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenses in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $6.7 million and $15.8 million, respectively, compared to $4.0 million and $13.6 million in the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher drilling volumes at Chelopech related to the Sveta Petka commercial discovery process, as well as additional drilling at Sharlo Dere.

For a more detailed discussion on the Company's exploration activities, refer to the "Exploration" section of this MD&A.

Finance cost

Finance cost is comprised of interest and other deemed financing costs in respect of the Company's debt facilities, lease obligations and rehabilitation provisions.

Finance cost in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $1.9 million and $4.8 million, respectively, was comparable to the corresponding periods in 2021.

Tsumeb impairment charge

As at September 30, 2022, the carrying value of Tsumeb exceeded its estimated recoverable amount resulting in an impairment charge of $85.0 million being recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, of which $84.3 million related to property, plant and equipment and $0.7 million related to intangible assets. This charge was primarily attributable to lower forecast toll revenue as a result of an expected reduction in higher arsenic bearing third party concentrate feed being received by the smelter, commencing in 2024, concurrent with when the smelter is not expected to be processing any Chelopech concentrate. While the processing of Chelopech concentrate at other third party smelters is expected to generate additional overall value for the

Company, it will be realized through lower treatment charges and higher margins at Chelopech rather than higher throughput and higher margins at Tsumeb.

Other (income) expense

The following table summarizes the items making up other (income) expense:

$ thousands	Three Months		Nine Months	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Net losses on Sabina special warrants[1]	**40**	1,341	**2,225**	6,971
Tsumeb restructuring costs[2]	**(2,056)**	-	**5,750**	-
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity	**(9,660)**	-	**(17,203)**	-
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses[3]	**(1,876)**	205	**(2,177)**	1,410
Interest income	**(1,916)**	(194)	**(2,881)**	(378)
Other, net	**(91)**	744	**(82)**	684
Total other (income) expense	**(15,559)**	2,096	**(14,368)**	8,687

1) *Refer to the "Financial Instruments" section of this MD&A for more details.*
2) *Represents costs related to a comprehensive initiative directed at optimizing the cost structure of the smelter.*
3) *Primarily related to the revaluation of foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities.*

Income tax expense

The effective tax rate of the Company can vary significantly from one period to the next based on a number of factors. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company's effective tax rate was impacted primarily by the Company's overall earnings, mix of foreign earnings or losses, which are subject to lower tax rates in certain jurisdictions, and changes in unrecognized tax benefits relating to corporate operating, exploration and evaluation costs, as well as unrealized gains or losses on the Company's publicly traded securities recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company's effective tax rate was also impacted by unrecognized tax benefits in respect of the Tsumeb impairment charge.

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	Three Months		Nine Months	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(53,652)**	58,935	**21,110**	169,144
Combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	**26.5%**	26.5%	**26.5%**	26.5%
Expected income tax expense	**(14,218)**	15,618	**5,594**	44,823
Lower rates on foreign earnings	**(10,853)**	(12,357)	**(25,608)**	(30,831)
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	**27,357**	3,829	**33,781**	12,365
Non-deductible portion of capital losses	**1,778**	965	**4,681**	2,763
Non-deductible share-based compensation expense	**68**	70	**222**	205
Other, net	**(70)**	389	**(163)**	1,195
Income tax expense	**4,062**	8,514	**18,507**	30,520
Effective income tax rates	**(7.6%)**	14.4%	**87.7%**	18.0%

In December 2020, the Namibian Ministry of Finance announced that tax incentives under the Export Processing Zones ("EPZ") Act would no longer be granted, effective December 31, 2020, and that companies with EPZ status, such as Tsumeb, would continue to benefit from these incentives up to December 31, 2025. The Ministry also announced that the EPZ regime will be replaced by a new regime known as the Sustainable Special Economic Zone ("SSEZ"). In August 2022, the Namibian Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade approved a national policy on SSEZ which is to be transformed into a bill for public consultation before it is submitted to parliament for promulgation into law.

Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations

Net loss attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations in the third quarter of 2022 was $57.7 million ($0.30 per share) compared to net earnings of $50.4 million ($0.27 per share) in the corresponding period in 2021. This decrease was due primarily to the Tsumeb impairment charge, lower volumes of metal sold, higher local currency mine operating expenses, higher treatment charges at Chelopech and lower realized gold and copper prices, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

Net earnings attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations in the first nine months of 2022 were $2.6 million ($0.01 per share) compared to $138.6 million ($0.75 per share) in the corresponding period in 2021. This decrease was due primarily to the Tsumeb impairment charge, lower volumes of metal sold, higher local currency mine operating expenses, higher freight charges at Chelopech, higher depreciation, as well as Tsumeb restructuring costs related to a comprehensive cost optimization initiative, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar, higher realized metal and sulphuric acid prices, lower income taxes, and higher estimated metal recoveries at Tsumeb.

The following table summarizes net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations by segment:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Chelopech	**17,254**	33,223	**90,485**	106,760
Ada Tepe	**6,277**	27,356	**30,579**	81,804
Tsumeb	**(75,611)**	3,214	**(91,784)**	(11,155)
Corporate & Other	**(5,634)**	(13,372)	**(26,677)**	(38,767)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	138,642

Adjusted net earnings (loss)

Adjusted net earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $25.3 million ($0.13 per share) and $95.6 million ($0.50 per share), respectively, compared to $52.5 million ($0.28 per share) and $150.6 million ($0.82 per share) in the corresponding periods in 2021. These decreases were due primarily to the same factors affecting net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations, with the exception of the adjusting items noted below.

Adjusted net earnings in the third quarter of 2022 excluded the Tsumeb impairment charge of $85.0 million (2021 – $nil), a reduction in Tsumeb's restructuring cost of $2.1 million (2021 – $nil), unrealized losses on Sabina special warrants of $0.04 million (2021 – unrealized losses of $1.3 million) and a deferred income tax recovery adjustment not related to current period earnings of $nil (2021 – a deferred income tax expense adjustment of $0.7 million), each of which is not reflective of the Company's underlying operating performance.

Adjusted net earnings in the first nine months of 2022 excluded the Tsumeb impairment charge of $85.0 million (2021 – $nil), Tsumeb restructuring costs of $5.8 million (2021 – $nil), unrealized losses on Sabina special warrants of $2.2 million (2021 – $6.9 million) and a deferred income tax expense adjustment of $nil (2021 – $5.0 million), each of which is not reflective of the Company's underlying operating performance.

For more details on these adjustments, refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A.

The following table summarizes adjusted net earnings (loss) by segment:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Chelopech	**17,254**	33,223	**90,485**	106,760
Ada Tepe	**6,277**	27,356	**30,579**	81,804
Tsumeb	**7,333**	3,214	**(1,034)**	(11,155)
Corporate & Other	**(5,594)**	(11,299)	**(24,452)**	(26,777)
Total adjusted net earnings	**25,270**	52,494	**95,578**	150,632

Earnings (loss) before income taxes

Loss before income taxes in the third quarter of 2022 was $53.7 million compared to earnings of $58.9 million in the corresponding period in 2021. Earnings before income taxes in the first nine months of 2022 was $21.1 million compared to $169.1 million in the corresponding period in 2021. These changes reflect the same factors that affected net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations, except for income tax, which is excluded.

The following table summarizes earnings (loss) before income taxes by segment:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Chelopech	**19,101**	36,966	**101,777**	118,605
Ada Tepe	**8,394**	31,359	**37,640**	95,288
Tsumeb	**(75,611)**	3,214	**(91,784)**	(11,155)
Corporate & Other	**(5,536)**	(12,604)	**(26,523)**	(33,594)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(53,652)**	58,935	**21,110**	169,144

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 was $56.4 million and $194.5 million, respectively, compared to $85.8 million and $252.6 million in the corresponding periods in 2021, reflecting the same factors that affected adjusted net earnings, except for interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

The following table summarizes adjusted EBITDA by segment:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Chelopech	**25,314**	42,354	**120,245**	135,379
Ada Tepe	**22,435**	45,160	**79,535**	136,390
Tsumeb	**13,539**	8,777	**17,347**	5,469
Corporate & Other	**(4,930)**	(10,508)	**(22,641)**	(24,658)
Total adjusted EBITDA	**56,358**	85,783	**194,486**	252,580

In the adjusted net earnings and adjusted EBITDA tables above, the "Corporate & Other" segment includes corporate general and administrative expenses, corporate social responsibility expenses, exploration and evaluation expenses, and other income and expense items that do not pertain directly to an operating segment.

For a more detailed discussion of Chelopech, Ada Tepe, Tsumeb and Corporate & Other results, refer to the "Review of Operating Results by Segment" section of this MD&A.

Cash provided from operating activities

Cash provided from operating activities in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $30.0 million and $180.3 million was $11.1 million lower and $16.0 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021, respectively, due primarily to the same factors impacting earnings before income taxes, excluding the non-cash impairment charge in respect of Tsumeb, as well as timing of deliveries and subsequent receipt of cash.

For a detailed discussion on the factors affecting cash provided from operating activities, refer to the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

Free cash flow

Free cash flow in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $43.2 million and $133.2 million, respectively, was $25.3 million and $53.4 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to the same factors impacting earnings before income taxes, excluding the non-cash impairment charge in respect of Tsumeb.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures incurred during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $19.0 million and $62.7 million, respectively, compared to $15.1 million and $49.8 million in the corresponding periods in 2021.

Sustaining capital expenditures incurred during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $11.5 million and $41.5 million, respectively, comparable to the corresponding periods in 2021 of $10.9 million and $40.2 million. Growth capital expenditures incurred during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $7.5 million and $21.2 million, respectively, compared to $4.2 million and $9.6 million in the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to activities related to the development of the Loma Larga and Timok gold projects.

THREE-YEAR OUTLOOK

DPM continues to focus on increasing the profitability of its business by optimizing existing operating assets, which are expected to maintain high levels of gold production as highlighted in the 2022 to 2024 outlook and supplemental detailed 2022 guidance below.

2022 to 2024 Outlook

The previously issued three-year outlook contained in DPM's MD&A for the six months ended June 30, 2022 remains unchanged, with the exception of the 2022 guidance in respect of exploration expenses. This has been increased to be between $22 million and $25 million, up from the previous guidance range of $16 million to $19 million due primarily to higher drilling volumes in Bulgaria at Sveta Petka related to the commercial discovery process, and at Sharlo Dere, following positive results from early scout drilling, as well as the commencement of drilling at Čoka Rakita in Serbia following receipt of the exploration permit in October 2022.

The Company remains on track to meet its 2022 guidance for all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold and expects to be at the higher end of the guidance range of $750 to $890. The current 2023 and 2024 outlook for all-in sustaining cost of $590 to $700 and $690 to $800 per ounce of gold sold, respectively, is currently being reviewed by the Company as part of its regular planning process, taking into account, among other things, updated operating plans as well as external market factors, including potentially lower by-product credits due to a decline in forecast copper prices, the local inflation environment, and foreign exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar, which in aggregate have the potential to increase the Company's all-in sustaining cost outlook by approximately 25% for 2023 and 15% for 2024. Consistent with prior years, the Company expects to provide its updated three-year outlook for production, operating costs and capital expenditures for 2023 through 2025, including a detailed 2023 guidance, with its financial results in February 2023.

The production outlook for 2022 to 2024 is based on historical performance and experience at DPM's operations and in the case of its mining operations is consistent with the production schedules outlined in the technical report for Chelopech entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report - Mineral Resource and Reserve Update, Chelopech Mine, Chelopech, Bulgaria" dated March 31, 2022 (the "Chelopech Technical Report"), and the technical report for Ada Tepe entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report – Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Update for the Ada Tepe Mine, Krumovgrad, Bulgaria" dated November 23, 2020 (the "Ada Tepe Technical Report"). For 2023 and 2024, all production and cost estimates do not fully incorporate operating performance improvements in respect of mine and smelter throughput and potential improvements to mine grades and recoveries. The Chelopech Technical Report and the Ada Tepe Technical Report have been filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and are posted on the Company's website (www.dundeeprecious.com). The 2022 to 2024 outlook is forward looking and based on certain estimates and assumptions which involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary materially from management's expectations. See the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements" and "Risks and Uncertainties" sections later in this MD&A for further information.

The Company's three-year outlook is set out in the following table:

$ millions, *Unless otherwise indicated*	**2022 Guidance**	**2023 Outlook**	**2024 Outlook**
Gold contained in concentrate produced *('000s ounces)*(1),(2)			
Chelopech	169 – 191	150 – 170	161 – 182
Ada Tepe	81 – 99	115 – 140	69 – 83
Total	250 – 290	265 – 310	230 – 265
Copper contained in concentrate produced *(million pounds)*			
Chelopech	32 – 37	32 – 39	30 – 35
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold(3),(4)	750 – 890	590 – 700	690 – 800
Complex concentrate smelted *('000s tonnes)*	185 – 200	210 – 240	220 – 250
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(3)	420 – 480	350 – 450	340 – 440
Sustaining capital expenditures(3)			
Chelopech	24 – 27	20 – 22	16 – 17
Ada Tepe	11 – 13	9 – 10	9 – 10
Tsumeb	15 – 18	15 – 18	15 – 18
Corporate	7 – 8	2 – 4	2 – 4
Consolidated	57 – 66	46 – 54	42 – 49

1) *Gold produced includes gold in pyrite concentrate produced of 48,000 to 54,000 ounces for 2022, and 50,000 to 57,000 ounces in each of 2023 and 2024.*
2) *Metals contained in concentrate produced are prior to deductions associated with smelter terms.*
3) *All costs and capital expenditures are based on, where applicable, a Euro/US$ exchange rate of 1.05 for 2022 and 1.00 for 2023 and 2024, a US$/ZAR exchange rate of 16.20 for 2022, 16.00 for 2023 and 16.50 for 2024, a copper price of $$3.95 per pound for 2022 and $3.50 per pound for 2023 and 2024, and a sulphuric acid price of $105 per tonne in 2022, $95 per tonne in 2023 and $75 per tonne in 2024, and forecast inflation for 2023.*
4) *All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold is expected to be approximately 25% and 15% higher than the current outlook ranges for 2023 and 2024, respectively.*

The Company's detailed guidance for 2022 is set out in the following table:

$ millions, *unless otherwise indicated*	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Consolidated Guidance**
Ore processed *('000s tonnes)*	2,090 – 2,200	810 – 900	-	2,900 – 3,100
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed(1)	48 – 53	54 – 60	-	-
Metals contained in concentrate produced(2),(3)				
Gold ('000s ounces)	169 – 191	81 – 99	-	250 – 290
Copper (million pounds)	32 – 37	-		32 – 37
Payable metals in concentrate sold(2)				
Gold ('000s ounces)	140 – 160	80 – 95	-	220 – 255
Copper (million pounds)	28 – 32	-	-	28 – 32
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold(4)	740 – 900	770 – 880	-	750 – 890
Complex concentrate smelted *('000s tonnes)*	-	-	185 – 200	185 – 200
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(4)	-	-	420 – 480	420 – 480
Corporate general and administrative expenses(5)	-	-	-	26 – 30
Exploration expenses(4),(6)	-	-	-	22 – 25
Sustaining capital expenditures(4),(7)	24 – 27	11 – 13	15 – 18	57 – 66
Growth capital expenditures(4),(8)	2 – 4	-	1 – 2	31 – 49

1) *Cash cost per tonne of ore processed is a non-GAAP ratio. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A for more information, including reconciliations to IFRS measures.*
2) *Gold produced includes gold in pyrite concentrate produced of 48,000 to 54,000 ounces and payable gold sold includes payable gold in pyrite concentrate sold of 31,000 to 36,000 ounces.*
3) *Metals contained in concentrate produced are prior to deductions associated with smelter terms.*
4) *Based on a Euro/US$ exchange rate of 1.05, a US$/ZAR exchange rate of 16.20, a copper price of $3.95 per pound and a sulphuric acid price of $105 per tonne, where applicable.*
5) *Excludes mark-to-market adjustments on share-based compensation.*
6) *Previous guidance in respect of exploration expenses was between $16 million and $19 million.*
7) *Consolidated sustaining capital expenditures include $7 million to $8 million related to corporate new office lease and digital initiatives.*

8) *Consolidated growth capital expenditures include estimated costs related to the technical and permitting work for the Loma Larga gold project of $21 million to $31 million and estimated costs related to the feasibility study for the Timok gold project of $8 million to $12 million (as detailed below).*

The foregoing three-year outlook and supplemental detailed 2022 guidance are not expected to occur evenly throughout the year. The estimated metals contained in concentrate produced, payable metals in concentrate sold and volumes of complex concentrate smelted are expected to vary from quarter to quarter depending on the areas being mined, the timing of concentrate deliveries and planned outages, including furnace maintenance shutdowns at Tsumeb. The rate of capital expenditures is also expected to vary from quarter to quarter based on the schedule for, and execution of, each capital project.

Additional detail on the Company’s three-year outlook is set out below:

Chelopech

Gold contained in concentrate produced is expected to be between 169,000 and 191,000 ounces in 2022, between 150,000 and 170,000 ounces in 2023, and between 161,000 and 182,000 ounces in 2024. Copper contained in concentrate produced is expected to be between 32 and 37 million pounds in 2022, between 32 and 39 million pounds in 2023, and between 30 and 35 million pounds in 2024. In each case, this outlook is consistent with the production schedules and expected grades outlined in the most recently issued technical report.

Cash cost per tonne of ore processed is expected to be at the lower end of the 2022 guidance range of $48 to $53 due primarily to a stronger U.S. dollar.

Sustaining capital expenditures in 2022 are expected to be in line with the range of $24 million to $27 million, which included approximately $6 million for the next phase of work to continue the upgrade of Chelopech’s tailings management facility, a portion of which represented 2021 capital that had been deferred to 2022. Growth capital expenditures related to resource development drilling and margin improvement projects are expected to be at the higher end of the range of $2 million to $4 million in 2022 reflecting increased resource development drilling activities. Sustaining capital expenditures are expected to trend lower in 2023, ranging between $20 million and $22 million, including approximately $4 million to complete the upgrade of the tailings management facility. In 2024, sustaining capital expenditures are expected to decline further to between $16 million and $17 million.

Ada Tepe

Gold contained in concentrate produced in 2022 is expected to be between 81,000 and 99,000 ounces, between 115,000 and 140,000 ounces in 2023, and between 69,000 and 83,000 ounces in 2024, which will be reviewed and updated, if necessary, following the completion of the assessment of the accelerated grade control drilling program in the third quarter of 2022.

Cash cost per tonne of ore processed is expected to be at the lower end of the 2022 guidance range of $54 to $60 due primarily to a stronger U.S. dollar.

Sustaining capital expenditures in 2022 are expected to be at the lower end of the range of $11 million to $13 million, as a result of lower capitalization of stripping costs and the timing of certain projects, partially offset by the timing of spend related to Ada Tepe’s integrated waste management facility. This range included approximately $7 million related to Ada Tepe’s integrated waste management facility. Sustaining capital expenditures are expected to decline to between $9 million and $10 million in 2023 and remain at this level in 2024.

Tsumeb

Guidance in respect of complex concentrate to be smelted in 2022 is expected to be between 185,000 and 200,000 tonnes, down from the previous guidance of 210,000 and 240,000 tonnes reflecting increased maintenance activities and capacity issues in the off-gas system in the first six months of 2022. Additional maintenance activities at Tsumeb are expected to result in several days of down time at the facility during the fourth quarter, however the operation is on track to meet the lower end of its current 2022 production guidance. Complex concentrate smelted is expected to be between 210,000 and 240,000 tonnes in 2023 and between 220,000 and 250,000 tonnes in 2024, reflecting a scheduled Ausmelt furnace maintenance shutdown at the end of 2023 and no shutdown in 2024 based on an expected 18-month operating cycle. Over 80% of concentrate feed is currently contracted through to the end of 2023, with the remaining feed in 2023 and additional feed thereafter expected to be contracted in the normal course.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted is expected to be at or below the lower end of the 2022 guidance range of $420 to $480 due primarily to the impact of a stronger U.S. dollar. In addition, the Company continues to engage in a comprehensive initiative directed at optimizing the cost structure of the Tsumeb smelter to enhance its ability to compete for additional third-party supply of complex concentrate and improve overall business profitability. Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted is expected to range between $350 and $450 in 2023, and between $340 and $440 in 2024, reflecting the impact of increased throughput and the cost optimization initiative.

Sustaining capital expenditures are expected to be between $15 million and $18 million for each of 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Loma Larga gold project

Growth capital expenditures for 2022 associated with advancing permitting for the Loma Larga project, as well as optimizing and updating the feasibility study (“FS”) completed by the previous owner, prior to its acquisition by DPM, are expected to be at or below the lower end of the 2022 guidance range of $21 million to $31 million due to the temporary pause of the drilling activities in the past two quarters as a result of the Constitutional Protection Action (the “Action”) filed against the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (“MAATE”) by certain non-government organizations and local agencies at Loma Larga.

See the “Development and Other Major Projects – Loma Larga Gold Project” section contained in this MD&A for further details.

Timok gold project

The Company is progressing FS work in respect of the Timok gold project which is expected to cost between $8 million and $12 million in 2022 and is included in growth capital expenditures.

See the “Development and Other Major Projects – Timok Gold Project” section contained in this MD&A for further details.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

2022 guidance on expenditures related to exploration is now revised to be between $22 million and $25 million, up from the previous range of $16 million to $19 million, due primarily to higher than expected drilling volumes at Chelopech related to the Sveta Petka commercial discovery process as well as additional drilling at Sharlo Dere. Additionally, the higher guidance also reflects the drilling that commenced at Čoka Rakita in Serbia following receipt of the exploration permit in October 2022.

At Chelopech, exploration efforts will concentrate on near mine exploration drilling related to the Sveta Petka commercial discovery application as well as additional drilling at Sharlo Dere within the mine concession, where early scout drilling return positive results, with 65,000 metres of drilling forecasted to the end of 2022.

At Ada Tepe, where 20,000 metres of drilling is planned, almost half of which is dedicated to near-mine target delineation and drilling within the mining concession and the surrounding Krumovitza exploration licence. The rest of the budget will be allocated to scout and target delineation drilling on the other regional licences in the Krumovgrad district, with a focus on the Chiriite exploration licence, where several new vein targets were identified in 2021.

At Timok, the Company received the exploration permit for Čoka Rakita in October 2022 and has initiated a systematic target delineation and infill drill program to follow up on the scout drilling completed in 2021, with approximately 30,000 metres expected to be completed in late 2022 or early 2023.

At Loma Larga, all geological data will be integrated and reviewed to develop a drilling program focused on extending the existing Mineral Resources, which are open in all directions. The change in status of the Tierras Coloradas project from an early to advanced stage exploration is in progress, and a 2,739 metre scout drilling program has been completed while the assay results are pending.

Conflict in Ukraine

To date, other than increased costs for energy, fuel and direct materials, which have been partially offset by the Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity currently secured to the end of 2022, the Company's operations have not been significantly affected by the conflict in Ukraine. With Bulgaria being a net exporter of power, Chelopech and Ada Tepe are not reliant on Russia for their power needs. The Company continues to monitor and proactively manage this evolving situation. The Company's 2022 guidance and outlook for 2023 and 2024 are predicated on the conflict in Ukraine having no material impact on DPM's production and costs.

COVID-19

To date, with the proactive measures taken by each of the Company's operations, the COVID-19 pandemic has had minimal impact on DPM's production. DPM is closely monitoring the COVID-19 situation and has put measures in place to safeguard the health of its workforce and support the continuity of its operations. Recognizing that the situation remains dynamic, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the likelihood, timing, duration, severity and scope of this pandemic and the potential impact it could have on the Company's future operating and financial results. As a result, the three-year outlook provided is predicated on the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to be effectively managed with minimal impact on DPM's operations.

For additional details on COVID-19, as well as the conflict in Ukraine, including the related risks faced by the Company, refer to the "Overview – Operational and Financial Highlights" section of this MD&A.

REVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS BY SEGMENT

Chelopech – Selected Financial and Operational Highlights

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Financial Highlights				
Revenue(1)	**54,773**	68,778	**205,287**	219,293
Cost of sales(2)	**39,659**	30,075	**107,218**	95,252
Earnings before income taxes	**19,101**	36,966	**101,777**	118,605
Adjusted EBITDA	**25,314**	42,354	**120,245**	135,379
Net earnings/Adjusted net earnings	**17,254**	33,223	**90,485**	106,760
Capital expenditures incurred:				
Growth	**124**	873	**2,343**	2,389
Sustaining	**7,363**	6,044	**13,488**	15,167
Total capital expenditures	**7,487**	6,917	**15,831**	17,556
Operational Highlights				
Ore mined *(mt)*	**503,427**	555,852	**1,574,502**	1,637,037
Ore processed *(mt)*	**515,809**	557,991	**1,585,704**	1,637,169
Gold recoveries:				
Gold-copper concentrate *(%)*	**47.3**	50.1	**53.6**	49.0
Pyrite concentrate *(%)*	**28.8**	27.7	**26.0**	26.3
Head grade / recoveries:				
Gold *(g/mt)* / combined recoveries (*%)*	**3.41 / 76.1**	2.75 / 77.8	**3.30 / 79.5**	3.23 / 75.2
Copper *(%) / %*	**0.76 / 80.1**	0.83 / 82.1	**0.82 / 82.0**	0.87 / 81.5
Gold-copper concentrate produced *(mt)*	**22,815**	29,263	**86,998**	80,881
Pyrite concentrate produced *(mt)*	**71,386**	69,031	**198,926**	198,184
Metals contained in concentrate produced:				
Gold in gold-copper concentrate *(ounces)*	**26,752**	24,733	**90,085**	83,284
Gold in pyrite concentrate *(ounces)*	**16,299**	13,701	**43,711**	44,667
Total gold production	**43,051**	38,434	**133,796**	127,951
Copper *(pounds)*	**6,897,431**	8,350,602	**23,399,309**	25,537,145
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed	**76.89**	53.90	**67.62**	58.18
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed	**50.96**	43.02	**49.27**	44.88
Gold-copper concentrate delivered *(mt)*	**23,994**	30,060	**86,213**	85,348
Pyrite concentrate delivered *(mt)*	**63,355**	74,707	**198,962**	187,781
Payable metals in concentrate sold:				
Gold in gold-copper concentrate *(ounces)* (3)	**25,842**	24,203	**81,957**	82,343
Gold in pyrite concentrate *(ounces)*(3)	**10,541**	9,793	**30,420**	26,416
Total payable gold in concentrate sold	**36,383**	33,996	**112,377**	108,759
Copper *(pounds)*	**6,714,831**	7,757,860	**20,497,834**	24,504,673
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold	**1,090**	885	**954**	876
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold	**918**	513	**659**	509
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	**1,093**	752	**853**	681
Cost of sales per tonne of gold-copper concentrate sold(4)	**1,653**	1,000	**1,244**	1,116

1) *Revenue includes the value of payable metals sold, deductions for treatment charges, penalties, transportation and other selling costs, and final settlements to reflect any physical and cost adjustments on provisionally priced sales. Net favourable final settlements of $3.0 million (2021 – net favourable final settlements of $2.3 million) and net unfavourable final settlements of $0.7 million (2021 – net unfavourable settlements of $1.8 million) were recognized in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022. Deductions during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $34.8 million (2021 – $24.8 million) and $83.8 million (2021 – $71.5 million), respectively.*
2) *Cost of sales includes depreciation of $6.6 million (2021 – $5.2 million) and $18.7 million (2021 – $16.3 million) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022.*
3) *Represents payable metals in gold-copper and pyrite concentrate sold based on provisional invoices.*
4) *Represents cost of sales for Chelopech, divided by gold-copper concentrate delivered.*

Review of Chelopech Results

Concentrate and metals production

Gold-copper concentrate produced during the third quarter of 2022 of 22,815 tonnes was 22% lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to anticipated lower copper head grades, lower volumes of ore processed and lower copper recoveries. Gold-copper concentrate produced during the first nine months of 2022 of 86,998 tonnes was 8% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher copper recoveries, partially offset by anticipated lower copper grades and lower volumes of ore processed. During a portion of the third quarter of 2021 and the full first quarter of 2022, Chelopech produced low copper concentrate grade gold-copper concentrate for deliveries to third party smelters, which resulted in higher volumes of concentrate produced and improved copper and gold recoveries during those periods.

Pyrite concentrate produced during the third quarter of 2022 of 71,386 tonnes was 3% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher gold grades, in line with the mine plan, which was partially offset by lower gold recoveries and lower volumes of ore processed. Pyrite concentrate produced during the first nine months of 2022 of 198,926 tonnes was comparable to the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher gold grades offset by lower gold recoveries.

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, gold contained in gold-copper and pyrite concentrate produced was 43,051 ounces and 133,796 ounces, respectively, compared to 38,434 ounces and 127,951 ounces in the corresponding periods in 2021.

Relative to the third quarter of 2021, gold contained in gold-copper concentrate produced in the third quarter of 2022 increased by 8% to 26,752 ounces due primarily to higher gold grades, partially offset by lower volumes of ore processed and lower gold recoveries. While gold recoveries were lower year-over-year, they were higher than planned due to the benefits of process efficiency improvement initiatives targeting improved recoveries. Gold contained in pyrite concentrate produced increased by 19% to 16,299 ounces due primarily to higher gold grades, partially offset by lower volumes of ore processed.

Relative to the first nine months of 2021, gold contained in gold-copper concentrate produced in the first nine months of 2022 increased by 8% to 90,085 ounces due primarily to higher gold recoveries, partially offset by lower volumes of ore processed. Gold contained in pyrite concentrate produced decreased by 2% to 43,711 ounces due primarily to lower volumes of ore processed and lower gold recoveries while the combined gold recoveries were higher year-over-year and higher than planned reflecting the benefits of process efficiency improvement initiatives.

Copper production during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 6.9 million pounds and 23.4 million pounds was 17% and 8% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower copper grades, in line with the mine plan.

Concentrate deliveries and metals sold

Deliveries of gold-copper concentrate in the third quarter of 2022 of 23,994 tonnes were 20% lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower gold-copper concentrate produced. Deliveries of gold-copper concentrate during the first nine months of 2022 of 86,213 tonnes were comparable to the corresponding period in 2021.

Deliveries of pyrite concentrate in the third quarter of 2022 of 63,355 tonnes were 15% lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the timing of shipments, partially offset by higher pyrite concentrate produced. Deliveries of pyrite concentrate during the first nine months of 2022 of 198,962 tonnes were 6% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the timing of shipments.

In the third quarter of 2022, payable gold in gold-copper concentrate sold increased by 7% to 25,842 ounces consistent with higher gold production, and payable copper decreased by 13% to 6.7 million pounds, consistent with lower copper production, in each case, relative to the corresponding period in 2021. Payable gold in pyrite concentrate sold in the third quarter of 2022 of 10,541 ounces was 8% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher gold grades.

In the first nine months of 2022, payable gold in gold-copper concentrate sold of 81,957 ounces was comparable to the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher gold production offset by the timing of shipments and lower payable gold percentage as a result of a greater proportion of concentrate sales to third party smelters which generally have lower payable terms that are more than offset by lower treatment charges and other deductions. Payable copper decreased by 16% to 20.5 million pounds consistent with lower copper production relative to the corresponding period in 2021. Payable gold in pyrite concentrate sold in the first nine months of 2022 of 30,420 ounces was 15% higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the timing of shipments.

Inventory

Gold-copper concentrate inventory totalled 3,641 tonnes as of September 30, 2022, up from 2,856 tonnes as of December 31, 2021 due primarily to the timing of deliveries. Pyrite concentrate inventory totalled 13,265 tonnes as of September 30, 2022, comparable to 13,301 tonnes as of December 31, 2021.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $39.7 million and $107.2 million, respectively, were $9.6 million and $11.9 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher prices for electricity and direct materials, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash cost measures

Cash cost per tonne of ore processed in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $50.96 and $49.27, respectively, was 18% and 10% higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher prices for electricity and direct materials, timing of maintenance expenses and lower volumes of ore processed, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash cost per ounce of gold sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $918 and $659, respectively, was 79% and 29% higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher treatment and freight charges and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and higher volumes of gold sold.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold in the third quarter and nine months of 2022 was $1,093 and $853, respectively, compared to $752 and $681 in the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher treatment and freight charges and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and higher volumes of gold sold.

Net earnings / Adjusted net earnings

Net earnings and adjusted net earnings in the third quarter of 2022 of $17.3 million were $15.9 million lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher treatment charges, higher local currency operating expenses and lower realized gold and copper prices, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar. Net earnings and adjusted net earnings in the first nine months of 2022 of $90.5 million were $16.3 million lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher freight charges, lower volumes of copper sold and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and higher realized copper and gold prices.

The following table summarizes the key drivers affecting the change in adjusted net earnings:

$ millions **Ended September 30,**	**Three Months**	**Nine Months**
Adjusted net earnings – 2021	**33.2**	**106.8**
Higher freight charges	(1.7)	(10.6)
Higher (lower) volumes of metal sold	0.1	(9.2)
Higher operating expenses(1)	(5.0)	(5.5)
Other	(1.3)	(3.7)
Higher depreciation	(1.4)	(2.4)
Higher treatment charges, including final settlements	(7.5)	(0.5)
Stronger U.S. dollar	3.9	8.7
Higher (lower) realized metal prices	(4.9)	6.3
Lower income taxes	1.9	0.6
Adjusted net earnings – 2022	**17.3**	**90.5**

1) Excludes impact of depreciation and foreign exchange.

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $7.5 million and $15.8 million, respectively, were $0.6 million higher and $1.7 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to the timing of expenditures.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource update

On March 31, 2022, the Company announced a mine life extension to 2030, an optimized life of mine plan and updated Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Chelopech mine. The updated Mineral Reserve Estimates for Chelopech, effective as of December 31, 2021, consists of 5.8 million tonnes Proven Mineral Reserves grading 2.72 g/t Au, 0.85% Cu and 6.8 g/t Ag, for 0.51 million ounces of gold, 108.9 million pounds of copper and 1.27 million ounces of silver. Probable Mineral Reserves are 13.6 million tonnes grading 2.72 g/t Au, 0.78% Cu and 7.9 g/t Ag, for 1.19 million ounces of gold, 233 million pounds of copper and 3.45 million ounces of silver. Total Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are 19.3 million tonnes grading 2.72 g/t Au, 0.80% Cu and 7.6 g/t Ag, for 1.70 million ounces of gold, 341.9 million pounds of copper and 4.72 million ounces of silver.

Compared to the year-end 2020 Mineral Reserve Estimates, Chelopech successfully added 3.0 million tonnes to Mineral Reserves, which more than offset 2021 production depletion of 2.2 million tonnes for a net addition of 0.8 million tonnes, extending the life of mine to 2030. The updated life of mine plan adds approximately 286,000 ounces of gold production and 47 million pounds of copper production between 2022 and 2030, relative to the previous mine plan reflecting higher metallurgical recoveries and improved commercial terms.

Current Mineral Resources, effective as of December 31, 2021 and exclusive of Mineral Reserves, consists of 7.0 million tonnes in the Measured Mineral Resources grading 2.95 g/t Au, 0.96% Cu and 9.30 g/t Ag, for 0.665 million ounces of gold, 148 million pounds of copper and 2.098 million ounces of silver. Indicated Mineral Resources are 6.8 million tonnes grading 2.73 g/t Au, 0.82% Cu and 11.88 g/t Ag, for 0.593 million ounces of gold, 122 million pounds of copper and 2.581 million ounces of silver. Total Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are 13.8 million tonnes grading 2.84 g/t Au, 0.89% Cu and 10.56 g/t Ag, for 1.258 million ounces of gold, 270 million pounds of copper and 4.679 million ounces of silver.

Inferred Mineral Resources are 2.9 million tonnes grading 2.36 g/t Au, 0.82% Cu and 9.20 g/t Ag, for 0.223 million ounces of gold, 53 million pounds of copper and 0.869 million ounces of silver. The current Mineral Resource demonstrates the potential to extend the mine life, if such Mineral Resources are converted to Mineral Reserves.

See the Company's press release dated March 31, 2022 entitled "Dundee Precious Metals Announces Mine Life Extension and Update to Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates for Chelopech" for additional information, including key assumptions and parameters relating to the foregoing Mineral

Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, as well as the Chelopech Technical Report, which have been posted on the Company's website at www.dundeeprecious.com and have been filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Ada Tepe – Selected Financial and Operational Highlights

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Financial Highlights				
Revenue(1)	**34,524**	56,675	**115,235**	169,941
Cost of sales(2)	**28,993**	25,227	**81,512**	72,744
Earnings before income taxes	**8,394**	31,359	**37,640**	95,288
Adjusted EBITDA	**22,435**	45,160	**79,535**	136,390
Net earnings/Adjusted net earnings	**6,277**	27,356	**30,579**	81,804
Capital expenditures incurred:				
Growth	**-**	-	**-**	-
Sustaining	**2,358**	4,462	**7,753**	13,405
Total capital expenditures	**2,358**	4,462	**7,753**	13,405
Operational Highlights				
Ore mined *(mt)*	**186,954**	197,270	**539,406**	782,627
Ore processed *(mt)*	**216,071**	220,573	**646,838**	646,262
Head grade / recoveries in gold concentrate(3)				
Gold *(g/mt) / %*	**3.57 / 84.4**	5.67 / 83.2	**3.75 / 84.4**	5.75 / 83.0
Gold concentrate produced *(mt)*	**1,302**	1,893	**3,861**	5,397
Metals contained in concentrate produced:				
Gold *(ounces)*	**20,819**	33,321	**65,893**	99,190
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed	**134.18**	114.37	**126.02**	112.56
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed	**55.46**	53.27	**54.09**	49.44
Gold concentrate delivered *(mt)*	**1,316**	1,868	**3,854**	5,399
Payable metals in concentrate sold:				
Gold *(ounces)*(4)	**20,393**	32,238	**64,489**	96,472
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold	**1,422**	783	**1,264**	754
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold	**616**	395	**567**	358
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	**810**	648	**813**	554

1) *Revenue includes the value of payable metals sold, deductions for treatment charges, penalties, transportation and other selling costs, and final settlements to reflect any physical and cost adjustments on provisionally priced sales.*
2) *Cost of sales includes depreciation of $14.3 million (2021 – $13.7 million) and $42.0 million (2021 – $40.8 million) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, respectively.*
3) *Recoveries are after the flotation circuit but before filtration.*
4) *Represents payable metals in gold concentrate sold based on provisional invoices.*

Review of Ada Tepe Results

Gold production

Gold contained in concentrate produced in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 20,819 ounces and 65,893 ounces, respectively, were 38% and 34% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to mining in lower gold grade zones, in line with the mine plan.

Gold sold

Payable gold in concentrate sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of 20,393 ounces and 64,489 ounces, respectively, were 37% and 33% lower than the corresponding periods in 2021, consistent with lower production.

Inventory

Gold concentrate inventory totalled 36 tonnes as at September 30, 2022, up from 29 tonnes as at December 31, 2021 due primarily to the timing of deliveries.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $29.0 million and $81.5 million, respectively, was $3.8 million and $8.8 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher prices for electricity and direct materials, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and lower royalties.

Cash cost measures

Cash cost per tonne of ore processed in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $55.46 and $54.09, respectively, was 4% and 9% higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and lower royalties.

Cash cost per ounce of gold sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $616 and $567, respectively, was $221 and $209 higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of gold sold and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar and lower royalties.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 was $810 and $813, respectively, compared to $648 and $554 in the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of gold sold and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by a stronger U.S. dollar, lower cash outlays for sustaining capital and lower royalties.

Net earnings / Adjusted net earnings

Net earnings and adjusted net earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $6.3 million and $30.6 million, respectively, compared to $27.4 million and $81.8 million in the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to lower volumes of gold sold and higher local currency operating expenses, partially offset by lower income taxes and a stronger U.S. dollar.

The following table summarizes the key drivers affecting the change in adjusted net earnings:

$ millions **Ended September 30,**	**Three Months**	**Nine Months**
Adjusted net earnings – 2021	**27.4**	**81.8**
Lower volumes of gold sold	(21.3)	(57.2)
Higher operating expenses[(1)]	(2.1)	(6.3)
Higher depreciation	(0.7)	(1.2)
Lower income taxes	1.9	6.4
Stronger U.S. dollar	1.6	3.2
Other	1.1	2.6
Higher (lower) realized gold prices	(1.6)	1.3
Adjusted net earnings – 2022	**6.3**	**30.6**

1) *Excludes impact of depreciation and foreign exchange.*

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $2.4 million and $7.8 million, respectively, were $2.1 million and $5.6 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to the timing of expenditures.

Tsumeb – Selected Financial and Operational Highlights

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	Three Months		Nine Months	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Financial Highlights				
Toll revenue(1)	**33,078**	31,039	**79,983**	73,550
Sulphuric acid revenue	**6,273**	5,752	**16,427**	12,226
Total revenue	**39,351**	36,791	**96,410**	85,776
Cost of sales(2)	**30,772**	32,208	**94,811**	95,098
Impairment charge	**85,000**	-	**85,000**	-
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(75,611)**	3,214	**(91,784)**	(11,155)
Adjusted EBITDA	**13,539**	8,777	**17,347**	5,469
Net earnings (loss)	**(75,611)**	3,214	**(91,784)**	(11,155)
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	**7,333**	3,214	**(1,034)**	(11,155)
Capital expenditures incurred:				
Growth	**67**	-	**963**	103
Sustaining	**1,946**	-	**14,949**	10,621
Total capital expenditures	**2,013**	-	**15,912**	10,724
Operational Highlights				
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt):*				
Chelopech	**25,172**	14,397	**51,836**	40,707
Third parties	**38,818**	40,740	**80,451**	97,066
Total complex concentrate smelted	**63,990**	55,137	**132,287**	137,773
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted	**481**	584	**717**	690
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted	**297**	393	**470**	492
Sulphuric acid production *(mt)*	**74,649**	56,593	**152,669**	144,897
Sulphuric acid deliveries *(mt)*	**55,448**	52,437	**143,969**	144,538

1) *Includes deductions for stockpile interest and favourable or unfavourable estimated metal recoveries.*
2) *Includes depreciation of $5.5 million (2021 – $4.8 million) and $16.2 million (2021 - $14.5 million) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, respectively.*

Review of Tsumeb Results

Production and sulphuric acid deliveries

Complex concentrate smelted during the third quarter of 2022 of 63,990 tonnes was 8,853 tonnes higher than the corresponding period in 2021. The operation ramped-up to full production six days into the quarter, following completion of the planned Ausmelt maintenance shutdown at the end of the second quarter, and thereafter demonstrated an impressive level of productivity, which resulted in near record-level quarterly production.

Complex concentrate smelted during the first nine months of 2022 of 132,287 tonnes was 5,486 tonnes lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to unplanned downtime during the first six months of 2022 as a result of maintenance to the off-gas and baghouse systems, partially offset by near record-level quarterly production in the third quarter.

Sulphuric acid production during the third quarter of 2022 of 74,649 tonnes was 18,056 tonnes higher than the corresponding period in 2021 reflecting higher volumes of complex concentrate smelted and higher levels of sulphuric acid contained therein.

Sulphuric acid production during the first nine months of 2022 of 152,669 tonnes was 7,772 tonnes higher than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher sulphuric acid contained in the complex concentrate smelted.

Sulphuric acid deliveries during the third quarter of 2022 of 55,448 tonnes was 3,011 tonnes higher than the corresponding period in 2021 reflecting higher acid production, partially offset by the timing of deliveries due to transportation disruptions as a result of labour issues experienced by the national rail company.

Sulphuric acid deliveries during the first nine months of 2022 of 143,969 tonnes was comparable to the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the timing of deliveries.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales during the third quarter of 2022 of $30.8 million was $1.4 million lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower labour costs as a result of a comprehensive initiative directed at optimizing the cost structure of the smelter and a stronger U.S. dollar. Cost of sales during the first nine months of 2022 of $94.8 million was comparable to the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to lower labour costs offset by higher external service costs related to the cost optimization initiative and higher depreciation.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted in the third quarter of 2022 of $297 was $96 lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher volumes of complex concentrate smelted, lower labour costs, higher by-product credits reflecting higher sulphuric acid deliveries and prices and a stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted in the first nine months of 2022 of $470 was $22 lower than the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to higher by-product credits and lower labour costs, partially offset by lower volumes of complex concentrate smelted and higher external services related to the cost optimization initiative.

Tsumeb Impairment charge

As at September 30, 2022, the carrying value of Tsumeb exceeded its estimated recoverable amount resulting in an impairment charge of $85.0 million being recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss), of which $84.3 million related to property, plant, and equipment and $0.7 million related to intangible assets. This charge was primarily attributable to lower forecast toll revenue as a result of an expected reduction in higher arsenic bearing third party concentrate feed being received by the smelter, commencing in 2024, concurrent with when the smelter is not expected to be processing any Chelopech concentrate. While the processing of Chelopech concentrate at other third party smelters is expected to generate additional overall value for the Company, it will be realized through lower treatment charges and higher margins at Chelopech rather than higher throughput and higher margins at Tsumeb.

Net earnings (loss)

Net loss in the third quarter of 2022 was $75.6 million compared to net earnings of $3.2 million in the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the impairment charge and lower estimated metal recoveries, partially offset by higher volumes of complex concentrate smelted, higher toll rates and sulphuric acid prices, and a stronger U.S. dollar. Net loss in the first nine months of 2022 was $91.8 million compared to $11.2 million in the corresponding period in 2021 due primarily to the impairment charge, lower volumes of complex concentrate smelted, as well as the restructuring costs related to a comprehensive cost optimization initiative, partially offset by higher toll rates and sulphuric acid prices and higher estimated metal recoveries.

Adjusted net earnings (loss)

Adjusted net earnings in the third quarter of 2022 was $7.3 million compared to $3.2 million in the corresponding period in 2021. Adjusted net loss in the first nine months of 2022 was $1.0 million compared to $11.2 million in the corresponding period in 2022. These changes were due primarily to the same factors affecting net earnings (loss), except for the impairment charge and restructuring costs which are excluded from adjusted net earnings (loss).

The following table summarizes the key drivers affecting the change in adjusted net earnings (loss):

$ millions **Ended September 30,**	**Three Months**	**Nine Months**
Adjusted net earnings (loss) – 2021	**3.2**	**(11.2)**
Higher toll rates and sulphuric acid prices	3.8	7.9
Higher (lower) estimated metal recoveries	(4.4)	6.9
Stronger U.S. dollar[(2)]	1.4	0.9
Higher (lower) volumes of complex concentrate smelted	4.5	(3.0)
Higher depreciation	(0.7)	(1.8)
Other	(1.5)	(0.5)
(Higher) lower operating expenses[(1)]	1.0	(0.2)
Adjusted net earnings (loss) – 2022	**7.3**	**(1.0)**

1) *Excludes impact of depreciation and foreign exchange.*
2) *Includes realized losses on foreign exchange option contracts of $0.5 million (2021 – realized gains of $2.4 million) and realized gains of $0.3 million (2021 – $6.0 million), respectively, in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022.*

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures during the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $2.0 million and $15.9 million, respectively, compared to $nil and $10.7 million in the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to the additional off-gas and baghouse system maintenance performed in the second quarter of 2022, as well as the timing of other expenditures.

REVIEW OF CORPORATE & OTHER SEGMENT RESULTS

The Corporate & Other segment results include corporate general and administrative expenses, corporate social responsibility expenses, exploration and evaluation expenses, and other income and expense items that do not pertain directly to an operating segment.

The following table summarizes the Company's selected Corporate & Other segment results:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Financial Highlights				
General and administrative expenses[(1)]	**3,528**	7,561	**18,294**	14,408
Corporate social responsibility expenses	**1,226**	738	**2,737**	1,871
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**1,521**	2,246	**4,499**	7,498
Finance cost	**892**	350	**1,655**	1,083
Other (income) expense[(2)]	**(1,631)**	1,709	**(662)**	8,734
Loss before income taxes	**(5,536)**	(12,604)	**(26,523)**	(33,594)
Adjusted loss before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	**(4,930)**	(10,508)	**(22,641)**	(24,658)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	**(5,634)**	(13,372)	**(26,677)**	(38,767)
Adjusted net loss	**(5,594)**	(11,299)	**(24,452)**	(26,777)

1) *Includes changes in share-based compensation primarily related to movements in DPM's share price, which had a $0.7 million favourable impact (2021 – a $2.2 million unfavourable impact) and a $0.9 million unfavourable impact (2021 – a $2.3 million favourable impact) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, respectively.*
2) *Includes net losses on Sabina special warrants of $0.04 million (2021 – $1.3 million) and $2.2 million (2021 – $6.9 million) in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, respectively.*

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 were $3.5 million and $18.3 million, respectively, compared to $7.5 million and $14.4 million in the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to variations in the Company's share-based compensation as a result of changes in DPM's share price.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenses in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $1.5 million and $4.5 million, respectively, were $0.7 million and $3.0 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to the timing of drilling activities.

For a more detailed discussion on the Company's exploration activities, refer to the "Exploration" section of this MD&A.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had cash of $419.6 million, investments valued at $32.0 million primarily related to its 6.5% interest in Sabina, and $150.0 million of undrawn capacity under its RCF.

The Company's liquidity is impacted by several factors which include, but are not limited to, gold, copper and sulphuric acid market prices, production levels, capital expenditures, operating cash costs, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. These factors are monitored by the Company on a regular basis.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company's cash resources and available capital under its RCF continue to provide sufficient liquidity and capital resources to meet its current operating and capital expenditure requirements, all contractual commitments, as well as a number of margin improvement and growth related expenditures. The Company may, from time to time, raise additional capital or amend its RCF to ensure it maintains its financial strength and has sufficient liquidity to support the funding requirements associated with one or more of its growth capital projects, such as the Loma Larga and Timok gold projects, and the overall needs of the business.

As part of the Company's assessment of the potential implications associated with the conflict in Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company assessed its financial resources as at September 30, 2022 and concluded that it has sufficient available cash resources to manage the potential impacts that could reasonably be expected to arise.

Capital Allocation

As part of its strategy, the Company adheres to a disciplined capital allocation framework that is based on three fundamental considerations – balance sheet strength, reinvestment in the business, and the return of capital to shareholders. Maintaining a strong balance sheet includes ensuring adequate liquidity, managing within prudent financial metrics, and building a strong cash position to support accretive growth. Reinvestment in the business includes investing in its operating assets to sustain and optimize performance; investing in resource development to extend the life of its mines and to identify new gold resources; further advancing existing resources towards production; as well as investing in new projects to grow beyond its existing asset base. Returning capital to shareholders includes dividends, and under certain circumstances, opportunistic share repurchases. These alternatives are not mutually exclusive and are assessed in a balanced manner with a view to maximizing total shareholder returns over the long-term.

Share repurchases under the Normal-Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB")

The Company established a NCIB on March 1, 2021, which provided for the repurchase of up to 9,000,000 of its common shares through the facility of the TSX up to February 28, 2022. A new NCIB was established on March 1, 2022, which permits the Company to repurchase up to 9,000,000 common shares representing approximately 5% of the total outstanding common shares as at February 17, 2022, over a period of twelve months commencing March 1, 2022 and terminating on February 28, 2023. In accordance with TSX rules, the Company will not acquire on any given trading day more than 182,760 common shares, representing 25% of the average daily volume of common shares for the six months ended January 31, 2022. The price that the Company will pay for common shares in open market transactions will be the market price at the time of purchase and any common shares that are purchased under the NCIB will be cancelled. The actual timing and number of common shares that may be purchased pursuant to the NCIB will be undertaken in accordance with DPM's capital allocation framework, having regard for such things as DPM's financial position, business outlook and ongoing capital requirements, as well as its share price and overall market conditions.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company purchased a total of 2,471,500 (2021 – 1,571,500) shares, all of which were cancelled as at September 30, 2022. The Company also cancelled an additional 29,600 shares in 2022 that were purchased in 2021, resulting in a total of 2,501,100 (2021 – 1,465,100) shares being cancelled during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The total cost of these purchases was $13.6 million (2021 – $9.5 million) at an average price of $5.51 (Cdn$7.05) (2021 – $6.04 (Cdn$7.65)) per share, of which $7.5 million (2021 – $4.8 million) was recognized as a reduction in share capital, $nil (2021 – $4.7 million) as a reduction in contributed surplus and $6.1 million (2021 – $nil) as a reduction in retained earnings in the condensed interim consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the payment for which was included in cash used in financing activities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

A copy of the TSX Form 12 for the NCIB can be obtained, without charge, by contacting the Company at info@dundeeprecious.com.

Declaration of dividend

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.04 (2021 – $0.03) per common share to its shareholders of record resulting in total dividend distributions of $22.9 million (2021 – $16.7 million) recognized against its retained earnings in the condensed interim consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity. The Company paid an aggregate of $21.0 million (2021 – $16.4 million) of dividends which were included in cash used in financing activities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and recognized a dividend payable of $7.6 million (December 31, 2021 – $5.7 million) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2022.

On November 10, 2022, the Company declared a dividend of $0.04 per common share payable on January 16, 2023 to shareholders of record on December 31, 2022.

The Company's dividend has been set at a level that is considered to be sustainable based on the Company's free cash flow outlook and is expected to allow the Company to build additional balance sheet strength to support the estimated capital funding associated with Loma Larga, Timok and other growth opportunities, which represent a key element of DPM's strategy. The declaration, amount and timing of any future dividend are at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors and will be assessed based on the Company's capital allocation framework, having regard for the Company's financial position, overall market conditions, and its outlook for sustainable free cash flow, capital requirements, and other factors considered relevant by the Board of Directors.

Cash Flow

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flow activities:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital[1]	**55,403**	81,154	**172,403**	228,695
Changes in working capital	**(25,456)**	(40,093)	**7,921**	(64,346)
Cash provided from operating activities	**29,947**	41,061	**180,324**	164,349
Cash used in investing activities	**(20,875)**	(66,045)	**(59,706)**	(65,131)
Cash used in financing activities	**(12,797)**	(15,070)	**(35,401)**	(28,349)
Increase (decrease) in cash	**(3,725)**	(40,054)	**85,217**	70,869
Cash at beginning of period	**423,319**	260,455	**334,377**	149,532
Cash at end of period	**419,594**	220,401	**419,594**	220,401

1) *Cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital, is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section commencing on page 45 of this MD&A for more information, including reconciliations to IFRS measures.*

The primary factors impacting period over period cash flows are summarized below.

Operating activities

Cash provided from operating activities in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $30.0 million and $180.3 million, respectively, was $11.1 million lower and $16.0 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to the same factors impacting earnings before income taxes, excluding a non-cash impairment charge in respect of Tsumeb, as well as timing of deliveries and subsequent receipt of cash.

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital, of $55.4 million and $172.4 million, respectively, was $25.8 million and $56.3 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2021, consistent with earnings before income taxes, excluding a non-cash impairment charge in respect of Tsumeb.

Investing activities

Cash used in investing activities in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 was $20.9 million and $59.7 million, respectively, compared to $66.0 million and $65.1 million in the corresponding periods in 2021.

The following table provides a summary of the Company's cash outlays for capital expenditures:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Chelopech	**4,345**	5,702	**12,749**	13,742
Tsumeb	**6,257**	669	**13,812**	13,287
Ada Tepe	**2,207**	4,913	**8,353**	12,303
Corporate & Other	**8,076**	3,498	**24,302**	6,931
Total cash capital expenditures	**20,885**	14,782	**59,216**	46,263

Cash outlays for capital expenditures in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 of $20.9 million and $59.2 million, respectively, were $6.1 million and $12.9 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2021 due primarily to the timing of sustaining capital expenditures and increased cash outlays for growth capital expenditures related to the Loma Larga gold project.

Other factors impacting investing activities period over period are summarized below:

- Purchase of short-term investments of $49.7 million in the third quarter and first nine months of 2021 compared to $nil in the corresponding periods of 2022; and
- Total cash proceeds of $45.8 million from the MineRP Disposition in the first nine months of 2021.

Financing activities

Cash used in financing activities in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 was $12.8 million and $35.4 million, respectively, compared to $15.1 million and $28.4 million in the corresponding periods in 2021, due primarily to shares repurchased under the NCIB and increased dividend payments in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022.

Financial Position

$ thousands **As at**	**September 30, 2022**	December 31, 2021	**Increase/ (Decrease)**
Cash	**419,594**	334,377	**85,217**
Accounts receivable, inventories and other current assets	**144,036**	179,416	**(35,380)**
Investments at fair value	**31,981**	47,983	**(16,002)**
Non-current assets, excluding investments at fair value	**494,730**	606,634	**(111,904)**
Total assets	**1,090,341**	1,168,410	**(78,069)**
Current liabilities	**76,229**	85,799	**(9,570)**
Non-current liabilities	**60,221**	78,198	**(17,977)**
Equity attributable to common shareholders	**953,891**	1,004,413	**(50,522)**

For the nine months ended at September 30, 2022, cash increased by $85.2 million to $419.6 million due primarily to earnings generated in the period as well as a favourable change in working capital, partially offset by cash outlays for capital expenditures, dividend payments and share repurchases. Accounts receivable, inventories and other current assets decreased by $35.4 million to $144.0 million due primarily to the timing of deliveries and subsequent receipt of cash. Investments at fair value decreased by $16.0 million to $32.0 million due primarily to the decrease in Sabina's share price. Non-current assets, excluding investments at fair value, decreased by $111.9 million to $494.7 million due primarily to the Tsumeb impairment charge, and depreciation and depletion, partially offset by capital expenditures.

Current liabilities decreased by $9.6 million to $76.2 million during the first nine months of 2022 due primarily to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as a result of the timing of payments to suppliers, partially offset by an increase in income tax liabilities due to the timing of tax installment payments and an increase in the current portion of rehabilitation provisions. Non-current liabilities decreased by $18.0 million to $60.2 million due primarily to a decrease in rehabilitation provisions as a result of a stronger U.S. dollar and higher discount rates, as well as a decrease in share-based compensation liabilities as a result of the decrease in DPM's share price. Equity attributable to common shareholders decreased by $50.5 million to $953.9 million due primarily to the Tsumeb impairment charge, a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income related to unrealized losses on publicly traded securities, dividends declared and shares repurchased.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Other Contingencies

The Company had the following minimum contractual obligations and commitments as at September 30, 2022:

$ thousands	**up to 1 year**	**1 – 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Lease obligations	5,197	9,838	1,378	**16,413**
Capital commitments	18,436	-	-	**18,436**
Purchase commitments	15,127	49	-	**15,176**
Other obligations	133	836	125	**1,094**
Total contractual obligations and commitments	**38,893**	**10,723**	**1,503**	**51,119**

As at September 30, 2022, Tsumeb had approximately $30.8 million (December 31, 2021 – $73.8 million) of recoverable third party in-process secondary materials, which it is obligated to process and return, generally in the form of blister, to IXM S.A. ("IXM") pursuant to a tolling agreement.

In April 2021, the Company and IXM agreed to amend the existing tolling agreement to provide for, among other things: i) targeted declining excess secondary material balances, above which excess secondary material would be required to be purchased by the Company; ii) the elimination of all excess secondary material by March 31, 2023; iii) an increase in the defined level of normal secondary material; and iv) an extension of the tolling agreement by three years to December 31, 2026.

As at September 30, 2022, the value of excess secondary materials, as defined in the tolling agreement, was approximately $0.5 million, which was below the targeted excess secondary material balance under the tolling agreement as at September 30, 2022.

Debt

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's total outstanding debt was $nil and the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

DPM RCF

Up to July 2022, DPM had a committed revolving credit facility of $150.0 million with a consortium of banks that was to mature in February 2024. In July 2022, DPM replaced this facility with a new committed RCF with a consortium of four banks that matures in July 2026 and generally provides greater flexibility and more favourable terms and conditions than the old RCF, providing added flexibility, an extended term, and lower pricing, and is secured by pledges of DPM's investments in Ada Tepe, Chelopech and Loma Larga and by guarantees from each of the subsidiaries that hold these assets and by certain holding companies. Initially, DPM is permitted to borrow up to a principal amount of $150.0 million, which can be increased pursuant to an accordion feature that permits, subject to certain conditions, the facility to be increased to $250.0 million. The cost of borrowing is based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), the general replacement rate for LIBOR, plus a spread, which is currently 2.25%, and can range between 2.25% and 3.5% depending upon DPM's leverage. The RCF contains financial covenants that require DPM to maintain: (i) a Debt Leverage Ratio below 3.75:1, and (ii) a minimum net worth equal to $600 million plus (minus) 50% of ongoing net earnings (loss) plus 50% of all equity raised by DPM, in each case, after March 31, 2022, and as defined under the RCF.

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, DPM was in compliance with all financial covenants and $nil was drawn under the RCF.

Tsumeb Overdraft Facility

Tsumeb has a Namibian $100.0 million ($5.6 million) demand overdraft facility. This facility is guaranteed by DPM and bears interest at a rate equal to the Namibian Prime Lending Rate minus 0.5%. As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, $nil was drawn from this facility.

Credit Agreements and Guarantees

Chelopech and Ada Tepe have a $21.0 million multi-purpose credit facility that matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $16.3 million (December 31, 2021 – $13.9 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of credit and letters of guarantee, primarily in respect of concession contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy.

Chelopech and Ada Tepe also have a Euro 21.0 million ($20.5 million) credit facility to support mine closure and rehabilitation obligations in respect of concession contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy. This credit facility matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $20.5 million (December 31, 2021 – $23.8 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of guarantee.

Ada Tepe also has a $10.3 million multi-purpose credit facility that matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $0.1 million (December 31, 2021 – $0.2 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of credit and letters of guarantee, primarily in respect of exploration contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy.

Advances under these facilities bear interest at a rate equal to the one month U.S. Dollar LIBOR plus 2.5%. The letters of credit and guarantee bear a fee of 0.6% based on the amounts issued.

These facilities are in the process of being renewed to November 30, 2023.

Outstanding Share Data

DPM's common shares are traded on the TSX under the symbol DPM. As at November 10, 2022, 190,000,202 common shares were issued and outstanding.

DPM also has 2,626,069 stock options outstanding as at November 10, 2022 with exercise prices ranging from Cdn$ 3.28 to Cdn$ 8.50 per share (weighted average exercise price – Cdn$ 5.51 per share).

Other

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, from time to time, arising in the ordinary course of its business. Other than the Action filed against the MAATE by certain non-government organizations and local agencies at Loma Larga (see the "Development and Other Major Projects – Loma Larga Gold Project" section contained in this MD&A for details), there are no ongoing legal proceedings that are expected to result in a material liability or have a material adverse effect on the Company's future business, operations or financial condition.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Investments at Fair Value

As at September 30, 2022, the Company's investments at fair value were $32.0 million (December 31, 2021 – $48.0 million), the vast majority of which related to the value of its investment in Sabina common shares and special warrants.

In September 2022, 5,000,000 Series B special warrants were exchanged for 5,000,000 common shares by DPM following a positive production decision with respect to the Back River project. As at September 30, 2022, DPM held 36,050,566 common shares of Sabina.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized net losses on the Sabina special warrants of $0.04 million (2021 – $1.3 million) and $2.2 million (2021 – $6.9 million), respectively, in other (income) expense in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized unrealized losses on these publicly traded securities of $3.8 million (2021 – $9.5 million) and $14.3 million (2021 – $41.9 million), respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Commodity Swap Contracts

The Company enters into cash settled commodity swap contracts from time to time to swap future contracted monthly average metal prices for fixed metal prices to eliminate or substantially reduce the metal price exposure associated with the time lag between the provisional and final determination of concentrate sales ("QP Hedges").

As at September 30, 2022, the Company's outstanding QP Hedges, all of which mature within five months from the reporting date, are summarized in the table below:

Commodity hedged	Volume hedged	Weighted average fixed price of QP Hedges
Payable gold	28,835 ounces	$1,671.80 /ounce
Payable copper	11,232,539 pounds	$3.99 /pound

The Company also enters into cash settled commodity swap contracts from time to time to swap future contracted monthly average prices for fixed metal prices to reduce its future metal price exposure in respect of its projected production ("Production Hedges"). As at September 30, 2022, the Company had no outstanding Production Hedges.

The Company designates the spot component of commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges as cash flow hedges and the spot component of commodity swap contracts in respect of QP Hedges as fair value hedges.

The fair value gain or loss on commodity swap contracts is calculated based on the corresponding London Metal Exchange forward copper prices and New York Commodity Exchange forward gold prices, as applicable. As at September 30, 2022, the net fair value gain on all outstanding QP Hedges was $6.4 million (December 31, 2021 – a net fair value loss of $1.9 million), of which $6.4 million (December 31, 2021 – $0.02 million) was included in other current assets and $0.03 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.9 million) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized, in revenue, net gains of $6.4 million (2021 – $3.8 million) and $14.3 million (2021 – $2.9 million), respectively, on QP Hedges. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company also recognized, in revenue, realized losses of $4.9 million and $11.2 million, respectively, on Production Hedges.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized unrealized gains of $5.6 million and unrealized losses of $2.3 million, respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) on the spot component of the outstanding commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges. The Company also recognized unrealized gains of $0.9 million and $0.4 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 on the forward point component of the outstanding commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges in other comprehensive income (loss) as a deferred cost of hedging.

Foreign Exchange Option Contracts

The Company enters into foreign exchange option contracts from time to time to reduce the foreign exchange exposure associated with projected operating expenses and capital expenditures denominated in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange option contracts are entered to provide price protection below a specified “floor” rate and participation up to a specified “ceiling” rate. The option contracts entered are comprised of a series of call options and put options (which when combined create a price “collar”) that are structured so as to provide for a zero upfront cash cost.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding foreign exchange option contracts in respect of a portion of its projected Namibian dollar denominated operating expenses, which are linked to the ZAR, as summarized in the table below:

Year of projected operating expenses	Amount hedged in ZAR	Call options sold weighted average ceiling rate US$/ZAR	Put options purchased weighted average floor rate US$/ZAR
Balance of 2022	349,710,000	17.03	15.12
2023	1,263,876,000	17.50	15.50

As at September 30, 2022, approximately 87% of projected Namibian dollar operating expenses for the balance of 2022, and approximately 84% of projected Namibian dollar operating expenses for 2023, have been hedged.

The Company designates the intrinsic value of foreign exchange option contracts as cash flow hedges. The time value component of foreign exchange option contracts is treated as a separate cost of hedging.

The fair value gain or loss on these outstanding contracts was calculated based on foreign exchange forward rates quoted in the market. As at September 30, 2022, the net fair value loss on all outstanding foreign exchange option contracts was $6.9 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.5 million), of which $5.4 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.5 million) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and $1.5 million (December 31 2021 – $nil) in other long-term liabilities.

The Company recognized realized losses of $0.5 million (2021 – realized gains of $2.4 million) and $0.3 million (2021 – realized gains of $6.0 million), respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 in cost of sales on the spot component of settled contracts.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized unrealized losses of $2.0 million (2021 – $2.8 million) and $1.9 million (2021 – $3.0 million), respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) on the spot component of the outstanding foreign exchange option contracts.

The Company also recognized unrealized losses of $2.6 million (2021 – $0.6 million) and $3.6 million (2021 – $2.4 million), respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 on the time value component of the outstanding foreign exchange option contracts in other comprehensive income (loss) as a deferred cost of hedging.

The Company is also exposed to credit and liquidity risks in the event of non-performance by counterparties in connection with its commodity swap contracts and foreign exchange option contracts. These risks, which are monitored on a regular basis, are mitigated, in part, by entering into transactions with financially sound counterparties and, where possible, ensuring contracts are governed by legally enforceable master agreements.

EXPLORATION

Chelopech Mine

In the third quarter of 2022, a total of 11,264 metres of resource development diamond drilling was completed within the Chelopech mine, of which 8,793 metres were extensional drilling, which was designed to explore for new mineralization along interpreted geological trends and to test potential exploration targets.

Extensional diamond drilling in Chelopech mine was concentrated on testing potential Targets 183, 184 and 185, located in the northwestern section of the mine and Target 11, located in the northeastern part of the deposit. Drilling was focused on upper levels of Blocks 144, 147 and 149 as well as the lower levels of Block 146. A review of the extensional drilling program is discussed below.

Target 11

Target 11 is located approximately 100 metres north from Block 10 in the northeastern part of the deposit. The target area is poorly explored and structural and geologic models indicates that untested mineralization may be present in this area. Based on the presence of numerous intervals of logged advanced argillic alteration in earlier drilling with occasional elevated Au-Cu values, the program was designed to test and potentially expand the extents of mineralization.

From the program, only one hole returned a significant intersection, presented in the table below from drill hole EXT19_320_01. The mineralization is comprised of structural controlled disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-chalcocite, hosted in advanced argillic volcanic breccia.

Results from other holes are below the reporting criteria. Drilling from this position is scheduled to continue in the subsequent quarter to test preliminary geologic interpretations.

Blocks 25 and 153

During the quarter, results were received from drilling during the second quarter of 2022 that was designed to test the upper parts of Block 25 and the gap between Blocks 153 and 700. The target areas were located near the boundary between the Chelopech formation host rocks and post mineralization cover sequence above.

Significant results were received from EXT25_480_08, which returned an interval of disseminated to massive Au-Cu sulphosalt mineralization. These results extend the upper boundary of Block 25 by 20 metres in an easterly direction.

Quartz-Barite-Gold-Sulphide (QBGS) zone

The QBGS zone of mineralization is located approximately 200 metres south of Block 700. This zone is characterized by relatively narrow, structurally controlled quartz-barite-gold-sulphide mineralization hosted within a halo of pervasive sericitic alteration.

Underground drilling was undertaken earlier during the year on this target, designed to determine its potential shape and size. Significant results from holes EXT700_420_11 and EXT700_420_13 were returned during the quarter. Further drilling is required to determine the continuity of mineralization and to bring this area into current Mineral Resource inventories.

Blocks 144, 147 and 149

Drilling was undertaken from level 405 to test the upper extents of Blocks 144, 147 and 149. Eight drill holes tested the target volumes between 405 mRL and 180 mRL. Drilling failed to intersect significant mineralization which, based on current geological interpretations, limits the potential above level 200 in this part of the deposit. Drilling will continue from the same position in a south-west direction to explore new mineralization proximal to the post mineral cover sequence.

Blocks 146 and 147, Targets 183 and 184 (Target North)

Based on a combination of structural and geology model, the north-west flank of the mine termed ‘Target North’ which hosts Targets 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185. It is an emergent exploration area which is considered to have good potential to add Mineral Resources.

Target 184 is a structurally controlled zone of pyrite rich, high-sulphidation mineralization located on the northern flank of Chelopech. Mineralization is vein-like in appearance, enveloped by a very narrow zone of advanced argillic alteration surrounded by pervasive sericitic alteration.

During the third quarter a total of 1,001 metres were drilled from level 110 toward Block 146. Drillholes were directed towards Block 147 and Targets 183 and 184, as a part of the Target North resource development program to look for extensions and to determine the geometry of mineralized zones.

Five holes from this program returned significant intersections, presented in the table below within drill holes EXT147_110_01, EXT147_110_02, EXT147_110_03, EXT147_110_05, EXT147_110_06. The intercepted mineralization is of a weak to normal type stockwork style, hosting pyrite-chalcopyrite-tennantite mineralization. The intercepts extend the lower levels of Block 146 by approximately 40 metres between the elevations of 120 mRL and 80 mRL.

Seven holes for a total 2,186 metres were completed as part of the Target 183 phase of drilling. Drillhole EXT147_200_31, intersected a narrow zone of disseminated pyrite-tennantite ±chalcopyrite. Further to this, drill hole EXT147_110_05 intercepted structurally controlled, massive pyrite-tennantite ±chalcocite mineralization. Both holes extend the contour of the interpreted extents of Target 183 and are shown in the table below. Other holes from this phase of drilling intersected narrow, low-continuity mineralization that is below the reporting criteria.

During the quarter, drilling continued from level 180 toward Target 184, with the goal of determining the size and shape of this zone. The assay results returned significant intersections and extended mineralization (presented in the table below within holes G147_180_06 and G147_180_09).

Extensional drilling in the northern flank of the deposit will continue given this area continues to show potential to add Mineral Resources. Composite samples from Target 184 are scheduled for metallurgical testwork during the fourth quarter of 2022, to determine the amenability of this mineralization style to the Chelopech flowsheet.

Outlook

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Mineral Resource development strategy for Chelopech will be focused on:

- Extensional drilling on level 320, continuing the drill testing of Target 11 in the northeastern part of the deposit;

- Drilling from two positions in northwestern part of the mine toward exploration Targets 114, 184 and 185;
- Drilling to test for extensions of ore bodies in Blocks 149, 149 south, 153 and 18.

Significant intercepts (gold equivalent ("AuEq") cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t) received from extensional drilling activities during the third quarter of 2022:

Hole ID	East	North	RL	AZ	DIP	From	To	True Width (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Intersections from stockwork type mineralization												
EXT147_110_01	5472	29870	113	356.3	-8.5	0.0	15.0	14.5	3.96	2.81	10.40	0.68
EXT147_110_02	5472	29869	112	354.4	-38.2	10.5	27.0	13.0	3.72	2.89	8.17	0.49
EXT147_110_03	5471	29869	113	345.2	-17.5	9.0	21.0	11.5	11.21	9.90	29.36	0.78
EXT147_110_04	No significant intersection											
EXT147_110_05	5471	29869	114	335.6	-4.7	6.0	22.5	16.5	6.58	4.49	9.90	1.25
EXT147_110_06	5473	29869	114	8.4	0.9	0.0	16.5	16.5	2.99	1.83	7.27	0.69
EXT147_110_08	No significant intersection											
EXT25_480_08	5750	29546	477	3.9	1.0	136.5	165.0	28.5	10.38	8.63	47.44	1.04
EXT25_480_09	No significant intersection											
Intersections from structurally controlled type mineralization												
EXT147_110_05	5471	29869	114	335.6	-4.7	277.2	286.5	9.3	79.61	71.79	58.40	4.65
EXT147_200_31	5383	29991	206	330.0	-5.1	85.5	91.5	6.0	2.91	2.65	8.53	0.16
EXT147_200_33	No significant intersection											
EXT147_200_34	No significant intersection											
EXT700_420_11	6178	29575	420	64.0	-53.7	76.5	82.5	3.5	11.42	11.40	17.60	0.01
EXT700_420_11	6178	29575	420	64.0	-53.7	210.0	216.0	3.5	3.31	3.30	0.78	0.01
EXT700_420_13	6176	29577	420	29.7	-42.9	276.0	284.5	6.5	4.09	3.91	3.01	0.11
EXT19_320_01	6109	29994	323	87.0	5.3	355.5	370.5	13.0	3.02	2.31	4.20	0.42
G147_180_06	5521	29964	182	7.7	-4.8	52.5	60.0	7.5	9.48	9.46	2.30	0.02
G147_180_07	No significant intersection											
G147_180_09	5521	29964	182	352.4	5.1	51.0	63.0	12.0	5.98	5.50	2.48	0.28

1) *Significant intercepts are located within the Chelopech mine concession and proximal to the mine workings.*
2) *AuEq calculation is based on the following formula: Au g/t + 1.68 x Cu %, based on a gold price of $1,600 per ounce and a copper price of $4.00 per pound and long-term average metallurgical recoveries of 89% for gold and 87% for copper from the Chelopech mine.*
3) *Significant intercepts from stockwork type mineralization are reported using a minimum downhole width of 10 metres with a maximum internal dilution of 4.5 metres at a 2.5 g/t AuEq cut-off.*
4) *Significant intercepts from structurally controlled mineralization are reported using a minimum downhole width of 5 metres with a maximum internal dilution of 4.5 metres at a 2.5 g/t AuEq cut-off.*
5) *Coordinates are in mine-grid.*
6) *No factors of material effect have hindered the accuracy and reliability of the data presented above.*
7) *No upper cuts applied.*

Sampling, Analysis, Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QAQC") and Data Verification of Chelopech Mine Drill Core

All drill cores are sampled in intervals up to a maximum of three metres, with 1.5 metre sample intervals being the common length within mineralized zones. The dimensions of the mineralized zones far exceed the standard sample length. All holes are drilled with NQ diamond core. NQ core is cut by diamond saw, where one half of the core sample is submitted for assaying and the remaining half is retained in steel core trays. All drill cores are photographed prior to cutting and/or sampling.

Following DPM exploration standard procedures and internationally accredited standards, a full suite of certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory with each batch of samples. The overall quality control sample insertion rate is approximately 5% for reference materials, 2% for blanks, and 5% for field duplicates.

Sample tickets are entered into the bags with a numbering system, which reconciles sample and assayed results in the acQuire database. The average core recovery within the modelled Mineral Resource constraints is 99.27% and the various phases of drill data show no issues with regards to recoveries. No relationship was evident between core recoveries and the copper assay data, or the gold assay data. The weight of a core sample varies between three and seven kilograms.

Diamond drill core is prepared and assayed at the SGS Minerals ("SGS") managed laboratory at Chelopech in Bulgaria, which is independent of the Company. Samples are routinely assayed for copper, gold, silver, sulphur and arsenic. Gold analyses are done using a 25-gram fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry ("AAS") finish. Assay values over 20 ppm gold are re-analyzed using gravimetric finish. Copper, silver and arsenic analyses are completed using a two-acid digestion and AAS finish. Samples returning over 100 ppm for silver and 3% for copper are re-analyzed using high-grade methods with AAS finish. Sulphur is analyzed using an Eltra Analyzer equipped with an induction furnace.

The Company's QP has verified that all results reported in this disclosure have passed QAQC protocols, including review of the performance of certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates. Further verification of results included comparison of assay data with geology, alteration and mineralization logging data.

Chelopech Brownfield Exploration

In the third quarter of 2022, a total of 23,258 metres of surface exploration diamond drilling was completed, which comprises of forty-two concluded and seven ongoing holes with up to nine operating drill rigs. The brownfield exploration program was focused on testing the mineralization potential of the Sharlo Dere prospect within the mine concession, and the Wedge, West Shaft and Krasta prospects within the Sveta Petka exploration license.

Sharlo Dere

The Sharlo Dere prospect is located on the northeastern flank of the Chelopech mine concession and was explored by Bulgarian state sponsored exploration teams in the late 1970s. During the quarter, a total of 7,147 metres of surface exploration drilling was conducted, aiming to test the footprint of Sharlo Dere at an approximately 100-metre grid spacing to support Mineral Resource re-evaluation.

Copper-gold mineralization is associated with advanced argillic altered zones, with massive sulphide mineralization (pyrite, bornite, covelline, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts). Significant drill intercepts from the program are shown in the table below (EX_SD_35 and EX_SD_40). Metallurgical test work is currently being undertaken to determine the amenability of this mineralization style to the Chelopech flowsheet.

Sveta Petka EL

During the quarter, the Company continued to advance an intensive Mineral Resource delineation drilling campaign on the Sveta Petka exploration license, focused on Wedge, West Shaft and Krasta prospects. The drilling will be used for the technical studies to support an application for a Commercial Discovery at Sveta Petka.

At the Wedge prospect, a total of 9,782 metres were drilled with the purpose of infilling and extending interpreted mineralization zones. Mineralization at Wedge is found in a variety of settings which includes structurally-controlled as well as contact-related settings, often occurring on breccia–diorite contacts or along the contacts of Turonian sandstone, granodiorites and high-grade metamorphic basement units. Mineralization styles include gold-rich pyrite and base metal sulphide veins on the footwall of Petrovden fault.

At Wedge, a body of structurally controlled high-sulphidation style mineralization, designated Target 114, was intercepted sub-parallel to the Petrovden Fault. The target was drill-tested with both surface and underground exploration drill holes at about 50 metres-spaced pierce points in order to define the lateral and vertical extents of the zone of mineralization. Drilling returned significant intercepts from this target, which are presented in the table below (EXT147_200_24, EXT147_200_26 and EXT147_200_30). Further structurally controlled high-sulphidation style mineralization was also outlined in EX_SVPWZ_04 and EX_SVPWZ_19, which is actively being followed up.

At the West Shaft prospect area, located around 800 metres west of the Chelopech mine, six drill holes for a total of 4,081 metres were completed during the quarter. Drilling aimed to test for both sub-horizontal exhalative mineralization and for sub-vertical structurally controlled feeder zones. During the quarter, drilling intercepted mineralization in hole EX_WS_27 (shown in the table below), which together with previously completed holes, outlines a tabular, sub-vertical advanced argillic altered target zone that remains open to the east and west. Additional drilling is being planned to determine the shape and size of the mineralized zone.

Diamond drilling at the Krasta Prospect, located approximately two kilometres northeast of the Chelopech mine, commenced during the quarter, aiming to infill the existing drilling grid, collect samples for metallurgical purposes as well as to evaluate the deeper potential of the hydrothermal system. Four surface diamond holes were completed, with an additional hole currently in progress, totaling 1,627 metres. Most of the holes intersected zones of sulphide (pyrite and sulphosalt) mineralization.

Outlook

Plans for the fourth quarter of 2022 include completion of the drilling campaign at Sveta Petka exploration licence and subsequent technical assessment of the results to support the Commercial Discovery application. Additionally, exploration drilling will continue at testing of conceptual targets on the Brevene exploration license and the Chelopech mine concession.

Significant intercepts from brownfield exploration drilling during the third quarter of 2022 from the Chelopech mine concession and Sveta Petka EL:

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZ	DIP	From	To	True Width (m)	Length (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
						Sharlo Dere							
EX_SD_35	6948	30908	865	200	-65	575	582	7	7	7.45	4.48	14.87	1.76
EX_SD_40	6645	30507	895	130	-45	327	333	5.7	6	4.18	3.56	16.22	0.37
						Krasta							
EX_SVPKR_01	7114	30823	822	316	-47	269	274	4.5	5	3.86	2.44	2.76	0.84
EX_SVPKR_02	7114	30823	822	322	-40	252	262	9.5	10	2.98	1.91	3.03	0.64
EX_SVPKR_03	7103	30955	856	320	-58	155	183	21.5	28	2.68	1.81	2.39	0.52
						West Shaft							
EX_WS_27	4813	29156	956	214	-78	744	749	-	5	4.37	3.46	9.67	0.54
						Wedge Zone							
EX_SVPWZ_04	5387	30097	970	008	-63	348	369	-	21	8.19	7.27	28.86	0.55
EX_SVPWZ_19	5754	30319	1031	315	-70	365	370	-	5	7.94	7.92	33.59	0.01
EXT147_200_24*	5386	29990	207	18.6	8.7	160.5	169.5	8.5	9	11.44	9.80	10.95	0.97
EXT147_200_26*	5386	29990	207	350.0	19.3	333.4	343.0	9	9.6	10.21	8.01	16.74	1.31
EXT147_200_30*	5385	29990	207	335.1	17.7	335.2	347.7	11.5	12.6	12.72	7.54	32.82	3.08

1) *AuEq calculation is based on the following formula: Au g/t + 1.68 x Cu%, based on a gold price of $1,600 per ounce and a copper price of $4.00 per pound and long- term average metallurgical recoveries of 89% for gold and 87% for copper from the Chelopech mine.*
2) *Significant intercepts are reported using a minimum downhole width of 5 metres, a maximum dilution of 5 metres at a 2.5 g/t AuEq cut-off. No upper cuts applied.*
3) *Coordinates are in Chelopech mine-grid.*
4) *True widths not reported at this stage for West Shaft and Wedge zone prospects, excluding target 114, as additional data is required to define the plunge of the mineralization.*
5) ** Underground mine holes.*

Ada Tepe Brownfield Exploration

During the third quarter of 2022, exploration activities at Ada Tepe focused on the completion of scout and resource extension drilling at the Khan Krum mine concession and drilling at Chiirite and Dalbokata Reka exploration licences. A total of 6,235 metres of diamond drilling were completed during the quarter.

Khan Krum Concession Area

A total of 3,040.8 metres of drilling was completed at the Khan Krum concession area during the quarter, which was aimed at testing for mineralized deep feeder structures within the metamorphic basement and extensions of mineralization at the north and north-west flank of the Ada Tepe mine.

Following positive results reported in the second quarter of 2022, several additional sub-horizontal veins with grades of up to 132.5ppm gold and 63ppm silver were intersected on the north-west flank of the pit. The latest results for this area provide sufficient support for the potential additional of incremental mineable material in proximity to the pit, and the Company intends to follow-up these results with infill RC drilling.

Chiirite Exploration Licence

A total of 855.6 metres were drilled at the Chiirite EL, following up on a notable intercept of 10 metres at 1.98 g/t Au (ZDDD004). Additional drilling is planned with an aim to define the extension and spatial orientation of the structure. During the quarter, additional high resolution IP and ground radiometric survey was completed over the area of interest.

Dalbokata Reka Exploration Licence

A total of 1,430.6 metres were drilled at Dalbokata reka EL during the third quarter, targeting polymetallic veins mapped at surface which have been delineated with trenches and rock sampling. Several zones with sheeted veins (generally with less than 1-metres true thickness) were intersected at depth. Only single intervals with grades of up to 0.96ppm gold over one metre have returned thus far. Multiple drill holes are still pending assays.

Ecuador Exploration

A 2,739 metre drill program was completed at the Tierras Coloradas concession during the third quarter of 2022, which tested the high-grade, low sulphidation vein system which was previously identified in 2020. Assay results are pending. The change in status of the Tierras Coloradas project from early to advanced stage exploration is in progress, and all regulations and authorizations required from the different Ecuadorian authorities are expected to be received by the end of 2023. DPM has started the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) for the activities contained in the advanced exploration stage.

On the Loma Larga concessions, a 15,800-metre drilling program to support various studies complementary to the Loma Larga FS optimization, consisting of hydrogeological, geotechnical, metallurgical, condemnation and extension drilling, was commenced in the first quarter of 2022. A total of 658 metres of condemnation drilling was completed prior to DPM temporarily pausing drilling activities at the end of February as a result of the Action filed against the MAATE by certain non-government organizations and local agencies. Drilling activities remain paused, pending the resolution of the court process (see the “Development and Other Major Projects – Loma Larga Gold Project” section contained in this MD&A for further details).

Sampling, Analysis and QAQC of Brownfield Exploration Core and Channel Samples

Most exploration diamond drill holes are collared with PQ size, continued with HQ, and are sometimes finished with NQ. For the Tierras Coloradas project in Ecuador, the diamond drill holes are HQ size. Triple tube core barrels are used whenever possible to improve recovery. All drill core is cut lengthwise into two halves using a diamond saw; one half is sampled for assaying and the other half is retained in core trays.

All drill core is sampled in intervals ranging up to three metres, however, the common length for sample intervals within mineralized zones is one metre. Weights of drill core samples range from three to eight kilograms, depending on the size of core, rock type, and recovery. A numbered tag is placed into each sample bag, and the samples are grouped into batches for laboratory submissions.

Core and channel samples from exploration programs at Chelopech, Ada Tepe and the Timok gold project are shipped to the Company's own exploration laboratory in Bor, Serbia, which is managed by SGS. For the Tierras Coloradas project in Ecuador, the samples have been sent to Bureau Veritas, a certified laboratory with preparation facilities located in Quito (Ecuador) and assaying facilities in Lima (Peru).

Quality control samples, comprising certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates, are inserted into each batch of samples and locations for crushed duplicates are specified. All drill core and quality control samples are tabulated on sample submission forms that specify sample preparation procedures and codes for analytical methods. For internal quality control, the laboratory includes its own quality control samples comprising certified reference materials, blanks and pulp duplicates. All QAQC monitoring data are reviewed and signed off by an independent QAQC geologist. Chain of custody records are maintained from sample shipments to the laboratory until analyses are completed and remaining sample materials are returned to the Company. The chain of custody is transferred from the Company to the laboratory door.

Drill core samples submitted to the SGS are dried at 105°C for a minimum of 12 hours, and then jaw crushed to about 80% passing 4 millimetres. Sample preparation duplicates are created by riffle splitting crushed samples on a 1 in 20 basis. Larger samples are riffle split prior to pulverizing, whereas smaller samples are pulverized entirely. Pulverizing specifications are 90% passing 75 microns. Gold analyses are done using a conventional 50-gram fire assay and AAS finish. Multi-element analyses for 49 elements, including Ag, Cu, Mo, As, Bi, Pb, Sb, and Zn, are done using a four-acid digestion and an ICP-MS finish. Samples returning over 10 ppm for Ag and 1% for Cu, Pb and Zn are re-analyzed using high-grade methods with AAS finish. Sulphur is analyzed using an Eltra Analyzer equipped with an induction furnace.

The Company's QP has verified that all results reported in this disclosure have passed QAQC protocols, including review of the performance of certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates. Further verification of results included comparison of assay data with geology, alteration and mineralization logging data.

Drill core samples submitted to Bureau Veritas are dried over 100°C and 1 kilogram is crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A split of 500 grams is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold analyses are completed using a conventional 50-gram fire assay with AAS finish. If over 10 g/t Au, samples are re-assayed using a 50g fire assay by gravimetric finish. A multi-element analyses for 59 elements, including Ag, Cu, Mo, As, Bi, Pb, Sb, and Zn, is completed using a four-acid digestion and an ICP-ES/MS finish. Samples returning results over limit of detection are re-analyzed using high-grade methods with AAS finish.

DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER MAJOR PROJECTS

Loma Larga Gold Project

In the third quarter of 2021, DPM completed the acquisition of the high-quality, advanced stage Loma Larga gold project in Ecuador. Located in the Azuay province of Ecuador, the Loma Larga gold project has similar geology, mining method and processing flow sheet to the Company's Chelopech underground mine. Loma Larga is expected to produce a pyrite gold concentrate that can be sold to various copper and gold smelting operations, as well as a small quantity of complex concentrate, which DPM could process at its Tsumeb smelter or sell on the market.

The current Mineral Reserves for the project, effective as of March 31, 2020, consist of 2.9 million tonnes Proven Mineral Reserves grading 7.30 g/t Au, 0.44% Cu and 34.8 g/t Ag, for 0.69 million ounces of gold, 28.5 million pounds of copper and 3.27 million ounces of silver. Probable Mineral Reserves are 11 million tonnes grading 4.28 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu and 28.3 g/t Ag, for 1.51 million ounces of gold, 59.5 million pounds of copper and 10.0 million ounces of silver. Total Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are 13.9 million tonnes grading 4.91 g/t Au, 0.29% Cu and 29.6 g/t Ag, for 2.20 million ounces of gold, 88 million pounds of copper and 13.27 million ounces of silver.

A FS was completed by the previous owner in April 2020, which outlined a 12-year life of mine plan with estimated annual mine production of approximately 200,000 gold ounces in concentrate in the first five years. Life of mine production is estimated to be approximately 170,000 gold ounces per year at an attractive all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold, which continues to support DPM's peer-leading cost profile.

For more information, including key assumptions, risks and parameters relating to the FS , refer to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 Feasibility Study Technical Report, Loma Larga Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador" dated April 8, 2020 and re-issued by DPM on November 29, 2021, which has been posted on the Company's website at www.dundeeprecious.com and has been filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company is advancing work to update and optimize the FS completed by the previous owner. This includes progressing several trade-off studies aimed at further improving the project based on DPM's expertise and experience. DPM is targeting completion of a revised FS in the fourth quarter of 2022, with the results expected to be released in the first quarter of 2023.

In parallel, the Company continued to progress permitting activities, receiving the certificate of technical viability for the filtered tailings storage facility at the end of June, a key milestone for the project's development. As previously reported, in April 2022, the Company received the technical approval of the EIA study, which was submitted to the MAATE by the previous owner prior to its acquisition by DPM. The MAATE has appointed facilitators to carry out the Citizen Participation Process, which was temporarily postponed following national protests that occurred in June and remain paused, pending the resolution of the Action. Once these activities resume, DPM and its EIA consultant will support the Citizen Participation Process, assess all comments received and make the necessary updates to the EIA in order to assist the MAATE in providing its final approval of the EIA and issuing the environmental licence.

As the permitting process progresses, DPM's team is working proactively with stakeholders to obtain the project's social licence to operate. Government interaction with the mining industry has improved significantly since the change in government in Ecuador in May 2021 and DPM maintains a constructive relationship with all government institutions and other stakeholders involved with the development of the project. The Company has also progressed discussions in respect of an investor protection agreement with the government of Ecuador and expects this to be in place prior to making any significant capital commitments.

A 15,800-metre drilling program to support various studies complementary to the Loma Larga FS optimization, consisting of hydrogeological, geotechnical, metallurgical, condemnation and extension drilling, was commenced in the first quarter of 2022. A total of 658 metres of condemnation drilling was completed prior to DPM temporarily pausing drilling activities at the end of February as a result of the Action, and the suspension of the environmental permit required for exploration and technical drilling by the court.

On July 20, 2022, the written decision of the Judicial Labour Unit of Cuenca upheld the validity of the environmental permits for exploration, confirmed that the MAATE did not violate rights relating to the protection of water and nature in granting the permits, and reaffirmed the Company's legal rights in the mining concessions. The court also found that the Company will be required to include the local indigenous populations in its consultation process prior to proceeding to the exploitation phase, which DPM had already planned as part of its development of the project, reflecting the Company's commitment to the highest standards of stakeholder engagement and in line with International Finance Corporation practices. The decision of the first instance court was appealed by all parties, including (i) by the Company and the government parties on the requirement for indigenous consultation and whether, if required, it must precede the remaining requirements for the environmental license, including the Citizen Participation Process, and (ii) by the plaintiffs on the finding by the first instance court that the grant of permits did not violate the rights of nature and the other alleged violations. The appeal was heard by the Provincial Court of Azuay on October 14, 2022 and a decision is pending. The Company continues to believe that the claims by the plaintiffs are without merit, however, drilling activities at Loma Larga remain paused pending that decision. The expected timing for receipt of the environmental license is subject to the outcome of the appeal process.

Timok Gold Project

The Timok gold project is a sediment hosted gold deposit located in the central-eastern region of the Republic of Serbia.

On February 23, 2021, DPM announced the results of the prefeasibility study ("PFS") for the Timok gold project which focused on the development of the oxide and transitional portions of the Mineral Resource. The PFS was based on the updated Mineral Resource Estimate, dated May 29, 2020, which considered primarily oxide and transitional material types.

The PFS included the following highlights:

- Initial capital estimated to be $211 million;
- 547,000 gold ounces recovered over an eight-year mine life, with annual gold production estimated to average approximately 80,000 ounces per annum in years 1 to 6, and approximately 70,000 ounces per annum over the life of mine; and
- After-tax NPV^{5}% of $135 million and internal rate of return of 21% assuming a gold price of $1,500 per ounce.

Based on the positive results of the PFS, the Company proceeded with a FS which is now expected to be released in the first quarter of 2023. While the Company has seen inflationary pressures on capital and operating budgets consistent with general industry trends, work continues to optimize capital expenditures and the mine plan. Following completion of the FS, the Company expects to focus on exploration at Čoka Rakita target located south-east of the Timok deposit prior to any potential further advancement of the Timok gold project.

In 2022, permitting efforts have been focused on Čoka Rakita. DPM received the exploration permit for Čoka Rakita and commenced a 30,000-metre target delineation and infill drill program in October 2022.

The three-year retention of mineral rights for the Timok gold project was received during the third quarter of 2021. Other permitting activities for securing the mining rights for the project continued during the third quarter, including the certification of reserves and spatial planning, with the objective of securing the mining rights for the project during the retention period. The Company plans to submit the application for the certificate of reserves in the first quarter of 2023. The terms of reference for the spatial plan were released during the fourth quarter of 2021 for public review, with the first public hearings planned for the second quarter of 2023.

For additional details, including key assumptions, risks and parameters relating to the PFS, refer to the news release entitled "Dundee Precious Metals Announces Positive Pre-Feasibility Study and Encouraging New Exploration Results for the Timok Gold Project in Serbia" dated February 23, 2021 and the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Timok Project, Pre-Feasibility Study, Žagubica, Serbia" effective March 30, 2021, which have been posted on the Company's website at www.dundeeprecious.com and have been filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Tsumeb Rotary Holding Furnace

As part of the Company's strategy to optimize the inherent value of the Tsumeb smelter operation, an assessment was completed in respect of the installation of a rotary holding furnace which has the potential to increase the smelter's throughput up to approximately 370,000 tonnes, increase metal recoveries and generate significant additional value, given the high fixed-cost nature of the smelter. The estimated upfront capital cost was estimated to be between $47 million and $55 million. To date, the Company has been unable to secure additional long-term supply of suitable complex concentrate on acceptable terms that would support the expansion. While the Company will continue to assess opportunities that could support this expansion, the current focus of the smelter is on optimizing its operating performance and cost structure to support economically processing increasing amounts of new third-party feed to replace Chelopech concentrate, which by 2024 is expected to be processed entirely at third-party smelters.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Selected financial results for the last eight quarters, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, are shown in the table below:

$ millions	**2022**			2021				2020
except per share amounts	**Q3**	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenue	**128.6**	134.5	153.8	166.4	162.3	174.7	138.0	151.8
Net earnings (loss)	**(57.7)**	33.5	26.8	51.5	50.4	88.1	19.8	50.1
Net earnings (loss) attributable to:								
• Continuing operations	**(57.7)**	33.5	26.8	52.1	50.4	67.5	20.7	50.2
• Discontinued operations	**-**	-	-	(0.6)	-	20.7	(0.7)	0.1
• Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Basic earnings (loss) per share:	**(0.30)**	0.18	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.48	0.11	0.28
• Continuing operations	**(0.30)**	0.18	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.11	0.28
• Discontinued operations	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	0.11	-	-
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:	**(0.30)**	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.26	0.48	0.11	0.27
• Continuing operations	**(0.30)**	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.26	0.37	0.11	0.27
• Discontinued operations	**-**	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
Adjusted net earnings	**25.3**	33.3	37.0	51.4	52.5	67.1	31.0	44.0
Adjusted basic earnings per share	**0.13**	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.28	0.37	0.17	0.24

The variations in the Company's quarterly results were driven largely by fluctuations in gold and copper grades and recoveries, timing of metal deliveries, volumes of complex concentrate smelted, gold, copper and sulphuric acid prices, foreign exchange rates, smelter toll rates, smelter metal recoveries, depreciation, gains and losses related to Sabina special warrants, gains and losses on commodity swap contracts related to hedging the Company's metal price exposures, realized gains or losses on foreign exchange option contracts related to hedging the Company's foreign denominated operating expenditures, the MineRP Disposition, restructuring costs and impairment charges.

The following table summarizes the quarterly average realized prices for gold and copper and highlights the quarter over quarter variability:

	2022			2021				2020
Average Realized Metal Prices	**Q3**	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
LBMA gold *($/ounce)*	**1,712**	1,812	1,876	1,780	1,800	1,803	1,779	1,816
LME settlement copper *($/pound)*	**3.53**	4.42	4.58	3.77	3.72	3.99	3.76	3.26

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities on the date of the consolidated financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Estimates and assumptions are evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The significant areas of estimation and uncertainty considered by management in preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 are the same as those described in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2021.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Certain financial measures referred to in this MD&A are not measures recognized under IFRS and are referred to as non-GAAP financial measures or ratios. These measures have no standardized meanings under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The definitions established and calculations performed by DPM are based on management's reasonable judgment and are consistently applied. These measures are used by management and investors to assist with assessing the Company's performance, including its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its return objectives and support its investing activities and debt service obligations. In addition, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors uses certain of these measures, together with other measures, to set incentive compensation goals and assess performance. These measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, together with other financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, are considered to be important factors that assist investors in assessing the Company's performance.

Non-GAAP Cash Cost and All-in Sustaining Cost Measures

Mine cash cost; smelter cash cost; mine cash cost of sales; and all-in sustaining cost are non-GAAP financial measures. Cash cost per tonne of ore processed; cash cost per ounce of gold sold; all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold; and cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted are non-GAAP ratios. These measures capture the important components of the Company's production and related costs. Management and investors utilize these metrics as an important tool to monitor cost performance at the Company's operations. In addition, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors uses certain of these measures, together with other measures, to set incentive compensation goals and assess performance.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the Company's cash cost per tonne of ore processed and cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted to its cost of sales:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the three months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Total**
Ore processed *(mt)*	**515,809**	**216,071**	**-**	
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt)*	**-**	**-**	**63,990**	
Cost of sales	**39,659**	**28,993**	**30,772**	**99,424**
Add/(deduct):				
Depreciation and amortization	**(6,621)**	**(14,317)**	**(5,498)**	
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity(1)	**(7,105)**	**(2,555)**	**-**	
Change in concentrate inventory	**354**	**(139)**	**-**	
Sulphuric acid revenue(2)	**-**	**-**	**(6,273)**	
Mine cash cost / Smelter cash cost(3)	**26,287**	**11,982**	**19,001**	
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed(4)	**76.89**	**134.18**	**-**	
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed(4)	**50.96**	**55.46**	**-**	
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	**-**	**-**	**481**	
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	**-**	**-**	**297**	

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the three months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Total
Ore processed *(mt)*	557,991	220,573	-	
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt)*	-	-	55,137	
Cost of sales	30,075	25,227	32,208	87,510
Add/(deduct):				
Depreciation and amortization	(5,249)	(13,659)	(4,800)	
Change in concentrate inventory	(820)	182	-	
Sulphuric acid revenue(2)	-	-	(5,752)	
Mine cash cost / Smelter cash cost(3)	24,006	11,750	21,656	
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed(4)	53.90	114.37	-	
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed(4)	43.02	53.27	-	
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	-	-	584	
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	-	-	393	

1) *Included in other (income) expense in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).*
2) *Represents a by-product credit for Tsumeb.*
3) *Cash costs are reported in U.S. dollars, although the majority of costs incurred are denominated in non-U.S. dollars, and consist of all production related expenses including mining, processing, services, royalties and general and administrative.*

4) *Represents cost of sales and mine cash cost, respectively, divided by tonnes of ore processed.*
5) *Represents cost of sales and smelter cash cost, respectively, divided by tonnes of complex concentrate smelted.*

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the nine months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Total**
Ore processed *(mt)*	**1,585,704**	**646,838**	**-**	
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt)*	**-**	**-**	**132,287**	
Cost of sales	**107,218**	**81,512**	**94,811**	**283,541**
Add/(deduct):				
Depreciation and amortization	**(18,676)**	**(42,036)**	**(16,223)**	
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity(1)	**(12,727)**	**(4,476)**	**-**	
Change in concentrate inventory	**2,314**	**(12)**	**-**	
Sulphuric acid revenue(2)	**-**	**-**	**(16,427)**	
Mine cash cost / Smelter cash cost(3)	**78,129**	**34,988**	**62,161**	
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed(4)	**67.62**	**126.02**	**-**	
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed(4)	**49.27**	**54.09**	**-**	
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	**-**	**-**	**717**	
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	**-**	**-**	**470**	

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the nine months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Total
Ore processed *(mt)*	1,637,169	646,262	-	
Complex concentrate smelted *(mt)*	-	-	137,773	
Cost of sales	95,252	72,744	95,098	263,094
Add/(deduct):				
Depreciation and amortization	(16,297)	(40,801)	(14,466)	
Other non-cash expenses(6)	-	-	(652)	
Change in concentrate inventory	(5,485)	6	-	
Sulphuric acid revenue(2)	-	-	(12,226)	
Mine cash cost / Smelter cash cost(3)	73,470	31,949	67,754	
Cost of sales per tonne of ore processed(4)	58.18	112.56	-	
Cash cost per tonne of ore processed(4)	44.88	49.44	-	
Cost of sales per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	-	-	690	
Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted(5)	-	-	492	

1) *Included in other (income) expense in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).*
2) *Represents a by-product credit for Tsumeb.*
3) *Cash costs are reported in U.S. dollars, although the majority of costs incurred are denominated in non-U.S. dollars, and consist of all production related expenses including mining, processing, services, royalties and general and administrative.*
4) *Represents cost of sales and mine cash cost, respectively, divided by tonnes of ore processed.*
5) *Represents cost of sales and smelter cash cost, respectively, divided by tonnes of complex concentrate smelted.*
6) *Relates to inventory write-down to net realizable value, reflecting market price movement, included in cost of sales in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).*

The following table provides, for the periods indicated, a reconciliation of the Company's cash cost per ounce of gold sold and all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold to its cost of sales:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the three months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Total**
Cost of sales	**39,659**	**28,993**	**68,652**
Add/(deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	**(6,621)**	**(14,317)**	**(20,938)**
Treatment charges, transportation and other related selling costs(1)	**31,748**	**598**	**32,346**
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity(2)	**(7,105)**	**(2,555)**	**(9,660)**
By-product credits(3)	**(24,292)**	**(148)**	**(24,440)**
Mine cash cost of sales	**33,389**	**12,571**	**45,960**
Rehabilitation related accretion and depreciation expenses(4)	**212**	**296**	**508**
General and administrative expenses(5)	**1,714**	**1,169**	**2,883**
Cash outlays for sustaining capital(6)	**4,221**	**2,207**	**6,428**
Cash outlays for leases(6)	**230**	**278**	**508**
All-in sustaining cost	**39,766**	**16,521**	**56,287**
Payable gold in concentrate sold *(ounces)*(7)	**36,383**	**20,393**	**56,776**
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold(8)	**1,090**	**1,422**	**1,209**
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold(8)	**918**	**616**	**809**
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	**1,093**	**810**	**991**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the three months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Total
Cost of sales	30,075	25,227	55,302
Add/(deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	(5,249)	(13,659)	(18,908)
Treatment charges, transportation and other related selling costs(1)	22,513	1,401	23,914
By-product credits(3)	(29,886)	(227)	(30,113)
Mine cash cost of sales	17,453	12,742	30,195
Rehabilitation related accretion expenses(4)	72	32	104
General and administrative expenses(5)	2,930	2,836	5,766
Cash outlays for sustaining capital(6)	4,829	4,913	9,742
Cash outlays for leases(6)	273	357	630
All-in sustaining cost	25,557	20,880	46,437
Payable gold in concentrate sold *(ounces)*(7)	33,996	32,238	66,234
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold(8)	885	783	835
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold(8)	513	395	456
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	752	648	701

1) Represents revenue deductions for treatment charges, refining charges, penalties, freight and final settlements to adjust for any differences relative to the provisional invoice.
2) Included in other (income) expense in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).
3) Represents copper and silver revenue.
4) Included in cost of sales and finance cost in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).
5) Represents an allocated portion of DPM's general and administrative expenses, including share-based compensation, based on Chelopech's and Ada Tepe's proportion of total revenue.
6) Included in cash flow used in investing activities and financing activities, respectively, in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows.
7) Includes payable gold in pyrite concentrate sold in the third quarter of 2022 of 10,541 ounces (2021 – 9,793 ounces).
8) Represents cost of sales and mine cash cost of sales, respectively, divided by payable gold in concentrate sold.

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the nine months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Total**
Cost of sales	**107,218**	**81,512**	**188,730**
Add/(deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	**(18,676)**	**(42,036)**	**(60,712)**
Treatment charges, transportation and other related selling costs(1)	**84,487**	**2,079**	**86,566**
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity(2)	**(12,727)**	**(4,476)**	**(17,203)**
By-product credits(3)	**(86,242)**	**(533)**	**(86,775)**
Mine cash cost of sales	**74,060**	**36,546**	**110,606**
Rehabilitation related accretion and depreciation expenses(4)	**756**	**1,058**	**1,814**
General and administrative expenses(5)	**9,945**	**5,583**	**15,528**
Cash outlays for sustaining capital(6)	**10,406**	**8,353**	**18,759**
Cash outlays for leases(6)	**708**	**905**	**1,613**
All-in sustaining cost	**95,875**	**52,445**	**148,320**
Payable gold in concentrate sold *(ounces)*(7)	**112,377**	**64,489**	**176,866**
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold(8)	**954**	**1,264**	**1,067**
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold(8)	**659**	**567**	**625**
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	**853**	**813**	**839**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the nine months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Total
Cost of sales	95,252	72,744	167,996
Add/(deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	(16,297)	(40,801)	(57,098)
Treatment charges, transportation and other related selling costs(1)	73,330	3,346	76,676
By-product credits(3)	(96,933)	(753)	(97,686)
Mine cash cost of sales	55,352	34,536	89,888
Rehabilitation related accretion expenses(4)	186	93	279
General and administrative expenses(5)	6,451	5,486	11,937
Cash outlays for sustaining capital(6)	11,353	12,234	23,587
Cash outlays for leases(6)	699	1,119	1,818
All-in sustaining cost	74,041	53,468	127,509
Payable gold in concentrate sold *(ounces)*(7)	108,759	96,472	205,231
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold(8)	876	754	819
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold(8)	509	358	438
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold	681	554	621

1) Represents revenue deductions for treatment charges, refining charges, penalties, freight and final settlements to adjust for any differences relative to the provisional invoice.

2) Included in other (income) expense in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).
3) Represents copper and silver revenue.
4) Included in cost of sales and finance cost in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).
5) Represents an allocated portion of DPM's general and administrative expenses, including share-based compensation, based on Chelopech's and Ada Tepe's proportion of total revenue.
6) Included in cash flow used in investing activities and financing activities, respectively, in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows.
7) Includes payable gold in pyrite concentrate sold in the first nine months of 2022 of 30,420 ounces (2021 – 26,416 ounces).
8) Represents cost of sales and mine cash cost of sales, respectively, divided by payable gold in concentrate sold.

Adjusted net earnings (loss) and adjusted basic earnings per share

Adjusted net earnings (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure and adjusted basic earnings per share is a non-GAAP ratio used by management and investors to measure the underlying operating performance of the Company. Presenting these measures from period to period helps management and investors evaluate earnings trends more readily in comparison with results from prior periods.

Adjusted net earnings (loss) are defined as net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders, adjusted to exclude specific items that are significant, but not reflective of the underlying operations of the Company, including:

- impairment charges or reversals thereof;

- unrealized and realized gains or losses related to investments carried at fair value;
- significant tax adjustments not related to current period earnings; and
- non-recurring or unusual income or expenses that are either not related to the Company's operating segments or unlikely to occur on a regular basis.

The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted net earnings (loss) to net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations by segment:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the three months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & other**	**Total**
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations	**17,254**	**6,277**	**(75,611)**	**(5,634)**	**(57,714)**
Add/(deduct):					
Impairment charge	**-**	**-**	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**
Net losses on Sabina special warrants, net of income taxes of $nil	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**40**
Tsumeb restructuring costs	**-**	**-**	**(2,056)**	**-**	**(2,056)**
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	**17,254**	**6,277**	**7,333**	**(5,594)**	**25,270**
Basic loss per share					**(0.30)**
Adjusted basic earnings per share					**0.13**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the three months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & other	Total
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations	33,223	27,356	3,214	(13,372)	50,421
Add/(deduct):					
Net (gains) losses on Sabina special warrants, net of income taxes of $nil	-	-	-	1,341	1,341
Deferred income tax expense not related to current period earnings[(1)]	-	-	-	732	732
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	33,223	27,356	3,214	(11,299)	52,494
Basic earnings per share					0.27
Adjusted basic earnings per share					0.28

1) *Represents changes in unrecognized tax benefits included in net earnings related to unrealized gains (losses) on publicly traded securities, which, together with the related deferred income tax expense (recovery), were recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).*

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the nine months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & other**	**Total**
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations	**90,485**	**30,579**	**(91,784)**	**(26,677)**	**2,603**
Add/(deduct):					
Impairment charge	**-**	**-**	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**
Net losses on Sabina special warrants, net of income taxes of $nil	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,225**	**2,225**
Tsumeb restructuring costs	**-**	**-**	**5,750**	**-**	**5,750**
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	**90,485**	**30,579**	**(1,034)**	**(24,452)**	**95,578**
Basic earnings per share					**0.01**
Adjusted basic earnings per share					**0.50**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the nine months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & other	Total
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders from continuing operations	106,760	81,804	(11,155)	(38,767)	138,642
Add/(deduct):					
Net (gains) losses on Sabina special warrants, net of income taxes of $nil	-	-	-	6,971	6,971
Deferred income tax expense not related to current period earnings(1)	-	-	-	5,019	5,019
Adjusted net earnings (loss)	106,760	81,804	(11,155)	(26,777)	150,632
Basic earnings per share					0.75
Adjusted basic earnings per share					0.82

1) *Represents changes in unrecognized tax benefits included in net earnings related to unrealized gains (losses) on publicly traded securities, which, together with the related deferred income tax expense (recovery), were recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).*

Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and investors to measure the underlying operating performance of the Company's operating segments. Presenting these measures from period to period helps management and investors evaluate earnings trends more readily in comparison with results from prior periods. In addition, the Human Capital and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors uses adjusted EBITDA, together with other measures, to set incentive compensation goals and assess performance.

Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization excludes the following from earnings (loss) before income taxes:

- depreciation and amortization;
- interest income;
- finance cost;
- impairment charges or reversals thereof;
- unrealized and realized gains or losses related to investments carried at fair value; and
- non-recurring or unusual income or expenses that are either not related to the Company's operating segments or unlikely to occur on a regular basis.

The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization to earnings (loss) before income taxes by segment:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the three months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & other**	**Total**
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**19,101**	**8,394**	**(75,611)**	**(5,536)**	**(53,652)**
Add/(deduct):					
Impairment charge	**-**	**-**	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**
Depreciation and amortization	**6,621**	**14,317**	**5,498**	**574**	**27,010**
Tsumeb restructuring costs	**-**	**-**	**(2,056)**	**-**	**(2,056)**
Finance cost	**184**	**133**	**723**	**892**	**1,932**
Interest income	**(592)**	**(409)**	**(15)**	**(900)**	**(1,916)**
Net losses on Sabina special warrants	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40**	**40**
Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	**25,314**	**22,435**	**13,539**	**(4,930)**	**56,358**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the three months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & other	Total
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	36,966	31,359	3,214	(12,604)	58,935
Add/(deduct):					
Depreciation and amortization	5,249	13,659	4,800	541	24,249
Finance cost	175	151	776	350	1,452
Interest income	(36)	(9)	(13)	(136)	(194)
Net losses on Sabina special warrants	-	-	-	1,341	1,341
Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	42,354	45,160	8,777	(10,508)	85,783

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated **For the nine months ended September 30, 2022**	**Chelopech**	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & other**	**Total**
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**101,777**	**37,640**	**(91,784)**	**(26,523)**	**21,110**
Add/(deduct):					
Impairment charge	**-**	**-**	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**
Depreciation and amortization	**18,676**	**42,036**	**16,223**	**1,577**	**78,512**
Tsumeb restructuring costs	**-**	**-**	**5,750**	**-**	**5,750**
Finance cost	**562**	**353**	**2,200**	**1,655**	**4,770**
Interest income	**(770)**	**(494)**	**(42)**	**(1,575)**	**(2,881)**
Net losses on Sabina special warrants	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,225**	**2,225**
Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	**120,245**	**79,535**	**17,347**	**(22,641)**	**194,486**

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated For the nine months ended September 30, 2021	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & other	Total
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	118,605	95,288	(11,155)	(33,594)	169,144
Add/(deduct):					
Depreciation and amortization	16,297	40,801	14,466	1,110	72,674
Finance cost	540	312	2,234	1,083	4,169
Interest income	(63)	(11)	(76)	(228)	(378)
Net losses on Sabina special warrants	-	-	-	6,971	6,971
Adjusted earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	135,379	136,390	5,469	(24,658)	252,580

Cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital

Cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital, is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as cash provided from operating activities excluding changes in working capital as set out in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. This measure is used by the Company and investors to measure the cash flow generated by the Company's operating segments prior to any changes in working capital, which at times can distort performance.

Free cash flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital which includes changes in share-based compensation liabilities, less cash outlays for sustaining capital, mandatory principal repayments and interest payments related to debt and leases. This measure is used by the Company and investors to measure the cash flow available to fund growth capital expenditures, dividends and share repurchases.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital and free cash flow to cash provided from operating activities:

$ thousands	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Cash provided from operating activities	**29,947**	41,061	**180,324**	164,349
Add:				
Changes in working capital	**25,456**	40,093	**(7,921)**	64,346
Cash provided from operating activities, before changes in working capital	**55,403**	81,154	**172,403**	228,695
Cash outlays for sustaining capital(1)	**(12,126)**	(10,876)	**(36,663)**	(37,034)
Principal repayments related to leases	**(1,139)**	(1,171)	**(3,413)**	(3,290)
Interest payments	**1,106**	(573)	**847**	(1,785)
Free cash flow	**43,244**	68,534	**133,174**	186,586

1) Included in cash flow used in investing activities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows.

Average realized metal prices

Average realized gold and copper prices are non-GAAP ratios used by management and investors to highlight the price actually realized by the Company relative to the average market price, which can differ due to the timing of sales, hedging and other factors.

Average realized gold and copper prices represent the average per unit price recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of earnings (loss) prior to any deductions for treatment charges, refining charges, penalties, freight and final settlements to adjust for any differences relative to the provisional invoice.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the Company's average realized gold and copper prices to its revenue:

$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated	**Three Months**		**Nine Months**	
Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Total revenue	**128,648**	162,244	**416,932**	475,010
Add/(deduct):				
Tsumeb revenue	**(39,351)**	(36,791)	**(96,410)**	(85,776)
Treatment charges and other deductions(1)	**32,347**	23,914	**86,566**	76,676
Silver revenue	**(721)**	(1,256)	**(2,873)**	(3,704)
Revenue from gold and copper	**120,923**	148,111	**404,215**	462,206
Revenue from gold	**97,203**	119,252	**320,316**	368,223
Payable gold in concentrate sold *(ounces)*	**56,776**	66,234	**176,866**	205,231
Average realized gold price per ounce	**1,712**	1,800	**1,811**	1,794
Revenue from copper	**23,720**	28,859	**83,899**	93,983
Payable copper in concentrate sold *('000s pounds)*	**6,715**	7,758	**20,498**	24,505
Average realized copper price per pound	**3.53**	3.72	**4.09**	3.84

1) *Represents revenue deductions for treatment charges, refining charges, penalties, freight and final settlements to adjust for any differences relative to the provisional invoice.*

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The operating results and financial condition of the Company are subject to a number of inherent risks and uncertainties associated with its business activities, which include the acquisition, exploration, development, financing, construction, commissioning and operation of its mine, mill and concentrate processing facilities. The operating results and financial condition are also subject to numerous external factors, which include economic, social, geopolitical, including military conflicts, environmental, regulatory, health, legal, tax and market risks impacting, among other things, precious metals and copper prices, sulphuric acid prices, toll rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation, the availability and cost of capital to fund the capital requirements of the business and the supply chain related to the business, uncertainty of production and cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, and changes in general economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets. Each of these risks could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future business, results of operations and financial condition, and could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in any Forward Looking Statements of this MD&A. The Company endeavors to manage these risks and uncertainties in a balanced manner with a view to mitigating risk while maximizing total shareholder returns. The Company continually strives to identify and to effectively manage the risks of each of its business units. This includes developing appropriate risk management strategies, policies, processes and systems. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be successful in identifying all risks or that any risk-mitigating strategies adopted to reduce or eliminate risk will be successful.

A comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by the Company can be found in the Company's 2021 Annual MD&A and AIF.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), has designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) developed by COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission).

DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to the CEO and CFO during the reporting period and the information required to be disclosed by the Company in its reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Due to the inherent limitations associated with any such controls and procedures, management recognizes that, no matter how well designed and operated, they may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

The Company's management, under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO, has evaluated its DC&P and ICFR and concluded that, as at September 30, 2022, they have been designed effectively to provide reasonable assurance regarding required disclosures, the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.

NI 52-109 also requires Canadian public companies to disclose any change in ICFR during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, ICFR. No material changes were made to the ICFR in the first nine months of 2022.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements and other information included in this MD&A and our other disclosure documents constitute "forward looking information" or "forward looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which we refer to collectively hereinafter as "Forward Looking Statements".

Forward Looking Statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "guidance", "outlook", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or that state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms or similar expressions. The Forward Looking Statements in this MD&A relate to, among other things: expected cash flows; the price of gold, copper, silver and sulphuric acid; toll rates, metals exposure and stockpile interest deductions at Tsumeb; the estimation of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and the realization of such mineral estimates; estimated capital costs, all-in sustaining costs, operating costs and other financial metrics, including those set out in the outlook and guidance provided by the Company; currency fluctuations; the impact of any impairment charges; Tsumeb's ability to continue to benefit from the EPZ and expected new SSEZ regime in Namibia; the processing of Chelopech concentrate; timing of further optimization work at Tsumeb; potential benefits of any upgrades and/or expansion, including the potential rotary holding furnace installation at the Tsumeb smelter; DPM's strategy, plans, targets and goals in respect of environmental, social and governance issues, including climate change, greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, tailings management facilities and human rights initiatives; results of economic studies, including the Timok PFS and the Loma Larga FS; expected milestones; timing and success of exploration activities, including at the Čoka Rakita target; the timing of the completion and results of an updated FS for Loma Larga and for the Timok gold project; the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation or legal proceedings, including the timing of the legal proceedings related to the Action and resumption of drilling activities at Loma Larga; expectations with respect to the potential to incorporate additional existing Mineral Resources into the Timok mine plan by processing the sulphide portion of the ore body; development of the Loma Larga gold project, including expected production, successful negotiations of an investment protection agreement and exploitation agreement and granting of environmental and construction permits in a timely manner; success of permitting activities; permitting timelines; success of investments, including potential acquisitions; requirements for additional capital; measures the Company is undertaking in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, including its impacts on the Company's global supply chains, the level of and duration of reductions or curtailments in operating levels at any of the Company's operations or in its exploration and development activities; government regulation of mining and smelting operations; environmental risks; reclamation expenses; potential or anticipated outcome of title disputes or claims; benefits of digital initiatives; the timing and amount of dividends; and the timing and number of common shares of the Company that may be purchased pursuant to the NCIB.

Forward Looking Statements are based on certain key assumptions and the opinions and estimates of management and QP (in the case of technical and scientific information), as of the date such statements are made, and they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any other future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the Forward Looking Statements. In addition to factors already discussed in this document, such factors include, among others: fluctuations in metal and sulphuric acid prices, toll rates and foreign exchange rates; risks arising from the current inflationary environment and the impact on operating costs and other financial metrics, including the risk that the power subsidy in Bulgaria may be discontinued; continuation or escalation of the conflict in Ukraine, including the continued exemption from the Council of Europe's sanctions in favour of Bulgaria with respect to the import of Russian oil; risks relating to the Company's business generally and the impact of global pandemics, including COVID-19, resulting in changes to the Company's supply chain, product shortages, delivery and shipping issues, closure and/or failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, employees and contractors becoming infected, low vaccination rates, lost work hours and labour force shortages; regulatory changes, including changes impacting the complex concentrate market; inability of Tsumeb to secure complex copper concentrate on terms that are economic; possible variations in ore grade and recovery rates; inherent uncertainties in respect of conclusions of economic evaluations and economic studies, including the Timok PFS and the Loma Larga FS; uncertainties with respect to timing of the updated Loma Larga FS and Timok FS; changes in project parameters, including schedule and budget, as plans continue to be refined; uncertainties with respect to realizing the anticipated benefits from the acquisition of INV Metals Inc. and the development of the Loma Larga gold project; uncertainties with respect to actual results of current exploration activities; uncertainties and risks inherent to developing and commissioning new mines into production, which may be subject to unforeseen delays; uncertainties inherent with conducting business in foreign jurisdictions where corruption, civil unrest, political instability and uncertainties with the rule of law may impact the Company's activities; limitations on insurance coverage; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; actual results of current and planned reclamation activities; opposition by social and non-governmental organizations to mining projects and smelting operations; unanticipated title disputes; claims or litigation; failure to achieve certain cost savings or the potential benefits of any upgrades and/or expansion, including the potential rotary holding furnace installation at the Tsumeb smelter; increased costs and physical risks, including extreme weather events and resource shortages, related to climate change; cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity risks; there being no assurance that the Company will purchase additional common shares of the Company under the NCIB; risks related to the implementation, cost and realization of benefits from digital initiatives; uncertainties with respect to realizing the targeted MineRP earn-outs as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to in any other documents (including without limitation the Company's most recent AIF) filed from time to time with the securities regulatory authorities in all provinces and territories of Canada and available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's Forward Looking Statements.

The Forward Looking Statements are based on what the Company's management considers to be reasonable assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions based on the information currently available to it. Without limitation to the foregoing, the following section outlines certain specific Forward Looking Statements contained in the "Three-Year Outlook" section of this MD&A, unless otherwise noted, and provides certain material assumptions used to develop such Forward Looking Statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Forward Looking Statements (which are provided without limitation to the additional general risk factors discussed herein):

Ore processed: assumes Chelopech and Ada Tepe mines perform at planned levels. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which is failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated.

Cash cost per tonne of ore processed: assumes Chelopech and Ada Tepe ore mined/milled are in line with the guidance provided; foreign exchange rates remain at or around current levels; and operating expenses at Chelopech and Ada Tepe are at planned levels. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: lower than anticipated ore mined/milled; a weaker U.S. dollar relative to the Euro; and unexpected increases in labour and other operating costs.

Metals contained in concentrate produced: assumes grades and recoveries are consistent with current estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and DPM's current expectations; and ore mined/milled is consistent with guidance. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: lower than anticipated ore grades, recovery rates and ore mined/milled.

All-in sustaining costs: assumes that metals contained in concentrate produced and cash cost per tonne of ore processed at Chelopech and Ada Tepe are each in line with the guidance provided; copper and silver prices remain at or around current levels; the timing, destination and commercial terms in respect of concentrate deliveries are consistent with DPM's current expectations; payable metals in concentrate sold are consistent with the guidance provided, and general and administrative expenses, sustaining capital expenditures and leases are consistent with the guidance provided. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: lower than anticipated metals contained in concentrate produced, concentrate deliveries and metal prices; a higher than anticipated cash cost per tonne of ore processed; and higher than anticipated sustaining capital expenditures, leases and general and administrative expenses.

Complex concentrate smelted at Tsumeb: assumes no significant disruption in equipment availability, planned maintenance activities or concentrate supply. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: unanticipated operational issues; delays in maintenance activities; lower than anticipated equipment availability; and disruptions to or changes in the supply of complex concentrate, including changes in the proportion of third party and Chelopech feed.

Cash cost per tonne of complex concentrate smelted: assumes complex concentrate smelted is consistent with the guidance provided; no delays in planned maintenance activities; sulphuric acid prices are at or around current levels; sulphuric acid production and operating expenses are at planned levels; and foreign exchange rates remain at or around current levels. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: complex concentrate smelted and sulphuric acid production are lower than anticipated; sulphuric acid prices are lower than anticipated; strengthening of the ZAR relative to the U.S. dollar; and higher than anticipated operating and transportation costs due to a variety of factors, including higher than anticipated inflation, labour and other operating costs.

Sustaining and growth capital expenditures: assumes foreign exchange rates remain at or around current levels, and all capital projects proceed as planned and at a cost that is consistent with the budget established for each project. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: technical challenges, delays related to securing necessary permits and approvals, equipment deliveries, equipment performance, and the speed with which work is performed; availability of qualified labour; and changes in project parameters and estimated costs, including foreign exchange impacts.

Liquidity (see comments contained in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section): assumes the operating and cost performance are consistent with current expectations; metal and sulphuric acid prices, and foreign exchange rates remain at or around current levels; concentrate and sulphuric acid sales agreements, and smelter toll terms are consistent with current terms and/or forecast levels; progress of capital projects is consistent with current expectations; and DPM's RCF remains in place. Subject to a number of risks, the more significant of which are: lower than anticipated metals production at Chelopech and Ada Tepe, complex concentrate throughput and sulphuric acid production at Tsumeb, concentrate deliveries and metal prices; lower than anticipated reductions in secondary material at Tsumeb; a weaker U.S. dollar relative to local operating currencies; changes in contractual sales and/or toll terms and sulphuric acid prices; changes to capital project parameters, schedule and/or costs; and the inability to draw down on DPM's RCF due to a breach or potential breach of one of its covenants.

General: assumes ability to carry on exploration and development activities; ability to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner; no significant unanticipated operational or technical difficulties; maintenance of good relations with the communities surrounding Chelopech, Ada Tepe, Tsumeb and Loma Larga; no significant events or changes relating to regulatory, environmental, health and safety matters, and no significant negative effects as a result of , including that the Company does not experience any significant negative effects as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Ukraine and current economic conditions, including inflationary impacts, beyond what has been factored into the Company's Forward Looking Statements.

The reader is cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in Forward Looking Statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that Forward Looking Statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company's Forward Looking Statements reflect current expectations regarding future events and are only as of the date hereof. Other than as it may be required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update Forward Looking Statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinion should change. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on Forward Looking Statements.

Cautionary Note To United States Investors Concerning Differences In Reporting Of Mineral Resource Estimates

This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. Canadian reporting requirements for disclosure of mineral properties are governed by NI 43-101.

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure requirements for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC under the *Securities Exchange Act* of 1934, as amended. These amendments became effective February 25, 2019 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") with compliance required for the first fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The SEC Modernization Rules replace the historical disclosure requirements for mining issuers that were included in SEC Industry Guide 7. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources". In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" to be "substantially similar" to the corresponding CIM Definition Standards incorporated by reference in NI 43-101.

Readers are cautioned that while the above terms are "substantially similar" to the corresponding CIM Definition Standards, there are differences in the definitions under the SEC Modernization Rules and the CIM Definition Standards. Accordingly, there is no assurance any Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules.

Readers are also cautioned that while the SEC will now recognize "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources", it should not be assumed that any part or all of the mineralization in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of Mineral Resources or into Mineral Reserves. Mineralization described using these terms has a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and feasibility than mineralization that has been characterized as reserves. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to assume that any "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" or "inferred mineral resources" that the Company reports are or will be economically or legally mineable. Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Therefore, readers are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the "inferred mineral resources" exist. In accordance with Canadian securities laws, estimates of "inferred mineral resources" cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies, except in limited circumstances where permitted under NI 43-101. For the above reasons, information contained in this MD&A containing descriptions of the Company's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	**419,594**	334,377
Accounts receivable	**84,196**	128,338
Inventories	**48,653**	49,626
Other current assets *(note 6(c))*	**11,187**	1,452
	563,630	513,793
Non-Current Assets		
Investments at fair value *(note 6(a) & 6(b))*	**31,981**	47,983
Exploration and evaluation assets	**117,018**	98,925
Mine properties	**120,397**	138,037
Property, plant & equipment	**229,722**	335,305
Intangible assets	**15,179**	17,359
Deferred income tax assets	**6,423**	8,685
Other long-term assets	**5,991**	8,323
	526,711	654,617
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,090,341**	1,168,410
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**62,362**	77,170
Income tax liabilities	**4,474**	2,395
Current portion of long-term liabilities	**9,393**	6,234
	76,229	85,799
Non-Current Liabilities		
Rehabilitation provisions	**40,322**	50,401
Share-based compensation plans	**6,164**	13,933
Other long-term liabilities	**13,735**	13,864
	60,221	78,198
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**136,450**	163,997
EQUITY		
Share capital	**583,027**	585,050
Contributed surplus	**6,158**	8,629
Retained earnings	**386,066**	412,394
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(21,360)**	(1,660)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**953,891**	1,004,413
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**1,090,341**	1,168,410

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (LOSS)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Continuing Operations				
Revenue *(note 14)*	**128,648**	162,244	**416,932**	475,010
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	**99,424**	87,510	**283,541**	263,094
General and administrative expenses	**3,528**	7,561	**18,294**	14,408
Corporate social responsibility expenses	**1,226**	738	**2,737**	1,871
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**6,749**	3,952	**15,848**	13,637
Impairment charge *(note 3)*	**85,000**	-	**85,000**	-
Finance cost	**1,932**	1,452	**4,770**	4,169
Other (income) expense *(note 9)*	**(15,559)**	2,096	**(14,368)**	8,687
	182,300	103,309	**395,822**	305,866
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(53,652)**	58,935	**21,110**	169,144
Current income tax expense	**3,391**	7,635	**17,408**	24,914
Deferred income tax expense	**671**	879	**1,099**	5,606
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	138,624
Discontinued Operations				
Net earnings from discontinued operations *(note 4)*	**-**	-	**-**	19,738
Net earnings (loss)	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	158,362
Net earnings (loss) attributable to:				
Common shareholders of the Company				
From continuing operations	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	138,642
From discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	19,994
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**-**	(274)
Net earnings (loss)	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	158,362
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders of the Company				
- Basic				
From continuing operations	**(0.30)**	0.27	**0.01**	0.75
From discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	0.11
- Diluted				
From continuing operations	**(0.30)**	0.26	**0.01**	0.75
From discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	0.11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, **2022**	Three months ended September 30, 2021	Nine months ended September 30, **2022**	Nine months ended September 30, 2021
Net earnings (loss)	**(57,714)**	50,421	**2,603**	158,362
Other comprehensive income (loss) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Foreign exchange option contracts designated as cash flow hedges				
Unrealized gains (losses), net of income tax of $nil for all periods	**(2,420)**	(394)	**(2,127)**	3,008
Deferred cost of hedging, net of income tax of $nil for all periods	**(2,601)**	(533)	**(3,565)**	(2,382)
Realized (gains) losses transferred to cost of sales, net of income tax of $nil for all periods	**468**	(2,426)	**268**	(6,022)
Commodity swap contracts designated as cash flow hedges				
Unrealized gains (losses), net of income tax expense (recovery) of $nil (2021 - $153) and $nil (2021 - ($1,241)), respectively	**-**	1,370	**-**	(11,174)
Deferred cost of hedging, net of income tax expense (recovery) of $nil (2021 - $19) and $nil (2021 - $(54)), respectively	**-**	173	**-**	(482)
Realized losses transferred to revenue, net of income tax recovery of $nil (2021 - $416) and $nil (2021 - $1,016), respectively	**-**	3,740	**-**	9,144
Cost of hedging transferred to revenue, net of income tax recovery of $nil (2021 - $69) and $nil (2021 - $95), respectively	**-**	616	**-**	852
Currency translation adjustments from discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	(1,210)
Other comprehensive income (loss) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized losses on publicly traded securities, net of income tax recovery of $nil (2021 - $732) and $nil (2021 - $5,019), respectively	**(3,821)**	(8,773)	**(14,276)**	(36,844)
	(8,374)	(6,227)	**(19,700)**	(45,110)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**(66,088)**	44,194	**(17,097)**	113,252
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Common shareholders of the Company				
From continuing operations	**(66,088)**	44,194	**(17,097)**	94,742
From discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	19,023
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	**-**	(513)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**(66,088)**	44,194	**(17,097)**	113,252

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2022	Three months ended September 30, 2021	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Nine months ended September 30, 2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**(53,652)**	58,935	**21,110**	169,144
Depreciation and amortization	**27,010**	24,249	**78,512**	72,674
Impairment charge *(note 3)*	**85,000**	-	**85,000**	-
Changes in working capital *(note 11(a))*	**(25,456)**	(40,093)	**7,921**	(64,346)
Other Items not affecting cash *(note 11(b))*	**(5,867)**	1,748	**(1,915)**	13,671
Proceeds from (payments for) settlement of derivative contracts	**6,968**	1,193	**4,165**	(9,914)
Income taxes paid	**(4,056)**	(4,971)	**(14,469)**	(16,880)
Cash provided from operating activities of continuing operations	**29,947**	41,061	**180,324**	164,349
Cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations *(note 4)*	**-**	-	**-**	(442)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from MineRP Disposition *(note 4)*	**-**	-	**-**	45,830
Cash payment for acquisition of INV, net of cash acquired *(note 5)*	**-**	(1,569)	**-**	(1,569)
Purchase of short-term investments	**-**	(49,694)	**-**	(49,694)
Purchase of publicly traded securities	**-**	-	**(500)**	(8,307)
Proceeds from disposal of mine properties, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**10**	-	**10**	-
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	**(7,977)**	(2,967)	**(18,581)**	(5,550)
Expenditures on mine properties	**(1,383)**	(4,761)	**(7,895)**	(11,060)
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	**(11,342)**	(6,388)	**(31,696)**	(26,824)
Expenditures on intangible assets	**(183)**	(666)	**(1,044)**	(2,829)
Increase in restricted cash	**-**	-	**-**	(5,128)
Cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	**(20,875)**	(66,045)	**(59,706)**	(65,131)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from share issuance	**610**	1,026	**3,377**	2,204
Principal repayments related to leases	**(1,139)**	(1,171)	**(3,413)**	(3,290)
Dividends paid *(note 12(a))*	**(7,628)**	(5,498)	**(21,002)**	(16,399)
Payments for share repurchases *(note 12(b))*	**(4,155)**	(8,855)	**(13,619)**	(8,855)
Net interest and finance fees paid	**(485)**	(572)	**(744)**	(2,009)
Cash used in financing activities of continuing operations	**(12,797)**	(15,070)	**(35,401)**	(28,349)
Cash used in financing activities of discontinued operations *(note 4)*	**-**	-	**-**	(140)
Increase (decrease) in cash of continuing operations	**(3,725)**	(40,054)	**85,217**	70,869
Decrease in cash of discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	(582)
Cash at beginning of period, continuing operations	**423,319**	260,455	**334,377**	149,532
Cash at beginning of period, discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	582
Cash at end of period, continuing operations	**419,594**	220,401	**419,594**	220,401
Cash at end of period, discontinued operations	**-**	-	**-**	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for number of shares)

	September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021	
	Number	**Amount**	Number	Amount
Share capital				
Authorized				
Unlimited common and preference shares with no par value				
Issued				
Fully paid common shares with one vote per share				
Balance at beginning of period	**191,441,200**	**585,050**	181,400,125	525,219
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	**1,060,102**	**3,377**	871,184	2,204
Shares issued on acquisition of INV *(note 5)*	**-**	**-**	10,664,501	60,844
Share repurchases *(note 12(b))*	**(2,501,100)**	**(7,551)**	(1,465,100)	(4,803)
Transferred from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options		**2,151**		1,074
Balance at end of period	**190,000,202**	**583,027**	191,470,710	584,538
Contributed surplus				
Balance at beginning of period		**8,629**		7,078
Share-based compensation expense		**838**		774
Transferred to share capital on exercise of stock options		**(2,151)**		(1,074)
MineRP Disposition *(note 4)*		**-**		4,741
Stock options issued on acquisition of INV *(note 5)*		**-**		2,366
Share repurchases *(note 12(b))*		**-**		(4,686)
Other changes in contributed surplus		**(1,158)**		(1)
Balance at end of period		**6,158**		9,198
Retained earnings				
Balance at beginning of period		**412,394**		224,701
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders of the Company		**2,603**		158,636
Dividend distribution *(note 12(a))*		**(22,863)**		(16,664)
Share repurchases *(note 12(b))*		**(6,068)**		-
Balance at end of period		**386,066**		366,673
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Balance at beginning of period		**(1,660)**		41,671
Other comprehensive loss		**(19,700)**		(44,871)
MineRP Disposition *(note 4)*		**-**		2,845
Balance at end of period		**(21,360)**		(355)
Total equity attributable to common shareholders of the Company		**953,891**		960,054
Non-controlling interests				
Balance at beginning of period		**-**		6,615
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**		(274)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**		(239)
MineRP Disposition *(note 4)*		**-**		(6,010)
Other changes in non-controlling interests		**-**		(92)
Balance at end of period		**-**		-
Total equity at end of period		**953,891**		960,054

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Dundee Precious Metals Inc. ("DPM") is a Canadian based, international gold mining company engaged in the acquisition of mineral properties, exploration, development, mining and processing of precious metals. DPM is a publicly listed company incorporated under the federal laws of Canada. DPM has common shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). The address of DPM's registered office is 150 King Street West, Suite 902, P.O. Box 30, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1J9.

As at September 30, 2022, DPM's condensed interim consolidated financial statements include DPM and its subsidiary companies (collectively, the "Company").

Continuing Operations:

DPM's principal subsidiaries include:

- 100% of Dundee Precious Metals Chelopech EAD ("Chelopech"), which owns and operates a gold, copper and silver mine located east of Sofia, Bulgaria;
- 100% of Dundee Precious Metals Krumovgrad EAD ("Ada Tepe"), which owns and operates a gold mine located in south eastern Bulgaria, near the town of Krumovgrad; and
- 92% of Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb (Proprietary) Limited ("Tsumeb"), which owns and operates a custom smelter located in Tsumeb, Namibia.

DPM holds interests, directly or indirectly, in a number of exploration and development properties located in Ecuador, Serbia and Canada including:

- 100% of DPM Ecuador S.A. ("DPM Ecuador"), which is focused on the exploration and development of the Loma Larga gold project located in Ecuador;
- 100% of DPM Avala d.o.o., which is focused on the exploration and development of the Timok gold project in Serbia; and
- 6.5% of Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. ("Sabina"), which is focused on the development of the Back River project in southwestern Nunavut, Canada.

Discontinued Operations *(note 4)*:

On May 3, 2021, DPM sold its 73.7% ownership interest in MineRP Holdings Inc. ("MineRP"), which owns MineRP Holdings (Proprietary) Limited, an independent mining software vendor with operations in Canada, South Africa, Australia and Chile.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, including International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for full financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies applied in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 10, 2022.

3. TSUMEB IMPAIRMENT CHARGE

As at September 30, 2022, the Company assessed the recoverable amount of each of its Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") as a result of (i) the market capitalization of DPM's shares being less than their carrying value; and (ii) a decrease in the expected supply of suitable higher arsenic bearing concentrate for processing at the smelter over the longer term. Based on this assessment, the carrying values of all CGUs were considered recoverable, with the exception of Tsumeb.

As at September 30, 2022, the carrying value of Tsumeb exceeded its estimated recoverable amount resulting in an impairment charge of $85.0 million being recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, of which $84.3 million related to property, plant, and equipment and $0.7 million related to intangible assets. This charge was primarily attributable to lower forecast toll revenue as a result of an expected reduction in higher arsenic bearing third party concentrate feed being received by the smelter commencing in 2024, concurrent with when the smelter is not expected to be processing any of Chelopech concentrate. While the processing of Chelopech concentrate at other third party smelters is expected to generate additional overall value for the Company, it will be realized through lower treatment charges and higher margins at Chelopech rather than higher throughput and higher margins at Tsumeb.

Tsumeb's recoverable amount of $40.0 million as at September 30, 2022 was determined using fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"), which was calculated based on projected future cash flows utilizing the latest information available and management's estimates including throughput ranging from 230,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes, toll rates and volumes based on historical terms received and the Company's knowledge of the complex concentrate market, lower operating costs, sustaining capital expenditures in line with current levels, and the foreign exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the South African Rand ("ZAR") of 17.05. These projected cash flows were prepared in current dollars and discounted using a real discount rate of 10.79%, representing the estimated weighted average real cost of capital. This rate was estimated based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model where the costs of equity and debt were based on, among other things, estimated interest rates, market returns on equity, share volatility, leverage and risks specific to the mining sector and Tsumeb. Management's estimate of Tsumeb's FVLCD is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Sensitivities

The projected cash flows and FVLCD for Tsumeb can be affected by any one or more changes in the estimates used. Changes in third party toll rates, operating costs, foreign exchange rates and volumes of concentrate smelted have the greatest impact on value, where a 5% change in any one of above assumptions would each change the FVLCD by approximately $25 million to $35 million as at September 30, 2022. In addition, if Tsumeb does not achieve forecast operating levels and future cost savings in respect of its initiative to optimize the cost structure of the smelter, there could be a further impairment charge.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

4. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On December 22, 2020, the Company and other shareholders of MineRP entered into a definitive agreement with Epiroc Canada Holding Inc., a subsidiary of Epiroc Rock Drills AB ("Epiroc") for the sale of MineRP (the "MineRP Disposition"). The MineRP Disposition closed on May 3, 2021.

MineRP Disposition

Net cash consideration received for DPM's equity interest in MineRP:	
Total purchase price	59,000
Cash received for settlement of DPM loan to MineRP	(20,571)
Working capital adjustment	(1,485)
Closing indebtedness	(534)
Closing cash	276
Cash consideration	36,686
Less: transaction costs	(3,048)
Net cash consideration	33,638
Cash paid to non-controlling interests	(9,021)
Net cash consideration received for DPM's equity interest in MineRP *(a), (b)*	**24,617**
Net assets disposed:	
Cash	276
Accounts receivable	2,231
Property, plant & equipment	1,137
Intangible assets	26,760
Other long-term assets	230
Total assets disposed	**30,634**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,835
Loan payable to Epiroc	20,571
Current portion of long-term liabilities	311
Deferred income tax liabilities	950
Other long-term liabilities	630
Total liabilities disposed	**28,297**
Non-controlling interests	607
Net assets disposed	**1,730**
Reclassification of currency translation adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	**(2,845)**
Gain on MineRP Disposition included in net earnings from discontinued operations	**20,042**

(a) Net cash consideration received included $5.1 million held in escrow on closing to secure against any post closing adjustments related to working capital and certain representations and warranties, of which $1.6 million related to working capital items. The working capital adjustment was finalized in December 2021, resulting in an unfavourable final adjustment of $0.6 million to the Company which was recognized as a reduction in the gain on MineRP Disposition included in net earnings from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2021. As at September 30, 2022, the remaining cash held in escrow of $3.5 million related to other indemnities was recognized as restricted cash included in other current assets in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of financial position.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

(b) The MineRP Disposition also provides for potential additional proceeds in the form of an earn-out conditional on the achievement of certain revenue targets by MineRP in 2022, for which no value has been recognized based on the assessment of its fair market value.

As a result of the MineRP Disposition, the operating results and cash flows of MineRP have been presented as discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss) and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

5. ACQUISITION OF INV METALS INC. ("INV")

On July 26, 2021, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares it did not already own of INV, now renamed DPM Ecuador Holdings Inc., which owns DPM Ecuador, the principal assets of which are comprised of the Loma Larga gold project and certain other exploration licences. As consideration for the acquisition, DPM issued 10,664,501 common shares representing 0.0910 of a DPM common share for each INV common share acquired at a market price of $5.72 (Cdn$7.19) per share with an aggregate value of $61.0 million.

This transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition with the consideration paid allocated primarily to the exploration and evaluation assets related to the Loma Larga project. The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the allocation of this consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the date of acquisition.

Consideration paid	
DPM common shares issued, net of share issuance costs	60,844
Fair value of previously held equity interest *(a)*	17,988
DPM stock options *(b)*	2,366
Transaction costs	2,463
Total consideration paid	**83,661**
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash	1,029
Accounts receivable	556
Investments at fair value	151
Exploration and evaluation assets	86,372
Property, plant and equipment	589
Other long-term assets	897
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,677)
Current portion of long-term liabilities	(220)
Other long-term liabilities	(1,036)
Net assets acquired	**83,661**

(a) The fair value of the 35,344,424 INV shares previously held by DPM was based on the market price of $0.51 (Cdn$0.64) per INV share as at the date of acquisition.

(b) As at the date of acquisition, 12,304,700 outstanding INV stock options vested immediately and were exchanged for 1,119,728 DPM stock options, the fair value of which was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Set out below is a comparison, by category, of the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments that are recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position:

	Financial instrument classification	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets			
Cash	Amortized cost	**419,594**	334,377
Accounts receivable on provisionally priced sales	Fair value through profit or loss	**40,548**	85,083
Other accounts receivable	Amortized cost	**43,648**	43,255
Restricted cash	Amortized cost	**5,569**	5,730
Sabina special warrants *(a)*	Fair value through profit or loss	**408**	5,816
Publicly traded securities *(b)*	Fair value through other comprehensive income	**31,573**	42,167
Commodity swap contracts *(c)*	Derivatives for fair value hedges	**6,410**	21
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	**55,417**	73,735
Commodity swap contracts *(c)*	Derivatives for fair value hedges	**32**	1,946
Foreign exchange option contracts *(d)*	Derivatives for cash flow hedges	**6,913**	1,489

The carrying values of all the financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair values as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

(a) Sabina special warrants

In September 2022, 5,000,000 Series B special warrants were exchanged for 5,000,000 common shares by DPM following a positive production decision with respect to the Back River project. As at September 30, 2022, DPM held 36,050,566 common shares of Sabina.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized net losses on the Sabina special warrants of $0.04 million (2021 – $1.3 million) and $2.2 million (2021 – $6.9 million), respectively, in other (income) expense *(note 9)* in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss).

(b) Publicly traded securities

Publicly traded securities include a portfolio of equity investments in publicly traded mining and exploration companies, comprised primarily of Sabina.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized unrealized losses on these publicly traded securities of $3.8 million (2021 – $9.5 million) and $14.3 million (2021 – $41.9 million), respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

(c) Commodity swap contracts

The Company enters into cash settled commodity swap contracts from time to time to swap future contracted monthly average metal prices for fixed metal prices to eliminate or substantially reduce the metal price exposure associated with the time lag between the provisional and final determination of concentrate sales ("QP Hedges").

As at September 30, 2022, the Company's outstanding QP Hedges, all of which mature within five months from the reporting date, are summarized in the table below:

Commodity hedged	Volume hedged	Weighed average fixed price of QP Hedges
Payable gold	28,835 ounces	$1,671.80/ounce
Payable copper	11,232,539 pounds	$3.99/pound

The Company also enters into cash settled commodity swap contracts from time to time to swap future contracted monthly average prices for fixed metal prices to reduce its future metal price exposure in respect of its projected production ("Production Hedges"). As at September 30, 2022, the Company had no outstanding Production Hedges.

The Company designates the spot component of commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges as cash flow hedges and the spot component of commodity swap contracts in respect of QP Hedges as fair value hedges.

The fair value gain or loss on commodity swap contracts is calculated based on the corresponding London Metal Exchange forward copper prices and New York Commodity Exchange forward gold prices, as applicable. As at September 30, 2022, the net fair value gain on all outstanding QP Hedges was $6.4 million (December 31, 2021 – a net fair value loss of $1.9 million), of which $6.4 million (December 31, 2021 – $0.02 million) was included in other current assets and $0.03 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.9 million) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized, in revenue, net gains of $6.4 million (2021 – $3.8 million) and $14.3 million (2021 – $2.9 million), respectively, on QP Hedges. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company also recognized, in revenue, realized losses of $4.9 million and $11.2 million, respectively, on Production Hedges.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized unrealized gains of $5.6 million and unrealized losses of $2.3 million, respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) on the spot component of the outstanding commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges. The Company also recognized unrealized gains of $0.9 million and $0.4 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 on the forward point component of the outstanding commodity swap contracts in respect of Production Hedges in other comprehensive income (loss) as a deferred cost of hedging.

(d) Foreign exchange option contracts

The Company enters into foreign exchange option contracts from time to time to reduce the foreign exchange exposure associated with projected operating expenses and capital expenditures denominated in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange option contracts are entered to provide price protection below a specified "floor" rate and participation up to a specified "ceiling" rate. The option contracts entered are comprised of a series of call options and put options (which when combined create a price "collar") that are structured so as to provide for a zero upfront cash cost.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding foreign exchange option contracts in respect of a portion of its projected Namibian dollar denominated operating expenses which are linked to the ZAR as summarized in the table below:

Year of projected operating expenses	Amount hedged in ZAR *(i)*	Call options sold Weighted average ceiling rate US$/ZAR	Put options purchased Weighted average floor rate US$/ZAR
Balance of 2022	349,710,000	17.03	15.12
2023	1,263,876,000	17.50	15.50

(i) *The Namibian dollar is pegged to the ZAR on a 1:1 basis.*

The Company designates the intrinsic value of foreign exchange option contracts as cash flow hedges. The time value component of foreign exchange option contracts is treated as a separate cost of hedging.

The fair value gain or loss on these outstanding contracts was calculated based on foreign exchange forward rates quoted in the market. As at September 30, 2022, the net fair value loss on all outstanding foreign exchange option contracts was $6.9 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.5 million), of which $5.4 million (December 31, 2021 – $1.5 million) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and $1.5 million (December 31, 2021 – $nil) in other long-term liabilities.

The Company recognized realized losses of $0.5 million (2021 – realized gains of $2.4 million) and $0.3 million (2021 – realized gains of $6.0 million), respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 in cost of sales on the spot component of settled contracts.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recognized unrealized losses of $2.0 million (2021 – $2.8 million) and $1.9 million (2021 – $3.0 million), respectively, in other comprehensive income (loss) on the spot component of the outstanding foreign exchange option contracts. The Company also recognized unrealized losses of $2.6 million (2021 – $0.6 million) and $3.6 million (2021 – $2.4 million), respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 on the time value component of the outstanding foreign exchange option contracts in other comprehensive income (loss) as a deferred cost of hedging.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: based on inputs which have a significant effect on fair value that are observable, either directly or indirectly from market data; and
- Level 3: based on inputs which have a significant effect on fair value that are not observable from market data.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

				As at September 30, 2022
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Accounts receivable on provisionally priced sales	**-**	**40,548**	**-**	**40,548**
Sabina special warrants	**-**	**-**	**408**	**408**
Publicly traded securities	**31,573**	**-**	**-**	**31,573**
Commodity swap contracts	**-**	**6,410**	**-**	**6,410**
Financial liabilities				
Commodity swap contracts	**-**	**32**	**-**	**32**
Foreign exchange option contracts	**-**	**6,913**	**-**	**6,913**

				As at December 31, 2021
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Accounts receivable on provisionally priced sales	-	85,083	-	85,083
Sabina special warrants	-	-	5,816	5,816
Publicly traded securities	42,167	-	-	42,167
Commodity swap contracts	-	21	-	21
Financial liabilities				
Commodity swap contracts	-	1,946	-	1,946
Foreign exchange option contracts	-	1,489	-	1,489

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The following table reconciles Level 3 fair value measurements from January 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022:

Balance as at January 1, 2021	12,128
Unrealized losses included in net earnings	(6,312)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	5,816
Purchase of other warrants	**244**
Unrealized losses included in net earnings	**(2,225)**
Exercise of Sabina special warrants to common shares	**(3,427)**
Balance as at September 30, 2022	**408**

7. DEBT

(a) DPM Revolving Credit Facility

Up to July 2022, DPM had a committed revolving credit facility of $150.0 million with a consortium of banks that was to mature in February 2024. In July 2022, DPM replaced this facility with a new committed revolving credit facility (the "RCF") with a consortium of four banks that matures in July 2026. Generally speaking, this facility contains more favourable terms and conditions than the old RCF, providing added flexibility, an extended term, and lower pricing, and is secured by pledges of DPM's investments in Ada Tepe, Chelopech and Loma Larga and by guarantees from each of the subsidiaries that hold these assets and by certain holding companies. Initially, DPM is permitted to borrow up to an aggregate principal amount of $150.0 million, which can be increased pursuant to an accordion feature that permits, subject to certain conditions, the facility to be increased to $250.0 million. The cost of borrowing is based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), the general replacement rate for LIBOR, plus a spread, which is currently 2.25%, and can range between 2.25% and 3.5% depending upon DPM's leverage. The RCF contains financial covenants that require DPM to maintain: (i) a Debt Leverage Ratio below 3.75:1, and (ii) a minimum net worth equal to $600 million plus (minus) 50% of ongoing net earnings (loss) plus 50% of all equity raised by DPM, in each case, after March 31, 2022, and as defined under the RCF.

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, DPM was in compliance with all financial covenants and $nil was drawn under the RCF.

(b) Tsumeb overdraft facility

Tsumeb has a Namibian $100.0 million ($5.6 million) demand overdraft facility. This facility is guaranteed by DPM and bears interest at a rate equal to the Namibian Prime Lending Rate minus 0.5%. As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, $nil was drawn from this facility.

(c) Other credit agreements and guarantees

Chelopech and Ada Tepe have a $21.0 million multi-purpose credit facility that matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $16.3 million (December 31, 2021 – $13.9 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of credit and letters of guarantee, primarily in respect of concession contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy.

Chelopech and Ada Tepe also have a Euro 21.0 million ($20.5 million) credit facility to support mine closure and rehabilitation obligations in respect of concession contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy. This credit facility matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $20.5 million (December 31, 2021 – $23.8 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of guarantee.

Ada Tepe also has a $10.3 million multi-purpose credit facility that matures on November 30, 2022 and is guaranteed by DPM. As at September 30, 2022, $0.1 million (December 31, 2021 – $0.2 million) had been utilized in the form of letters of credit and letters of guarantee, primarily in respect of exploration contracts with the Bulgarian Ministry of Energy.

Advances under these facilities bear interest at a rate equal to the one month U.S. Dollar LIBOR plus 2.5%. The letters of credit and guarantee bear a fee of 0.6% based on the amounts issued.

All these facilties are in the process of being renewed to November 30, 2023.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

8. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The following is a summary of the new grants under the Company's share-based compensation plans during the nine months ended September 30, 2022:

	Number of units granted	Fair value granted
Restricted Share Units	**817,445**	**4,881**
Performance Share Units	**268,076**	**1,614**
Deferred Share Units	**170,497**	**872**
DPM Stock Options	**610,754**	**1,206**

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, mark-to-market adjustments related to the change in DPM's share price resulted in a decrease in share-based compensation of $2.8 million (2021 – an increase of $0.3 million) and $3.6 million (2021 – $1.4 million), respectively.

9. OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Net losses on Sabina special warrants *(note 6(a))*	**40**	1,341	**2,225**	6,971
Tsumeb restructuring costs	**(2,056)**	-	**5,750**	-
Bulgarian government subsidy for electricity	**(9,660)**	-	**(17,203)**	-
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses	**(1,876)**	205	**(2,177)**	1,410
Interest income	**(1,916)**	(194)	**(2,881)**	(378)
Other, net	**(91)**	744	**(82)**	684
	(15,559)	2,096	**(14,368)**	8,687

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management remuneration

The Company's related parties include its key management. Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Executive Vice Presidents reporting directly to the CEO.

The remuneration of the key management of the Company recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statements of earnings (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Salaries, management bonuses and director fees	**729**	784	**2,359**	2,491
Other benefits	**48**	48	**193**	171
Share-based compensation	**(848)**	1,172	**175**	362
Total remuneration	**(71)**	2,004	**2,727**	3,024

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

11. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Changes in working capital

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and other assets	**(7,839)**	(28,034)	**38,852**	(43,448)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**305**	(1,164)	**(728)**	(835)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(16,456)**	(9,292)	**(20,480)**	(7,828)
Decrease in other liabilities	**(1,466)**	(1,603)	**(9,723)**	(12,235)
	(25,456)	(40,093)	**7,921**	(64,346)

(b) Other items not affecting cash

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Net finance cost	**16**	1,258	**1,889**	3,791
Share-based compensation expense	**257**	266	**838**	774
Net losses on Sabina special warrants	**40**	1,341	**2,225**	6,971
Realized (gains) losses on commodity swap contracts	**(6,422)**	1,040	**(5,952)**	8,276
Realized (gains) losses on foreign exchange option contracts	**468**	(2,426)	**268**	(6,022)
Other, net	**(226)**	269	**(1,183)**	(119)
	(5,867)	1,748	**(1,915)**	13,671

12. SUPPLEMENTARY SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY INFORMATION

(a) Dividend

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.04 (2021 – $0.03) per common share to its shareholders of record resulting in total dividend distributions of $22.9 million (2021 – $16.7 million) recognized against its retained earnings in the condensed interim consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity. The Company paid an aggregate of $21.0 million (2021 – $16.4 million) of dividends which were included in cash used in financing activities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and recognized a dividend payable of $7.6 million (December 31, 2021 – $5.7 million) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2022.

On November 10, 2022, the Company declared a dividend of $0.04 per common share payable on January 16, 2023 to shareholders of record on December 31, 2022.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

(b) Share repurchases under the Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB")

The Company established a NCIB on March 1, 2021, which provided for the repurchase of up to 9,000,000 of its common shares through the facility of the TSX up to February 28, 2022. A new NCIB was established on March 1, 2022 extending to February 28, 2023. The maximum number of shares that can be repurchased during this period is 9,000,000 shares.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company purchased a total of 2,471,500 (2021 – 1,571,500) shares, all of which were cancelled as at September 30, 2022. The Company also cancelled an additional 29,600 shares in 2022 that were purchased in 2021, resulting in a total of 2,501,100 (2021 – 1,465,100) shares being cancelled during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The total cost of these purchases was $13.6 million (2021 – $9.5 million) at an average price of $5.51 (Cdn$7.05) (2021 – $6.04 (Cdn$7.65)) per share, of which $7.5 million (2021 – $4.8 million) was recognized as a reduction in share capital, $nil (2021 – $4.7 million) as a reduction in contributed surplus and $6.1 million (2021 – $nil) as a reduction in retained earnings in the condensed interim consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the payment for which was included in cash used in financing activities in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30,2022 and 2021.

13. COMMITMENTS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES

(a) Commitments

The Company had the following minimum contractual commitments as at September 30, 2022:

	up to 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
Capital commitments	18,436	-	**18,436**
Purchase commitments	15,127	49	**15,176**
Total commitments	**33,563**	**49**	**33,612**

As at September 30, 2022, Tsumeb had approximately $30.8 million (December 31, 2021 – $73.8 million) of recoverable third party in-process secondary materials, which it is obligated to process and return, generally in the form of blister, to IXM S.A. ("IXM") pursuant to a tolling agreement.

In April 2021, the Company and IXM agreed to amend the existing tolling agreement to provide for, among other things: i) targeted declining excess secondary material balances, above which excess secondary material would be required to be purchased by the Company; ii) the elimination of all excess secondary material by March 31, 2023; iii) an increase in the defined level of normal secondary material; and iv) an extension of the tolling agreement by three years to December 31, 2026.

As at September 30, 2022, the value of excess secondary materials, as defined in the tolling agreement, was approximately $0.5 million, which was below the targeted excess secondary material balance under the tolling agreement as at September 30, 2022.

(b) Contingencies

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, from time to time, arising in the ordinary course of its business. It is not expected that any material liability will arise from current legal proceedings or have a material adverse effect on the Company's future business, operations or financial condition.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments are components of an entity whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance and for which separate financial information is available.

The Company has three reportable operating segments – Chelopech and Ada Tepe in Bulgaria and Tsumeb in Namibia. The nature of their operations, products and services are described in *note 1*, *Corporate Information*. These segments are organized predominantly by the products and services provided to customers and geography of the businesses. The Corporate and Other segment includes corporate, exploration and evaluation and other income and cost items that do not pertain directly to an operating segment. There are no significant inter-segment transactions that have not been eliminated on consolidation.

The following table summarizes the relevant information by segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Three months ended September 30, 2022				
	Chelopech	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Continuing Operations					
Revenue *(a)*	**54,773**	**34,524**	**39,351**	**-**	**128,648**
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**19,101**	**8,394**	**(75,611)**	**(5,536)**	**(53,652)**
Capital expenditures	**7,487**	**2,358**	**2,013**	**7,195**	**19,053**

	Three months ended September 30, 2021				
	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & Other	Total
Continuing Operations					
Revenue *(a)*	68,778	56,675	36,791	-	162,244
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	36,966	31,359	3,214	(12,604)	58,935
Capital expenditures	6,917	4,462	-	3,652	15,031

	Nine months ended September 30, 2022				
	Chelopech	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Continuing Operations					
Revenue *(a)*	**205,287**	**115,235**	**96,410**	**-**	**416,932**
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	**101,777**	**37,640**	**(91,784)**	**(26,523)**	**21,110**
Capital expenditures	**15,831**	**7,753**	**15,912**	**23,268**	**62,764**

	Nine months ended September 30, 2021				
	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & Other	Total
Continuing Operations					
Revenue *(a)*	219,293	169,941	85,776	-	475,010
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	118,605	95,288	(11,155)	(33,594)	169,144
Capital expenditures	17,556	13,405	10,724	8,171	49,856

(a) Revenues from Chelopech and Ada Tepe were generated from the sale of concentrate and Tsumeb's revenues were generated from processing concentrate and acid sales.

(unaudited, in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Revenue recognized at a point in time from:				
Sale of concentrate	**96,485**	129,149	**336,017**	392,152
Processing concentrate	**33,078**	31,039	**79,983**	73,550
Acid sales	**6,273**	5,752	**16,427**	12,226
Mark-to-market price adjustments on provisionally priced sales	**(7,188)**	(3,696)	**(15,495)**	(2,918)
Total revenue	**128,648**	162,244	**416,932**	475,010

The following table summarizes the total assets and total liabilities by segment as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

				As at September 30, 2022	
	Chelopech	**Ada Tepe**	**Tsumeb**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Total current assets	**196,521**	**159,944**	**40,131**	**167,034**	**563,630**
Total non-current assets	**162,770**	**180,877**	**21,400**	**161,664**	**526,711**
Total assets	**359,291**	**340,821**	**61,531**	**328,698**	**1,090,341**
Total liabilities	**40,113**	**20,442**	**45,202**	**30,693**	**136,450**

				As at December 31, 2021	
	Chelopech	Ada Tepe	Tsumeb	Corporate & Other	Total
Total current assets	117,806	110,689	33,440	251,858	513,793
Total non-current assets	173,894	216,702	106,392	157,629	654,617
Total assets	291,700	327,391	139,832	409,487	1,168,410
Total liabilities	54,388	31,660	41,865	36,084	163,997

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Anna Ivanova
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Vice President and Managing Director, Tsumeb

Mirco Nolte
Vice President, Operational Excellence

Matthieu Risgallah
Vice President, Innovation & Technology

Alex Wilson
Vice President, Human Resources

[1] Audit Committee
[2] Human Capital and Compensation Committee
[3] Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee
[4] Sustainability Committee
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Stock Listing and Symbol

The Toronto Stock Exchange

DPM – Common Shares

Copies of the Company's Quarterly and Annual Reports are available on written request from our registrar.

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