



**CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020**

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars)

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Consolidated Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, change in equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 31, 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company incurred a consolidated net loss of \$32 million during the year ended December 31, 2021 and, as of that date, the Company's consolidated deficit was \$652 million. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Mineral property, plant and equipment – Assessment of Whether Indicators of Impairment Exist – Refer to Notes 1 and 2(p) to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that these assets are impaired. The Company holds the rights to the Pebble exploration stage mineral property (the "Pebble Project"). In 2020, the Pebble Partnership's permit application was rejected. The decision was subsequently appealed by the Company. Management concluded there were no indicators of impairment on the Pebble Project as at December 31, 2021 given the Company's options in the event the appeal is successful or unsuccessful and the Company's market capitalization as at December 31, 2021.

While there are several factors that must be considered to determine whether or not an indicator of impairment exists for the Pebble Project, the judgments associated with the Company's ability to develop the Pebble Project including the options to obtain federal and state permits and the considerations of the Company's market capitalization excess are the most subjective. Auditing these judgments required a high degree of subjectivity in applying audit procedures and in evaluating the results of those procedures. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to management's assessment of indicators of impairment of whether there were events or change in circumstances that may suggest that the carrying amount of the Pebble Project is impaired included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of controls over management's assessment of indicators of impairment relating to the Pebble Project, including the identification of events or changes in circumstances that may suggest that the carrying amount of the Pebble Project is impaired.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's ability and options to obtain federal and state permits to develop the Pebble Project by:
 - Evaluating regulatory developments relating to federal and state permitting processes and the impact on the Company's ability to continue to explore and develop the Pebble Project.
 - Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assessment of potential alternatives for the future permitting and development of the Pebble Project by reviewing the Company's external counsel legal opinion.
 - Read internal communications to management and the board of directors, external communications by management to analysts and investors, and other publicly available information to evaluate whether there was evidence of indicators of impairment that contradicted management's assessment.
- Compared the Company's market capitalization excess to its asset carrying value and evaluated the reasonableness of management's considerations in its assessment of impairment indicators.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
March 31, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2009.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, of the Company and our report dated March 31, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
March 31, 2022

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Restricted Cash	5(b)	\$ 785	\$ 791
Mineral property, plant and equipment	3	134,339	135,646
Total non-current assets		135,124	136,437
Current assets			
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	4	1,867	1,477
Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	22,291	42,460
Total current assets		24,158	43,937
Total Assets		\$ 159,282	\$ 180,374
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	6	\$ 700,278	\$ 683,039
Reserves	6	106,735	109,245
Deficit		(651,520)	(619,978)
Total equity		155,493	172,306
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,365	657
Total non-current liabilities		1,365	657
Current liabilities			
Payables to related parties	9	376	848
Trade and other payables	10	2,048	6,563
Total current liabilities		2,424	7,411
Total liabilities		3,789	8,068
Total Equity and Liabilities		\$ 159,282	\$ 180,374

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (note 16)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements are signed on the Company's behalf by:

/s/ Ronald W. Thiessen

Ronald W. Thiessen
Director

/s/ Christian Milau

Christian Milau
Director

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except for share information)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2021	2020
Expenses			
Exploration and evaluation expenses	11, 12	\$ 12,435	\$ 39,219
General and administrative expenses	11, 12	9,991	11,545
Legal, accounting and audit		5,941	2,438
Share-based compensation	6(d)-(e)	2,858	9,342
Loss from operating activities		31,225	62,544
Foreign exchange loss		456	1,545
Interest income		(176)	(146)
Finance expense		67	117
Other income		(16)	(392)
Gain on modification of lease		(16)	-
Gain on revaluation of warrant liabilities	7	-	204
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		2	-
Net Loss		\$ 31,542	\$ 63,872
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net loss			
Foreign exchange translation difference	6(f)	903	2,704
Other comprehensive loss		\$ 903	\$ 2,704
Total comprehensive loss		\$ 32,445	\$ 66,576
Basic and diluted loss per share	13	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.13

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2021	2020
Operating activities			
Net loss		\$ (31,542)	\$ (63,872)
<u>Non-cash or non operating items</u>			
Depreciation	3	329	533
Gain on modification of lease		(16)	-
Interest on credit facility loans	8	-	9
Interest income		(176)	(146)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		2	-
Loss on revaluation of warrant liabilities	7	-	204
Share-based compensation		2,858	9,342
Unrealized exchange loss		44	1,851
<u>Changes in working capital items</u>			
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses		(17)	(550)
Trade and other payables		(3,483)	(6,132)
Payables to related parties		(474)	941
Net cash used in operating activities		(32,475)	(57,820)
Investing activities			
Interest received on cash and cash equivalents		164	130
Net cash from investing activities		164	130
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares	6(b)	872	57,701
Transaction costs on issuances of shares	6(b)	(48)	(4,060)
Proceeds from private placement of shares	6(b)	-	24,938
Transaction costs for the private placement of shares	6(b)	-	(232)
Proceeds from the exercise of share purchase options and warrants	6(c)-(d)	11,950	12,441
Early lease termination payment		(31)	-
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities		(200)	(294)
Repayment of credit facility loans and interest	8	-	(2,523)
Transaction costs on the At-the-Market Offering	4	(352)	-
Net cash from financing activities		12,191	87,971
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(20,120)	30,281
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(49)	(1,859)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning balance		42,460	14,038
Cash and cash equivalents - ending balance	5(a)	\$ 22,291	\$ 42,460

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except for share information)

	Notes	Share capital		Reserves					Deficit	Total equity
		Number of shares (note 6(a))	Amount	Equity - settled share-based compensation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve (note 6(f))	Investment revaluation reserve	Share Purchase Warrants (note 6(c))	Subscriptions received for shares (note 6(b))		
Balance at January 1, 2020		422,942,680	\$ 587,448	\$ 70,150	\$ 32,365	\$ (17)	\$ 3,972	\$ 693	\$ (556,106)	\$ 138,505
Shares issued on exercise of options per option plan	6(d)	3,991,066	3,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,936
Shares issued upon exercise of warrants and options not issued per option plan	6(c)	13,634,385	8,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,505
Fair value allocated to shares issued on exercise of options and warrants		-	3,863	(2,474)	-	-	(1,389)	-	-	-
Fair value allocated to shares issued on exercise of broker warrants		-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
Shares issued, net of transactions costs	6(b)	38,525,000	53,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,720
Shares issued pursuant to private placements, net of transaction costs	6(b)	29,953,500	25,399	-	-	-	-	(693)	-	24,706
Additional transaction costs for prior year financings	6(b)	-	(79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79)
Share-based compensation	6(d)	-	-	9,342	-	-	-	-	-	9,342
Net loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63,872)	(63,872)
Other comprehensive loss net of tax		-	-	-	(2,704)	-	-	-	-	(2,704)
Total comprehensive loss										(66,576)
Balance at December 31, 2020		509,046,631	\$ 683,039	\$ 77,018	\$ 29,661	\$ (17)	\$ 2,583	\$ -	\$ (619,978)	\$ 172,306
Balance at January 1, 2021		509,046,631	\$ 683,039	\$ 77,018	\$ 29,661	\$ (17)	\$ 2,583	\$ -	\$ (619,978)	\$ 172,306
Shares issued upon exercise of options per option plan	6(d)	5,084,000	2,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,592
Shares issued upon exercise of warrants and options not issued per option plan	6(c)	14,435,952	9,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,358
Fair value allocated to shares issued on exercise of options and warrants		-	4,465	(2,153)	-	-	(2,312)	-	-	-
Shares issued, net of transactions costs	6(b)	1,212,805	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	824
Share-based compensation	6(d)	-	-	2,858	-	-	-	-	-	2,858
Net loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,542)	(31,542)
Other comprehensive loss net of tax		-	-	-	(903)	-	-	-	-	(903)
Total comprehensive loss										(32,445)
Balance at December 31, 2021		529,779,388	\$ 700,278	\$ 77,723	\$ 28,758	\$ (17)	\$ 271	\$ -	\$ (651,520)	\$ 155,493

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated, except per share, option, warrant or DSU)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal business activity is the exploration of mineral properties. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "NDM" and on the NYSE American Exchange ("NYSE American") under the symbol "NAK". The Company's corporate office is located at 1040 West Georgia Street, 14th floor, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The consolidated financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021, include financial information for the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities"). The Company is the ultimate parent. The Group's core mineral property interest is the Pebble Copper-Gold-Molybdenum-Silver-Rhenium Project (the "Pebble Project") located in Alaska, United States of America ("USA" or "US"). All US dollar amounts when presented are denoted "US\$" and expressed in thousands, unless otherwise stated.

The Group is in the process of exploring and developing the Pebble Project and has not yet determined whether the Pebble Project contains mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Group's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for the Group's mineral property interests is entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves; the ability of the Group to obtain financing to complete the exploration and development of the Pebble Project; the Group obtaining the necessary permits to mine; and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the Pebble Project.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group raised net cash proceeds of \$824 from common share issuances (note 6(b)), and received \$11,950 from the exercise of share purchase options and warrants (notes 6(c) - (d)).

As of December 31, 2021, the Group had \$22,291 (2020 - \$42,460) in cash and cash equivalents for its operating requirements and working capital of \$21,734 (2020 - \$36,526). These Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which assumes that the Group will be able to raise sufficient funds to continue its exploration and development activities and satisfy its obligations as they come due. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group incurred a net loss of \$31,542 and \$63,872, respectively, and had a deficit of \$651,520 as of December 31, 2021. The Group has prioritized the allocation of its financial resources to meet key corporate and Pebble Project expenditure requirements in the near term, including the funding of the appeal of the Record of Decision (the "ROD") (discussed below) and class action litigation (note 16(a)). Additional financing will be needed to progress any material expenditures at the Pebble Project and for working capital. Additional financing may include any of or a combination of debt, equity and/or contributions from possible new Pebble Project participants. The Group has an At-the-Market Offering Agreement ("ATM Agreement") in place, whereby the Group, at its sole discretion, can sell through the agent, up to US\$14.5 million in common shares during the term of the ATM Agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group sold common shares for gross proceeds of US\$688 (\$872) under the ATM Agreement (note 6(b)). There can be no assurances that the Group will be successful in obtaining additional financing when required. If the Group is unable to raise the necessary capital resources and generate sufficient cash flows to meet obligations as they come due, the Group may, at some point, consider reducing or curtailing its operations. As such, there is material uncertainty that raises substantial doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

These Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and such adjustments could be material.

The Group, through the Pebble Limited Partnership ("Pebble Partnership"), initiated federal and state permitting for the Pebble Project under the National Environmental Protection Act ("NEPA") by filing documentation for a

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated, except per share, option, warrant or DSU)

Clean Water Act ("CWA") 404 permit with the US Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") in December 2017. The USACE published a draft Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") in February 2019 and completed a 120-day public comment period thereon on July 2, 2019. In late July 2019, the US Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") withdrew the determination initiated under Section 404(c) of the CWA in 2014 for the waters of Bristol Bay ("Proposed Determination"), which attempted to pre-emptively veto the Pebble Project before it received an objective, scientific regulatory review under NEPA. On July 24, 2020, the USACE published the final EIS. On November 25, 2020, the USACE issued a ROD rejecting the Pebble Partnership's permit application, finding concerns with the proposed compensatory mitigation plan and determining the project would be contrary to the public interest. The ROD rejected the compensatory mitigation plan as "noncompliant" and determined the project would cause "significant degradation" and was contrary to the public interest. Based on this finding, the USACE rejected Pebble Partnership's permit application under the CWA. On January 19, 2021, the Pebble Partnership submitted its request for appeal of the ROD with the USACE (the "RFA"). On February 24, 2021, the USACE notified the Pebble Partnership that the RFA is "complete and meets the criteria for appeal" and assigned a review officer ("RO") to oversee the administrative appeal process at that time and has since assigned a new RO. While federal regulations suggest the appeal should conclude within 90 days, and no case extend beyond one year, the USACE also indicated that due to the complexity of issues and volume of materials associated with the Pebble Project case, the review will take additional time. On June 1, 2021, the Group announced that the USACE had completed the 'administrative record' which will serve as a basis for its official review of the ROD. On October 29, 2021, the court granted the EPA's motion for remand, and vacated the EPA's 2019 withdrawal of the Proposed Determination decision, thus reinstating the Proposed Determination. The court declined to impose a schedule on the EPA's proceedings on remand. The EPA subsequently extended the deadline to either withdraw the Proposed Determination or to prepare a Recommended Determination regarding the Pebble Project until May 31, 2022. The Group will continue to monitor these developments closely to determine the possible impacts to the project and permitting process, as it remains the Group's position that the withdrawal of the preemptive veto by the EPA was sound and appropriate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Statement of Compliance*

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"s) that are effective for the Group's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2021. These Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 28, 2022.

(b) *Basis of Preparation*

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information and for financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, which are stated at their fair value (refer note 2(e)). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements unless otherwise stated.

(c) *Basis of Consolidation*

These Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company, the Company's subsidiaries, and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries listed below:

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated, except per share, option, warrant or DSU)

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Percent owned
3537137 Canada Inc. ¹	Canada	Holding Company. Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.	100%
Pebble Services Inc.	Nevada, USA	Management and services company. Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.	100%
Northern Dynasty Partnership	Alaska, USA	Holds 99.9% interest in the Pebble Partnership and 100% of Pebble Mines.	100% (indirect)
Pebble Limited Partnership ("Pebble Partnership")	Alaska, USA	Limited Partnership. Ownership and Exploration of the Pebble Project.	100% (indirect)
Pebble Mines Corp. ("Pebble Mines")	Delaware, USA	General Partner. Holds 0.1% interest in the Pebble Partnership.	100% (indirect)
Pebble West Claims Corporation ²	Alaska, USA	Holding Company. Subsidiary of the Pebble Partnership.	100% (indirect)
Pebble East Claims Corporation ²	Alaska, USA	Holding Company. Subsidiary of the Pebble Partnership.	100% (indirect)
Pebble Pipeline Corporation	Alaska, USA	Holding Company. Subsidiary of the Pebble Partnership.	100% (indirect)
Pebble Performance Dividend LLC	Alaska, USA	Holding Company. Subsidiary of the Pebble Partnership.	100% (indirect)
U5 Resources Inc.	Nevada, USA	Holding Company. Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.	100%
Cannon Point Resources Ltd.	British Columbia, Canada	Not active. Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.	100%
MGL Subco Ltd. ("MGL")	British Columbia, Canada	Not active. Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.	100%
Delta Minerals Inc. ("Delta")	British Columbia, Canada	Not active. Wholly-owned subsidiary of MGL.	100% (indirect)
Imperial Gold Corporation ("Imperial Gold")	British Columbia, Canada	Not active. Wholly-owned subsidiary of Delta.	100% (indirect)
Yuma Gold Inc.	Nevada, USA	Not active. Wholly-owned subsidiary of Imperial Gold.	100% (indirect)

Notes:

1. Holds a 20% interest in the Northern Dynasty Partnership. The Company holds the remaining 80% interest.
2. Both entities together hold 1,840 claims comprising the Pebble Project.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee); exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated, except per share, option, warrant or DSU)

Intra-Group balances and transactions, including any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the Financial Statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(d) *Foreign Currencies*

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Group. The functional currency of U5 Resources Inc., Pebble Services Inc., Pebble Mines Corp., the Pebble Partnership and its subsidiaries, and Yuma Gold Inc. is the US dollar and for all other entities within the Group, the functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the factors for consideration identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The results and financial position of entities within the Group which have a functional currency that differs from that of the Group are translated into Canadian dollars as follows: (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position are translated at the closing exchange rate at that date; (ii) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and (iii) the resulting exchange differences are included in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

(e) *Financial Instruments*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") (debt / equity investment); or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Classification of financial assets

Amortized cost

For a financial asset to be measured at amortized cost, it needs to meet both of the following conditions and not be designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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The Group's financial assets at amortized cost consist of restricted cash, amounts receivable, and cash and cash equivalents.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

For a debt investment to be measured at FVTOCI, it needs to meet both of the following conditions and not be designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the instrument's fair value in other comprehensive income ("OCI") provided it is not held for trading. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Fair Value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses (see below). Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted. For marketable securities classified as FVTOCI, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

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Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and payables to related parties.

All financial liabilities that are not held for trading or designated as at FVTPL are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities:

The Group currently has no derivative financial assets and liabilities. The Group had warrants which were derivative financial liabilities that were fully exercised during the year ended December 31, 2020, and which were designated as at FVTPL (note 7).

(f) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the acquisition date fair value of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination or an asset acquisition. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred except for expenditures associated with the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets through a business combination or an asset acquisition. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed.

Acquisition costs, including general and administrative costs, are only capitalized to the extent that these costs can be related directly to operational activities in the relevant area of interest where it is considered likely to be recoverable by future exploitation or sale or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets are assessed for impairment only when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount or when the Group has sufficient information to reach a conclusion about technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Industry-specific indicators for an impairment review arise typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

- Substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation activities is neither budgeted nor planned;
- title to the asset is compromised;
- adverse changes in the taxation and regulatory environment;
- adverse changes in variations in commodity prices and markets; and
- variations in the exchange rate for the currency of operation.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective assets.

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(g) Mineral property, plant and equipment

Mineral property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of mineral property, plant and equipment consists of the acquisition costs transferred from E&E assets, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, including costs to further delineate the ore body, development and construction costs, removal of overburden to initially expose the ore body, an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and, if applicable, borrowing costs.

Mineral property acquisition and development costs are not currently depreciated as the Pebble Project is still in the development stage and no saleable minerals are being produced.

The cost of an item of plant and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, using the declining balance method at various rates ranging from 20% to 30% per annum.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of equipment consists of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized. Residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed at least annually.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that these assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. This increase in the carrying amount is limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group has not recorded any impairment charges in the years presented.

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(i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an expense in loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group recognizes a lease liability and a right-of-use asset ("ROU Asset") at the lease commencement date.

The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the Group would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the Group expects to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

The ROU Asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The ROU Asset is subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. It is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term using either the straight-line or units-of-production method depending on which method more accurately reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits.

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Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

On the balance sheet, the ROU Assets are presented in "*Mineral property, plant and equipment*" (note 3) and the lease liabilities are presented in "*Trade and other payables*" (note 10).

(j) *Share Capital, Special Warrants, Warrants and Subscriptions for Shares*

Common shares ("shares"), special warrants, warrants and subscriptions received for shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of these instruments are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Where units comprising of shares and warrants are issued the proceeds and any transaction costs are apportioned between the shares and warrants according to their relative fair values.

Upon conversion of special warrants and warrants into shares and the issue of shares for subscriptions received, the carrying amount, net of a pro rata share of the transaction costs, is transferred to share capital.

(k) *Share-based Payment Transactions*

Equity-settled share-based Option Plan

The Group operates an equity-settled share-based option plan for its employees and service providers (note 6(d)). The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in the *equity-settled share-based payments reserve* in equity (the "Equity Reserve"). An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes ("direct employee") or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at grant date for each tranche, which is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in the Equity Reserve. The fair value of share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted and forfeiture rates as appropriate. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan

The Group has a DSU plan for its non-executive directors. The Group determines whether to account for DSUs as equity-settled or cash-settled based on the terms of the contractual arrangement. The fair value of DSUs granted is recognized as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in the Equity Reserve if deemed equity-settled or a liability if deemed cash-settled at grant date.

The fair value is estimated by multiplying the number of DSUs with the TSX quoted market price of the Company's common shares at grant date, and expensed over the vesting period as share-based compensation in loss until the DSUs are fully vested. If the DSUs are cash-settled, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the TSX quoted market price of the Company's common shares.

Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan

The Group has a RSU plan for its employees, executive directors and eligible consultants of the Group. The Group determines whether to account for the RSUs as equity-settled or cash-settled based on the terms of the contractual

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arrangement. The fair value of RSUs is recognized as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in the Equity Reserve if deemed equity-settled or a liability if deemed cash-settled at grant date.

The fair value is estimated by multiplying the number of RSUs with the TSX quoted market price of the Company's common shares at the grant date. It is then expensed over the vesting period with the credit recognized in equity in the Equity Reserve. If cash-settled, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the TSX quoted market price of the Company's common shares.

(l) *Income Taxes*

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or loss or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or loss or equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for unused tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(m) *Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Environmental Obligations*

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognized in loss.

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Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Group have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Group are not predictable.

The Group has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is not significant. The Group has posted two bonds with the Alaskan regulatory authorities as performance guarantees for any potential reclamation liability incurred as a condition for: (i) the issue of the Miscellaneous Land Use Permit at the Pebble Project (note 5(b)), and (ii) the granting of a pipeline right-of-way (note 16(c)).

(n) Loss per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted loss per share information for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares and any fully prepaid special warrants outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

(o) Segment Reporting

The Group operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Group's core asset, the Pebble Project, is located in Alaska, USA.

(p) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These Financial Statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the Financial Statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The Group uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate an estimate of the fair value of share purchase options and warrants granted during the year. In the case of share purchase options, the fair value calculated is used to determine share-based compensation that is included in loss for the year. The fair value calculated for the warrants until they were exercised, was used to value the warrant liabilities on the statement of financial position, with gains or losses being recognized in loss. Inputs used in this model require subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility from less than one year to five years. Changes in the

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subjective input assumptions can affect the fair value estimate. The weighted average assumptions applied for prior grants, as there were no grants in the current year, are disclosed in Notes 6(d).

2. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty are made in determining the provision for any deferred income tax expense that is included in the loss for the year and the composition of any deferred income tax liabilities included in the Statement of Financial Position.

Critical accounting judgements

These include:

1. The Group used judgement in concluding that no impairment indicators exist in relation to the Pebble Project, notwithstanding the receipt of the ROD denial of the permit for the Pebble Project, which may be considered an indicator under IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, for testing for impairment. Key to the Group's judgement conclusion is that it has submitted an administrative appeal with the USACE, which has been accepted as complete and is currently running its course, the Group will be pursuing other options available to it and, as at December 31, 2021, and the date the Financial Statements were authorized for issuance, the Company's market capitalization exceeded the carrying value of the Pebble Project and the Group's net asset value.
2. Pursuant to IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* ("IAS 21"), in determining the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiaries the Group used judgement in identifying the currency in which financing activities are denominated and the currency that mainly influences the cost of undertaking the business activities in each jurisdiction in which each entity operates.
3. The Group has employed judgement that going concern is an appropriate basis for the preparation of the Financial Statements, as the Group considered existing financial resources in determining that such financial resources are able to meet key corporate and Pebble Project expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months (note 1).
4. The Group used judgement in terms of accounting for leases in accordance with IFRS 16. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases and the determination of whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a fixed period of time. In determining the appropriate term for a lease, the Group considered the right of either the lessee or lessor to terminate the lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty as well as whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options on the contract.

(q) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Amendments to IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendments clarify the accounting for the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment ("PPE") to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The amendments prohibit entities from deducting amounts received from selling items produced from the cost of PPE while the Group is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, sales proceeds and the cost of producing these items will be recognized in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with earlier application permitted. The amendments apply retrospectively, but only to assets brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the Group first applies the amendments. The Group does not expect any material impact on the Group's financial statements on adoption of these amendments.

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3. MINERAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Group's exploration and evaluation assets are comprised of the following:

<i>Year ended December 31, 2021</i>			
	Mineral Property interest ¹	Plant and equipment ²	Total
Cost			
Beginning Balance	\$ 112,541	\$ 3,018	\$ 115,559
Addition	-	277	277
Disposal ²	-	(29)	(29)
Modification of lease terms	-	(237)	(237)
Ending balance	112,541	3,029	115,570
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning Balance	-	(2,148)	(2,148)
Depreciation charge for the year ³	-	(329)	(329)
Derecognition on disposal ²	-	23	23
Ending balance	-	(2,454)	(2,454)
Foreign currency translation difference			
Beginning Balance	22,083	152	22,235
Movement for period	(1,004)	(8)	(1,012)
Ending balance	21,079	144	21,223
Net carrying value - December 31, 2021	\$ 133,620	\$ 719	\$ 134,339
<i>Year ended December 31, 2020</i>			
	Mineral Property interest ¹	Plant and equipment ²	Total
Cost			
Beginning balance and Ending balance	\$ 112,541	\$ 3,018	\$ 115,559
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning balance	-	(1,615)	(1,615)
Depreciation charge for the year ³	-	(533)	(533)
Ending balance	-	(2,148)	(2,148)
Foreign currency translation difference			
Beginning balance	24,766	157	24,923
Movement for the year	(2,683)	(5)	(2,688)
Ending balance	22,083	152	22,235
Net carrying value -December 31, 2020	\$ 134,624	\$ 1,022	\$ 135,646

Notes to tables:

1. Comprises the Pebble Project, a contiguous block of 1,840 mineral claims covering approximately 274 square miles located in southwest Alaska, 17 miles (30 kilometers) from the villages of Iliamna and Newhalen, and approximately 200 miles (320 kilometers) southwest of the city of Anchorage.

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2. Includes Right-of-use assets ("ROU Assets"), which relate to the use of office space, a copier, hangers, yard storage and one vehicle, which was disposed of in February 2021. The following comprises ROU Assets:

<i>Year ended December 31, 2021</i>	Land and Buildings		Equipment		Total
Cost					
Beginning balance	\$	1,591	\$	53	\$ 1,644
Addition		277		-	277
Disposal		-		(21)	(21)
Modification of lease terms		(237)		-	(237)
Ending balance		1,631		32	1,663
Accumulated depreciation					
Beginning balance		(723)		(26)	(749)
Depreciation charge for the year ³		(224)		(11)	(235)
Derecognition on disposal		-		17	17
Ending balance		(947)		(20)	(967)
Foreign currency translation difference					
Beginning balance		(69)		(1)	(70)
Movement for year		(7)		-	(7)
Ending balance		(76)		(1)	(77)
Net carrying value - December 31, 2021	\$	608	\$	11	\$ 619

<i>Year ended December 31, 2020</i>	Land and Buildings		Equipment		Total
Cost					
Beginning and Ending balance	\$	1,591	\$	53	\$ 1,644
Accumulated depreciation					
Beginning balance		(411)		(9)	(420)
Depreciation		(312)		(17)	(329)
Ending balance		(723)		(26)	(749)
Foreign currency translation difference					
Beginning balance		(63)		(1)	(64)
Movement for year		(6)		-	(6)
Ending Balance		(69)		(1)	(70)
Net carrying value - December 31, 2020	\$	799	\$	26	\$ 825

3. For the year ended December 31, 2021, ROU Asset depreciation of \$192 (2020 - \$235) is included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021. The remainder is included in exploration and evaluation expenses.

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4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Sales tax receivable	\$ 79	\$ 67
Deferred At-the-Market Offering costs ¹	352	-
Interest, refundable deposits and other receivables	85	587
Prepaid expenses ²	1,351	823
Total	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,477

Notes

1. These costs are allocated to equity based on the dollar amount issued as a percentage of the total amount available under the offering (note 6(b)).
2. Includes prepaid insurance, which is amortized over the insurance term.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, consisted of cash on hand and was invested in business and savings accounts.

(b) Restricted cash

The Group has cash deposited with a United States financial institution that has been pledged as collateral to the surety provider for a US\$2,000 surety bond that was placed with the Alaskan regulatory authorities for a performance guarantee related to any potential reclamation liability as a condition of the Miscellaneous Land Use Permit granted to the Pebble Partnership for its ongoing activities on the Pebble Project. The cash deposit will be released once any reclamation work required has been performed and assessed by the Alaskan regulatory authorities. The cash is invested in a money market fund. For the year ended December 31, 2021, nominal income was recognized (2020 - \$2 respectively), which was re-invested.

6. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Authorized Share Capital

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares ("shares") with no par value. At December 31, 2021, 529,779,388 (2020 - 509,046,631) shares were issued and fully paid.

(b) Financings

June 2021

At-The-Market Offering

In June 2021, the Group entered into an At-the-Market Offering Agreement (the "ATM Agreement") with H.C. Wainwright & Co. (the "Agent") whereby the Group is able to sell, at its discretion and from time-to-time during the term of the ATM Agreement, through the Agent as sales agent, shares of the Company having an aggregate

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gross sales price of up to US\$14.5 million (the "ATM Facility"). Sales of the shares will be made directly on the NYSE American or on any other existing trading market in the US. No offers or sales of shares will be made under the ATM Facility in Canada on the TSX or other trading markets in Canada.

The Group will determine, at its sole discretion, the date, price and number of shares to be sold under the ATM Facility. The shares will be distributed at market prices or prices related to prevailing market prices from time to time. The Group is not required to sell any shares at any time during the term of the ATM Facility, and there are no fees for having established the ATM Facility. The ATM Agreement does not restrict the Group from conducting other financings.

As at December 31 2021, the Group has sold 1,212,805 shares under the ATM Facility at an average share price of US\$0.567 for gross proceeds of US\$688 (\$872). The Group paid Agent fees of US\$17 (\$22). After transaction costs of \$48, net proceeds to the Group were \$824.

Subsequent to the reporting date to the date of issuance of these Financial Statements, no further sales under the ATM Facility have been completed.

August and July 2020

Private Placement

The Group completed a non-brokered private placement in two tranches of 5,807,534 shares and 100,000 shares on July 30, 2020, and August 6, 2020, respectively, at a price of US\$1.46 per share for gross proceeds of US\$8,625 (\$11,679). No commission or finder's fee were payable. After transaction costs of \$106, net proceeds to the Group were \$11,573.

Bought Deal

In July 2020, the Group completed an underwritten public offering of 24,150,000 shares at US\$1.46 per share for gross proceeds of US\$35,259 (\$47,638). The Group paid the underwriters a 5% cash commission. After transaction costs of \$3,038, net proceeds to the Group were \$44,600.

May 2020

Bought Deal

In May 2020, the Group completed an underwritten public offering of 14,375,000 shares at \$0.70 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$10,063. The Group paid the underwriters a 5% cash commission. After transaction costs of \$943, net proceeds to the Group were \$9,120.

Private Placement

In May 2020, the Group also completed a non-brokered private placement of 10,357,143 common shares at \$0.70 per share for gross proceeds of \$7,250. No commission or finder's fee were payable. After transaction costs of \$16, net proceeds to the Group were \$7,234.

January 2020

Private Placements

In January 2020, the Group completed private placements 13,688,823 shares for gross proceeds of approximately \$6,708 (US\$5,065). The Group received \$699 of the proceeds in December 2019 and \$6,009 of the proceeds in

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January 2020. After transaction costs of \$116 (of which \$6 was incurred in 2019), net proceeds to the Group were \$6,592 (of which \$693 was recognized in December 2019).

(c) Share Purchase Warrants and Options not Issued under the Group's Incentive Plan

The following reconciles outstanding warrants and non-employee options (options that were not issued under the Group's incentive plan (see below)), each exercisable to acquire one share, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively:

Continuity	Cannon Point options ¹	Mission Gold warrants ¹	Other warrants ²	Broker warrants ³	Total
Balance January 1, 2020	223,250	3,764,626	27,541,065	244,000	31,772,941
Exercised	(11,750)	(3,550,835)	(9,827,800)	(244,000)	(13,634,385)
Expired	-	(213,791)	-	-	(213,791)
Balance December 31, 2020	211,500	-	17,713,265	-	17,924,765
Exercised	(117,500)	-	(14,318,452)	-	(14,435,952)
Expired	-	-	(3,394,813)	-	(3,394,813)
Balance December 31, 2021	94,000	-	-	-	94,000

Weighted averages per option/warrant			
	Cannon Point options	Other warrants	Total
2021			
Exercise price	\$ 0.36	-	\$ 0.36
Remaining life in years	1.74	-	1.74
2020			
Exercise price	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.65
Remaining life in years	1.46	0.45	0.46

Notes to tables:

- The Group issued options and warrants in exchange for those which were outstanding in Cannon Point Resources Ltd. ("Cannon Point") and Mission Gold Ltd. ("Mission Gold") on the acquisition of these companies in October 2015 and December 2015, respectively. The Mission Gold warrants had an exercise price of \$0.55 per warrant.
- Warrants were issued pursuant to the June 2016 prospectus financing, July 2016 private placement and the 2019 non-revolving term loan credit facility agreement (the "Credit Facility") (note 8).
- The Broker Warrants were issued to the underwriters pursuant to the June 2019 prospectus financing and had an exercise price of US\$0.41 per warrant.

(d) Share Purchase Option Compensation Plan

The Group has a share purchase option plan approved by the Group's shareholders that allows the Board of Directors to grant share purchase options, subject to regulatory terms and approval, to its officers, directors, employees, and service providers. The share purchase option plan (the "2021 Rolling Option Plan") is based on the maximum number of eligible shares (including any issuances from the Group's RSU and DSU plans) equaling

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a rolling percentage of up to 8% of the Company's outstanding Shares, calculated from time to time. Pursuant to the 2021 Rolling Option Plan, if outstanding share purchase options ("options") are exercised and the number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company increases, then the options available to grant under the plan increase proportionately (assuming there are no issuances under the RSU and DSU plans). The exercise price of each option is set by the Board of Directors at the time of grant but cannot be less than the market price, being the 5-day volume weighted average trading price calculated the day before the grant. Options can have a maximum term of five years and typically terminate 90 days following the termination of the optionee's employment or engagement. In the case of death or retirement, any outstanding vested options will expire the earlier of the expiry date or one year from date of death or retirement. The vesting period for options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time the options are granted.

The following reconciles the Group's share purchase options ("options") issued and outstanding pursuant to the Group's incentive plan for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Continuity of options	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (\$/option)
Balance January 1, 2020	25,752,266	0.96
Cancelled	(22,000)	1.16
Exercised	(3,991,066)	0.99
Expired	(24,200)	1.75
Forfeited	(16,500)	1.36
Granted ¹	6,783,000	2.01
Balance December 31, 2020	28,481,500	1.20
Exercised	(5,084,000)	0.51
Expired	(2,572,000)	0.61
Balance December 31, 2021	20,825,500	1.45

Note

1. The weighted average fair value for options granted was estimated at \$1.58 per option, which was based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions: risk free rate of 0.35%, expected volatility of 94.7% (which is based on the historical and implied volatility of the Company's share price on the TSX), expected life of 4.98 years, share price of \$2.18 and dividend yield of nil.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group recognized share-based compensation ("SBC") of \$2,858 (2020 - \$9,342) for options.

The following table summarizes information on options outstanding as at the reported dates:

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Exercise prices (\$)	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining contractual life (years)
0.48	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	0.20
0.49	-	-	-	4,455,000	4,455,000	0.53
0.50 ¹	-	-	-	1,520,000	1,520,000	0.12
0.76	3,300,000	3,300,000	1.61	4,761,000	4,761,000	2.08
0.99	6,368,500	6,368,500	2.74	6,388,500	6,388,500	3.74
1.75	4,386,000	4,386,000	0.57	4,386,000	4,386,000	1.57
2.01	6,696,000	6,696,000	3.55	6,696,000	3,348,000	4.55
2.34	75,000	75,000	1.58	75,000	75,000	2.58
Total	20,825,500	20,825,500		28,481,500	25,133,500	

Note:

1. These options were set to expire on October 10, 2020, but were extended pursuant to certain provisions of the options plan.

The weighted average contractual life for options outstanding, which were all exercisable, was 2.36 (2020 – for options outstanding, 2.59, and 2.33 for options exercisable) years per option. The weighted average exercise price for exercisable options as at December 31, 2021 was \$1.45 (2020 – \$1.10) per option.

Details of options exercised were as follows:

<i>Year ended December 31, 2021</i>			
Month	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (\$/option)	Weighted average market share price on exercise (\$/option)
January 2021	405,000	0.50	0.82
February 2021	2,494,000	0.53	0.89
March 2021	150,000	0.48	0.89
June 2021	590,000	0.49	0.64
July 2021	1,445,000	0.49	0.58
Total	5,084,000	0.51	0.76

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<i>Year ended December 31, 2020</i>			
Month	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (\$/option)	Weighted average market share price on exercise (\$/option)
May 2020	388,000	0.71	1.33
June 2020	1,162,900	0.84	1.82
July 2020	908,500	1.46	2.34
August 2020	1,165,000	0.97	2.00
September 2020	210,000	0.69	1.48
October 2020	156,666	0.50	1.38
Total	3,991,066	0.99	1.90

(e) *Deferred Share Units ("DSUs")*

The Group has a DSU plan approved by the Group's shareholders, which allows the Board, at its discretion, to award DSUs to non-executive directors for services rendered to the Group and also provides that non-executive directors may elect to receive up to 100% of their annual compensation in DSUs. The aggregate number of DSUs outstanding pursuant to the DSU plan may not exceed 1% of the issued and outstanding shares from time to time provided the total does not result in the total shares issuable under all the Group's share-based compensation plans (i.e. including the Group's option and restricted share unit plans) exceeding 8% of the total number of issued outstanding shares. DSUs are payable when the non-executive director ceases to be a director including in the event of death. DSUs may be settled in shares issued from treasury, by the delivery to the former director of shares purchased by the Group in the open market, payment in cash, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the Group.

The following reconciles DSUs outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Continuity of DSUs	Number of DSUs	Weighted average fair value (\$/DSU)
Balance January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020	458,129	0.69
Granted ¹	19,582	0.60
Balance December 31, 2021	477,711	0.69

Note

1. On grant date, the Group recognized the aggregate market value of \$12, as share-based compensation in the statement of loss with a corresponding increase in the equity-settled share payment reserve in equity.

(f) *Foreign Currency Translation Reserve*

Continuity	
Balance January 1, 2020	\$ 32,365
Loss on translation of foreign subsidiaries	(2,704)
Balance December 31, 2020	29,661
Loss on translation of foreign subsidiaries	(903)
Balance December 31, 2021	\$ 28,758

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The foreign currency translation reserve represents accumulated exchange differences arising on the translation, into the Group's presentation currency (the Canadian dollar), of the results of operations and net assets of the Group's subsidiaries with a US dollar functional currency.

7. WARRANT LIABILITIES

The Group issued warrants to the underwriters pursuant to the June 2019 prospectus financing with a US dollar exercise price, and which were treated as cash-settled warrant liabilities. Accordingly, they were recognized at fair value on date of issue as a financing cost with subsequent changes in fair value being recognized in loss. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group recognized a loss of \$204 on the revaluation of the warrant liabilities. The Group transferred \$247 to the equity-settled SBC reserve on exercise of the warrants, which were fully exercised by December 31, 2020.

8. LOANS PAYABLE

In November 2019 and January 2020, the Group received \$2,317 and \$183 in loans respectively, pursuant to an unsecured non-revolving term loan credit facility agreement (the "Credit Facility") with a syndicate of lenders (the "Lenders"), two of whom are related parties. The loans earned interest at 10% per annum, payable on repayment of the loans. The loans including accrued interest were repaid to the Lenders in January and February 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2021, as the loans were repaid in 2020, the loans balance was \$nil and finance expenses included \$nil interest (2020 – included interest of \$9, of which \$5, was paid to the two related parties).

As consideration for entering into the Credit Facility, the Group issued to the Lenders, on a pro rata basis, 466,666 share purchase warrants, of which 153,333 warrants were issued to the two related parties, each warrant exercisable for one share at the exercise price of \$0.75 per share until December 2, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2021, 66,667 (2020 – 200,000) warrants were exercised. The balance of 199,999 warrants expired unexercised (note6(c)).

9. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The components of transactions to related parties is as follows:

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Payables to related parties		
Key management personnel ("KMP")(a)	\$ 35	\$ 34
Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI")(b)	341	814
Total payables to related parties	\$ 376	\$ 848

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation. Details between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

(a) *Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel*

The aggregate value of transactions with KMP, being the Group's directors, including Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Company Secretary, Executive Vice President ("EVP"), Environment and Sustainability, Vice President ("VP"), Corporate Communications, VP, Engineering and VP, Public Affairs (until August 31, 2021), and Pebble Partnership ("PLP") senior management including the Interim PLP CEO and Chair of Pebble Mines Corp ("PMC Chair"), Executive VP ("EVP"), Public Affairs, Senior VP ("SVP"), Corporate Affairs,

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SVP Engineering (until February 28, 2021), VP, Permitting, and Chief of Staff (until February 19, 2021), was as follows for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Transaction	2021	2020
Compensation		
Amounts paid and payable to HDSI for services of KMP employed by HDSI ¹	\$ 2,882	\$ 2,408
Amounts paid and payable to KMP ²	2,624	4,525
Bonuses paid to KMP ³	-	1,216
Interest payable on loans from KMP ⁴	-	5
	5,506	8,154
Share-based compensation ⁵	1,854	6,207
Total compensation	\$ 7,360	\$ 14,361

Notes to table:

1. The Group's CEO, CFO, Board Chair and senior management, other than disclosed in note 2 below, are employed by the Group through HDSI (refer (b)).
2. Represents short-term employee benefits, including director's fees paid to the Group's independent directors, and salaries paid and payable to the Interim PLP CEO (2020 - included the former PLP CEO) and PMC Chair, PLP EVP, SVPs, VP and Chief of Staff. The SVP Engineering was employed by the Group through a wholly-owned US subsidiary of HDSI ("HDUS") until the end of February 2021. The Group reimbursed HDUS for costs incurred.
3. In 2020, incentive bonuses were paid to the former PLP CEO, SVP, Corporate Affairs and Chief of Staff.
4. In January 2020, the Group repaid loans totalling \$1,150 advanced by the Group's Board Chair and CEO pursuant to the Credit Facility (note 8). \$9 in interest was paid on the loans of which \$5 was accrued in January 2020. The following reconciles loans repaid:

Total loans including interest payable at January 1, 2020	\$ 971
Additional loans provided	183
Interest accrued	5
Loans repaid	(1,159)
Balance December 31, 2020	\$ -

5. Consists of the expense recognized for share purchase options issued and/or vesting and the grant of DSUs (note 6(e)) during the respective periods.

Options Exercised

During the year ended December 31, 2021, KMP exercised 3,717,000 (2020 - 1,440,000) options at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.49 (2020 - \$0.56) per option, and a weighted average market price on exercise of \$0.73 (2020 - \$1.83) per option for proceeds to the Group of \$1,824 (2020 - \$807).

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(b) Transactions and Balances with other Related Parties

HDSI is a private company that provides geological, engineering, environmental, corporate development, financial, administrative and management services to the Group and its subsidiaries at annually set rates pursuant to a management services agreement. The annually set rates also include a component of overhead costs such as office rent, information technology services and general administrative support services. HDSI also incurs third party costs on behalf of the Group, which are reimbursed by the Group at cost. Several directors and other key management personnel of HDSI, who are close business associates, are also key management personnel of the Group.

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, transactions with HDSI were as follows:

Transactions	2021	2020
Services rendered by HDSI:		
Technical ¹		
Engineering	\$ 735	\$ 904
Environmental	434	245
Socioeconomic	285	486
Other technical services	154	307
	1,608	1,942
General and administrative		
Management, consulting, corporate communications, secretarial, financial and administration	3,029	3,011
Shareholder communication	721	614
	3,750	3,625
Total for services rendered	5,358	5,567
Reimbursement of third party expenses		
Conferences and travel	49	119
Insurance	71	53
Office supplies and information technology ²	502	418
Total reimbursed	622	590
Total	\$ 5,980	\$ 6,157

Notes to table

1. Included in exploration and evaluation expenses.
2. Includes payments made for the use of offices and shared space of \$106 (2020 - \$7) for the year ended December 31, 2021. In April 2021, the Company signed an office use agreement effective May 1, 2021, for a five-year term ending April 29, 2026. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining undiscounted commitment was \$431 (note 16(e)).

Pursuant to an addendum to the management services agreement between HDSI and the Company, following a change of control, the Company is subject to termination payments if the management services agreement is terminated. The Company will be required to pay HDSI \$2,800 and an aggregate amount equal to six months of annual salaries payable to certain individual service providers under the management services agreement and their respective employment agreements with HDSI.

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10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Current liabilities		
Falling due within the year		
Trade ¹	\$ 1,922	\$ 6,304
Lease liabilities ²	126	259
Total	\$ 2,048	\$ 6,563
Non-current liabilities		
Trade ¹	\$ 804	\$ -
Lease liabilities ²	561	657
Total	\$ 1,365	\$ 657

Notes to table:

- At December 31, 2021, Non-current trade liabilities includes fees due to legal counsel of US\$635 payable on completion of a partnering transaction. At December 31, 2020, those fees were included in current liabilities.
- Lease liabilities relate to lease of offices, a copier and yard storage, which have remaining lease terms of 12 to 101 months and interest rates of 9.5% – 12% over the term of the leases. The following summarizes lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Lease liabilities	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$ 916	\$ 1,220
Interest expense	67	108
Effect of modification to lease term	(284)	-
Lease payments	(267)	(402)
Lease recognition	268	-
Lease settlement	(5)	-
Foreign currency translation difference	(8)	(10)
Ending balance	687	916
Current portion	126	259
Non-current portion	561	657
Total	\$ 687	\$ 916

The following table provides the schedule of undiscounted lease liabilities as at December 31, 2021:

	Total
Less than one year	\$ 190
One to five years	550
Later than 5 years	186
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	\$ 926

The Group had short-term lease commitments of less than a year relating to a property lease totaling \$90 as of January 1, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group incurred short-term lease commitments of \$147 (2020 – \$257), and expensed \$190 (2020 – \$256).

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11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(a) *Exploration and Evaluation Expenses ("E&E")*

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, E&E consisted of the following:

E&E	2021	2020
Engineering	\$ 3,860	\$ 9,171
Environmental	2,237	11,782
Property fees	1,150	2,104
Site activities	2,089	3,438
Socio-economic	2,403	10,451
Transportation	523	1,919
Other activities and travel	173	354
Total	\$ 12,435	\$ 39,219

(b) *General and Administrative Expenses ("G&A")*

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, G&A consisted of the following:

G&A	2021	2020
Conference and travel	\$ 131	\$ 179
Consulting	1,902	2,346
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	192	235
Insurance	1,502	848
Office costs, including information technology	815	1,132
Management and administration	3,891	5,419
Shareholder communication	1,309	1,039
Trust and filing	249	347
Total	\$ 9,991	\$ 11,545

12. EMPLOYMENT COSTS

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group recorded the following:

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	2021	2020
Exploration and evaluation		
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,907	\$ 5,086
Amounts paid for services by HDSI personnel (note 9(b))	1,508	1,327
	4,415	6,413
General and administrative		
Salaries and benefits	1,418	3,038
Amounts paid for services by HDSI personnel (note 9(b))	2,764	2,817
	4,182	5,855
Share-based payments	2,858	9,342
	\$ 11,455	\$ 21,610

13. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was based on the following:

	2021	2020
Loss attributable to shareholders	\$ 31,542	\$ 63,872
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (000s)	521,459	473,668

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, basic and diluted loss per share does not include the effect of employee share purchase options outstanding (2021 – 20,825,500, 2020 – 28,481,500), non-employee share purchase options and warrants (2021 – 94,000, 2020 – 17,924,765) and DSUs (2021 – 477,711, 2020 – 458,129), as they were anti-dilutive.

14. INCOME TAX

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	Year ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Net loss	\$ (31,542)	\$ (63,872)
Total income tax (recovery) expense	-	-
Loss excluding income tax	(31,542)	(63,872)
Income tax recovery using the Company's domestic tax rate	(8,516)	(17,245)
Non-deductible expenses and other	764	1,393
Change in tax rates	-	-
Deferred income tax assets not recognized	7,752	15,852
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company's domestic tax rate for the year was 27% (2020 – 27%).

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	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Tax losses	\$ 2,451	\$ 2,421
Net deferred income tax assets	2,451	2,421
Resource property/investment in Pebble Partnership	(2,451)	(2,421)
Equipment	-	-
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

The Group had the following temporary differences at December 31, 2021, in respect of which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

Expiry	Tax losses	Resource pools	Other
Within one year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
One to five years	-	-	4,955
After five years	297,507	-	-
No expiry date	33,742	92,812	190
Total	\$ 331,249	\$ 92,812	\$ 5,145

The Group has taxable temporary differences in relation to investments in foreign subsidiaries or branches of \$8.6 million (2020 – \$8.5 million) which has not been recognized because the Group controls the reversal of liabilities and it is expected it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and amounts receivable. The Group limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and saving accounts, guaranteed investment certificates, in government treasury bills, low risk corporate bonds and money market funds which are available on demand by the Group when required. Amounts receivable in the table below exclude receivable balances with government agencies (note 4). The Group's maximum exposure was as follows:

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Exposure		
Amounts receivable	\$ 85	\$ 587
Restricted cash	785	791
Cash and cash equivalents	22,291	42,460
Total exposure	\$ 23,161	\$ 43,838

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(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Group ensures, as far as reasonably possible, it will have sufficient capital in order to meet short to medium term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Group's holdings of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, where applicable. However, the Group has noted material uncertainty that raises substantial doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern notwithstanding the Group having positive working capital (note 1) as demands may exceed existing resources, and that it has been successful in the past in raising funds when needed. The Group's cash and cash equivalents at the reporting date were invested in business and savings accounts (note 5(a)).

The Group's financial liabilities are comprised of current trade and other payables (note 10) and payables to related parties (note 9), which are due for payment within 12 months from the reporting date, and non-current trade payables, which are due for payment more than 12 months from the reporting date. The carrying amounts of the Group's financial liabilities represent the Group's contractual obligations.

(c) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is subject to both currency transaction risk and currency translation risk: the Pebble Partnership, Pebble Services Inc. and U5 Resources Inc. have the US dollar as functional currency, and certain of the Company's corporate expenses are incurred in US dollars. The operating results and financial position of the Group are reported in Canadian dollars in these Financial Statements. As a result, the fluctuation of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar will have an impact upon the losses incurred by the Group as well as the value of the Group's assets and the amount of shareholders' equity. The Group has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks.

The exposure of the Group's US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities to foreign exchange risk was as follows:

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Financial assets:		
Amounts receivable	\$ 168	\$ 649
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	5,433	23,624
	5,601	24,273
Financial liabilities:		
Non-current trade payables	(1,365)	(657)
Current trade and other payables	(1,670)	(6,170)
Payables to related parties	(190)	(650)
	(3,225)	(7,477)
Net financial assets exposed to foreign currency risk	\$ 2,376	\$ 16,796

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar would result in a gain or loss of \$238 (2020 - \$1,680) in the reported period. This sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items.

(d) Interest Rate Risk

The Group is subject to interest rate cash flow risk with respect to its investments in cash and cash equivalents. The Group's policy is to invest cash at fixed rates of interest and cash reserves are to be maintained in cash and

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cash equivalents or short-term low risk investments in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. Fluctuations in interest rates when cash and cash equivalents mature impact interest income earned.

Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 100 basis points change representing a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would have resulted in a decrease or increase in loss of \$324 (2020 – \$282).

(e) *Capital Management*

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity, comprising share capital and reserves, net of accumulated deficit. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the period. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(f) *Fair Value*

The fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. Fair value measurements, which are determined by using valuation techniques, are classified in their entirety as either Level 2 or Level 3 based on the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement.

The fair value measurement of the warrant liabilities until their exercise in 2020 (note 7) was categorized within Level 2 of the hierarchy as it was exposed to market risk as they employed the quoted market price of shares and foreign exchange rates.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) *Legal Proceedings*

Class Action Litigation Relating to the USACE's Record of Decision

On December 4 and December 17, 2020, separate putative shareholder class action lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn) regarding the drop in the price of the Company's stock following the ROD by the USACE regarding the Pebble Project. These cases are captioned *Darish v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-05917-ENV-RLM, and *Hymowitz v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-06126-PKC-RLM. Each of the complaints was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors who purchased shares of the Company's stock from December 21, 2017, through November 25, 2020, the date the USACE announced its decision, and seeks damages allegedly caused by violations of the federal securities laws. On March 17, 2021, the two cases were consolidated and a lead plaintiff and counsel were appointed. A consolidated and amended complaint was filed in June 2021, naming the Company, the Company's CEO and the Pebble Partnership's former

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CEO as defendants. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously and has filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on behalf of all defendants.

On December 3, 2020, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and one of its underwriters in the Supreme Court of British Columbia regarding the decrease in the price of the Company's stock following the USACE's November 25, 2020, decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Haddad v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. VLC-S-S-2012849. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who acquired common shares of the Company's stock between December 21, 2017, and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company's primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, and (ii) its allegedly oppressive conduct. The Company has been served the claim and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriter has asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that the underwriter may incur in connection with the lawsuit.

On February 17, 2021, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and certain of its underwriters in the Supreme Court of British Columbia regarding the decrease in the price of the Company's stock following (i) the USACE's August 24, 2020 announcement that the Pebble Project could not be permitted as proposed, and (ii) the USACE's November 25, 2020 decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Woo v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. VLC-S-S-211530. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who purchased securities of the Company between June 25, 2020 and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company's primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, (ii) allegedly oppressive conduct, (iii) alleged unjust enrichment, and (iv) negligence. The Company has been served and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriters have asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that they may incur in connection with the lawsuit.

On March 5, 2021, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and certain of its underwriters in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice regarding the decrease in the price of the Company's stock following the USACE's November 25, 2020 decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Pirzada v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. CV-21-00658284-00CP. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who acquired securities of the Company between June 25, 2020 and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company's primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, (ii) allegedly oppressive conduct, and (iii) alleged negligence. The Company has been served and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriters have asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that they may incur in connection with the lawsuit. In February 2022, the plaintiffs delivered a motion to discontinue the Pirzada claim, advising that the claim would be consolidated with the British Columbia actions instead.

Given the nature of the claims, it is not currently possible for the Company to predict the outcome nor practical to determine their possible financial effect.

Grand Jury Subpoena

On February 5, 2021, the Company announced that the Pebble Partnership and its former CEO, have each been served with a subpoena issued by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Alaska to produce documents in connection with a grand jury investigation apparently involving previously disclosed recordings of private conversations regarding the Pebble Project. The Company is not aware of any civil or criminal charges having been filed against any entity or individual in this matter. The Company also self-reported this matter to the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and there is a related informal inquiry being conducted by the enforcement staff of the SEC's San Francisco Regional Office. The Company and the Pebble Partnership are cooperating with each of these the investigations.

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Indemnification Obligations

The Company is subject to certain indemnification obligations to both present and former officers and directors, including the Pebble Partnership's former CEO, in respect to the legal proceedings described above. These indemnification obligations will be subject to limitations prescribed by law and the articles of the Company, and may also be subject to contractual limitations.

(b) Short-term Lease Commitments

As of December 31, 2021, the Group has a short-term lease commitment of \$50 with a fixed monthly payment over the remaining term.

(c) Pipeline Right-of-Way Bond Commitment

The Group has a bond of US\$300 with the Alaskan regulatory authorities for a performance guarantee related to any potential reclamation liability as a condition for a pipeline right-of-way to a subsidiary of the Pebble Partnership, the Pebble Pipeline Corporation. The Group is liable to the surety provider for any funds drawn by the Alaskan regulatory authorities.

(d) Pebble Performance Dividend Commitment

The Group has a future commitment beginning at the outset of project construction at the Pebble Project to distribute cash generated from a 3% net profits royalty interest in the Pebble Project to adult residents of Bristol Bay villages that have subscribed as participants, with a guaranteed minimum aggregate annual payment of US\$3,000 each year the Pebble mine operates.

(e) Office Use Commitment

The Company has an office use agreement with HDSI (note 9(b)) ending April 29, 2026, for a total remaining undiscounted commitment of \$431. This commitment is a flow through cost at market rates. The following table summarizes the commitment schedule:

	Total
Less than one year	\$ 95
One to five years	336
Total	\$ 431



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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1.1 Date

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements (the "**Financial Statements**") of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. ("**Northern Dynasty**" or the "**Company**") for the year ended December 31, 2021, as publicly filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (together, "**IFRS**"). The following disclosure and associated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with IFRS. This MD&A is prepared as of March 31, 2022.

All dollar amounts herein are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*. Forward-looking statements describe our future plans, strategies, expectations and objectives, and are generally, but not always, identifiable by use of the words "may", "will", "should", "continue", "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "believe", "intend", "plan" or "project" or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference into this MD&A include, without limitation, statements regarding:

- our expectations regarding the potential for securing the necessary permitting of a mine at the Pebble Project and our ability to establish that such a permitted mine can be economically developed;
- the success of our appeal of the Record of Decision of the United States Army Corps of Engineers denying the issuance of certain permits required for the Pebble Project, and the timing of a decision on this appeal;
- our ability to successfully obtain federal and state permits required for the Pebble Project, including under the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and relevant legislation;
- the outcome of the US government investigations involving the Company;
- our ability to successfully defend against purported class action law suits that have been commenced against the Company;
- our plan of operations, including our plans to carry out and finance exploration and development activities;
- our ability to raise capital for the exploration, permitting and development activities and meet our working capital requirements;
- our expected financial performance in future periods;
- our expectations regarding the exploration and development potential of the Pebble Project;
- the outcome of the legal proceedings in which we are engaged;
- the contribution of the Pebble Project to the United States federal, state and regional economies;
- the uncertainties with respect to the effects of COVID-19;
- uncertainties related to the conflict in the Ukraine; and
- factors relating to our investment decisions.

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Such forward-looking statements or information related to the Preliminary Economic Assessment include statements regarding (i) the mine plan for the Pebble Project, the financial results of the 2021 PEA, including net present value and internal rates of return, and the ability of the Pebble Partnership to secure the financing to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project, including any stream financing and infrastructure outsourcing, (ii) the social integration of the Pebble Project into the Bristol Bay region and benefits for Alaska, (iii) the political and public support for the permitting process, (iv) the ability to successfully appeal the negative Record of Decision and secure the issuance of a positive Record of Decision by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the ability of the Pebble Project to secure all required federal and state permits, (v) the right-sizing and de-risking of the Pebble Project, including any determination to pursue any of the expansion scenarios for the Pebble Project or to incorporate a gold plant, (vi) the design and operating parameters for the Pebble Project mine plan, including projected capital and operating costs, (vii) exploration potential of the Pebble Project, (viii) future demand for copper and gold and the metals prices assumed for the financial projections including the 2021 PEA, (ix) the potential addition of partners in the Pebble Project, and (x) the ability and timetable of NDM to develop the Pebble Project and become a leading copper, gold and molybdenum producer. Although NDM believes the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements should not be in any way be construed as guarantees that the Pebble Project will secure all required government permits, establish the commercial feasibility of the Pebble Project, achieve the required financing or develop the Pebble Project. Such forward-looking statements or information related to this Preliminary Economic Assessment include but are not limited to statements or information with respect to the mined and processed material estimates; the internal rate of return; the annual production; the net present value; the life of mine; the capital costs, operating costs estimated for each of the Proposed Project and three Expansion Scenarios for the Pebble Project; and other costs and payments for the proposed infrastructure for the Pebble Project (including how, when, where and by whom such infrastructure will be constructed or developed); projected metallurgical recoveries; plans for further development, and securing the required permits and licenses for further studies to consider expansion of the operation; and market price of precious and base metals; or other statements that are not statement of fact.

The 2021 PEA is preliminary in nature, and includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no assurance that the 2021 PEA will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and there is no assurance that the Pebble Project mineral resources will ever be upgraded to reserves. The 2021 PEA assumes that the Proposed Project will ultimately be able to obtain the required permits from the USACE and state of Alaska authorities to enable development of the Proposed Project. Neither the 2021 PEA, nor the mineral resource estimates on which the 2021 PEA is based, have been adjusted for any risk that the Pebble Partnership may not be able to successfully appeal the record of decision issued by the USACE on November 25, 2020 denying the granting of the required permit under the Clean Water Act.

Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. We believe that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable.

Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information are based include:

- that our appeal of the Record of Decision with the United States Army Corps of Engineers will be successful;
- that we will ultimately be able to demonstrate that a mine at the Pebble Project can be developed and operated in an environmentally sound and socially responsible manner, meeting all relevant federal, state and local regulatory requirements so that we will be ultimately able to obtain permits authorizing construction of a mine at the Pebble Project;

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- that we will be able to secure sufficient capital necessary for continued environmental assessment and permitting activities and engineering work which must be completed prior to any potential development of the Pebble Project which would then require engineering and financing in order to advance to ultimate construction;
- that we will ultimately be able to demonstrate that a mine at the Pebble Project will be economically feasible based on a mine plan for which permitting can be secured;
- the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Proposed Determination process under the Clean Water Act will not have a negative impact on the ability of the Pebble Partnership to develop the Pebble Project;
- that the COVID-19 outbreak will not materially impact or delay our ability to obtain permitting for a mine at the Pebble Project;
- that the market prices of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium will not significantly decline or stay depressed for a lengthy period of time;
- the projected contributions of the Pebble Project to the Alaskan and United States economics are subject to the assumptions underlying the 2021 PEA and other assumptions as to economic impact;
- that our key personnel will continue their employment with us; and
- that we will continue to be able to secure adequate financing on acceptable terms.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions that may have been used. Forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties facing our business, any of which could have a material impact on our outlook.

Some of the risks we face and the uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include:

- we may be unsuccessful in our appeal of the Record of Decision with respect to the decision to deny the issuance of permits which we require to operate a mine at the Pebble Project, and the timing of a decision on the appeal may be longer than anticipated;
- the issuance by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency of a revised Proposed Determination under the Clean Water Act;
- our inability to ultimately obtain permitting for a mine at the Pebble Project;
- our inability to establish that the Pebble Project may be economically developed and mined or contain commercially viable deposits of ore based on a mine plan for which government authorities are prepared to grant permits;
- we may not be successful in defending shareholder securities litigation claims that have been filed against us in the U.S. and in Canada, and we may be obligated to indemnify our underwriters in addition to being subject to liabilities to the plaintiffs;
- the uncertainty of the outcome of current or future government investigations and inquiries, including but not limited to, matters before the U.S. Department of Justice, a federal grand jury in Alaska and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC");
- government efforts to curtail the COVID-19 pandemic may delay the Company in completion of its work relating to this permitting process;
- our ability to obtain funding for working capital and other corporate purposes associated with advancement of the Pebble Project;
- an inability to continue to fund exploration and development activities and other operating costs;
- our actual operating expenses may be higher than projected;
- the highly cyclical and speculative nature of the mineral resource exploration business;

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- the pre-development stage economic viability and technical uncertainties of the Pebble Project and the lack of known reserves on the Pebble Project;
- an inability to recover even the financial statement carrying values of the Pebble Project if we cease to continue on a going concern basis;
- the potential for loss of the services of key executive officers;
- a history of, and expectation of further, financial losses from operations impacting our ability to continue on a going concern basis;
- the volatility of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium prices and share prices of mining companies;
- the inherent risk involved in the exploration, development and production of minerals, and the presence of unknown geological and other physical and environmental hazards at the Pebble Project;
- the potential for changes in, or the introduction of new, government regulations relating to mining, including laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and project legal titles;
- potential claims by third parties to titles or rights involving the Pebble Project;
- the uncertainty of the outcome of current or future litigation including but not limited to, the appeal of the Record of Decision denying the issuance of permits required to operate a mine at the Pebble Project;
- the possible inability to insure our operations against all risks;
- the highly competitive nature of the mining business;
- the projected contributions of the Pebble Project to the United States federal, state and regional economies may not be realized;
- the potential equity dilution to current shareholders due to future equity financings or from the exercise of outstanding share purchase options and warrants to purchase the Company's common shares; and
- that we have never paid dividends and will not do so in the foreseeable future.

While the effort was made to list the primary risk factors, this list should not be considered exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of our forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, the risks and uncertainties described above. See [1.15.5 Risk Factors](#) and the risk factors and related discussions in the Company's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "**2021 AIF**").

Our forward-looking statements and risk factors are based on the reasonable beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date of this MD&A. Although we have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There is no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should appreciate the inherent uncertainty of, and not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except as, and to the extent required by, applicable securities laws.

For more information on the Company, investors should review the Company's 2021 AIF, this MD&A and other continuous disclosure filings that are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F filed with the SEC available at www.sec.gov.

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Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources

The following section uses the terms "Measured Resources", "Indicated Resources" and "Inferred Resources". The Company advises investors that these terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations under National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties* ("**43-101**"). The SEC has adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure required for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC under the *U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934* ("**The SEC Modernization Rules**"). The SEC Modernization Rules include the adoption of definitions of the terms and categories of resources which are "substantially similar" to the corresponding terms under Canadian Regulations in 43-101. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral resources that we may report as Measured Resources, Indicated Resources and Inferred Resources under 43-101 would be the same had we prepared the resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

In addition, Inferred Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, or economic studies except for a Preliminary Economic Assessment as defined under 43-101.

Abbreviations commonly used in the Overview, Permitting and other sections

CWA	Clean Water Act
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ROD	The Record of Decision issued by the USACE on the Pebble Project in November 2020
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1.2 Overview

Northern Dynasty is a mineral exploration company which, through its wholly-owned Alaskan registered limited partnership, the Pebble Limited Partnership (the "**Pebble Partnership**"), holds a 100% interest in mining claims that are part of or in the vicinity of the Pebble Copper-Gold-Molybdenum-Silver-Rhenium Project (the "**Pebble Project**" or "**Pebble**") in southwest Alaska, USA ("**U.S.**"). The Company's business in Alaska is operated through the Pebble Partnership.

The Pebble Project is an initiative to develop one of the world's most important mineral resources. Pebble has the potential to produce significant quantities of important metals such as copper which is considered to be essential for green power and electrification technologies, including EVs. Pebble also contains a globally significant resource of rhenium, used in jet engines and related military applications and as a catalyst in industrial applications for the production of such things as high octane, lead-free gasoline.

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The current estimate of the Pebble Mineral Resources¹ at a 0.30% copper equivalent cut-off grade comprises:

- 6.5 billion tonnes in the combined **Measured and Indicated** categories at a grade of 0.40% copper, 0.34 g/t gold, 240 ppm molybdenum, 1.7 g/t silver and 0.41 ppm rhenium, containing 57 billion pounds of copper, 71 million ounces of gold, 3.4 billion pounds of molybdenum, 345 million ounces of silver and 2.6 million kilograms of rhenium; and
- 4.5 billion tonnes in the **Inferred** category at a grade of 0.25% copper, 0.25 g/t gold, 226 ppm molybdenum, 1.2 g/t silver and 0.36 ppm rhenium, containing 25 billion pounds of copper, 36 million ounces of gold, 2.2 billion pounds of molybdenum, 170 million ounces of silver and 1.6 million kilograms of rhenium.

Preliminary Economic Assessment presents robust projected financial results and globally significant potential metal production with excellent optionality

In September 2021, the Company announced the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("**2021 PEA**") of the Pebble Project, providing updated production, financial and cost estimates for its proposed Pebble Project (the "**Proposed Project**") as described in the Pebble Project permit application and its amendments, which recently underwent a comprehensive review by the USACE culminating in their publishing of the Pebble EIS. In addition to the Proposed Project, the 2021 PEA examines three potential mine expansion scenarios, and potential alternative strategies for gold recovery that could form the basis for future permit applications and review. U.S. dollars and U.S. standard units are used unless otherwise indicated. All results are post-tax.

The Proposed Project detailed in the 2021 PEA is consistent with the Project Description in the Pebble EIS, published by the USACE in July 2020. It does not include an onsite gold plant. With the exception of the Proposed Project, all potential expansion scenarios evaluated in the 2021 PEA are presented to demonstrate the optionality inherent in the polymetallic Pebble deposit by presenting a broad range of potential pathways for future mine development. The 2021 PEA also models other scenarios for potential development in the future, to show how the project life could be extended and metal production enhanced through an expansion at different points in time or via alternative treatment scenarios. Neither Northern Dynasty nor the Pebble Partnership has proposed or intends to propose any of these potential expansion scenarios in the near-term for regulatory approval. Any future development options beyond the Proposed Project would require

¹ David Gaunt, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined under 43-101, who is not independent of Northern Dynasty, is responsible for the mineral resource estimate, effective date August 18, 2020.

Copper equivalent ("**CuEQ**") calculations use metal prices: US\$1.85/lb for Cu, US\$902/oz for Au and US\$12.50/lb for Mo, and recoveries: 85% Cu, 69.6% Au, and 77.8% Mo (Pebble West zone) and 89.3% Cu, 76.8% Au, 83.7% Mo (Pebble East zone). Contained metal calculations are based on 100% recoveries. A 0.30% CuEQ cut-off is considered to be appropriate for porphyry deposit open pit mining operations in the Americas.

The mineral resource estimate is constrained by a conceptual pit shell that was developed using a Lerchs-Grossman algorithm and is based in the following parameters: 42 degree pit slope; metal prices and recoveries of US\$1,540.00/oz and 61% Au, US\$3.63/lb and 91% Cu, US\$20.00/oz and 67% Ag and US\$12.36/lb and 81% Mo, respectively; a mining cost of US\$1.01/ton with a US\$0.03/ton/bench increment and other costs (including processing, G&A and transport) of US\$6.74/ton. All mineral resource estimates, cut-offs and metallurgical recoveries are subject to change as a consequence of more detailed analyses that would be required in pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

For further information on analytical, QAQC and data verification, and the estimate, refer to the Preliminary Economic Assessment 43-101 Technical Report, Pebble Project, Alaska, USA, effective date September 9, 2021, which is described below.

The mineral resource estimates contained herein have not been adjusted for any risk that the required environmental permits may not be obtained for the Pebble Project. The risk associated with the ability of the Pebble Project to obtain required environmental permits is a risk to the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the mineralisation and its classification as a mineral resource.

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

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extensive federal, state and local permitting processes and approvals before proceeding, which would be in addition to the initial permits and approvals required for the Proposed Project.

Summary of Key Projected Results²

Proposed Project

- 20 years of open pit mining with a processing rate of 180,000 tons per day ("**Tpd**")
- At forecast long-term³ metal prices, Internal Rate of Return ("**IRR**") of 15.7% and Net Present Value at 7% discount rate ("**NPV₇**") of US\$2.3 billion
- At prevailing⁴ metal prices, IRR of 23.7% and NPV₇ of US\$4.7 billion
- Life-of-mine ("**LOM**") metal production for this scenario: 6.4 billion lb copper; 7.3 million oz gold; 300 million lb molybdenum; 37 million oz silver; and 230,000 kg rhenium
- Average annual metal production: 320 million lb copper; 363,000 oz gold; 15 million lb molybdenum; 1.8 million oz silver and 12,000 kg rhenium
- Average co-product C1 Copper Cost of US\$1.65/lb CuEq and Gold Cash Cost of US\$753/oz AuEQ⁵; All-In Sustaining Cost ("**AISC**") (co-product basis) of US\$1.88/lb CuEq
- Average annual Net Smelter Return ("**NSR**") of US\$1.6 billion and LOM NSR of US\$32 billion

Potential Expansion Scenarios

- 90 to 101 year mine life with a peak processing rate of up to 270,000 Tpd
- At forecast long-term metal prices, IRR of 18.1% to 21.5% and NPV₇ of US\$5.7 to US\$8.5 billion
- LOM metal production for these scenarios: 60 billion lb copper; 50 million oz gold; 2.9 billion lb molybdenum; 267 million oz silver; and 2 million kg rhenium
- Average annual metal production: 600 million lb copper; 500,000 oz gold; 29 million lb molybdenum; 2.6 million oz silver and 20,000 kg rhenium
- Average C1 Copper Cost of US\$1.54/lb CuEq to US\$1.56/lb CuEq and Gold Cash Cost of US\$699/oz to \$712/oz; AISC (co-product basis) of US\$1.74/lb to US\$1.77/lb
- Average annual NSR of US\$2.8 to US\$3.2 billion and LOM NSR of US\$285 billion

Onsite Gold Plant (potential addition at Production year 5)

- Proposed Project
 - At forecast long-term metal prices, IRR of 16.5% and NPV₇ of US\$2.7 billion
 - LOM gold and silver production for this scenario: 9.0 million oz and 39 million oz, respectively
- Expansion Scenarios
 - At forecast long-term metal prices, IRR of 18.8% to 22.7% and NPV₇ of US\$6.6 to US\$9.7 billion
 - LOM gold and silver production for these scenarios: 65 million oz and 289 million oz, respectively

Additional information on the 2021 PEA is provided in [1.2.2.1 Preliminary Economic Assessment](#) and in the report entitled "Preliminary Economic Assessment NI 43-101 Technical Report, Pebble Project, Alaska, USA", effective date September 9, 2021, by R. Kalanchey, P.Eng., Ausenco, Hassan Ghaffari, P.Eng., Tetra Tech, Sabry

² All cases include infrastructure outsourcing and gold streaming and may require additional permitting

³ Long-term metal prices (US\$): copper \$3.50/lb; gold \$1,600/oz; molybdenum \$10/lb; silver \$22/oz; rhenium \$1,500/kg

⁴ Prevailing metal prices (US\$) at the time of the publication of the 2021 PEA: copper \$4.25/lb; gold \$1,800/oz; molybdenum \$18/lb; silver \$24/oz; rhenium \$1,600/kg

⁵ Copper equivalent (CuEq) calculations use metal prices: US\$1.85/lb for Cu, US\$902/oz for Au and US\$12.50/lb for Mo, and recoveries: 88% Cu, 75% Au, and 82% Mo; AuEq calculation uses long term metal prices

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Abdel Hafez, P.Eng., Tetra Tech, Les Galbraith, P.Eng., P.E., Knight Piesold, J. David Gaunt, P.Geo., Hunter Dickinson Services, Eric Titley, P.Geo., Hunter Dickinson Services, Stephen Hodgson, P.Eng., Hunter Dickinson Services and James Lang, P.Geo., JM Lang Professional Consulting⁶, filed under Northern Dynasty's profile at www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov. Investors should review the information presented in this MD&A and the Company's 2021 AIF regarding the 2021 PEA in the context of the full information presented in the Preliminary Economic Assessment NI 43-101 Technical Report.

Economic Contribution Assessment study for the Pebble Project

Subsequent to the end of the year, the Company announced on February 28, 2022 the results of 'Economic Contribution Assessment of the Proposed Pebble Project to the US national and state economies', an independent expert study by IHS Markit, a leading global source of critical information and insight, that provides a detailed review of the significant economic impact that the Pebble Project, if developed, could have both nationally and at the state level, but particularly for Alaskans. The report focuses on two of the potential scenarios presented in the 2021 PEA: the Proposed Project and the Production Year 5 Potential Expansion Scenario with Gold Plant. The IHS Markit report is based on the production scenarios and related assumptions as presented in the 2021 PEA. Any changes to the production scenarios outlined in the 2021 PEA as a result of these factors could have a material impact on the projections implied by the IHS Markit report.

Results are presented for three time horizons:

- The Initial capital phase, which is common to both scenarios;
- Year 1 through Year 5. Differences in the economic contributions between the scenarios are due to the capital investments required to expand mine capacity and add the gold plant in the Year 5 Potential Expansion Scenario. For example, during this period, the Proposed Project would support 5,698 full time high paying jobs across the United States; the Production Year 5 Potential Expansion Scenario with Gold Plant would support 13,763 of these jobs; and
- Year 6 through Year 20, which allows for comparing the difference in "steady state" mining operations of both scenarios. For example, the Proposed Project would support 5,667 full time high paying jobs across the United States, whereas the Production Year 5 Potential Expansion Scenario with Gold Plant would support 12,774 of these jobs.

In addition to economic benefits nationally and at the state level, the Pebble Project would bring benefits to the regions around the project which were highlighted in the IHS Markit report. This includes the Pebble Performance Dividend ("PPD") which was established by the Pebble Partnership in 2020 to provide a local revenue sharing program to full time residents in communities in southwest Alaska. The report provides the average payments under both scenarios, assuming that all residents in the region are enrolled:

- For example, under the Proposed Project scenario, annual average PPD payments of US\$10.9 million, or US\$6,525 to a household of three would be made during the years in which the mine was operating; and
- Under the Production Year 5 Potential Expansion Scenario with Gold Plant, annual average PPD payments would be made of US\$39.1 million, or US\$23,475 per household of three.

The results of the Economic Contribution Assessment study are summarized in detail in the Company's February 28, 2022 news release. Additional information on the Economic Contribution Assessment study can be found on the Company's website at www.northerndynastyminerals.com/responsible-mining/economic-benefits. The information regarding the Economic Contribution Assessment study in the Company's press release and on the Company's web site is not incorporated into this MD&A.

⁶ Qualified Persons ("QPs") Kalanchey, Ghaffari, Abdel Hafez and Galbraith are independent of Northern Dynasty. QPs Gaunt, Titley, Hodgson and Lang are not independent of the Company.

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Other Activities

A CWA 404 Permit Application for the Pebble Project was submitted to the USACE by the Pebble Partnership in December 2017 and the federal permitting process was initiated in January 2018, led by the USACE. From that time to the ROD announcement by the USACE in November 2020, most of the activities of the Company, through the Pebble Partnership, were focused on support of this process and included ongoing technical studies, responses to requests for information, and stakeholder engagement and consultation. While this work continued post-receipt of the ROD through 2020 and 2021, and is ongoing in 2022, the focus has shifted to Pebble Partnership's appeal of the negative ROD by the USACE (see [1.2.1.1, Permitting](#), for more details on the process and aspects of it, including the EIS, compensatory mitigation and the appeal of the ROD). The USACE completed the administrative record for the appeal and provided a copy to the Pebble Partnership in June 2021, following which the Pebble Partnership and its legal counsel reviewed the voluminous record for completeness and relevance to the USACE's permitting decision, and its sufficiency to support a fair, transparent and efficient review. In August 2021, the USACE informed the Pebble Partnership that a new Review Officer ("**RO**") had been appointed to lead the Pebble Project appeal.

On September 9, 2021, the EPA announced they planned to re-initiate the process of making a CWA Section 404(c) determination for the waters of Bristol Bay (the "**Proposed Determination**"), which would set aside the 2019 withdrawal of that action that was based on a 2017 settlement agreement between the EPA and Pebble Partnership. The Company believes the results of the Pebble EIS support the 2019 withdrawal. The 2019 withdrawal of the Proposed Determination was contested by Project opponents. In that litigation, the EPA requested the court vacate the withdrawal decision and remand the case to the EPA, which would result in the reinstatement of the Proposed Determination. The Pebble Partnership filed a response to this request in October, asking the Court to impose a schedule ensuring that the EPA is not able to regulate by inaction. On October 29, 2021, the court granted the EPA's motion for remand and vacated the EPA's withdrawal decision, thus reinstating the Section 404(c) Proposed Determination. The Court declined to impose a schedule on the EPA's proceedings on remand. The EPA subsequently extended the deadline to either withdraw the Proposed Determination or to prepare a Recommended Determination regarding the Pebble Project until May 31, 2022. The EPA has announced that this extended timeline will allow the EPA to consider available information, including the substantial volume of new information that has become available since the EPA issued the Proposed Determination, to determine its next steps in the Section 404(c) process. Such EPA activity could negatively affect the ability of the Pebble Partnership to obtain required permitting and develop the Project, even if the appeal of the 2020 ROD is successful. The Company will continue to monitor these developments closely to determine the possible impacts to the project and permitting process, as it remains the Company's position that the withdrawal of the preemptive veto by the EPA was sound and appropriate.

Corporate activities included being directed toward raising capital to support the permitting process, corporate reporting and discussions directed toward securing a partner.

From 2001, when Northern Dynasty's involvement at the Pebble Project began, to December 31, 2021, a total of \$991 million (US\$893 million) has been invested to advance the project.⁷

⁷ Of this, approximately \$595 million (US\$573 million) was provided by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc, which participated in the Pebble Partnership from 2007 to 2013, and the remainder was financed by Northern Dynasty. A major part of the 2007-2013 expenditures were on exploration, resource estimation, environmental data collection and technical studies, with a significant portion spent on engineering of possible mine development models, as well as related infrastructure, power and transportation systems. The technical and engineering studies that were completed during the period prior to December 2013 relating to mine-site and infrastructure development provide background support for management's current understanding of the most likely development scenarios for the Project. However, the scenarios evaluated during that period are not considered to be current. Accordingly, the Company is uncertain as to the extent to which it can realize significant value from this prior work. Environmental baseline studies and data, as well as geological and exploration information, remain important information available to the Company to advance the project.

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Plans for 2022

In 2022, the Company plans to complete a site program that will include ongoing site maintenance and activities to support permits, and maintain an active corporate presence in Alaska and Washington, D.C., to engage and consult with project stakeholders through the Pebble Partnership. Corporate activities will continue to be directed toward the appeal of the ROD, raising capital, as necessary, to support the permitting process, corporate reporting and discussions directed toward securing a partner with which to advance the overall development of the project.

Corporate

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had \$22.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and working capital of \$21.7 million.

Although, the Company has prioritized the allocation of its available financial resources to meet key corporate and Pebble Project expenditure requirements in the near term, including the funding of the appeal of the ROD and other matters addressed in [1.5.3 Plan of Operations](#), additional financing will be required beyond the twelve-month period for the further development of the project. The Company has in place an At-the-Market Offering Agreement, whereby the Company can sell through the agent, common shares having an aggregate gross sales price of up to US\$14.5 million (the "**ATM Facility**") (refer [1.2.3 At-The-Market Offering](#)). The ATM Facility does not restrict the Company from conducting other financings through any or a combination of debt and equity and/or contributions from possible new Pebble Project participants; however, there can be no assurances that it will be successful in obtaining additional financing. If the Company is unable to raise the necessary capital resources to meet obligations as they come due, the Company will at some point have to reduce or curtail its operations.

1.2.1 Pebble Project

The Pebble Project is located in southwest Alaska, approximately 17 miles from the villages of Iliamna and Newhalen, and approximately 200 miles southwest of the city of Anchorage. Situated in an area of rolling hills approximately 1,000 feet above sea-level and 125 miles from Bristol Bay, the site conditions are generally favorable for the mine site and infrastructure development.

1.2.1.1 Project Background and Status

The Pebble deposit was discovered in 1989 by a prior operator, which by 1997 had developed an initial outline of the deposit.

Northern Dynasty has been involved in the Pebble Project since 2001. Exploration since that time has led to significant expansion of the mineral resources in the Pebble deposit, including a substantial volume of higher grade mineralization in its eastern part. The deposit also remains open to further expansion at depth and to the east. A number of other occurrences of copper, gold and molybdenum have also been identified along the extensive northeast-trending mineralized system that underlies the property. The potential of these earlier-stage prospects has not yet been fully explored.

Comprehensive deposit delineation, environmental, socioeconomic and engineering studies of the Pebble deposit began in 2004. A Preliminary Assessment of the Pebble Project completed in 2011 provided initial insights into the size and scale of project that the Pebble resource might support. The Pebble Partnership continued to undertake detailed engineering, environmental and socioeconomic studies over the next two years.

The 27,000-page Environmental Baseline Document ("**EBD**") for the Pebble Project was publicly released in 2012. The 2012 EBD characterizes a broad range of environmental and social conditions in southwest Alaska

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– including climate, water quality, wetlands, fish and aquatic habitat, wildlife, land and water use, socioeconomics and subsistence activities during the period 2004-2008 and from some disciplines in 2009. Data from the 2009-2013 period was compiled into the Supplemental EBD (2009 to 2013), and both volumes were substantively updated since 2012. Data collected through 2019 was also provided to USACE for the Pebble EIS process. Wetlands field work was conducted in the summer of 2020 for the purpose of verifying appropriate wetlands quality/quantity for the new compensatory mitigation plan ("CMP") in the Koktuli watershed.

In February 2014, the EPA announced the Proposed Determination under the CWA to consider restriction or a prohibition of mining activities associated with the Pebble deposit. A multi-dimensional strategy, including legal and other initiatives to ward off this action undertaken by Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership from 2014-2017 were successful, resulting in the joint settlement agreement announced on May 12, 2017, and enabling the project to move forward with state and federal permitting. As part of the joint settlement agreement, the EPA agreed to initiate a process that led to the withdrawal of the Proposed Determination in July 2019.

On April 17, 2020, a US federal district court judge in Alaska ruled in favour of the EPA by granting a motion to dismiss a case brought by a collection of litigants opposed to the Pebble Mine that challenged the EPA's July 2019 decision to formally withdraw its Proposed Determination under Section 404(c) of the CWA. The ruling was based on a determination that the litigants had failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. This dismissal was appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. On June 17, 2021, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion reversing in part the District Court's opinion and remanding the case to the Alaska federal district court to undertake further proceedings consistent with the decision of the Court of Appeals. Specifically, the Court of Appeals upheld the District Court's finding that the CWA contained no meaningful legal standard for judicial review in its broad grant of discretion to the EPA, but the Court of Appeals remanded the case because it found that EPA's regulations contain a meaningful legal standard for review. The case was therefore remanded to the District Court for further proceedings to determine whether the EPA's withdrawal of the proposed determination was arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of power contrary to law. On September 9, 2021, the EPA announced they planned to file a motion seeking remand of the withdrawal decision, which would re-initiate the Proposed Determination. The Pebble Partnership sought and was granted status as an intervenor and filed a response to the EPA's motion in October 2021, asking the Court to impose a schedule requiring the EPA to issue a final decision on the 2014 Proposed Determination under the CWA, whether that be to withdraw or finalize it. On October 29, 2021 the court granted the EPA's motion for remand, vacating the EPA's withdrawal decision, and thus reinstating the Section 404(c) Proposed Determination, without imposing any schedule on the agency.

Permitting

In the latter part of 2017, a project design was developed for the Pebble Project. The CWA 404 permit application was submitted to the USACE on December 22, 2017, initiating federal review for the Pebble Project under NEPA. Significant milestones in this permitting process are summarized below:

- In January 2018, the Pebble Partnership received notice from USACE that the CWA Act 404 permitting documentation was accepted and that an EIS would be required to comply with its NEPA review of the Pebble Project;
- On February 5, 2018, USACE announced the appointment of AECOM, a leading global engineering firm, as third-party contractor for the USACE EIS process;
- On March 19, 2018, USACE published guidelines and timelines for completing CWA permitting, and the associated USACE EIS process;
- Between April and August 2018, the Pebble Project was advanced through the Scoping Phase of the EIS process administered by the USACE, which included a 90-day public comment period. The Scoping Document was released on August 31, 2018;

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- On February 20, 2019, USACE posted the draft EIS on its website, then initiated a public comment process on the draft EIS, which was completed on July 2, 2019;
- In February 2020, a preliminary version of the final EIS was distributed for comment and review to cooperating agencies and to tribes participating in the process;
- In March 2020, USACE announced it had decided on a Northern Transportation Route option as the draft Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative ("**LEDPA**") for accessing the proposed Pebble mine site, subsequent to which the Pebble Partnership revised its Proposed Project Description to align with the USACE selection. The Northern Transportation Route includes adjustments to the port site (location at Diamond Point with off-shore lightering station) and a road and pipeline route (located further to the north with no lake crossings or ferry terminals);
- In May 2020, the EPA issued a letter confirming the EPA's decision not to pursue so-called 3(b) elevation under the CWA 404(q) guidelines; and
- On July 24, 2020, the USACE posted the final Pebble EIS on its website.

Publication of the final Pebble EIS in July 2020 followed 2½ years of intensive review by the USACE and eight federal cooperating agencies (including the US Environmental Protection Agency and US Fish & Wildlife Service), three state cooperating agencies (including Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation), the Lake & Peninsula Borough and federally recognized tribes. The final Pebble EIS was viewed by the Company as positive in that it found impacts to fish and wildlife would not be expected to affect harvest levels, there would be no measurable change to the commercial fishing industry including prices and there would be a number of positive socioeconomic impacts on local communities.

The CWA 404 Permit Application submitted in December 2017, initiated the permitting process which involved the Pebble Partnership being actively engaged with the USACE on the evaluation of the Pebble Project. There were numerous meetings between representatives of the USACE and the Pebble Partnership regarding, among other things, compensatory mitigation for the Pebble Project. The Pebble Partnership submitted several draft compensatory mitigation plans to the USACE, each refined to address comments from the USACE and that the Pebble Partnership believed were consistent with mitigation proposed and approved for other major development projects in Alaska. In late June 2020, USACE verbally identified the "significant degradation" of certain aquatic resources, with the requirement of new compensatory mitigation. The Pebble Partnership understood from these discussions that the new compensatory mitigation plan for the Pebble Project would include in-kind, in-watershed mitigation and continued its work to meet these new USACE requirements.

The USACE formally advised the Pebble Partnership by letter dated August 20, 2020, that it had made preliminary factual determinations under Section 404(b)(1) of the CWA that the Pebble Project as proposed would result in significant degradation to aquatic resources. In connection with this preliminary finding of significant degradation, the USACE formally informed the Pebble Partnership that in-kind compensatory mitigation within the Kaktuli River watershed would be required to compensate for all direct and indirect impacts caused by discharges into aquatic resources at the mine site. The USACE requested the submission of a new compensatory mitigation plan to address this finding within 90 days of its letter.

Based on these requirements, the Pebble Partnership developed a new CMP to align with the requirements outlined by the USACE as conveyed to the Pebble Partnership. This plan envisioned creation of an 112,445-acre Kaktuli Conservation Area on land belonging to the State of Alaska in the Kaktuli River watershed downstream of the Project. During the period in which this CMP was developed, the Pebble Partnership continued to confer with the USACE regarding its proposed approach to mitigation. An initial draft of the CMP was submitted to the USACE for an interim review by the USACE in September 2020. The Pebble Partnership then revised the CMP based on the input from the USACE. The objective of the preservation of the Kaktuli Conservation Area was to allow the long-term protection of a large and contiguous ecosystem that contains aquatic and upland habitats. If adopted, the Kaktuli Conservation Area would preserve 31,026 acres of aquatic resources within the Kaktuli River watershed. The protected resources were designed to address the physical,

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chemical, and biological functions highlighted by the EPA and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Preservation of the Kaktuli Conservation Area was proposed with the objective of minimizing the threat to, and preventing the decline of, aquatic resources in the Kaktuli River watershed from potential future actions, and sustaining the fish and wildlife species that depend on these aquatic resources, while protecting the subsistence lifestyle of the residents of Bristol Bay and commercial and recreational sport fisheries. The revised plan was submitted to the USACE on November 4, 2020.

On November 25, 2020, the USACE issued the ROD. The ROD rejected the compensatory mitigation plan as "noncompliant" and determined the Pebble Project would cause "significant degradation" and was contrary to the public interest. Based on this finding, the USACE rejected Pebble Partnership's permit application under the CWA.

The Pebble Partnership submitted a request for appeal of the ROD (the "**RFA**") to the USACE Pacific Ocean Division on January 19, 2021. The RFA reflects the Pebble Partnership's position that the USACE's ROD and permitting decision are contrary to law, unprecedented in Alaska, and fundamentally unsupported by the administrative record, including the Pebble Project EIS. The specific reasons for appeal asserted by the Pebble Partnership in the RFA include (i) the finding of "significant degradation" by the USACE is contrary to law and unsupported by the record, (ii) the USACE's rejection of the Pebble Partnership's compensatory mitigation plan is contrary to USACE regulations and guidance, including the failure to provide the Pebble Partnership with an opportunity to correct the alleged deficiencies, and (iii) the determination by the USACE that the Pebble Project is not in the public interest is contrary to law and unsupported by the public record.

On January 22, 2021, the State of Alaska, acting in its role as owner of the Pebble lands and subsurface mineral estate, announced that it had also filed a request for appeal. That appeal was rejected on the basis that the State did not have standing to pursue an administrative appeal with the USACE.

In a letter dated February 24, 2021, the USACE confirmed the Pebble Partnership's RFA is "complete and meets the criteria for appeal." The USACE completed the administrative record for the appeal and provided a copy to the Pebble Partnership in June 2021, following which the Pebble Partnership and its legal counsel reviewed the voluminous record for completeness and relevance to the USACE's permitting decision, and its sufficiency to support a fair, transparent and efficient review. In August 2021, the USACE also informed the Pebble Partnership that a new Review Officer ("**RO**") had been appointed to lead the Pebble Project appeal. The appeal will be reviewed by the USACE based on the administrative record and any clarifying information provided, and the Pebble Partnership will be provided with a written decision on the merits of the appeal at the conclusion of the process. The appeal is governed by the policies and procedures of the USACE administrative appeal regulations. While federal regulations suggest the appeal should conclude within 90 days, and in no case should extend beyond one year, the USACE has indicated the complexity of issues and volume of materials associated with Pebble's case means the review will take additional time. The Pebble Partnership understands that an appeal conference will be held in the summer of 2022, and that a decision on the appeal would follow some time later. There is no assurance that the Company's appeal of the ROD will be successful or that the required permits for the Pebble Project will ultimately be issued. The permits are required in order that the Pebble Project can be developed as proposed by the Company. If the Pebble Partnership's administrative appeal of the ROD is successful, then we anticipate that the permitting decision would be remanded back to the USACE's Alaska District in order that the permitting process would then continue based on the administrative record and the findings and determinations made by the USACE Pacific Division in its appeal decision. There is no assurance that a successful appeal will ultimately result in the issuance of a positive ROD by the USACE Alaska District. If the Pebble Partnership's administrative appeal is not successful, the Company may seek judicial review of the ROD in the appropriate US District Court. There is no assurance that any judicial review would be successful in overturning an unsuccessful appellate decision.

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Project Description

Northern Dynasty, through Pebble Partnership, continued to advance engineering studies to refine the mine design and to support the EIS process. The results of this work were reported in updates to the Project Description.

During the permitting process, a number of transportation infrastructure routes and alternatives were assessed, and the USACE determined that the northern corridor route was the most appropriate LEDPA alternative. It is the Pebble Partnership's intent to undertake the actions necessary to acquire the rights to build and operate the most appropriate transportation and infrastructure corridor to allow the development of the State's and Pebble Partnership's mineral rights. Information on Right-of-Way agreements is provided in [1.2.1.3 Socioeconomic](#).

The final Pebble EIS analyzes the potential impacts of four action development alternatives, and a "No Action" alternative. The development option selected by USACE as the draft LEDPA is described in the June 2020 Project Description. It includes a proposed open-pit mining operation and associated ore processing facilities in southwest Alaska, an 82-mile road, pipeline and utilities corridor to a permanent, year-round port facility on Cook Inlet, a lightering location in Iniskin Bay, a 164-mile natural gas pipeline from existing energy infrastructure on the Kenai Peninsula to the Pebble mine site, a 270 MW natural gas-fired power plant at the mine site and smaller power generation facility at the port site.

Over 20 years of mining, the Pebble Project as proposed will extract approximately 70 million tons of mineralized material annually at the extremely low strip ratio of 0.12:1. A conventional blast-haul-crush and froth flotation milling process with nameplate capacity of 180,000 tons per day will be employed to produce, on average, 613,000 tons of copper-gold concentrate each year (containing 318 million lb Cu, 362,000 oz Au and 1.8 million oz Ag) and 15,000 tons of molybdenum concentrate (containing 14 million lb Mo). The current mine plan proposal encompasses the important environmental safeguards previously described, including:

- a smaller footprint, consolidating major site infrastructure in a single drainage.
- a more conservative Tailings Storage Facility ("TSF") design, including enhanced buttresses, flatter slope angles and an improved factor of safety;
- separation of potentially acid generating ("PAG") tailings from non-PAG bulk tailings for storage in a fully-lined TSF;
- co-storage of PAG waste rock within the PAG TSF and transfer of the PAG tailings and waste rock to the open pit at closure;
- no permanent waste rock piles; and
- no secondary gold recovery plant.

The proposed project seeks to develop a portion of the currently estimated Pebble mineral resources. This does not preclude development of additional resources in other phases of the project in the future, although any subsequent phases of development would require extensive regulatory and permitting review by federal, state and local regulatory agencies, including a further comprehensive EIS review process under NEPA. During the NEPA process, the Pebble Partnership received a Request for Information ("RFI") from USACE for a description of a concept for an expanded Project. The Pebble Partnership prepared the description in response to the RFI and this response is included in the EIS Administrative Record.

In September 2021, the Company announced the results of the 2021 PEA, highlights of which are provided in the [Overview](#) and which is further described in [1.2.1.2 Preliminary Economic Assessment](#) below. The Proposed Project detailed in the 2021 PEA is consistent with the Project Description in the Pebble EIS, and reflects industry-leading tailings, waste and water management strategies proposed by the Pebble Partnership, as evaluated by the USACE in the Pebble EIS, as well as power and transportation infrastructure necessary for developing, operating and closing the proposed mine.

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The three potential expansion scenarios evaluated in the 2021 PEA are modelled on a concept identified by the Pebble Partnership in a submission to the USACE in response to an RFI during the federal permitting process.

1.2.1.2 Technical Programs

The 2021 site program was completed in Q3. In Q4, the Pebble Partnership and its technical team compiled the results of the 2021 program and planned the program for 2022, which includes site maintenance and reclamation of exploration activities in support of permits. In 2021, the Company also advanced engineering, metallurgical and other technical studies to inform both internal and external understandings of how the project can be developed safely and profitably in future, and on September 9, 2021, announced the results of the 2021 PEA (for additional details are below, also see [Overview](#) above and the Company's 2021 Annual Information Form). In October 2021, the technical report was completed and filed under Northern Dynasty's profile at www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

The purpose of the 2021 PEA is to present the projected economics of the production plan and a corresponding project configuration which aligns with the June 2020 Revised Project Application (the Proposed Project), described under [1.2.1.1 Project Description](#) above. The 2021 PEA also explores potential expansion scenarios, and potential alternative strategies for gold recovery that could form the basis for future permit applications and review for the Project. The 2021 PEA is based on the 2020 Mineral Resource estimate, effective date August 18, 2020.

The Proposed Project evaluated in the 2021 PEA is a compact open pit mine feeding a conventional 180,000 Tpd copper flotation concentrator. It would be capable of processing 1.3 billion tons of mineralized material over 20 years of mining at a strip ratio of 0.12:1. The Proposed Project reflects industry-leading tailings, waste and water management strategies proposed by the Pebble Partnership, as evaluated by the USACE in the Pebble EIS, as well as power and transportation infrastructure necessary for developing, operating and closing the proposed mine.

The three potential expansion scenarios ("**Potential Expansion Scenarios**") examined in the 2021 PEA are modeled on a concept identified by the Pebble Partnership in an RFI submission to the USACE during the federal permitting process. The first Potential Expansion Scenario evaluated would expand the Pebble process plant from 180,000 to 250,000 Tpd following the 20-year project life envisioned in the Proposed Project, with subsequent mining and processing of an additional 6.3 billion tons of mineralized material. The second and third evaluated Potential Expansion Scenarios would expand the Pebble process plant to 270,000 Tpd in Production Year 10 and Production Year 5 of open pit production under the Proposed Project, respectively. All three Potential Expansion Scenarios process the same volume of mineralized material over the life of mine – 8.6 billion tons.

The Proposed Project and the Potential Expansion Scenarios in the 2021 PEA are preliminary in nature and include Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the 2021 PEA results will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and there is no assurance that the Pebble Project mineral resources will ever be upgraded to reserves. The 2021 PEA assumes that the Proposed Project will ultimately be able to obtain the required federal and State of Alaska permits to enable development of the Proposed Project. Neither the 2021 PEA, nor the mineral resource estimates on which the 2021 PEA is based, have been adjusted for any risks that (i) the Pebble Partnership may not be able to successfully appeal the record of decision issued by the USACE on November 25, 2020, denying the granting of the required permit under the CWA, or (ii) any action that may be taken by the EPA in order to reinstate the process of a CWA Section 404(c) determination for the waters of the Bristol Bay, each of which could adversely impact the ability of the Proposed Project to proceed. In addition, the 2021 PEA does not account for any additional capital or operating costs that may be necessary to obtain the required federal or state permits, should adjustments to the operating or environmental mitigation plans be required to be made in order to secure the required permits.

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The below show forecast life of mine and annual production values with no gold plant.

Forecast Production - Proposed Project and Potential Expansion Scenarios (no gold plant)

		Proposed Project	Potential Expansion Scenarios		
			Year 21	Year 10	Year 5
Mineralized Material	B tons	1.3	8.6	8.6	8.6
CuEq ⁸	%	0.57	0.72	0.72	0.72
Copper	%	0.29	0.39	0.39	0.39
Gold	oz/ton	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.01
Molybdenum	ppm	154	208	208	208
Silver	oz/ton	0.042	0.047	0.046	0.046
Rhenium	ppm	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.36
Waste	B tons	0.2	14.4	14.4	14.4
Open Pit Strip Ratio		0.12	1.67	1.67	1.67
Open Pit Life	Years	20	78	73	68
Life of Mine	Years	20	101	91	90
Metal Production (LOM)					
Copper	M lb	6,400	60,400	60,400	60,400
Gold (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	7,300	50,400	50,500	50,500
Silver (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	37,000	267,000	267,000	267,000
Gold (in Gravity Concentrate)	k oz	110	782	783	782
Molybdenum	M lb	300	2,900	2,900	2,900
Rhenium	k kg	200	2,000	2,000	2,000
Metal Production (Annual⁹)					
Copper	M lb	320	600	660	670
Copper Concentrate	k tonne	559	1,000	1,200	1,200
Gold (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	363	500	560	560
Silver (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	1,800	2,600	2,900	3,000
Molybdenum	M lb	15	29	32	32
Molybdenum Concentrate	k tonnes	14	26	29	29
Rhenium	k kg	12	20	22	22

Gold recovery plants are employed safely at hardrock mines in Alaska today, and have recently been approved for large-scale new mine developments in the State. Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership continue to evaluate multiple technologies to safely employ secondary gold recovery as doré at the Pebble Project. Any

⁸ CuEQ calculations use metal prices: US\$1.85/lb for Cu, US\$902/oz for Au and US\$12.50/lb for Mo, and recoveries: 85% Cu, 69.6% Au, and 77.8% Mo (Pebble West zone) and 89.3% Cu, 76.8% Au, 83.7% Mo (Pebble East zone).

⁹ Life of mine volumes ÷ life of mine years

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future plan to incorporate secondary gold recovery would require extensive federal, state and local permitting processes and approvals before proceeding.

The table below shows the forecast life of mine production from the 2021 PEA with a gold plant.

Forecast Production (with gold plant)

		Proposed Project	Potential Expansion Scenarios		
			Year 21	Year 10	Year 5
Concentrate (LOM)					
Copper	M lb	6,500	61,200	61,200	61,200
Gold (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	7,300	50,400	50,500	50,500
Silver (in Cu Concentrate)	k oz	37,000	267,000	267,000	267,000
Molybdenum	M lb	300	2,900	2,900	2,900
Rhenium	k kg	200	2,000	2,000	2,000
Gold Plant (LOM)					
Gold (as Doré)	k oz	1,800	14,500	14,500	14,400
Silver (as Doré)	k oz	2,600	22,600	22,600	22,500
Total Production (LOM)					
Gold	k oz	9,000	65,000	65,100	64,900
Silver	k oz	39,000	289,000	289,000	289,000

Capital and Operating Costs

For the Proposed Project and the Potential Expansion Scenarios, the 2021 PEA considers the impact on each of financial results of third parties owning and financing the construction of key transportation and power infrastructure, as is commonly the case in Alaska. It is assumed these third parties would either construct the facilities through their own resources or they would be included in overall project construction management. The Pebble Partnership would lease, operate and maintain the facilities as part of overall mine operations, with lease payments set to provide a market rate of return to lessors.

The effective date of the cost estimates is Q1 2021. Estimated initial capital cost for these components, including indirect costs, owners' costs and contingency are:

- transportation infrastructure (marine terminal/related facilities and access road): US\$784 million
- power supply (mine site power plant and natural gas pipeline): US\$896 million

Financial results presented in the 2021 PEA and in the results table below also incorporate the impact of gold streaming. The calculation assumes that 30% of gold production at Pebble would be streamed at a delivery price of US\$500/oz in consideration for an estimated upfront payment of US\$1.3 billion.

Infrastructure outsourcing, gold streaming and the addition of an onsite gold plant have been examined in the 2021 PEA because Northern Dynasty believes this to be the most likely development outcome for the Pebble Project over time. Northern Dynasty does not have any arrangements or commitments for infrastructure or gold streaming in place, and any arrangements or commitments secured may ultimately be on different terms than those assumed in the 2021 PEA. While transportation and power infrastructure outsourcing agreements have not yet been negotiated for the Pebble Project, it is considered to be a realistic potential outcome. These arrangements are presented for the Proposed Project as the Base Case. A Full Capital Case, without the benefit of the precious metal stream financing and third-party infrastructure participation, was also evaluated for the Proposed Project.

Forecast initial capital costs for the Proposed Project are US\$6.0 billion, and do not include the projected costs of any of the Potential Expansion Scenarios as these options are evaluated in the 2021 PEA as extensions of the Proposed Project. Additional capital expenditures would be required to facilitate the addition of an onsite gold plant and development of the various Expansion Scenarios. The US\$6.0 billion capex estimate below includes

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US\$1.7 billion in estimated costs for transportation infrastructure and power supply, which are expected to be outsourced, and the streaming revenue described above.

The 2021 PEA also incorporates annual costs for the closure plan described in the Pebble Project Final EIS. The peak estimated value of the Pebble closure fund will be \$1.4 billion for the Proposed Project and between US\$3.1 and US\$3.3 billion for the Potential Expansion Scenarios.

All currency values in US\$		Proposed Project		Potential Expansion Scenarios		
		Base Case	Full Capital	Year 21	Year 10	Year 5
Costs						
Total Initial Capital Cost	\$billion	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05
Infrastructure Lease	\$billion	1.68	-	1.68	1.68	1.68
Net Initial Capital Cost	\$billion	4.37	6.05	4.37	4.37	4.37
Sustaining Capital Cost	\$billion	1.52	1.54	16.9	17.0	17.2
Life of Mine Operating Cost ¹⁰	\$/ton	10.98	8.31	12.46	12.14	12.21
Copper C1 Cost ¹¹	\$/lb CuEq	1.65	1.32	1.56	1.53	1.54
AISC (Co-Product Basis)	\$/lb CuEq	1.88	1.56	1.77	1.74	1.74
Gold C1 Cost ¹¹	\$/oz AuEq ¹²	753	605	712	699	702
Closure Funding						
Annual Contribution	\$million/yr	34	34	9	10	11
Life of Mine Contribution	\$billion	0.83	0.83	1.00	0.97	1.01
Life of Mine Bond Premium	\$billion	0.16	0.16	1.14	0.78	0.85
Closure Fund ¹³	\$billion	1.4	1.4	3.2	3.3	3.1
Life of Mine Taxes¹⁴						
Alaska Mining License	\$billion	0.69	0.76	8.16	8.34	8.32
Alaska Royalty	\$billion	0.30	0.33	3.61	3.68	3.68
Alaska Income Tax	\$billion	0.75	0.87	10.20	10.46	10.40
Borough Severance & Tax	\$billion	0.49	0.53	4.34	4.33	4.34
Federal Income Tax	\$billion	1.38	1.61	18.94	19.42	19.31
Annual Taxes¹⁵						
Alaska Mining License	\$million	34	38	81	92	93
Alaska Royalty	\$million	15	17	36	41	41
Alaska Income Tax	\$million	38	44	101	115	116
Borough Severance & Tax	\$million	25	26	43	48	47
Federal Income Tax	\$million	69	81	188	213	215

¹⁰ Includes cost of infrastructure lease - US \$2.80/ton milled

¹¹ C1 costs calculated on co product basis

¹² Au EQ calculation uses long term metal prices

¹³ Maximum value of closure fund during life of mine based on 4% compound interest

¹⁴ Estimated based on current Alaskan statutes

¹⁵ Life of mine taxes ÷ life of mine years

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Financial Results

Long-term metal prices used are:

- Copper: US\$ 3.50 / lb
- Gold: US\$ 1,600 / oz
- Molybdenum: US\$ 10 / lb
- Silver: US\$ 22 / oz
- Rhenium: US\$ 1,500 / kg

An economic model was developed to estimate annual pre-tax and post-tax cash flows and sensitivities of the Proposed Project and Potential Expansion Scenarios based on a 7% discount rate. By convention, a discount rate of 8% is typically applied to copper and other base metal projects, while 5% is applied to gold and other precious metal projects. Given the polymetallic nature of the Pebble deposit and the large contribution of gold to total revenues, a 7% blended discount rate was selected and is considered appropriate for the purposes of discounted cash flow analyses. The NPV₇ is calculated by discounting cash flows to start of construction.

The economic analysis for all Potential Expansion Scenarios included third party infrastructure and precious metal streaming partners.

Calendar years used in the economic analysis are provided for conceptual purposes only. Permits still must be obtained in support of operations and approval to proceed is still required from Northern Dynasty's Board of Directors.

Financial Results – Proposed Project and Potential Expansion Scenarios

All currency values in US\$		Proposed Project		Potential Expansion Scenarios		
		Base Case	Full Capital	Year 21	Year 10	Year 5
Revenue¹⁶						
Annual Gross Revenue	\$million	1,700	1,800	3,100	3,400	3,500
Life of Mine Gross Revenue	\$million	35,000	37,000	312,000	312,000	312,000
Realization Charges						
Annual Charges	\$million	150	150	270	300	310
Life of Mine Charges	\$million	2,900	2,900	28,000	28,000	28,000
Net Smelter Return						
Annual NSR	\$million	1,600	1,700	2,800	3,100	3,200
Life of Mine NSR	\$million	32,000	34,000	285,000	285,000	285,000
Financial Model Results						
Post Tax IRR	%	15.7	11.2	18.1	19.5	21.5
Post Tax NPV ₇	\$million	2,300	2,000	5,700	7,300	8,500
Payback	Years	4.8	6.1	4.4	4.4	5.0

The gold plant included in the potential expansion scenarios was based of metallurgical testwork results for a specific gold recovery technology. However, other technologies may be applicable for the Pebble deposit. Further, the addition of a gold plant under any scenario will require additional testwork and engineering and will require the receipt of pertinent Federal and State permits prior to implementation. The onsite gold plant would process the pyrite concentrate in conjunction with the gravity concentrate to produce a precious metal doré. In all but the Year 5 scenario, the gold plant capacity would match the 180,000 tons per day process plant capacity. In the Year 5 scenario, it would match the expanded plant capacity while in the Year 10 and Year 21 scenarios, it would be expanded with the process plant.

¹⁶ Revenue values do not include a gold plant contribution

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Financial Results – Proposed Project and Potential Expansion Scenarios with Gold Plant

All currency values in US\$		Proposed Project	Potential Expansion Scenarios		
			Year 21	Year 10	Year 5
IRR	%	16.5	18.8	20.3	22.7
NPV ₇	\$million	2,700	6,600	8,400	9,700
Payback	Years	4.9	4.6	4.5	5.0

The results of the 2021 PEA forecast a robust project that has the potential to add substantially to the Alaska economy, and could provide the U.S. with substantial amounts of domestically-produced copper, silver and gold, which it will need to help achieve its low carbon energy future. The Project could potentially provide more than US\$8 billion to the Southwest Alaska region through the PPD and the Lake and Peninsula Borough severance tax over the life of the Potential Expansion Scenarios. This is in addition to the other significant benefits that could flow from the existing and possible future agreements with Alaska Native Village Corporations.

1.2.1.3 Socioeconomic

Community Engagement

Pebble Project technical programs are supported by stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by the Pebble Partnership in Alaska. The objective of stakeholder outreach programs undertaken by the Pebble Partnership are to:

- advise residents of nearby communities and other regional interests about Pebble work programs and other activities being undertaken in the field;
- provide information about the proposed development plan for the Pebble Project, including potential environmental, social and operational effects, proposed mitigation and environmental safeguards;
- allow the Pebble Partnership to better understand and address stakeholder priorities and concerns with respect to development of the Pebble Project;
- encourage stakeholder and public participation in the regulatory permitting process for Pebble; and
- facilitate economic and other opportunities associated with advancement and development of the Pebble Project for local residents, communities and companies.

In addition to meeting with stakeholder groups and individuals, and providing project briefings in communities throughout Bristol Bay and the State of Alaska, the Pebble Partnership's outreach and engagement program have included:

- workforce and business development initiatives intended to enhance economic opportunities for regional residents and Alaska Native corporations;
- initiatives to develop partnerships with Alaska Native corporations, commercial fishing interests and other in-region groups and individuals;
- outreach to elected officials and political staff at the national, state and local levels; and
- outreach to third-party organizations and special interest groups with an interest in the Pebble Project, including business organizations, community groups, outdoor recreation interests, Alaska Native entities, commercial and sport fishery interests, and conservation organizations, among others.

Through these various stakeholder initiatives, the Company seeks to advance a science-based project design that is responsive to stakeholder priorities and concerns, provides meaningful benefits and opportunities to local residents, businesses and Alaska Native corporations, and energizes the economy of Southwest Alaska. This program of engagement and consultation also includes discussions to secure stakeholder agreements to support the project's development.

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Right-of-Way Agreements and Other Community Initiatives

The Pebble Partnership has finalized Right-of-Way ("**ROW**") agreements with Alaska Native village corporations and other landowners with land holdings along proposed transportation and infrastructure routes for the Pebble Project. The ROW agreements secure access to portions of several proposed transportation and infrastructure routes to the Pebble Project site for construction and operation of the proposed mine and represents a significant milestone in the developing relationship between Pebble and the Alaska Native people of the region. Transportation and other infrastructure for a mine at Pebble is expected to benefit Alaska Native village corporations, their shareholders and villages through toll payments and user fees, contracting opportunities, and improved access to lower cost power, equipment and supplies, as well as enhanced economic activity in the region.

On June 16, 2020, the Company announced the Pebble Partnership has established the Pebble Performance Dividend LLC ("**PPD LLC**") to provide a local revenue sharing program with the objective of ensuring that full-time residents of communities in southwest Alaska benefit directly from the future operation of the proposed Pebble Project. The intention is for PPD LLC to distribute cash generated from a 3% net profits royalty interest in the Pebble Project to adult residents of Bristol Bay villages that have subscribed as participants, with a guaranteed minimum aggregate annual payment of US\$3 million each year the Pebble mine operates, beginning at the outset of project construction. Future payments following capital payback are expected to increase beyond this initial amount as estimated in the '*Economic Contribution Assessment of the Proposed Pebble Project to the US national and state economies*', prepared by IHS Markit .

A Memorandum of Understanding ("**MOU**") between the Pebble Partnership and APC was announced on July 6, 2020. The Alaska Peninsula Corporation ("**APC**") is an Alaska Native village corporation with extensive land holdings proximal to the Pebble site. The MOU envisages that APC will lead the development of a consortium of Alaska Native village corporations with land holdings along the Northern Transportation Route. It is contemplated that the consortium would provide road maintenance, truck transport, port operations and other logistical services to the Pebble Project should the development of the mine proceed. The MOU is consistent with the Company's strategy of ensuring the development of the Pebble Project will benefit local Alaska communities and people. The MOU is not a binding final contract. Any final contracts with APC or other Alaska Native village corporations will require further negotiation of commercial terms and negotiation of definitive contracts. There is no assurance that these contracts will be concluded or that the Alaska Native village corporations will support the Pebble Project.

Environmental, Social & Governance Report

In April 2021, the Company published an Environmental, Social & Governance ("**ESG**") Report for the Pebble Project which addresses the broad range of progressive principles, practices and commitments employed at Pebble by the Company and the Pebble Partnership over the past two decades to advance the project.

1.2.2 Legal Matters

Grand Jury Subpoena

On September 23, 2020, the Company announced that Tom Collier, the former Chief Executive Officer of the Pebble Partnership, had submitted his resignation in light of comments made about elected and regulatory officials in Alaska and the Pebble Project in private conversations covertly videotaped by an environmental activist group. Conversations with Mr. Collier, as well as others with Ron Thiessen, Northern Dynasty's President and Chief Executive Officer, were secretly videotaped or audiotaped by unknown individuals posing as representatives of a Hong Kong-based investment firm, which represented that it was linked to a Chinese State-Owned Enterprise (SOE). The Company understands that a Washington DC-based environmental group, the Environmental Investigation Agency, released portions of the recordings online after obscuring the voices and identities of the individuals posing as investors.

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Following the release of the recordings, the USACE issued a statement that, following a review of the transcripts of the recordings, they had “*identified inaccuracies and falsehoods relating to the permit process and the relationship between our regulatory leadership and the applicant’s executives*”. Further, the Pebble Partnership received a letter from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives on November 19, 2020, stating that the comments made by Mr. Collier and Mr. Thiessen regarding the expansion, capacity, size and duration of the potential Pebble mine were believed to be inconsistent with the testimony of Mr. Collier before the Committee and demanding production of documents apparently related to the comments. The Company has been producing documents in response to those requests. The Company also responded to the Committee by letter denying and refuting that there was any inconsistency as raised in the Committee’s November 19, 2020 correspondence.

On February 5, 2021, the Company announced that the Pebble Partnership and Tom Collier, the former Chief Executive Officer of the Pebble Partnership, had each been served with a subpoena issued by the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Alaska to produce documents in connection with a grand jury investigation. The Company is not aware of any criminal charges having been filed against any entity or individual in this matter. The Company also self-reported this matter to the SEC, and there is a related inquiry being conducted by the enforcement staff of the SEC’s San Francisco Regional Office. The Company and the Pebble Partnership are cooperating with each of these investigations.

Class Action Litigation relating to the USACE’S Record of Decision

On December 4 and December 17, 2020, separate putative shareholder class action lawsuits were filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York regarding the drop in the price of the Company’s stock following the ROD by the USACE regarding the Pebble Project. These cases are captioned *Darish v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-05917-ENV-RLM, and *Hymowitz v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-06126-PKC-RLM. Each of the complaints was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors who purchased shares of the Company’s stock from December 21, 2017, through November 25, 2020, the date the USACE announced its decision, and seeks damages allegedly caused by violations of the federal securities laws. On March 17, 2021, the two cases were consolidated and a lead plaintiff and counsel were appointed. A consolidated and amended complaint was filed in June 2021, naming the Company, the Company’s CEO and the Pebble Partnership’s former CEO as defendants. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously and has filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on behalf of all defendants.

On December 3, 2020, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and one of its underwriters in the Supreme Court of British Columbia regarding the decrease in the price of the Company’s stock following the USACE’s November 25, 2020 decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Haddad v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. VLC-S-S-2012849. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who acquired common shares of the Company’s stock between December 21, 2017 and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company’s primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, and (ii) allegedly oppressive conduct. The Company has been served the claim and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriter has asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that the underwriter may incur in connection with the lawsuit.

On February 17, 2021, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and certain of its underwriters in the Supreme Court of British Columbia regarding the decrease in the price of the Company’s stock following (i) the USACE’s August 24, 2020 announcement that the Pebble Project could not be permitted as proposed, and (ii) the USACE’s November 25, 2020 decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Woo v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. VLC-S-S-211530. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who purchased securities of the Company between June 25, 2020 and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company’s primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, (ii) allegedly oppressive conduct, (iii) alleged unjust enrichment, and (iv)

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negligence. The Company has been served and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriters have asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that they may incur in connection with the lawsuit.

On March 5, 2021, a putative shareholder class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, and certain of its underwriters in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice regarding the decrease in the price of the Company's stock following the USACE's November 25, 2020 decision regarding the Pebble Project. The case is captioned *Pirzada v. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. et al.*, Case No. CV-21-00658284-00CP. The claim was filed on behalf of a purported class of investors, wherever they may reside, who acquired securities of the Company between June 25, 2020 and November 25, 2020, and seeks damages for (i) alleged misrepresentations in the Company's primary market offering documents and continuous disclosure documents, (ii) allegedly oppressive conduct, and (iii) alleged negligence. The Company has been served and intends to defend itself vigorously. The underwriters have asserted contractual rights of indemnification against the Company for any loss that they may incur in connection with the lawsuit. In February 2022, the plaintiff delivered a motion to discontinue the Pirzada claim, advising that the claim would be consolidated with the British Columbia actions instead.

Indemnification Obligations

The Company is subject to certain indemnification obligations to both present and former officers and directors, including Mr. Collier, in respect to the legal proceedings described above. These indemnification obligations will be subject to limitations prescribed by law and the articles of the Company, and may also be subject to contractual limitations.

1.2.3 At-The-Market Offering

In June 2021, the Company entered into an At-the-Market Offering Agreement (the "**ATM Agreement**") with H.C. Wainwright & Co. (the "Agent"). Under the ATM Agreement, the Company is able, at its discretion and from time-to-time during the term of the ATM Agreement, to sell, through the Agent, as sales agent, common shares of the Company (the "**Common Shares**") having an aggregate gross sales price of up to US\$14.5 million (the "**Offering**" or "**ATM Facility**"). Sales of the Common Shares will be made in "at the market distributions", as defined in National Instrument 44-102, directly on the NYSE American stock exchange or on any other existing trading market in the United States. No offers or sales of Common Shares will be made under the ATM Facility in Canada on the Toronto Stock Exchange or other trading markets in Canada.

The Company will determine, at its sole discretion, the date, price and number of Common Shares to be sold under the ATM Facility. The Common Shares will be distributed at market prices or prices related to prevailing market prices from time to time. The Company is not required to sell any Common Shares at any time during the term of the ATM Facility, and there are no fees for having established the ATM Facility. The ATM Agreement does not restrict the Company from conducting other financings. The Company will pay the Agent a placement fee for Common Shares sold under the ATM Agreement and will reimburse certain expenses of the Agent.

In September 2021, the Company sold 1,212,805 Common Shares under the ATM Facility at an average share price of US\$0.567 for gross proceeds of approximately US\$0.69 million (\$0.87 million). The Group paid Agent fees of US\$0.02 million (\$0.02 million). After transaction costs of \$0.05 million, net proceeds to the Company were \$0.82 million. As of the date of this MD&A, no further sales under the ATM Facility have been completed.

The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the Offering at the discretion of the Company, for (i) the appeal of the ROD by the USACE, (ii) continued engineering, environmental, permitting and evaluation work on the Pebble Project, (iii) maintenance of Company's corporate presence in Alaska, (iv) maintenance of the Pebble Project mineral claims, (v) pursuit of the partnering process for the Pebble Project, (vi) preparation of engineering reports on the Pebble Project, and (vii) general corporate purposes.

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1.2.4 Use of Proceeds

On July 15, 2020, Northern Dynasty completed a bought deal offering ("**July 2020 Offering**") of 24,150,000 common shares of the Company at a price of US\$1.46 per share for gross proceeds of approximately US\$35.26 million. The offering was completed pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated July 10, 2020, among the Company and Cantor Fitzgerald Canada Corporation, as lead underwriter and bookrunner, and a syndicate of underwriters including BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., Canaccord Genuity Corp, H.C. Wainwright & Co., LLC, Paradigm Capital Inc., TD Securities Inc., Roth Capital Partners, LLC and Velocity Trade Capital Ltd. (collectively, the "**July 2020 Underwriters**"). The July 2020 Underwriters were paid a 5% cash commission.

The July 2020 Offering was completed by way of a prospectus supplement to the Company's existing Canadian base shelf prospectus and related U.S. registration statement on Form F-10 (SEC File No. 333-238933).

On July 30, 2020, and August 6, 2020, Northern Dynasty completed two tranches of a non-brokered private placement (outside of the United States) of 5,807,534 common shares and 100,000 common shares, respectively, at US\$1.46 per share for gross proceeds of US\$8.6 million. The shares issued pursuant to the private placement were subject to applicable resale restrictions, including a four-month hold period under Canadian securities legislation.

The following table sets out a comparison of the Company's disclosed expected use of net proceeds from the July 2020 Offerings to the actual use of net proceeds as at December 31, 2021. The net proceeds were used to advance the Company's business objectives and milestones as follows:

Intended Use of Net Proceeds of 2020 Offerings	Actual Use of Net Proceeds from 2020 Offerings	Variance – (Over)/Under Expenditure	Explanation of Variance and impact on business objectives	
Ongoing work with Alaska and federal regulatory agencies in support of the issuance of the EIS and the Record of Decision for the Pebble Project	US\$1,000,000	\$–	US\$1,000,000	Expenses yet to be incurred.
Maintain an active corporate presence in Alaska by continuing to build relationships with both federal and Alaska state governments and agencies and Native Corporations and communities in connection with advancement of the Pebble Project	US\$4,515,231	US\$4,515,231	–	NA
Commence the Alaska state permitting process for the Pebble Project, contingent upon issuance of a positive EIS and Record of Decision for the Pebble Project and management determinations as to timing	US\$17,750,000	US\$–	US\$17,750,000	State permitting has not yet been initiated and is pending appeal of the ROD denial. Will be funded by existing treasury. Funds allocated to general corporate purposes below.
Maintenance of the Pebble claims in good standing.	US\$1,400,000	US\$1,400,000	–	NA

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Intended Use of Net Proceeds of 2020 Offerings		Actual Use of Net Proceeds from 2020 Offerings	Variance – (Over)/Under Expenditure	Explanation of Variance and impact on business objectives
Ongoing discussions and possible negotiations to secure a project partner(s) with the financial resources to advance development of the Pebble project	US\$1,000,000	US\$-	US\$1,000,000	Expenses yet to be incurred.
General corporate purposes in connection with the advancement of the Pebble Project	US\$16,205,819	US\$31,894,019	US\$(15,772,969)	Shortfall funded by reallocation from state permitting above.
Total	US\$41,871,050	US\$37,894,019	US\$3,977,031	

1.2.5 Market Trends

Copper prices in 2017 were variable to improving, resulting in an increase in the average annual price. Prices were variable in early 2018, trended downward from June to August, then improved through to the end of the year and into 2019. Prices decreased in April/May of 2019 and were slightly variable through September, when they increased, then remained stable until late January 2020 when they dropped sharply, losing the gain made in late 2019. In March 2020, prices dropped sharply in response to changing economic conditions related to COVID-19 but rebounded in May and trended upward during the third quarter. Prices dropped slightly in October 2020, then increased by the end of the year. In 2021, prices were variable to improving through to May, dropped in June and then were stable until October when they again began to show some variability. Copper prices have increased in 2022. The closing price on March 30, 2022 was US\$4.71/lb.

Gold prices were variable to increasing during most of 2017, but then dropped late in the year. After rebounding in January 2018, prices were relatively stable for several months in 2018, but decreased in the third quarter. Prices increased in the latter part of 2018 and through most of 2019 before stabilizing from September to December 2019. Gold prices increased from January to March 2020, when they dropped sharply, and then resumed the upward trend in response to uncertainty about global economic conditions related to COVID-19. Prices reached record highs in late July and early August 2020, then decreased before stabilizing for the remainder of the year. Prices were variable in 2021, and began to increase in October. Prices have been variable to increasing in 2022. The closing price on March 30, 2022 was US\$1,934/oz.

Molybdenum prices increased in 2017 and through most of 2018, and were steady from September to December 2018. Prices had varied only slightly in 2019, before dropping from October through to mid-January 2020. Molybdenum prices decreased for the most part in 2020 but began to increase in August 2020, and continued to do so to July 2021, the dropped slightly and have been relatively stable since August 2021. On March 30, 2022, the closing price was US\$19.25/lb.

Silver prices were variable, then declined in late 2017. Prices recovered in January 2018, but were variable the rest of 2018. Prices were variable in 2019, but stabilized in November and December and the annual average price increased in 2019. After increasing in early January 2020, silver prices fell to US\$12.00/oz in March 2020, then began to increase in response to uncertainty about global economic conditions related to COVID-19, reaching over US\$27.00/oz in mid-August, then decreased for a time, and increased for the remainder of the year, resulting in an increase in the average annual price in 2020. Silver prices were variable in 2021 but

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the average annual price increased. Prices in 2022 have been variable. On March 30, 2022, the closing price was US\$24.75/oz.

Average annual prices of copper, gold, molybdenum and silver for the past five years as well as the average prices so far in 2022 are shown in the table below:

Year	Average metal price ^{1,2}			
	Copper US\$/lb	Gold US\$/oz	Molybdenum US\$/lb	Silver US\$/oz
2017	3.22	1,272	7.26	16.49
2018	2.96	1,269	11.94	15.71
2019	2.72	1,393	11.36	16.21
2020	2.80	1,769	8.68	20.54
2021	4.27	1,799	15.94	25.14
2022 (to March 30, 2022)	4.53	1,826	19.30	23.99

1. Source for copper, gold, molybdenum (2016-2017) and silver is Argus Media at www.metalprices.com
LME Official Cash Price for copper and molybdenum (2016-2017)
LBMA PM Price for gold
London PM fix for silver
2. Source for 2018-2022 prices for molybdenum is Platts

1.3 Selected Annual Information

The following selected annual information is from the audited consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. In the table below, unless otherwise stated, all monetary amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars except per share amounts.

	Fiscal year 2021	Fiscal year 2020	Fiscal year 2019
Total assets	\$ 159,282	\$ 180,374	\$ 154,624
Total non-current liabilities	1,365	657	934
Total current liabilities	2,424	7,411	15,185
Exploration and evaluation expenses	12,435	39,219	53,014
General and administrative expenses	9,991	11,545	9,365
Legal, accounting and audit	5,941	2,438	2,416
Share-based compensation	2,858	9,342	3,970
Other items ¹	317	1,328	428
Loss for the year	\$ 31,542	\$ 63,872	\$ 69,193
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.19
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (000s)	521,459	473,668	358,343

Notes

1. Other items include interest income, finance expense, exchange gains or losses and other income.

Discussion on period-to-period variances:

- The decrease in assets in 2021 vs 2020 was due mainly to the decrease in cash and equivalents due in part to the Company undertaking less financing activities. The increase in assets in 2020 vs 2019 is due

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primarily to the increase in cash and equivalents due to the increase in proceeds from private placements and the exercise of share purchase options and warrants.

- Non-current liabilities increased in 2021 vs 2020 as the Company included fees due to legal counsel of approximately \$0.8 million (US\$0.6 million) payable on completion of a partnering transaction which offset the decrease in lease liabilities of \$0.1 million. The legal fees were included in current liabilities in 2020. The decrease in non-current liabilities in 2020 vs 2019 was due to the decrease in lease liabilities. Current liabilities decreased in 2021 vs 2020 as the latter included the final installment of US\$2.6 million in legal success fees which was paid in 2021 and 2021 expenditures were reduced. Current liabilities decreased in 2020 vs 2019 as expenditures were reduced and half of the final installment in legal success fees of approximately US\$2.6 million was paid.
- Exploration and evaluation expenses ("**E&E**") decreased in 2021 vs 2020 and in 2020 vs 2019 as the Company's support of the EIS process and federal permitting wound down with the receipt of the final EIS and the record of decision in 2020. In 2021, the Company was focused on the administrative appeal of the record of decision and the issue of the 2021 PEA.
- General and administrative expenses ("**G&A**") have fluctuated over the period due to the level of corporate and financing activities undertaken.
- Legal, accounting and audit expenses increased in 2021 vs 2020 as the Company incurred legal fees for the preparation and response to the grand jury investigation in 2021 in addition to fees relating to class action lawsuits (refer Section [1.2.2 Legal Matters](#)). In 2020, legal, accounting and audit expenses were on par with 2019.

1.4 Summary and Discussion of Quarterly Results

All monetary amounts are expressed in thousands of dollars except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated. Minor differences are due to rounding.

Excerpts from Statements of Comprehensive Loss	Dec 31 2021	Sep 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31 2021	Dec 30 2020	Sep 30 2020	Jun 30 2020	Mar 31 2020
Expenses								
Exploration and evaluation	\$ 2,897	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,345	\$ 3,286	\$ 7,183	\$ 14,470	\$ 10,332	\$ 7,234
General and administrative	2,644	2,405	2,480	2,462	3,139	3,272	2,727	2,407
Legal, accounting and audit	(1,386)	3,124	1,916	2,287	112	701	638	987
Share-based compensation	6	244	1,286	1,322	1,288	6,992	615	447
Other items ¹	(28)	(14)	197	162	1,218	326	144	(360)
Loss for the quarter	\$ 4,133	\$ 8,666	\$ 9,224	\$ 9,519	\$ 12,940	\$ 25,761	\$ 14,456	\$ 10,715
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02
Weighted average number of common shares (000s)	529,751	528,470	516,077	511,259	508,916	499,285	451,788	434,012

1. Other items include interest income, finance expense, exchange gains or losses, gain or loss on revaluation of warrants, gain on lease term modification, and other income.

Discussion of Quarterly Trends

Exploration and evaluation expenses ("**E&E**") has fluctuated depending on activities undertaken. In 2020, the Company continued its efforts in support of the EIS process to advance the final EIS which was received, and worked on the LEDPA and the CMP. In Q1 2021, the Company focused on the review of the USACE ROD and the submission of an administrative appeal thereof. In Q2 to Q4 2021, the Company completed engineering work to finalize and issue a preliminary economic assessment. In Q3 2021, the Company also completed a

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summer field program. Further details are discussed in Section [1.2.1.2 Technical Programs](#). E&E also includes costs for Native community engagement, site leases, land access agreements and annual claim fees.

General and administrative expenses ("G&A") in 2021 were lower than 2020 as in 2020 there were consulting fees relating to financing activities undertaken and payments of bonuses including discretionary performance based bonuses paid to the former Pebble Partnership CEO ("PLP CEO") (Q1, Q2 and Q3 2020), and incentive bonuses paid to certain staff (Q1 2020).

Legal, accounting and audit expenses have fluctuated in response to legal fees incurred in relation to class action lawsuits in both years and for the preparation and response to the grand jury investigation in 2021. In Q4 2021, the Company received insurance proceeds for certain of the costs incurred.

Share-based compensation expense ("SBC") has fluctuated due to timing (affects the estimate of fair value determined) of share purchase option ("option") grants, the quantum of option grants and the vesting periods associated with these option grants. The Company granted 6,783,000 in Q3 2020. No option grants were issued in 2021.

1.5 Results of Operations

The following financial data has been prepared from the Financial Statements, and is expressed in *thousands of Canadian dollars* unless otherwise stated.

The Company's operations and business are not driven by seasonal trends, but rather are driven towards the achievement of project milestones relating to the Pebble Project such as the achievement of various technical, environmental, socio-economic and legal objectives, including obtaining the necessary permits, the completion of pre-feasibility and final feasibility studies, preparation of engineering designs, as well as receipt of financings to fund these objectives along with mine construction.

1.5.1 Results of Operations – Three Months and Year ended December 31, 2021 versus 2020

For the three months, the Company recorded a \$8.8 million decrease in net loss as loss from operating activities decreased by \$7.6 million due to a \$4.3 million decrease in E&E, a \$1.3 million decrease in SBC and a \$1.5 million decrease in legal, accounting and audit expenses.

For the year, the Company recorded a \$32.3 million decrease in net loss as loss from operating activities decreased by \$31.3 million primarily as a result of a \$26.8 million decrease in E&E and a \$6.4 million decrease in SBC in 2021. This was offset by increases in legal, accounting and audit expenses of \$3.5 million.

Exploration and evaluation expenses

The breakdown of E&E (in thousands of dollars) for the period as compared to 2020 is as follows:

E&E	Three months		Year	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Engineering	\$ 476	\$ 655	\$ 3,860	\$ 9,171
Environmental	404	1,465	2,237	11,782
Property fees	1,144	2,097	1,150	2,104
Site activities	328	779	2,089	3,438
Socio-economic	504	2,050	2,403	10,451
Transportation	12	38	523	1,919
Other activities and travel	29	99	173	354
Total	\$ 2,897	\$ 7,183	\$ 12,435	\$ 39,219

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E&E decreased by \$4.3 million in the current quarter and by \$26.8 million for the year due largely to a decrease in engineering, environmental and socio-economic related activities. In 2020, the Company was supporting the federal permit application process, which included ongoing technical studies, responses to requests for information, and stakeholder engagement and consultation, and culminated in the issue of the final EIS. The Company also worked on the required compensatory mitigation plan (see [Permitting](#) under 1.2.1.1 *Pebble Project and Status*).

General and administrative expenses

The following table (in thousands of dollars) provides a breakdown of G&A, and legal, accounting and audit expenses incurred in the period as compared to 2020:

G&A	Three months		Year	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Conference and travel	\$ 38	\$ 43	\$ 131	\$ 179
Consulting	786	1,024	1,902	2,346
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	26	58	192	235
Insurance	523	266	1,502	848
Office costs, including information technology	188	247	815	1,132
Management and administration	878	979	3,891	5,419
Shareholder communication	194	500	1,309	1,039
Trust and filing	11	22	249	347
Total G&A	2,644	3,139	9,991	11,545
Legal, accounting and audit	(1,386)	112	5,941	2,438
	\$ 1,258	\$ 3,251	\$ 15,932	\$ 13,983

G&A in the current quarter decreased by \$0.5 million due to decreases in management and administration, consulting and shareholder communication which was offset by an increase in insurance. The decrease in shareholder communication was partly due to timing as the Company incurred costs for the annual general meeting held Q2 2021, however, in 2020, the annual general meeting was held in Q4 2020 due to COVID-19.

Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased by \$1.5 million in the current quarter as the Company received insurance proceeds for certain of the costs incurred to date in respect to class action lawsuits and the grand jury investigation.

In the year to date, G&A decreased by \$1.6 million due primarily to less consulting fees paid and lower management and administration costs incurred. With the latter, the decrease is due to discretionary performance and incentive bonuses paid to certain staff and the former PLP CEO in 2020. Legal, accounting and audit costs increased by \$3.5 million due to fees incurred for the preparation and response to the grand jury investigation in addition to fees relating to the class action lawsuits.

The Company recognized a decrease in SBC of \$1.3 million in the quarter and \$6.5 million for the year. SBC fluctuates due to the timing of when options, RSUs and DSUs are granted, as well as the quantum thereof, and the vesting periods associated with these grants. There were no grants options in 2021.

1.5.2 Financial position as at December 31, 2021 versus December 31, 2020

The total assets of the Company decreased by \$21.1 million due largely to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents as the Company used cash to fund its operations. The Company also recorded a decrease in the

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carrying value of the Company's mineral property, plant and equipment as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to US dollar.

1.5.3 Plan of Operations

Our business objectives for 2022 are to:

- continue with the appeal of the ROD by the USACE;
- continue with engineering, environmental, permitting and evaluation work on the Pebble Project as required, including the completion of engineering reports;
- maintain an active corporate presence in Alaska to advance relationships with political and regulatory offices of government (both in Alaska and Washington, D.C.), Alaska Native partners and broader stakeholder relationships;
- contingent on a successful appeal of the RFA, initiate Alaska state permitting activities;
- maintain the Pebble Project and Pebble claims in good standing;
- continue to seek potential partner(s) with greater financial resources to further advance the Pebble Project; and
- continue general and administrative activities in connection with the advancement of the Pebble Project.

The key milestones in the development of the Company's business is presently the successful completion of an appeal of the ROD.

The USACE's ROD has had a material impact on the Company's previously disclosed plan of operations. Accordingly, the Company has altered its intended business activities and milestones to be completed over the next 12 months to focus on the appeal of the ROD. The Company's present business objectives and milestones are anticipated to generally include the following activities over the next 12 months:

Milestone/Business Objective	Business Activity within Next 12 Months	Timeframe for Completion ¹	Anticipated Budget during Next 12 Months
Continue with engineering, environmental, permitting and evaluation work on the Pebble Project as required	Work includes ongoing site maintenance to remain in compliance with permitting and demobilization of field equipment as required, additional engineering and evaluation of the Pebble Project	Ongoing through next twelve months	US\$3,176,000
Maintain an active corporate presence in Alaska	Continue to build relationships with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both federal and Alaska state governments and agencies; • Native Corporations and communities, an example being the establishment of the Pebble Performance Dividend, which is intended to provide a direct benefit to the people of Bristol Bay; • Right-of-Way Payments to various Native Corporations 	Ongoing through next twelve months	US\$3,717,000

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Milestone/Business Objective	Business Activity within Next 12 Months	Timeframe for Completion ¹	Anticipated Budget during Next 12 Months
Pebble claims maintenance	Continue to maintain the Pebble claims in good standing.	Ongoing through next twelve months	US\$935,000
Pebble partnering process ¹	Ongoing discussions and possible negotiations to secure a project partner(s) with the financial resources to advance development of the Pebble project. Management will continue to seek suitable partner(s) with the objective to maximize shareholder value through 2022. ²	Ongoing through next twelve months	US\$1,000,000
General corporate purposes, including appeal of the ROD by the USACE on Pebble, defence of Class Action Lawsuits, settlement of historical liabilities, handling of grand jury investigation	Pursue successful appeal of the ROD and defense of legal proceedings	Ongoing through next twelve months	US\$7,929,000

Notes

1. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some due diligence activities that a partner may usually undertake such as site visits have been slower than anticipated.
2. There is no assurance that these discussions or possible negotiations will result in any binding agreement with any partner for the development of the Pebble Project. See [1.15.5 Risk Factors](#).

The Company's actual plan of operations and expenditures for the next twelve months may vary depending on future developments and at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and management.

The Company will require additional financing beyond its current cash and working capital in order to carry out these further business activities. The Company believes that its ability to obtain additional financing has been and will continue to be negatively impacted by the Record of Decision and its ability to successfully appeal the ROD. Other than the ATM Facility, the Company does not have any arrangement in place for any future financing, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to achieve the required additional financing when required. In addition, the Company cautions that while a successful appeal of the ROD will reduce one of the significant risk factors faced by the Pebble Project, significant risk factors will remain for the development of the Pebble Project, as described in [1.15.5 Risk Factors](#).

In the event that appeal of the ROD is unsuccessful, the Company will be required to re-assess its options for advancing the development of the Pebble Project. These options may include a re-assessment of the scope of the Pebble Project and the submission of a revised permit application. While the Company is unable to assess the full impact of any adverse appellate result of the ROD at this time, the Company anticipates that such a negative result on appeal of the ROD will have a negative impact on the Company's ability to achieve additional financing, and will most likely limit the Company's financing options to further issuances of the Company's equity securities.

The Company may also attempt to reduce the amount of additional financing required by entering into a potential joint venture or other partnership arrangement for advancement of the Pebble Project. The Company is continuing to evaluate the availability of long-term project financing options among mining companies, private equity firms and others, utilizing conventional asset level financing, debt, royalty and alternative

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financing options. There is no assurance that Northern Dynasty will be able to partner the Pebble Project or secure additional financing when required.

To the extent that Northern Dynasty is unable to raise additional financing, it will have to curtail its operational activities, which will ultimately delay advancement of the Pebble Project.

Northern Dynasty's inability to successfully appeal the ROD may ultimately mean that it will be unable to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project as currently envisioned or at all.

1.6 Liquidity

The Company's major sources of funding have been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements and prospectus offerings to sophisticated investors and institutions, and proceeds pursuant to the exercise of options and warrants. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to equity funding.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$22.3 million, a decrease of \$20.2 million from the prior year. The Company employed \$32.5 million in its operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company has prioritized the allocation of its available financial resources to meet key corporate and Pebble Project expenditure requirements in the near term, being the next 12 months, as outlined above under [1.5.3 Plan of Operations](#). Other than the ATM Facility, the Company does not have any arrangement in place for any future financing. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining additional financing when required. If the Company is unable to raise the necessary capital resources to meet obligations as they come due, the Company will have to reduce or curtail its operations at some point.

At December 31, 2021, the Company had a working capital of \$21.7 million as compared to a working capital of \$36.5 million at December 31, 2020. The Company has no lease or any other long-term obligations other than those disclosed below:

The following commitments and payables (expressed in *thousands*) existed at December 31, 2021:

	Payments due by period as of the reporting date			
	Total	≤ 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
Trade and other payables ¹	\$ 2,726	\$ 1,922	\$ 804	\$ –
Payables to related parties	376	376	–	–
Lease commitments ²	926	190	550	186
Other commitments ³	481	145	336	–
Total	\$ 4,509	\$ 2,633	\$ 1,690	\$ 186

Notes to table

1. Includes US\$635 payable on completion of a partnering transaction.
2. Relates to the undiscounted lease payments to be made by the Company over the remaining lease terms.
3. Includes payments due on a short term lease and payments for the use of offices and shared space from a related party.
4. US dollar amounts have been converted at the closing rate on December 31, 2021, of \$1.2641 per US dollar.

The Company has no "Purchase Obligations", defined as any agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on the Company that specifies all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. The Company is responsible for maintenance payments on the Pebble Project claims and payment of annual toll payments and fees pursuant to the right of way agreements (see [Right-of-Way Agreements](#) under

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Section [1.2.1.1 Project Background and Status](#)). In addition, the Company has payments relating to routine site and office leases, which is included in the table above.

1.7 Capital Resources

The Company's capital resources consist of its cash reserves, which include its cash and equivalents. As at December 31, 2021, other than noted in [1.6 Liquidity](#), the Company has no other long-term debt and no commitments for material capital expenditures.

The Company has no lines of credit or other sources of financing.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions with Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI")

Hunter Dickinson Inc. ("**HDI**") and its wholly owned subsidiary, HDSI are private companies established by a group of mining professionals engaged in advancing and developing mineral properties for a number of private and publicly-listed exploration companies, one of which is the Company.

Current directors of the Company, namely Robert Dickinson and Ron Thiessen, Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**"), respectively, are active members of the HDI Board of Directors. Mark Peters, the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**"), is also the CFO of HDSI. Other key management personnel of the Company – Adam Chodos, Stephen Hodgson¹⁷, Bruce Jenkins, Trevor Thomas and Mike Westerlund – are active members of HDI's senior management team.

The business purpose of the related party relationship

HDSI provides technical, geological, corporate communications, regulatory compliance, administrative and management services to the Company, on an as-needed and as-requested basis from the Company.

HDSI also incurs third party costs on behalf of the Company. Such third party costs include, for example, directors and officers insurance, travel, conferences, and technology services.

As a result of this relationship with HDSI, the Company has ready access to a range of diverse and specialized expertise on a regular basis, without having to engage or hire full-time experts. The Company benefits from the economies of scale created by HDSI.

The measurement basis used

The Company procures services from HDSI pursuant to an agreement (the "**Services Agreement**") dated July 2, 2010, whereby HDSI agreed to provide technical, geological, corporate communications, administrative and management services to the Company. A copy of the Services Agreement is publicly available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

¹⁷ Stephen Hodgson has been the Vice President Engineering for the Company since 2005. In July 2018, he was transferred to a subsidiary of HDSI, Hunter Dickinson Servicepay (US) Inc., and provided services to the Pebble Partnership as Senior Vice President, Engineering & Project Director until the end of February 2021 when he was transferred back to HDSI, and continues to act as the Vice President, Engineering for the Company.

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Services from HDSI are provided on a non-exclusive basis as required and as requested by the Company. The Company is not obligated to acquire any minimum amount of services from HDSI. The fees for services is determined based on an agreed upon charge-out rate for each employee performing the service and the time spent by the employee. The charge-out rate also includes overhead costs such as office rent, information technology services and administrative support. Such charge-out rates are agreed and set annually in advance.

Third party expenses are billed at cost, without any markup.

Ongoing contractual or other commitments resulting from the related party relationship

Other than noted below, there are no ongoing contractual or other commitments resulting from the Company's transactions with HDSI, other than the payment for services already rendered and billed. The agreement may be terminated upon 60 days' notice from either party.

In an addendum to the Services Agreement between HDSI and the Company, dated October 10, 2015, following a change of control, the Company is subject to termination payments if the Services Agreement is terminated. The Company will be required to pay HDSI \$2.8 million, and an aggregate amount equal to six months of annual salaries payable to certain individual service providers under the Services Agreement and their respective employment agreements with HDSI.

The Company had an office use agreement with HDSI which expired on April 29, 2021. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company rented a specified office from HDSI for its sole use.

In April 2021, the Company entered into an office use agreement with HDSI, whereby HDSI is providing two offices and a non-fixed space, on as needed basis, for a five-year term commencing May 1, 2021, and ending April 29, 2026. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company has a remaining undiscounted commitment of \$0.4 million, which has been disclosed in the table under section [1.6 Liquidity](#). The commitment is a flow through cost at market rates.

Transactions during the Reporting Period and Balances with HDSI at the end of the Reporting Period

Disclosure as to transactions with HDSI and any amounts due to or from HDSI is provided in Note 9 in the notes to the Financial Statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

Key Management Personnel

The required disclosure for the remuneration of the Company's key management personnel is provided in Note 9 in the notes to the Financial Statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.10 Fourth Quarter

Discussed in Section [1.5.1 Results of Operations – Three months and Year ended December 31, 2021 versus 2020](#)

1.11 Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed asset or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course, before the Board of Directors for consideration.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 in the notes to the Financial Statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

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1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 in the notes to the Financial Statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and amounts receivable. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and saving accounts, guaranteed investment certificates, government treasury bills, low risk corporate bonds and money market funds, which are available on demand by the Company as and when required or mature in timeframes appropriate to the needs of the Company. There has been no change in the Company's objectives and policies for managing this risk except for changes in the carrying amounts of financial assets exposed to credit risk, and there was no significant change to the Company's exposure to credit risk during the year ended December 31, 2021. Amounts receivable include receivable balances with government agencies, prepaid expenses and refundable deposits. Management has concluded that there is no objective evidence of impairment to the Company's amounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. There has been no change in the Company's objectives and policies for managing this risk. The Company's liquidity position is discussed further in Section [1.6 Liquidity](#).

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is subject to both currency transaction risk and currency translation risk: Group entities, the Pebble Partnership, Pebble Services Inc. and U5 Resources Inc., have the US dollar as functional currency; and certain of the Company's corporate expenses are incurred in US dollars. The fluctuation of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar has an impact upon the losses incurred by the Company as well as the value of the Company's assets as the Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

There has been no change in the Company's objectives and policies for managing this risk, except for the changes in the carrying amounts of the financial assets exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is as follows:

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US dollar denominated financial assets and liabilities (in thousands of Canadian Dollars)	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Financial assets:		
Amounts receivable	\$ 168	\$ 649
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	5,433	23,624
	5,601	24,273
Financial liabilities:		
Non-current trade payables	(1,365)	(657)
Payables to related parties	(190)	(650)
Current trade and other payables	(1,670)	(6,170)
	(3,225)	(7,477)
Net financial assets exposed to foreign currency risk	\$ 2,376	\$ 16,796

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar would result in a gain or loss of \$238 (2020 – \$1,680) in the reported period. This sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk with respect to its investments in cash and cash equivalents. There has been no change in the Company's objectives and policies for managing this risk and no significant change to the Company's exposure to interest rate risk during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Commodity price risk

While the value of the Company's Pebble Project is related to the prices of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium and the outlook for these minerals, the Company currently does not have any operating mines and hence does not have any hedging or other commodity based risks in respect of its operational activities.

Copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium prices have fluctuated widely historically and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities, and certain other factors related specifically to gold.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of equity, comprising share capital and reserves, net of accumulated deficit.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

1.15 Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's 2021 AIF, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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1.15.1 Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The capital structure of the Company as of March 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Number
Common shares issued and outstanding	529,779,388
Share options pursuant to the Company's incentive plan	20,825,500
Deferred share units	491,683
Warrants and non-incentive plan options ¹	94,000

Note to table:

1. Consists of 94,000 non-incentive plan options, issued on the acquisition of Cannon Point in October 2015.

1.15.2 Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its CEO and CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure..

1.15.3 Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

The Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR. ICFR is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the CEO and CFO and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company's ICFR includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2021. In making the assessment, it used the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on their assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, the Company's ICFR was effective based on those criteria.

There has been no change during the three months and for the full year in the design of the Company's ICFR that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

The Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2021, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. Deloitte LLP, as stated in their report that immediately precedes the Company's audited

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consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR.

1.15.4 Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, believe that any system of disclosure controls and procedures or ICFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

1.15.5 Risk Factors

The securities of Northern Dynasty are highly speculative and subject to a number of risks. A prospective investor or other person reviewing Northern Dynasty for a prospective investor should not consider an investment in Northern Dynasty unless the investor is capable of sustaining an economic loss of their entire investment. The risks associated with Northern Dynasty's business include:

Northern Dynasty May be Unsuccessful in Appealing the Record of Decision and may ultimately not be able to Obtain the Required Environmental Permits for the Pebble Project.

The USACE's ROD issued on November 25, 2020, has denied Northern Dynasty's environmental permit for development of the Pebble Project under the CWA. This environmental permit is required for Northern Dynasty to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project. While the Pebble Partnership is appealing the ROD, there is no assurance that the appeal of the ROD will be successful. Even if the appeal is successful, there is no assurance that a positive ROD will ultimately be obtained by the Pebble Partnership or that the required environmental permit will be obtained. An inability to successfully appeal the ROD will mean that Northern Dynasty cannot proceed with the development of the Pebble Project as presently envisioned. There is no assurance that Northern Dynasty will be able to redesign the Pebble Project in a manner that addresses the "significant degradation" finding reached by the USACE or ultimately develop any compensatory mitigation plan that the USACE accepts as appropriately addressing the "significant degradation" determination or that will change the USACE's position that environmental permitting of the Pebble Project under the CWA is against the public interest. Northern Dynasty's inability to address these issues may mean that the Company is ultimately not able to secure the environmental permits that are required to develop the Pebble Project. Accordingly, there is no assurance that Northern Dynasty will ever be able to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project and that investors will be able to recover their investment in the Company.

In addition, the EPA has re-initiated the CWA Section 404(c) process, and has announced its intent to issue a revised Proposed Determination for the waters of Bristol Bay. Such EPA activity could negatively affect the ability of the Pebble Partnership to obtain required permitting and develop the Project, even if the appeal of the 2020 ROD is successful.

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Inability to Ultimately Achieve Mine Permitting and Build a Mine at the Pebble Project.

The Company may ultimately be unable to secure the necessary permits under United States federal and Alaskan State laws to build and operate a mine at the Pebble Project. There is no assurance that the EPA will not seek to undertake future regulatory action to impede or restrict the Pebble Project. In addition, there are prominent and well-organized opponents of the Pebble Project and the Company may be unable, even if it presents solid scientific and technical evidence of risk mitigation, to overcome such opposition and convince governmental authorities that a mine should be permitted at the Pebble Project. The Company faces not only the permitting and regulatory issues typical of companies seeking to build a mine, but additional public and regulatory scrutiny due to its location and potential size. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company will obtain the required permits.

The Company through the Pebble Partnership filed a CWA 404 permit application with the USACE, which triggered an EIS process under NEPA and ultimately resulted in the issuance by the USACE of the ROD. As discussed in this MD&A and in our 2020 AIF, 2020 Annual MD&A and 2021 quarterly MD&As, the Company's permit application has been denied by the USACE and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully appeal this decision or ultimately be able to advance with development of a mine at the Pebble Project. The uncertainty of the USACE appeal process casts doubt as to whether the Company will ever be able to obtain these permits for the Pebble Project as currently planned or within the timeline envisioned. If the Company is ultimately able to secure all permits required to begin construction, a number of additional years would be required to finance and build a mine and commence operations and there is no certainty as to this time frame. During these periods, the Company would likely have no income and will accordingly require additional financing to continue its operations. There is no assurance that this financing will be available to the Company. Unless and until the Company builds a mine at the Pebble Project, it will be unable to achieve revenues from operations and may not be able to sell or otherwise recover its investment in the Pebble Project, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company and an investment in the Company's common shares.

The Current Mine Plan for the Pebble Project in the 2021 PEA is Not Supported by Any Preliminary or Final Feasibility Study.

The current mine plan that is included in the Project Description for the development of the Pebble Project is supported by the 2021 PEA but is not supported by any preliminary or final feasibility study. Accordingly, there is a substantial risk that the Company will not be able to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project, that the Pebble Project cannot be economically mined or that shareholders may not be able to recover their investment in the Company. The 2021 PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the 2021 PEA results will be realized. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and there is no assurance that the Pebble Project mineral resources will ever be upgraded to mineral reserves. The 2021 PEA assumes that the Proposed Project will ultimately be able to obtain the required permits from the USACE and state of Alaska authorities to enable development of the Proposed Project, however there is no assurance that these permits will be obtained. Neither the 2021 PEA, nor the mineral resource estimates on which the 2021 PEA is based, have been adjusted for any risks that (i) the Pebble Partnership may not be able to successfully appeal the record of decision issued by the USACE on November 25, 2020 denying the granting of the required permit under the CWA, or (ii) any action that may be taken by the EPA in order to reinstate the process of a CWA Section 404(c) determination for the waters of the Bristol Bay, each of which could adversely impact the ability of the Proposed Project to proceed. In addition, the 2021 PEA does not account for any additional capital or operating costs that may be necessary to obtain the required federal or state permits, should adjustments to the operating or environmental mitigation plans be required to be made in order to secure the required permits. For these reasons, there is significant risk that the economics for the Pebble Project indicated in the PEA, including production forecasts, capital costs, operating costs, revenues from operations, net present values and internal rates of return, will not be achieved should the

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Pebble Project be developed. The 2021 PEA should be viewed in this context and should not be considered a substitute for a preliminary or final feasibility study.

The IHS Markit report on the economic contribution assessment of the Pebble Project is based on the production scenarios and related assumptions presented in the 2021 PEA. Any changes to the production scenarios outlined in the 2021 PEA as a result of these factors could have a material impact on the projections implied by the IHS Markit report. Accordingly, there is no assurance that contributions and benefits implied by the economic contribution assessment report will be realized.

If Northern Dynasty is Unable to Defend the Proposed Class Action Lawsuits against it, there is No Assurance that Northern Dynasty will not be Subject to Judgements for Damages against it.

Northern Dynasty is the subject of proposed class action lawsuits against it that assert liability against Northern Dynasty on behalf of a purported class of shareholders under securities laws, both in Canada and in the United States. While Northern Dynasty intends to vigorously defend these claims, there is no assurance that Northern Dynasty will be successful in defending all claims made against it. Should Northern Dynasty not be successful in defending these claims, it may be subject to judgements against it and be required to pay substantial amounts in damages to the plaintiffs under these judgements. These damages could result in a material and adverse impairment to Northern Dynasty's financial condition and capital resources, and may further impair its ability to pursue the development of the Pebble Project.

In addition, Northern Dynasty is required under the terms of the indemnification agreements that it has entered into with underwriters in connection with Northern Dynasty's public financings to indemnify the underwriters for any losses that they incur. As certain of Northern Dynasty's underwriters have been named as defendants in certain of these class action lawsuits, Northern Dynasty may be required to indemnify and pay monies to the underwriters for any losses that they suffer and expenses that they incur. In addition, Northern Dynasty may be required to indemnify certain of its officers and directors for any losses that they suffer or expenses that they incur.

There is no assurance that Northern Dynasty's existing insurance policies will respond and be sufficient to cover any amounts that it may be required to pay to the plaintiffs in these class action lawsuits, or the underwriters under our indemnification obligations. We may also be required to indemnify certain of our officers and directors who have been named as party to these lawsuits. These damages could result in a material and adverse impairment to our financial condition and capital resources, and may further impair our ability to raise additional financing and pursue the development of the Pebble Project.

Grand Jury Investigation and Related Matters.

The Company is cooperating with a grand jury investigation involving the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Alaska, and an SEC inquiry, as described above under [1.2.2 Legal Matters](#). The Company is not able to provide investors with guidance as to the outcome of the grand jury investigation or SEC inquiry, or whether either of them will result in any charges or other claims against the Company, the Pebble Partnership or their associated individuals. The Company does anticipate, however, that it will incur substantial expenses in connection with the grand jury and SEC matters, including legal fees and expenses related to the collection, review, and production of documents, among other things. Any adverse civil or criminal proceedings could have a material adverse impact on Northern Dynasty's prospects and ability to advance development of the Pebble Mine project.

In addition, Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership may face ongoing and further inquiries, demands or allegations concerning future plans for the Pebble Project from the U.S. Congress' House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Again, any adverse civil or criminal proceedings relating to the Committee's investigation could have a material adverse impact on Northern Dynasty's prospects and ability to advance development of the Pebble Project. In addition, these inquiries or any possible resulting civil or criminal

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proceedings could erode any existing political support for the Pebble Project, which may reduce the likelihood of the Pebble Project obtaining the required environmental permitting.

The Record of Decision has had an Ongoing Adverse Impact on Northern Dynasty's Ability to Finance the Pebble Project.

Northern Dynasty believes that the USACE's ROD has had a material adverse impact on its ability to finance its operations and will continue to adversely impact its financing options for so long as the ROD remains outstanding. Appealing the ROD in any future litigation will require a substantial amount of our current cash and financial resources. As Northern Dynasty does not have any revenues, and does not anticipate revenues in the foreseeable future, Northern Dynasty will require additional financing to continue its operations. If Northern Dynasty is unsuccessful in its appeal of the ROD, Northern Dynasty's financing options may be substantially limited and it may not be able to generate the necessary financing to enable continued operations without a substantial reduction or restructuring of the Pebble Project. The Company's inability to secure this additional required financing will negatively impact the ability of shareholders to recover their investment in the Company.

Risks Associated with the Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19").

The current outbreak of COVID-19, and any future emergence and spread of similar pathogens, could have a material adverse effect on global and local economic and business conditions, which may adversely impact Northern Dynasty's business and results of operations and the operations of contractors and service providers. The extent to which the COVID-19 impacts our operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of the outbreak, new information that may emerge concerning its severity and the actions taken to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. The adverse effects on the economy, the stock market and Northern Dynasty's share price could adversely impact its ability to raise capital, with the result that our ability to pursue development of the Pebble Project could be adversely impacted, both through delays and through increased costs. Any of these developments, and others, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations and could delay its plans for development of the Pebble Project.

Risk of Secure Title or Property Interest.

There can be no certainty that title to any property interest acquired by the Company or any of its subsidiaries is without defects. Although the Company has taken reasonable precautions to ensure that legal title to its properties is properly documented, there can be no assurance that its property interests may not be challenged or impugned. Such property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or other land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects and adverse laws and regulations.

The Pebble Partnership's mineral concessions at Pebble are located on State of Alaska lands specifically designated for mineral exploration and development. Alaska is a stable jurisdiction with a well-developed regulatory and legal framework for resource development and public lands management, a strong commitment to the rule of law and lengthy track record for encouraging investment in the development of its land and natural resources.

The Pebble Project is Subject to Political and Environmental Regulatory Opposition.

The Pebble Project faces concerted opposition from certain individuals and organizations who are motivated to preclude any possible mining in the Bristol Bay Watershed (the "**BBW**"). The BBW is an important wildlife and salmon habitat area. Accordingly, one of the greatest risks to the Pebble Project is seen to be political/permitting risk, which may ultimately preclude construction of a mine at the Pebble Project. Opposition may include legal challenges to exploration and development permits, which may delay or halt development. Other tactics may, and have been, employed by opposition groups to delay or frustrate development at Pebble, including political and public advocacy, electoral strategies, media and public outreach

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campaigns, attempting to purchase intervening land rights, and protest activity. These efforts could materially increase the cost and time for development of the Pebble Project and the related infrastructure, or require changes to development plans, which could adversely impact project economics.

The Pebble Partnership's Mineral Property Interests Do Not Contain Any Mineral Reserves or Any Known Body of Economic Mineralization.

Although there are known bodies of mineralization on the Pebble Project, and the Pebble Partnership has completed core drilling programs within, and adjacent to, the deposits to determine measured and indicated resources, there are currently no known reserves or body of commercially viable ore. Accordingly, the Pebble Project must be considered an exploration prospect only. Extensive additional work is required before Northern Dynasty or the Pebble Partnership can ascertain if any mineralization may be economic and hence constitute "ore".

The current mine plan that is included in the Project Description for the development of the Pebble Project is supported by a preliminary economic assessment but is not supported by any preliminary or final feasibility study. Accordingly, even if permitting is achieved, there is a substantial risk that the Company will not be able to proceed with the development of the Pebble Project, that the Pebble Project may not be proven to be economically mineable and shareholders may not be able to recover their investment in the Company. See discussion above under "*The Current Mine Plan for the Pebble Project in the 2021 PEA is Not Supported by Any Preliminary or Final Feasibility Study.*"

Mineral Resources Disclosed by Northern Dynasty or the Pebble Partnership for the Pebble Project are Estimates Only.

Northern Dynasty has included mineral resource estimates that have been made in accordance with 43-101. These resource estimates are classified as "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources". Northern Dynasty advises United States investors that although the SEC now recognizes estimates of "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources", there is no assurance any mineral resources that Northern Dynasty may report as "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under 43-101 would be the same had Northern Dynasty prepared the resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules. Further, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. Under Canadian securities law, estimates of "inferred mineral resources" cannot form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies, or any economic study except a Preliminary Economic Assessment as prescribed under NI 43-101.

All amounts of mineral resources are estimates only, and Northern Dynasty cannot be certain that any specified level of recovery of metals from the mineralized material will in fact be realized or that the Pebble Project or any other identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body that can be economically exploited. Mineralized material, which is not mineral reserves, does not have demonstrated economic viability. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves and mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices and actual results of mining. There can be no assurance that any future economic or technical assessments undertaken by the Company with respect to the Pebble Project will demonstrate positive economics or feasibility.

The mineral resource estimates contained herein have not been adjusted for any risk that the required environmental permits may not be obtained for the Pebble Project. The risk associated with the ability of the Pebble Project to obtain required environmental permits is a risk to the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the mineralisation and their definition as a mineral resource.

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There Is No Assurance That Northern Dynasty Will Be Able To Partner The Pebble Project.

One of Northern Dynasty's business objectives is to enter into a joint venture or other partnership arrangement with a third-party partner to fund the advancement of the development of the Pebble Project. There is no assurance that Northern Dynasty will be able to enter into an arrangement with a partner for the development of the Pebble Project, and the negative impact of the ROD and the investigations regarding the Pebble Project may negatively impact the Company's ability to enter into any arrangement. To the extent that Northern Dynasty does not enter into any agreement to partner the Pebble Project, it will continue to be required to fund all exploration and other related expenses for advancement of the Pebble Project, of which there is no assurance.

Negative Operating Cash Flow.

The Company currently has a negative operating cash flow and anticipates that it will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company will require substantial additional capital in order to fund its future exploration and development activities. The Company does not have any arrangements in place for this additional funding and there is no assurance that such funding will be achieved when required. Any failure to obtain additional financing or failure to achieve profitability and positive operating cash flows will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Northern Dynasty Has No History of Earnings and No Foreseeable Earnings, and May Never Achieve Profitability or Pay Dividends.

Northern Dynasty has only had losses since inception and there can be no assurance that Northern Dynasty will ever be profitable. Northern Dynasty has never declared or paid any dividends on its common shares. Northern Dynasty intends, for the foreseeable future, to retain its future earnings, if any, to finance its exploration activities and its operations. Northern Dynasty presently has no ability to generate earnings from its mineral properties as its mineral properties are in the pre-development stage.

Northern Dynasty's Consolidated Financial Statements have been Prepared Assuming Northern Dynasty will continue on a Going Concern Basis.

Northern Dynasty has prepared its 2021 Financial Statements on the basis that Northern Dynasty will continue as a going concern. At December 31, 2021, the Company had working capital of \$21.7 million. Northern Dynasty has prioritized the allocation of its financial resources to meet key corporate and Pebble Project expenditure requirements in the near term, including the funding of the appeal of the ROD. Additional financing will be required to progress any material expenditures at the Pebble Project and for working capital. Northern Dynasty's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interest are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves at the Pebble Project, the ability of the Company to finance its operating costs, the completion of the exploration and development of the Pebble Project, the Pebble Partnership obtaining the necessary permits to mine, and on future profitable production at the Pebble Project. Furthermore, failure to continue as a going concern would require that Northern Dynasty's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would likely differ significantly from their going concern assumption carrying values. Refer also to discussion in [1.6 Liquidity](#).

Northern Dynasty has a History of Negative Cash Flow from Operations Which Is Anticipated to Continue for the Foreseeable Future.

Northern Dynasty experiences negative cash flow from operations and anticipates incurring negative cash flow from operations for 2022 and beyond as a result of the fact that it does not have revenues from mining or any other activities. In addition, as a result of Northern Dynasty's business plans for the development of the Pebble Project, Northern Dynasty expects cash flow from operations to continue to be negative until revenues from production at the Pebble Project begin to offset operating expenditures, of which there is no assurance.

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Accordingly, Northern Dynasty's cash flow from operations will be negative for the foreseeable future as a result of expenses to be incurred in connection with advancement of the Pebble Project.

As the Pebble Project is Northern Dynasty's only Mineral Property Interest, any Failure to establish that the Pebble Project Possesses Commercially Viable and Legally Mineable Deposits of Ore may cause a Significant Decline in the Trading Price of Northern Dynasty's Common Shares and reduce its ability to obtain New Financing.

The Pebble Project is, through the Pebble Partnership, Northern Dynasty's only mineral project. Northern Dynasty's principal business objective is to carry out further exploration and related activities to establish whether the Pebble Project possesses commercially viable deposits of ore. If Northern Dynasty is not successful in its plan of operations, Northern Dynasty may have to seek a new mineral property to explore or acquire an interest in a new mineral property or project. Northern Dynasty anticipates that such an outcome would adversely impact the price of Northern Dynasty's common shares. Furthermore, Northern Dynasty anticipates that its ability to raise additional financing to fund exploration of a new property or the acquisition of a new property or project would be impaired as a result of the failure to establish commercial viability of the Pebble Project.

If Prices for Copper, Gold, Molybdenum, Silver and Rhenium Decline, Northern Dynasty May Not Be Able To Raise the Additional Financing Required To Fund Expenditures for the Pebble Project.

The ability of Northern Dynasty to raise financing to fund the Pebble Project will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of the metals for which it explores. The prices of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium are volatile, and are affected by numerous factors beyond Northern Dynasty's control. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supplies of and demands for copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium and the stability of exchange rates can all cause fluctuations in these prices. Such external economic factors are influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The prices of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium have fluctuated in recent years, and future significant price declines could cause investors to be unprepared to finance exploration of copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium, with the result that Northern Dynasty may not have sufficient financing with which to fund its activities related to the advancement of the Pebble Project.

The Russian-Ukrainian Conflict – Potential Effects Which Could Detrimentially Affect the Global Economy, Peace and Stability in Europe and Beyond, and Our Business and Share Price

In February 2022, Russian military forces invaded Ukraine. In response, Ukrainian military personnel and civilians are actively resisting the invasion. Many countries throughout the world have provided aid to the Ukraine in the form of financial aid and in some cases military equipment and weapons to assist in their resistance to the Russian invasion. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO") has also mobilized forces to NATO member countries that are close to the conflict as deterrence to further Russian aggression in the region. The outcome of the conflict is uncertain and is likely to have wide-ranging consequences on the peace and stability of the region and the world economy. In addition, certain countries including Canada and the United States, have imposed strict financial and trade sanctions against Russia, which sanctions may have far reaching effects on the global economy. The long-term impacts of the conflict and the sanctions imposed on Russia remain uncertain and could have an adverse impact on the Company's business and results of operations and may have wide-ranging consequences on the peace and stability of the region and the world economy.

The conflict could affect the economies and securities markets of countries in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. These events could also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. Such events could also cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures and affect the Company's performance, the price of its securities and its ability to successfully raise capital at reasonable rates or at all. As a result, the market price of the Common Shares may decline even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed.

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Although we do not have employees, suppliers or business activities in Ukraine or Russia at this time, the conflict may have a detrimental impact on our business and operations at some point in the future if the conflict spreads, escalates or affects Europe or the world more broadly.

Mining is Inherently Dangerous and Subject to Conditions or Events beyond the Company's Control, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Business.

Hazards such as fire, explosion, floods, structural collapses, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground control problems, power outages, inclement weather, seismic activity, cave-ins and mechanical equipment failure are inherent risks in the Company's exploration, development and mining operations. These and other hazards may cause injuries or death to employees, contractors or other persons at the Company's mineral properties, severe damage to and destruction of the Company's property, plant and equipment and mineral properties, and contamination of, or damage to, the environment, and may result in the suspension of the Company's exploration and development activities and any future production activities. Safety measures implemented by the Company may not be successful in preventing or mitigating future accidents.

Northern Dynasty Competes with Larger, Better Capitalized Competitors in the Mining Industry.

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases, including financing, technical resources, personnel and property acquisition. It requires significant capital, technical resources, personnel and operational experience to effectively compete in the mining industry. Because of the high costs associated with exploration, the expertise required to analyze a project's potential and the capital required to develop a mine, larger companies with significant resources may have a competitive advantage over Northern Dynasty. Northern Dynasty faces strong competition from other mining companies, some with greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than Northern Dynasty possesses. As a result of this competition, Northern Dynasty may be unable to maintain or acquire financing, personnel, technical resources or attractive mining properties on terms Northern Dynasty considers acceptable or at all.

Compliance with Environmental Requirements will take Considerable Resources and Changes to these Requirements could Significantly Increase the Costs of Developing the Pebble Project and Could Delay These Activities.

Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership must comply with stringent environmental legislation in carrying out work on the Pebble Project. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Changes in environmental legislation could increase the cost to the Pebble Partnership of carrying out its exploration and, if warranted, development of the Pebble Project. Further, compliance with new or additional environmental legislation may result in delays to the exploration and, if warranted, development activities.

Changes in Government Regulations or the Application thereof and the Presence of Unknown Environmental Hazards on Northern Dynasty's Mineral Properties May Result in Significant Unanticipated Compliance and Reclamation Costs.

Government regulations relating to mineral rights tenure, permission to disturb areas and the right to operate can adversely affect Northern Dynasty. Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership may not be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration at the Pebble Project. Obtaining the necessary governmental permits is a complex, time-consuming and costly process. The duration and success of efforts to obtain permits are contingent upon many variables not within the Company's control. Obtaining environmental permits may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the permitting authority. There can be no assurance that all necessary approvals and permits will be obtained and, if obtained, that the

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costs involved will not exceed those that the Company previously estimated. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with the compliance with such standards and regulations could become such that the Company would not proceed with the development or operation of a mine at the Pebble Project.

Litigation.

The Company is, and may in future be, subject to legal proceedings, including with regard to actions discussed in [1.2.2. Legal Matters](#) in the pursuit of its Pebble Project. Given the uncertain nature of these actions, the Company cannot reasonably predict the outcome thereof. If the Company is unable to resolve these matters favorably, it will likely have a material adverse effect of the Company.

Northern Dynasty is Subject to Many Risks that are Not Insurable and, as a Result, Northern Dynasty will Not Be Able to Recover Losses through Insurance Should Such Certain Events Occur.

Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and development. Northern Dynasty may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure. The payment of such liabilities could result in an increase in Northern Dynasty's operating expenses, which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on Northern Dynasty's financial position and its results of operations. Although Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership maintain liability insurance in an amount which they consider adequate, the nature of these risks is such that the liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable against, or Northern Dynasty and the Pebble Partnership might elect not to insure against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event Northern Dynasty could incur significant liabilities and costs that could materially increase Northern Dynasty's operating expenses.

If Northern Dynasty Loses the Services of the Key Personnel that it Engages to Undertake its Activities, then Northern Dynasty's Plan of Operations May Be Delayed or be More Expensive to Undertake than Anticipated.

Northern Dynasty's success depends to a significant extent on the performance and continued service of certain contractors, including HDSI (refer [1.9 Transactions with Related Parties](#)). The Company has access to the full resources of HDSI, an experienced exploration and development firm with in-house geologists, engineers and environmental specialists, to assist in its technical review of the Pebble Project. There can be no assurance that the services of all necessary key personnel will be available when required or, if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed those previously estimated. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with the loss of services of key personnel could become such that the Company would not proceed with the development or operation of a mine at the Pebble Project.

The Volatility of Northern Dynasty's Common Shares Can Expose Northern Dynasty to the Risk of Litigation.

Northern Dynasty's common shares are listed on the TSX and NYSE American. Securities of mining companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved (see previous risk). These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, currency fluctuations and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of Northern Dynasty's common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in copper, gold, molybdenum, silver and rhenium prices or in Northern Dynasty's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in quarterly earnings reports.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of Northern Dynasty's common shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect their long-term value. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. Northern Dynasty is, and may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

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Northern Dynasty Will Require Additional Funding to Meet the Development Objectives of the Pebble Project.

Northern Dynasty will need to raise additional financing (through share issuances, debt or asset level partnering) to achieve permitting and development of the Pebble Project. In addition, a positive production decision at the Pebble Project would require significant capital for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing permitting and development of the Pebble Project will depend upon Northern Dynasty's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing, the joint venturing of the project or other means. There can be no assurance that Northern Dynasty will be successful in obtaining the required financing, or that it will be able to raise the funds on terms that do not result in high levels of dilution to shareholders. If we are unable to raise the necessary capital resources, we may at some point have to reduce or curtail our operations, which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to pursue the permitting and development of the Pebble Project.

1.15.6 Qualified Persons

Stephen Hodgson, P.Eng, and David Gaunt, P.Geo., qualified persons who are not independent of Northern Dynasty, have reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information associated with the 2021 PEA that is contained in this MD&A.

1.15.7 U.S. Securities Matters

The Company is a "foreign issuer" under the U.S. Exchange Act and entitled to file continuous disclosure reports with the SEC under the Multi-Jurisdictional Disclosure System ("**MJDS**") between Canada and the United States, and to provide disclosure on our mineral properties, including the Pebble Project, in accordance with NI 43-101 disclosure standards and CIM Definition Standards. For this reason, information contained in this MD&A in respect of the Pebble project 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.