



Projects Overview

as extracted from

Annual Report 2020

Strategic Report - Operational Review & Gold Exploration Permits
(pages 8 - 19)

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Dated: 14 May 2021

Strategic Report – Operational Review

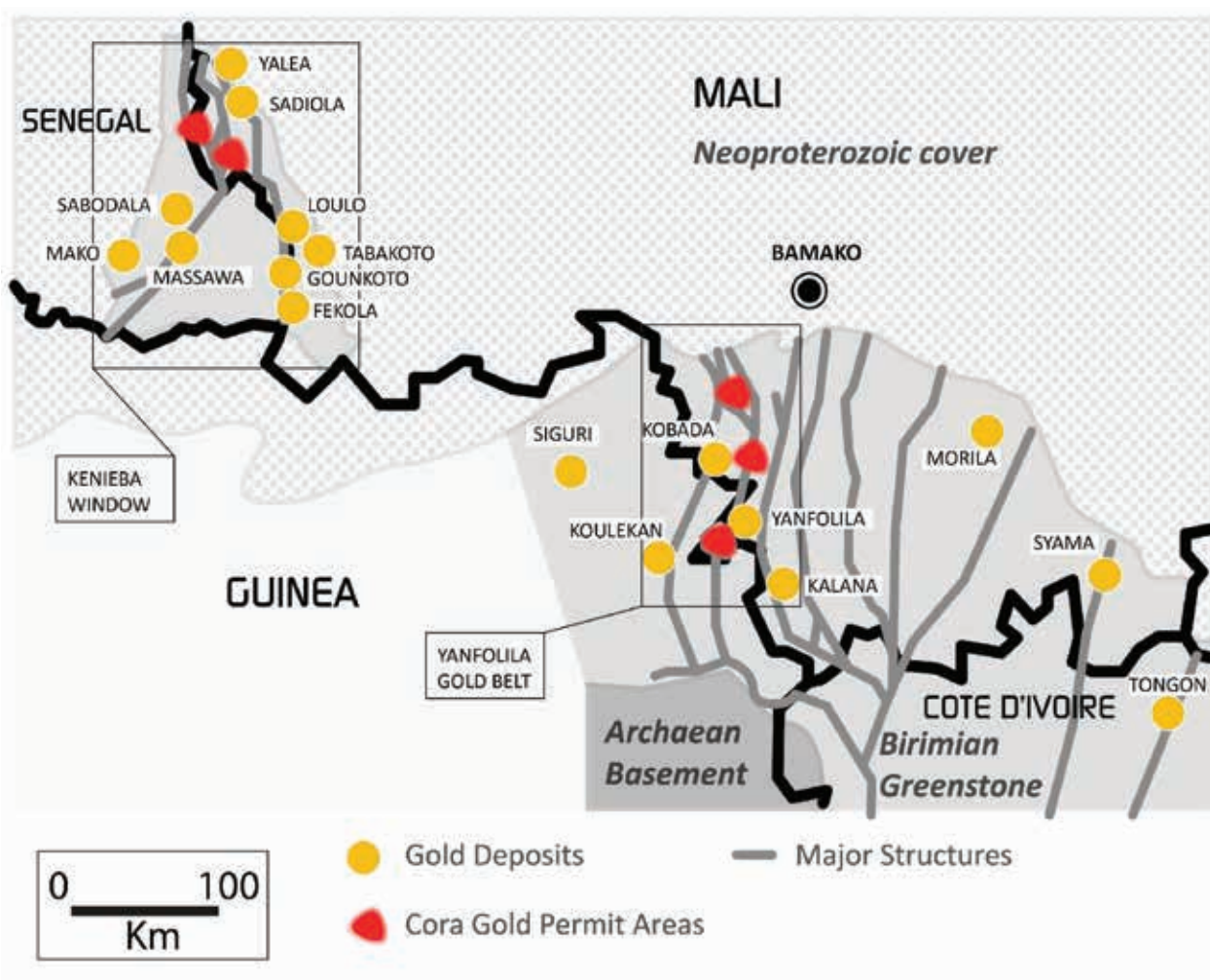
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Overview

Cora is a gold company focused on two world class gold regions in Mali and Senegal in West Africa, being the Yanfolila Gold Belt (south Mali) and the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier gold belt (also known as the 'Kenieba Window'; west Mali / east Senegal). The strategy of the Company is to: conduct exploration on its portfolio of mineral properties; prove a resource compliant with an internationally recognised standard accepted in the AIM Rules for Companies; and establish economics on such a resource for future development and eventual mining.

Cora operates on a number of gold permits with a total area in excess of 1,200 sq km. Each of these permits are set out in detail under the 'Strategic Report - Gold Exploration Permits' section of this Annual Report. These permits can be grouped into three distinct project areas:

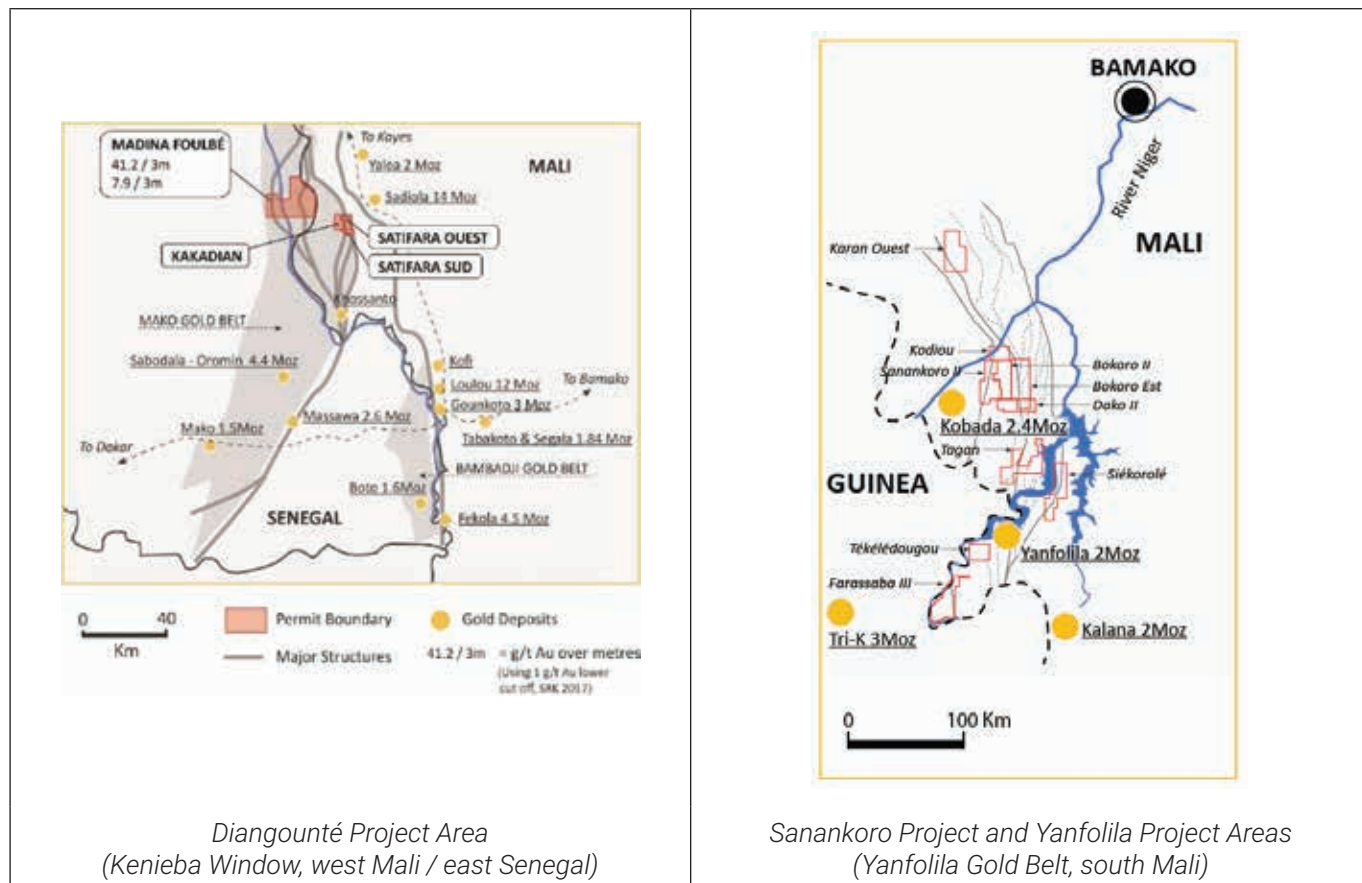
- Sanankoro Project Area (southern Mali; within the Yanfolila Gold Belt);
- Yanfolila Project Area (southern Mali; within the Yanfolila Gold Belt); and
- Diangounté Project Area (western Mali / eastern Senegal; within the Kenieba Window).



Cora's highly experienced and successful management team has a proven track record in making gold discoveries which have been developed into operating mines.

Cora is advancing a portfolio of gold projects including its flagship project, the Sanankoro Gold Project in the Yanfolila Gold Belt of southern Mali ('Sanankoro', 'Sanankoro Gold Project' or the 'Project'). Results from an initial Scoping Study published in January 2020 demonstrated that Sanankoro has the potential to be a highly profitable oxide mine. Notably, the current pit-constrained resource is based on a small portion, less than 25%, of the mineralised strike length, which gives the Company a good expectation of a significant Resource increase over time. The Company's strategy is to

move into production as quickly as possible. Cora's current focus is both on resource growth, to enable a +6 year mine life, as well as additional metallurgical test work studies. The Company has now moved into feasibility study work with the aim of completing a Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') before the end of 2021 with a view to commencing mine construction at Sanankoro in 2022.

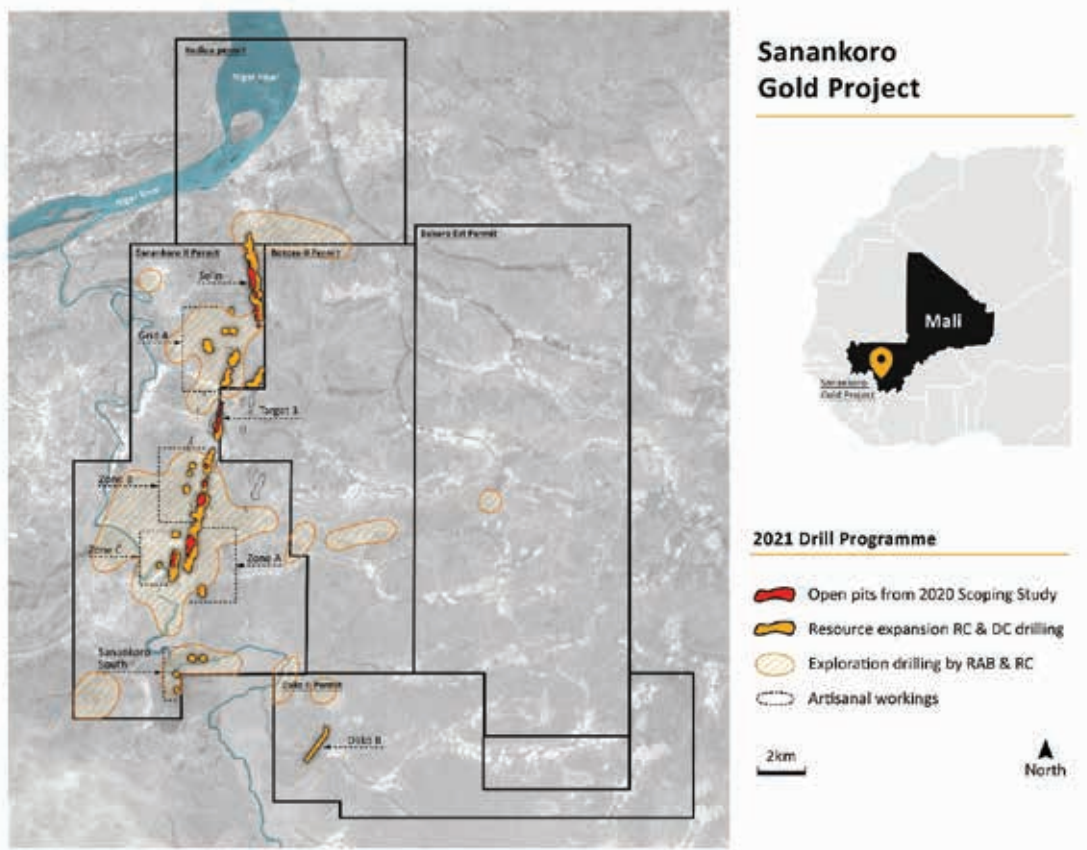


The four permits in the Diangounté Project Area (covering over 320 sq km) are: Kakadian, Madina Foulbé, Satifara Ouest and Satifara Sud.

The six permits in the Sanankoro Project Area (covering over 430 sq km) are: Bokoro II, Bokoro Est, Dako II, Karan Ouest, Kodiou and Sanankoro II. Cora's flagship Sanankoro Gold Project comprises five contiguous permits, being Bokoro II, Bokoro Est, Dako II, Kodiou and Sanankoro II (covering over 340 sq km).

The six permits in the Yanfolila Project Area (covering over 440 sq km) are: Farani (not shown on the map above), Farassaba III, Siékorolé, Tagan, Tékélé Dougou and Winza (not shown on the map above; to the south).

Sanankoro Gold Project (Sanankoro Project Area, southern Mali)



Five contiguous permits within Sanankoro Project Area (Yanfolila Gold Belt, southern Mali)

Overview

In March 2021 Cora announced the commencement of drilling at its flagship Sanankoro Gold Project in southern Mali. An initial 22,000m programme has been planned and this may be expanded to 35,000m as results are received and analysed.

The drilling is being undertaken by Capital Drilling Mali SARL, a subsidiary of London-quoted Capital Limited, a leading mining services company providing a complete range of drilling, mining, maintenance and geochemical laboratory solutions to customers within the global minerals industry, focusing on the African markets.

The objective of the drilling campaign is to build on the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"; as reported by independent consultants SRK Consulting (UK) Limited in December 2019), both from a resource growth perspective and upgrading of existing inferred resources to the indicated category. The MRE identified a resource of 5.0Mt at 1.6 g/t Au for a contained 265,000 ounces including 4.5Mt of oxide material (comprising hardcap, saprolite and saprock material) at a grade of 1.6 g/t Au, and 0.5Mt of sulphide material at 1.8 g/t Au. Across the deposit, the base of oxidation ranges from 30m-125m, with an average depth below surface of approximately 65m. The open pit shells used to constrain the resource extend to a maximum depth of 130m below surface highlighting the significant potential upside to the current resource. The MRE was part of a Scoping Study overseen by Wardell Armstrong International (published in January 2020).

Scoping Study (January 2020)

A review of the Scoping Study was set out in the Company's Annual Report 2019. The full Scoping Study Report and the Company's Annual Report 2019 are available on the Company's website at www.coragold.com/category/company-reports. Some elements of the Scoping Study are set out below.

Highlights

- Results of the Scoping Study show good initial validation of the future economic potential of Sanankoro
- At US\$1,500/oz gold price, a 1.5Mtpa Heap Leach mine delivers:
 - 107% Internal Rate of Return ('IRR')
 - +US\$23.6m per year average free cash flow generation
 - US\$41.5m Net Present Value ('NPV') at 8% discount rate
 - US\$942 per oz All in Sustaining Cost ('AISC')
 - +45,000 ozs per year average production
 - US\$20.6m pre-production Capital Expenditure ('Capex')
 - Payback period of less than 18 months
- Good potential to increase mineral resources given under 25% of the total 40 linear km strike length of the potential mineralised zones identified has been drilled to date
- External consultant has defined an exploration target of 1-2Moz gold limited to 100m depth which was re-confirmed with the maiden inferred resource of 5.0Mt at 1.6 g/t Au for 265,000 ounces of gold (announced in December 2019)

Executive Summary

A preliminary oxide Scoping Study was overseen by Wardell Armstrong International ('WAI') on Sanankoro. The results of the Scoping Study (announced in January 2020) show good initial validation of the Project's future economic potential, with resources likely to increase meaningfully over time. It also demonstrated that a processing methodology of Heap Leach ('HL') was preferred over Carbon in Leach ('CIL') based on current JORC compliant resources. The Company has scoped the size of the Project on the basis that the mine life will extend significantly with planned resource growth in the future due to the preliminary nature of the maiden JORC resource.

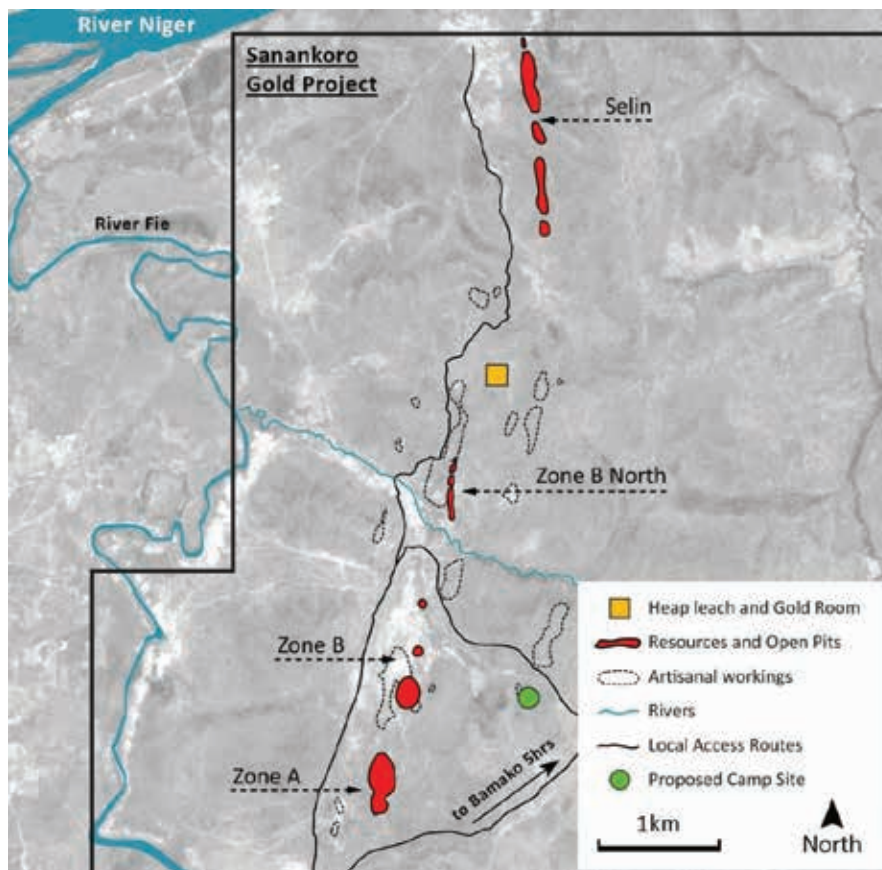
Strategic Report – Operational Review continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Summary of Key Inputs and Assumptions

		1Mtpa	1.5Mtpa
Mining Cost	US\$/t	3.43	3.02
Processing Opex (HL only)	US\$/t ore	8.8	6.5
G&A (General & Administration) Cost	US\$/t	1.5	1.5
Mining Capex (contractor)	US\$'000	2,600	3,500
Equipment mobilisation & establish site facilities	US\$'000	1,700	1,900
Miscellaneous & contractor premium	US\$'000	900	1,600
Processing Capex	US\$'000	12,300	12,900
Infrastructure Capex for all options:			
Water abstraction system	US\$'000	700	
Access roads	US\$'000	2,500	
Site camp	US\$'000	300	
Power rental per year	US\$'000	700	
Total Pre-Production Capital Cost	US\$'000	19,100	20,600
Sustaining Capital Cost	US\$'000	3,031	2,123
Total Processing Recovery Rate	%	70%	

Sanankoro Site Map



Northern end of Sanankoro II Permit area

As part of the Scoping Study, the Company and its consultants investigated the possibility of starting production with a smaller plant. A 1.0Mtpa HL plant delivers an average of 30,285 ozs gold per year, an IRR of 30% and US\$12.0m NPV at a US\$1,400/oz gold price. The Capex saving of the 1.0Mtpa plant is under US\$1m compared to the 1.5Mtpa plant. Due to the Company's expectation that the JORC compliant resources and Life of Mine ('LoM') can be significantly extended the focus has been on the 1.5Mtpa scenario.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate announced in December 2019 was completed by SRK Consulting (UK) Limited.

Weathering State	Resource Classification	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (ozs)
Oxide	Measured	–	–	–
	Indicated	–	–	–
	Inferred	4.5	1.6	233,000
	Total	4.5	1.6	233,000
Sulphide	Measured	–	–	–
	Indicated	–	–	–
	Inferred	0.5	1.8	32,000
	Total	0.5	1.8	32,000
Oxide + Sulphide	Measured	–	–	–
	Indicated	–	–	–
	Inferred	5.0	1.6	265,000
	Total	5.0	1.6	265,000

Notes

1. The Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate was reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au for oxide material and 0.5 g/t Au for sulphide
2. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sanankoro deposit was constrained within grade-based solids and within a Lerchs-Grossman optimised pit shell based on a gold price of US\$1,700/oz and through the application of reasonable mining parameters
3. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate
4. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability
5. It is uncertain if further exploration will convert Inferred Mineral Resources to higher confidence categories

Permitting and Project Ownership

The Sanankoro Permit, held by Sankarani Ressources SARL ('Sankarani'), was originally issued on 01 February 2013 and, in accordance with Mali's Mining Code 2012, the permit expired on 01 February 2020. Prior to this expiry Cora Resources Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sankarani, submitted an application for the award of a new permit and subsequently on 02 March 2021 a permis de recherche was awarded in respect of an area known as Sanankoro II, being the same area previously covered by the Sanankoro Permit. The Sanankoro II Permit has been awarded under Mali's new Mining Code 2019 and as such it has a term of 9 years.

Sanankoro II (permit expires March 2030) is one of five contiguous permits that together comprise the Sanankoro Gold Project, these include Bokoro II (permit expires August 2022), Bokoro Est (permit expires September 2026), Dako II (permit expires December 2025) and Kodiou (permit expires May 2022). It is anticipated as the Project progresses the Company will look to move from having exploration permits on the Project area to a mining agreement to allow the transition to becoming a producer in due course. At that time tax and other payments would be agreed with the Government of Mali over the Project area.

Sankarani is a 95% subsidiary of Cora Gold Limited. The residual 5% shareholding in Sankarani may be acquired from a third party for US\$1,000,000. Furthermore, the Sanankoro Permit is subject to a third party 1% Net Smelter Return royalty to the 5% shareholder as well as any Government royalty that will be due. The Scoping Study's financial modelling illustrates Sanankoro at the project level and so does not reflect these additional ownership and Net Smelter Return royalty terms.

Project Financing

In June 2020 the Company announced that it had signed a US\$21m mandate and term sheet with investment firm, Lionhead Capital Advisors Proprietary Limited ('Lionhead'), to fund the future development of its flagship Sanankoro Gold Project in southern Mali (the 'Project Financing'). This is conditional on, among other matters, the completion of a DFS on the Project before the end of 2021.

Lionhead is acting as lead investor and arranger on behalf of a consortium of investors, including the founders of LionOre Mining International Ltd (which was bought by Norilsk Nickel for US\$6.3bn in 2007) as well as the initial investors in Mantra Resources Limited (which was bought by ROSATOM for AUD\$1.2bn in 2010). Paul Quirk, a non-executive director of Cora, is a founding partner and director of Lionhead. The Quirk Family are potential beneficiaries of trusts that own around 32% of Cora through Brookstone Business Inc and Key Ventures Holding Limited.

The highlights of the Project Financing are set out below. Further details of the Project Financing were included in an announcement by the Company on 18 June 2020. The Company's announcements are available on the Company's website at www.coragold.com/investor-announcements.

Highlights

- US\$21m Term Sheet to finance the development of Sanankoro on completion of a positive DFS:
 - Equity Financing (US\$6m)
 - Convertible Loan Note (US\$5m)
 - Debt Financing (US\$10m)
- Term Sheet requires Cora to deliver a DFS with a minimum of:
 - 6 years mine life of 40,000 ozs/year gold production
 - 60% IRR based on a US\$1,400/oz gold price
- The US\$21m Project Financing will fund the Sanankoro Gold Mine based on the Scoping Study economics, following completion of a positive DFS by the end of 2021.

Environmental and Social Governance / Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Cora is committed to operating in a way that engages positively with local communities and minimises its impact on the environment as much as possible. Cora is actively engaged in programmes focused on alternative livelihoods, healthcare and education within the vicinity of its operations. Cora also continually seeks to minimise its carbon footprint and in early 2020 began rolling out a programme of hybrid power generation across its field camps. Both the Company and its employees are passionate about operating to the highest possible standards and making positive impacts on the lives of people living near to Cora's project areas.

As part of the future development of the group's Sanankoro Gold Project in May 2020 Cora engaged Digby Wells Environmental to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ('ESIA'). It is expected that the ESIA will be completed in H2 2021.

As part of the Scoping Study overseen by Wardell Armstrong International Ltd in respect of the Sanankoro Gold Project (January 2020) Cora commissioned Digby Wells Environmental to complete an Environmental and Social Scoping Study (October 2019). A copy of this report is available on the Company's website at www.coragold.com/esg.

Recent Exploration Highlights

Following the award, on 02 March 2021, of the Sanankoro II Permit the Company announced the commencement of a significant drilling programme at its flagship Sanankoro Gold Project. The Company plans to drill up to 35,000m by end of July 2021, with a dual focus on targeting resource growth as well as infill drilling to convert existing Inferred resources to Indicated. This drill programme will be the largest single programme that Cora has ever completed. Following the completion of the drill programme the Company will be targeting an update to its mineral resource estimate.

On 22 April 2021 the Company announced its maiden drill results from this drilling programme and followed this up with further results on 05 May 2021. The highlights of these results are set out below.

Highlights

- Results from the first 11 drill sections at the Selin Resource have been received. These results are from just the first 1,643m of this drill programme.
- Results include:
 - 54m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 20m (in hole SC0311), including 2m @ 17.71 g/t Au
 - 34m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 13m (in hole SC0312), including 3m @ 19.14 g/t Au
 - 24m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 16m (in hole SC0331), including 6m @ 5.53 g/t Au
 - 23m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 47m (in hole SC0332)
 - 28m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 17m (in hole SC0327)
 - 20m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 20m (in hole SC0328)
 - 16m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 62m (in hole SC0329)
 - 4m @ 9.06 g/t Au from 81m (in hole SC0325)
 - 13m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 68m (in hole SC0309)
- As at 03 May 2021, 116 holes had been completed totalling over 11,000m of drilling.

Regional Exploration

Diangounté Project Area (western Mali / eastern Senegal; within the Kenieba Window)

Madina Foulbé Permit (Diangounté Project Area, eastern Senegal)

The highly prospective 260 sq km Madina Foulbé Permit, located in eastern Senegal, lies within the prolific Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier gold region which historically has seen over 50 million ounces of gold discovered.

Historical work by former operators on the Madina Foulbé Permit has led Cora to identify two priority targets:

- Tambor – prospect underlain by a granite with intensely developed sheeted quartz veins, over which a large soil geochemical anomaly extends 2,500m by 500m (threshold >50 ppb Au). Previous rotary air blast ('RAB') drilling on wide spaced fences, comprising 59 mainly vertical holes and completed to a vertical depth of only 12m to 15m due to the hardness of the granite, identified structures with potential widths ranging up to 300m. Strong anomalous gold values (>100 ppb Au) were recorded from most of the holes, including 41.2 g/t Au over 3m and 7.9 g/t Au over 3m;
- Madina – prospect underlain by a shear zone between granites and volcanic rocks and is outlined by a soil geochemical anomaly extending 2,000m by 400m (>50 ppb Au). 45 shallow, vertical, reconnaissance RAB drill holes, all with depths of less than 21m, were completed over the central 600m of the prospect on broadly spaced fences. Broad zones of anomalous gold values were returned (>100 ppb Au), which included 3m at 1.9 g/t Au and 3m at 1.6 g/t Au.

The Company considers that the indication of broad zones of gold mineralisation within a large soil geochemical anomaly is highly significant and believes that the shallow vertical drilling into vertical structures failed to properly test the gold potential. Accordingly, in March 2020 a 2,000m reverse circulation ('RC') drill programme commenced to test mineralisation at depth.

On 09 April 2020 Cora announced that, following advice received from the Senegalese Government in relation to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the Company had suspended its current drill programme at the Madina Foulbé Permit. The situation in the country continues to evolve, and the Board will continue to review its response to COVID-19 to ensure the wellbeing of its staff and the business is safeguarded.

In May 2020 the Company announced the first set of results received from the 2,000m RC drill programme at Madina Foulbé, being in respect of 642m of drilling completed in 8 holes. These results confirmed the initial model with extensive zones of gold mineralisation across the area tested so far, including:

- 47m at 0.63 g/t Au from 27m, including 1m at 16.4 g/t Au from 40m;
- 36m at 0.53 g/t Au from 6m, including 3m at 3.78 g/t Au from 12m; and
- 27m at 0.47 g/t from 45m.

The Company is pleased to have continuously intersected good widths of mineralisation albeit at relatively low grades from initial results. Much of the Tambor target remains to be drilled and this first indication of a consistent gold mineralised system is encouraging. With the Madina target not yet drilled at all and a new additional target now also identified, the Company looks forward to recommencing and completing its drill programme as soon as it is appropriate and practical to do so.

To power the camp at the Madina Foulbé Permit the Company installed a mobile solar hybrid power operation; solar panels charged batteries in the day to power the camp from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. when there was a lighter power requirement. This project has around a three-month payback period offering both a cost and CO2 saving. This is the Company's first unit and in due course it plans to roll out similar units across all its exploration camps. This is a small but important step in the way the Company operates and, as it looks to grow significantly in the future, it is the outlook it would take on running larger operations.

Other

Meanwhile field work continues across a number of permits in Mali, including some of those in the Sanankoro Project Area in the Yanfolila Gold Belt, southern Mali. Cora will continue to follow its strict protocols to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 at the Company's operating field camps. Cora regards the health and safety of its employees and contractors as its highest priority, and this is especially relevant during the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Strategic Report – Gold Exploration Permits

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Project area	Permit	Country	Area sq km	Date awarded	Expiry date	Maximum interest (pre-dilution by State)	Comments
Sanankoro Project Area (in the Yanfolila Gold Belt, southern Mali) Total area 438.87 sq km	Bokoro II #	Mali	63.1	25 August 2015	25 August 2022	95-100% ^	Subject to third party 1% NSR royalty
	Bokoro Est #	Mali	100	18 September 2019	18 September 2026	95-100% ^	Subject to third party 1% NSR royalty
	Dako II #	Mali	44.66	31 December 2018	31 December 2025	100%	Subject to third party 1.5% NSR royalty with right to buy out for US\$500,000
	Karan Ouest	Mali	97	26 April 2018	26 April 2025	100%	
	Kodiou #	Mali	50	15 May 2015	15 May 2022	Earning up to 100% through payment of staged fees to JV partner totalling US\$55,000	Subject to third party 1% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$600,000
	Sanankoro II #	Mali	84.11	02 March 2021	02 March 2030	95-100% ^	Subject to third party 1% NSR royalty

Key:

= Cora's flagship Sanankoro Gold Project comprises five contiguous permits, being Bokoro II, Bokoro Est, Dako II, Kodiou and Sanankoro II with total area 341.87 sq km

^ = residual 5% interest may be acquired for US\$1 million

JV = joint venture

NSR = Net Smelter Return

Strategic Report – Gold Exploration Permits continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Project area	Permit	Country	Area sq km	Date awarded	Expiry date	Maximum interest (pre-dilution by State)	Comments
Yanfolila Project Area (in the Yanfolila Gold Belt, southern Mali)	Farani *	Mali	62	Note A		Earning up to 95% through payment of staged fees to JV partner totalling US\$80,000	Subject to third party 1.5% NSR royalty with right to buyout 0.75% NSR royalty for US\$500,000
	Farassaba III	Mali	93	12 February 2021	12 February 2030	95-100% ^	Subject to: third party 1% NSR royalty; plus 1% NSR royalty to Hummingbird Resources plc (a Cora shareholder) or its nominee
	Siékorolé	Mali	90	19 March 2020	19 March 2027	95-100% ^	Subject to: third party 1% NSR royalty; plus 1% NSR royalty to Hummingbird Resources plc (a Cora shareholder) or its nominee
	Tagan	Mali	81.68	18 June 2019	18 June 2026	100%	Subject to 1% NSR royalty to Hummingbird Resources plc (a Cora shareholder) or its nominee
	Tékélé Dougou *	Mali	45	Note B		Earning up to 85% through to completion of a bankable feasibility study; JV partner must then decide whether to participate in future expenditures on a pro rata basis – if not then Cora will have earned 100% interest	Subject to third party 1.25% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$1.5 million
Total area 449.68 sq km	Winza	Mali	78	27 March 2015	27 March 2022	100%	Subject to third party 1.5% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$1 million

Key:

* = awaiting permit award; steps being: prepare & submit new application → convention fees → permit award → permit award

Note A = convention awarded → permit fees paid

Note B = original permit expired 12 July 2019; new application prepared & submitted → convention fees paid

^ = residual 5% interest may be acquired for US\$1 million

JV = joint venture

NSR = Net Smelter Return

Project area	Permit	Country	Area sq km	Date awarded	Expiry date	Maximum interest (pre-dilution by State)	Comments
Diangounté Project Area (in the Kenieba Window, western Mali / eastern Senegal)	Kakadian	Mali	29	14 August 2017	14 August 2024	100%	Subject to third party 1.5% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$1.5 million
	Madina Foulbé	Senegal	260	15 January 2018	15 January 2028	Earning up to 75% through to completion of a scoping study; JV partner must then decide whether to participate in future expenditures on a pro rata basis – if not then Cora will have earned 100% interest	Subject to third party 2% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$2-2.5 million depending upon gold price
Total area 328 sq km	Satifara Ouest	Mali	28	06 December 2017	06 December 2024	100%	
	Satifara Sud	Mali	11	31 December 2020	31 December 2029	Earning up to 100% through payment of staged fees to JV partner totalling US\$72,500	Subject to third party 1.5% NSR royalty with right to buyout for US\$1 million

Key:

JV = joint venture

NSR = Net Smelter Return