



200, 625 - 4th Avenue SW,
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0K2
Tel: 403-457-4653
Fax: 403-457-4659

Form 51-102F1

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three month period ended June 30, 2012

The Company received approval and has changed its year-end from March 31 to December 31.

Management believes that the new year-end better enables the Company to fulfill its reporting responsibilities with its subsidiaries whose year-end dates are December 31.

The following management discussion and analysis (“**MD&A**”) of the consolidated financial position of Antioquia Gold Inc. (the “Company” or “Antioquia”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the audited consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2011. The audited consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended December 31, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, *First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, (“IFRS 1”). The policies applied in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of August 27, 2012, the date of approval by the Company’s Board of Directors.

This MD&A is effective as of August 27, 2012.

All dollar figures in this MD&A, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in Canadian dollars.

The technical information of this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Brad Van Den Bussche, P. Geo. and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Forward-looking Information

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from actual future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made. Readers are also advised to consider such forward-looking statements while considering the risks set forth below.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes “forward-looking information” under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the potential of the Company’s properties; the future price of gold; success of exploration activities; cost and timing of future exploration and development; the expectation of gold recoveries; the planned focus of activities at the Company’s Cisneros Project (as hereinafter defined); the Company’s plans with respect to its Strategic Properties (hereinafter defined); requirements for additional capital; and other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Company.

Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases. Forward-looking information may also be identified in statements where certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”.

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.

Forward-looking information is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to:

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

- The Company's goal is to create shareholder value by concentrating on the acquisition and development of properties that have the potential to contain economic gold and other precious metals;
- The Company's anticipated plans regarding exploration for the Cisneros Project in particular, the timing, and the amount of the expected exploration and evaluation budget;
- Management's assessment of future plans for the Company's projects in Colombia;
- Management's economic outlook regarding future trends;
- The Company's ability to meet its working capital needs at the current level in the short term;
- Expectations with respect to raising capital;
- Sensitivity analysis on financial instruments may vary from amounts disclosed; and
- Governmental regulation and environmental liability.

In addition, the Company has also made certain assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the actual results of exploration projects being equivalent to or better than estimated results than prior exploration and results, future costs and expenses being equivalent to historical costs and expenses (adjusted for inflation), and the ability of the Company to obtain additional financing.

Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, other factors could also cause materially different results. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Statement of Compliance

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six month period ended June 30, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS (*International Financial Reporting Standards*). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of August 27, 2012, the date of approval by the Company's Board of Directors. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2011.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Antioquia Business

Antioquia Gold Inc. (the "Company" or "Antioquia") is a mineral exploration and evaluation stage Company engaged in acquisition, exploration and evaluation and development of primarily gold resource properties in Colombia. The Company has its corporate headquarters in Calgary, Canada with operations and office and field facilities located in Colombia. The Company trades on the TSX-V under the symbol "AGD" and on the OTCQX under the symbol "AGDXF"

The Company currently holds the rights to explore and develop eight properties in Colombia totaling 39,616 hectares of mineral leases including 5,630 hectares at its flagship Cisneros Project.

Additional information on Antioquia's business and activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.antioquiagoldinc.com.

Corporate History, Background and General Development

Antioquia Gold Inc. was formerly known as High American Gold Inc. which was originally formed pursuant to an amalgamation agreement dated April 25, 1997 involving Stromatalite Resource Corp. and Intex Mining Company Limited.

On July 30, 2008, Antioquia Gold Inc. completed a transaction (the "**Am-Ves Transaction**") with Am-Ves Resources Inc. ("Am-Ves"), a company incorporated under the laws of Alberta on January 19, 2006. On July 30, 2008 the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Am-Ves. This transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover where the shareholders of Am-Ves acquired control of Antioquia Gold Inc. On March 31, 2009 Antioquia Gold Inc. and Am-Ves were amalgamated under the laws of Alberta and now operate under the name Antioquia Gold Inc.

As part of the Am-Ves Transaction, 6,129,100 common shares issued to certain shareholders of Am-Ves were placed into escrow pursuant to an escrow agreement entered into among the Company, certain shareholders, and the Company's transfer agent and became subject to a staggered release from escrow over a period of three years. The final 15% held in escrow were released on August 5, 2011.

The Company owns 100% of Antioquia Gold Ltd., a Barbados company, which in turn has a branch registered to conduct business in Colombia, South America. On December 2, 2009, the Company completed the 100% acquisition of Ingenieria Y Gestion Del Territorio S.A. ("**IGTER**"), a company incorporated under the laws of Colombia. All the mineral exploration activities of the Company are in Colombia.

On October 18, 2007, Am-Ves entered into an agreement (the "**Guayabito Purchase Agreement**") to acquire a 100% interest in the Guayabito Project, (the "**Guayabito Project**"), located in the Antioquia Department of Colombia. The Guayabito Project consists of two concessions totaling 178 hectares. The Company obtained mining rights for gold, silver, and associated minerals on those concessions for payments totaling \$1,600,000 USD and the issuance of 500,000 Am-Ves common shares.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

A 1% net smelter return ("**NSR**") was granted to the vendor of the Guayabito Project. The Company continues with the objective of producing a positive feasibility study focused on mine development.

The Guayabito Purchase Agreement also provided the Company with the option to acquire further lands ("**La Manuela Property**") from private sources. This option was exercised in October 23, 2008, resulting in the addition of 101 hectares near the Guayabito Project lands.

On April 9, 2009, the Company entered into a purchase agreement (the "**BHC Agreement**") with Bullet Holding Corp. ("**BHC**"), a private company with a large portfolio of mining concessions in Colombia. The BHC Agreement stated Antioquia would acquire a 90% interest in two concessions, totaling 5,243 hectares, adjacent to Antioquia's existing Guayabito Project property, in the Cisneros area of Antioquia, Colombia. This agreement was amended on November 5, 2009 such that a total of 1,062,500 Antioquia common shares and 531,250 Antioquia warrants were issued to BHC. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Antioquia common share at a price of \$0.40 per share, exercisable for 24 months from the date of issue. The warrants expired on November 12, 2011. Under the BHC Agreement, the Company was also obligated to fulfill \$2 million USD in exploration expenditures by October 9, 2010. All of the conditions of the BHC Agreement have been met, including the fulfillment of the exploration expenditures on the specified date. Antioquia is awaiting the final registry of its interest in the Colombian National Mining Registry. The Contract provided BHC with a 10% free carried interest until December 30, 2011 (extended from December 31, 2010). BHC was given an extension to January 31, 2012 to evaluate the geology report and data collected during 2011. BHC converted the 10% interest into a 1% net smelter return (NSR) on January 31, 2012.

On May 19, 2010, the Company signed a contract to acquire additional key exploration lands at the Company's Cisneros Project. The acquisition comprised of a 100% interest in a 104 hectare property, named Pacho Luis, situated directly adjacent to Antioquia's La Manuela concessions. The Company paid \$50,000 cash on signing to a private individual for the property. The Company also agreed to issue 150,000 common shares of Antioquia once the concession was registered in the name of the Company in the Colombian National Mining Registry as part of the purchase price. The common shares were issued on June 22, 2011 upon registration of 100% of the mining title at the Colombia National Mining Registry.

As a result of changes to mining laws in Colombia, mining companies were obligated to pay a claim fee by May 8, 2010 on proposals for any concession that was subject to certain technical conditions or claims status. Under a pre-existing agreement between Sociedad Soratama, Sucursal Colombia ("**Soratama**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation, ("**Barrick**"), and IGTER, (the "**Soratama-IGTER Agreement**"), IGTER had the option to acquire certain concessions from Soratama. IGTER and Soratama reviewed their respective interests to determine what would remain with IGTER. In total, IGTER vetted over 200,000 hectares of land that was subject to the Soratama-IGTER Agreement, and accepted possession and control of 31,997 hectares. To retain these concessions and keep them current, Antioquia paid the claim fees due, which amounted to \$270,500 USD

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

The following project areas were claimed by the Company and are collectively known as the “**Strategic Properties**”:

Project Area	Department	Hectares
Concordia-Betulia	Antioquia	12,387
Caicedo	Antioquia	3,156
Jerico	Antioquia	3,105
Gavia	Antioquia	2,887
Manizales Norte	Caldas	10,091
Aquadas	Caldas	371
TOTAL		31,997

On June 2, 2010, the Company took possession of the Strategic Properties. Soratama has a back-in right (the “**Soratama Option**”) exercisable once 2 million ounces of proven and probable ounces of gold equivalent are quantified on a given project. If Soratama chooses to exercise the Soratama Option, it may retain a 75% interest in the selected property via a cash payment to Antioquia equal to a multiple of three times the amount of expenditures incurred by Antioquia up to, and including, the date the Soratama Option is exercised, plus a modest fee for each ounce of gold equivalent quantified. If Soratama does not exercise the Soratama Option, it would be entitled to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) under certain conditions. There are no minimum earn-ins or exploration expenditures required from the Company to maintain 100% ownership of the concessions.

During the nine month period ended December 31, 2011, the Company added three additional concessions contracts to the Strategic Properties through IGTER totaling 1,988.8 hectares:

- i) Canas Gordas 1,942.0 hectares
- ii) Apia 32.5 hectares
- iii) Salento 14.3 hectares.

Overall Performance

The Company is a mineral exploration company with no producing properties and therefore no source of income. The Company’s objective is to explore for and discover economically viable reserves in Colombia. The Company’s main source of capital is derived from the issuance of equity.

The Company has raised \$6,545,975 from the time of the Am-Ves Transaction to March 31, 2010 and an additional \$10,807,737 during the year ended March 31, 2011. There were no funds raised during the nine months ended December 31, 2011. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement on May 15, 2012 for gross proceeds of \$2,365,800 via the issuance of 23,658,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.20 for a period of six months from the date of issuance.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Antioquia has established a strong presence in Colombia through the following:

- acquisition of 39,616 hectares of mineral leases;
- recruitment of highly competent professionals and staff;
- establishment of an office in Medellin; and
- the commitment of resources to an exploration program at the Company's flagship Cisneros Project described more fully below.

Selected Quarterly Information

The summary below highlights selected quarterly information:

Quarter ended	June 30, 2012	Mar 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011	Sep 30, 2011
Gross revenues	3,970	3,436	10,041	18,738
Cash flow from operations	(396,663)	(668,323)	(209,300)	(713,333)
Per share	–	–	–	(0.01)
Net loss	517,696	565,151	878,464	719,726
Per share	–	0.01	0.01	0.01
Capital expenditures	1,184,631	508,045	1,368,755	1,673,557
Working capital	980,123	318,109	1,364,136	3,087,556
Total assets	15,850,614	13,836,024	14,527,816	14,963,964

Quarter ended	June 30, 2011	Mar 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010**	Sep 30, 2010**
Gross revenues	3,970	70,438	(7,319)	14,289
Cash flow from operations	(503,294)	(989,604)	(251,536)	(698,148)
Per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	-	(0.01)
Net loss	685,201	1,099,336	554,185	578,525
Per share	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Capital expenditures	1,072,236	302,200	955,330	929,471
Working capital	5,448,949	7,108,110	554,395	953,609
Total assets	15,769,704	16,216,134	10,545,922	10,015,398

** restated per note 13 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010

Results of Operations

The Company incurred a loss for the six month period ended June 30, 2012 of \$1,082,847 (six months ended June 30, 2011 - \$1,784,537). The loss reflects the business activity of the Company as it continues exploration and evaluation activities in Colombia. Capital expenditures (exploration assets, evaluation assets and equipment), during the six month period ended June 30, 2012 were \$1,692,676 (six months ended June 30, 2011 - \$1,583,151).

The Company entered into a purchase agreement dated February 16, 2012 for the purchase of major used plant equipment for a total purchase price of \$450,000. The equipment has been dismantled and is being stored in Canada until ready to use in future operations in Colombia.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Operating expenses during the six month period ended June 30, 2012 were \$689,171 (six months ended June 30, 2011 - \$1,858,945). This included \$408,190 of general and administrative expenses primarily related to general expenses incurred in the Colombian office (2011 - \$1,037,079).

Exploration and Evaluation Activities

As of June 30, 2012, the Company has incurred a cumulative loss of \$9,536,694 as part of the exploration and evaluation of properties in Colombia. The Company has exploration costs of \$2,769,679, evaluation costs of \$9,876,876 and equipment costs of \$664,903 to June 30, 2012.

Cisneros Project

The Company's principal asset is its Cisneros Project, which consists of 10 contiguous mineral dispositions covering 5,630 hectares and located 55 kilometers northeast of Medellin in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia (the "**Cisneros Project**").

The property is located geologically on a large granodiorite intrusive called the Antioquia Batholith, where gold mineralization is structurally controlled and closely associated with quartz and pyrite. Mineralization occurs primarily as mesothermal and epithermal veins and to a lesser extent within larger disseminated alteration zones. The Cisneros Project includes over 60 historic artisanal mines, many of which have been used by the Company for exploration.

The Cisneros Project is comprised of the following properties:

Area	Ownership Status	Hectares
Guayabito	100% owned	178.35
La Manuela	100% owned	100.46
Santo Domingo	90% owned/10% joint venture	5,242.89
Pacho Luis	100% owned	103.72
Trocito	100% owned	4.74
Total Cisneros Project Lands		5,630.16

The Company has been conducting exploration activities on the Cisneros Project since the third quarter of 2007. Previous work undertaken by the Company on the Cisneros Project includes:

- Regional geological mapping of the property, with detailed mapping (scale of 1:5000) of the core area and specific prospects, structures and artisanal tunnels;
- Geochemistry programs consisting of rock samples (surface and artisanal tunnels), soil and stream sediment sampling, and trenching (ongoing);
- Ground magnetometer and IP Geophysics (ongoing);
- Airborne magnetometer and radiometric survey;
- Property wide LIDAR topographic survey;
- Diamond core drilling (ongoing); and
- Preliminary metallurgical testing and analysis (ongoing).

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Total drilling since 2007 and prior to April 1, 2012 on the Cisneros project was 32,314 metres in 163 holes. The Company completed the planned 2011 drilling program on December 2, 2011.

On April 16, 2012 the 2012 field exploration program was started at the Cisneros Project. Drilling commenced on April 27, 2012 on Phase 1 of the 2012 Drilling program with one drill on the Guayabito deposit at Cisneros (refer to press release of April 27, 2012). During the three months ended June 30, 2012 the company drilled 3,376 metres in 13 holes. Total drilling to June 30, 2012 on the Cisneros Project is 35,690 metres in 179 holes.

A second drill was added on June 26, 2012 to start work on the 2012 Phase 2 drilling program on the Guaico deposit and the Papi/Ivana prospect.

A geology team also commenced on April 16, 2012 and continues to evaluate regional targets, outside the central area, but still within the Cisneros Project area. The geology team will conduct detailed ground work, focusing on two (2) target areas from the 2011 program (Barenos, and Los Planes) where some preliminary drilling was conducted in 2011. The geology team will also evaluate seven (7) additional regional exploration targets identified through regional airborne geophysics and geochemical programs in search of additional areas similar to the core area and drilling targets and a potentially larger mineralized system.

No drill results from the Company's 2012 drill campaign were disclosed during the three months ended June 30, 2012. Highlights of the previous drilling programs can be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) in the Company's press releases. Additional information on the Cisneros Project can also be found in the National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report filed on SEDAR on December 14, 2010.

The Company entered into a purchase agreement on February 16, 2012 to buy used major plant equipment for future operations in Colombia. This equipment has been dismantled and placed in storage awaiting demobilization to Colombia when required.

Exploration Subsequent to June 30, 2012

The 2012 3-phase drilling program continues and as of August 27, 2012 a further 7,060 metres of drilling has been completed. Two drills worked at the Guaico deposit and Papi/Ivana prospect until August 17, 2012 when the work was reduced to one drill to continue the Phase 2 drilling program. The first results of the 2012 Phase 1 program at Guayabito were received and the positive impact in terms of gold values and implications as to the expansion of the deposit were reported in the press release dated August 8, 2012.

The regional geology works continues on identifying possible drill targets from the seven (7) new areas being evaluated this year and also follow up work at Barenos and Los Planes.

The Company will continue work on the design and implementation of an exploration tunnel in the Guayabito and/or Manuela lands to test grade and continuity. This priority exploration tunnel will allow

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

the Company to perform underground drilling to define resources, evaluate structures encountered during the surface drilling program, and obtain bulk samples for detailed metallurgical testing.

The Company continued working with the government authorities on getting the associated environmental and licensing requirements for the exploration tunnels at Cisneros.

Future Exploration Activities (subsequent to August 27, 2012)

Moving forward, the Company will focus on building resources in the core of the project with a drill continuing until the assay results and geological results set up the need for a second drill to work on the planned 3-phase 2012 20,000 metre drilling program.

Proposals and planning for preliminary exploitation and exploration tunnel access will continue, including the associated environmental and licensing requirements.

Strategic Properties

Antioquia Gold Inc. continues to evaluate and search out qualified joint venture partners to work on their Strategic Properties acquired through the Soratama-IGTER Agreement. The company controls seven projects covering 33,939 hectares previously disclosed along the Cauca Porphyry Belt. Currently, the Company does not consider the Strategic Properties as material properties to the Company and has a limited budget in 2012 to conduct various exploration activities and claim payments on the Strategic Properties. The Company is also actively seeking interested parties regarding the potential for a joint venture on some of these projects.

No field work was conducted on the Strategic Properties during the six months ended June 30, 2012. Details of the Strategic Properties as listed in the following table can be found by referring to the December 31, 2011 MD&A found on SEDAR.

Project Area	Department	Hectares
Concordia-Betulia	Antioquia	12,387
Caicedo	Antioquia	3,156
Jerico	Antioquia	3,105
Gavia	Antioquia	2,887
Manizales Norte	Caldas	10,091
Aquadas	Caldas	371
CanasGordas	Antioquia	1,942
TOTAL		33,939

The Company will continue to seek out other mineral exploration opportunities throughout Colombia.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's available resources consist of cash remaining from previous financing activities, accounts receivable, GST receivable and prepaid expenses, which totaled \$1,490,649 on June 30, 2012 (June 30, 2011 - \$6,035,052).

The Company had working capital of \$980,123 as at June 30, 2012 (June 30, 2011 - \$5,448,949). The working capital results from cash generated from equity financing activities and the use of that capital in exploration programs.

The Company manages capital based on its cash and cash equivalents and ongoing working capital while maximizing funds invested in exploration and development activities, exploring for and developing gold resources, and considering additional financings which minimize shareholder dilution. There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

The Company's capital structure reflects a focus on mineral exploration and financing and includes both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk. Even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate the inherent risk involved in mineral exploration.

The Company manages capital in proportion to risk and manages the mineral properties and capital structure based on economic conditions and prevailing gold commodity pricing and trends. The Company relies on equity financings to maintain adequate liquidity to support its ongoing exploration and development activities and ongoing working capital commitments. Management believes that the Company currently has sufficient cash and cash equivalents for the Company to meet its ongoing current obligations. Additional financing may be required in order to meet longer term obligations and for any significant contracts which may be entered into in the future.

The Company has not earned significant revenues to date and is considered to be in the exploration and evaluation stage. As a result, the most meaningful information concerning the Company's financial position relates to its liquidity and solvency position. The Company raises funds for its operations primarily through the issuance of common shares but when deemed appropriate will entertain alternate financing that does not warrant issuance of common shares.

Financing Activities

On May 15, 2012 the Company issued 23,658,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share for cash consideration of \$2,365,800 less share issue costs of \$19,398 pursuant to a non-brokered private placement of units. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.20 for a period of six months from the date of issuance.

As at June 30, 2012 the Company had a total of 124,434,326 common shares outstanding.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements as at June 30, 2012, nor have any such arrangements been entered into by the Company as of the date of this MD&A.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions with related parties are incurred in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and approved by the related parties. Related Parties are the Directors and Officers of the Company. The Related Parties provided services are outlined below;

	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2011</u>
Management fees ¹	232,330	207,375
Exploration costs ²	60,000	90,000
Professional fees ³	16,332	65,398
Stock options issued to officers and directors	—	700,000
Common shares issued to officers and directors	—	—

¹ Paid to companies owned by three officers of the Company. There was \$37,000 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2012 (\$35,000 at June 30, 2011).

² Paid to a company owned by an officer of the Company. There was \$5,000 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2012 (\$15,000 at June 30, 2011).

³ Paid to the relative of the former General Manager of AGD Colombia. There was \$6,000 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2012 (\$2,000 at June 30, 2011).

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Rehabilitation provisions

Rehabilitation provisions are based on internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, are made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 8(d).

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks, including but not limited to, environment risks, changes in metal prices, and political and economic uncertainties.

The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no revenue from operations. The Company has not determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish reserves.

The property interests that the Company has or has an option to earn an interest in are in the exploration stages only. Currently there are no confirmed, bodies of commercial mineralization and there are no ongoing mining operations. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk. There are few properties that are explored, and ultimately developed into producing mines. Exploration of the Company's mineral properties may not result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of mineralization. If the Company's efforts do not result in any discovery of commercial mineralization, the Company must look for other exploration projects or cease operations.

The Company may be subject to risks which could not reasonably be predicted in advance. Events such as labour disputes, environmental issues, natural disasters or estimation errors are prime examples of industry related risks. Since the Company operates in Colombia, it is subject to political and other risks associated with operating in a foreign jurisdiction.

The Company is in the business of metals exploration and as such, its prospects are largely dependent on movements in the price of various metals. Prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors well beyond the control of the Company. The mineral exploration industry in general is a competitive market and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of proven and probable reserves are discovered, a profitable market may exist. Due to the current grassroots nature of its operations, the Company does not enter into price hedging programs.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters.

ANTIOQUIA GOLD INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls

The Company has basic internal controls in place. Management continues to develop a more comprehensive system of internal controls and disclosure controls to achieve its business plans as the Company grows and evolves.

Share Data

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares. As at December 31, 2011 there were 100,776,326 common shares issued and outstanding. As at the date of this report there were 124,434,326 common shares issued and outstanding.

As at December 31, 2011 there were 848,967 warrants outstanding. As at the date of this report there were 11,829,000 warrants outstanding.

As at December 31, 2011. As at the date of this report there were 8,175,850 stock options outstanding.

Other

In December 2010, the Company was served an action started by a former consultant. As at June 30, 2012 legal counsel has determined the action is without merit and the action is being defended.

Subsequent Event

On August 13, 2012, 848,867 warrants expired.