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Condor Gold plc
('Condor', 'Condor Gold' or 'the Company')

2017 Drilling Programme

Condor Gold (AIM: CNR) is pleased to announce that, following a Placing which raised £5.242 million (See RNS dated 20th February 2017), work is now underway on a 10,000 m drilling programme for 2017 at the La India Project, Nicaragua (the "La India Project"). This will have dual objectives, being (i) resource expansion- to increase the existing mineral resource (18 Mt at 4.0 g/t Au for 2.31 Moz gold) over the La India Project, and (ii) scout drilling, which hopes to identify new resources hosted in additional veins sets on the 313 km^2 Project and demonstrate a major Gold District.

Resource Expansion
In accordance with the first objective, Condor has completed approximately 360 m of a 2,000 m drilling programme, which has commenced on the Mestiza Vein Set ('Mestiza'). This will test a historic Soviet mineral resource. If successful, it is expected that further drilling of about 4,000 m would be needed to convert the majority of the Soviet mineral resource to a NI 43-101-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource. This is significant for four reasons:

1. Soviet-backed drilling in 1991 estimated a Soviet-style mineral resource of 2,392 kt at 10.2 g/t gold for 785,694 oz gold at Mestiza (Table 2). Condor has used the Soviet data, and subsequent drilling undertaken by Canadian companies, to plan a drill programme to convert the Soviet resource to Western standards.
2. Mestiza already hosts a NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource of 1,490 kt at 7.47 g/t for 333,000 oz gold (Table 1). However, this is excluded from the current Pre-Feasibility Study and Preliminary Economic Assessments at La India Project.
3. There is a high possibility of bringing additional high grade gold from Mestiza into a future mine plan, feeding a centralised processing plant.
4. The current 2,000 m drill programme is relatively shallow, with 18 drill holes mostly less than 100 m. Furthermore, the existing resource is open along strike in both directions and at depth. The shallow nature of the resource suggests it could be added early on to the mine plan, enhancing the production profile and economics of the Project.

Table 1 Mestiza Vein Set NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate

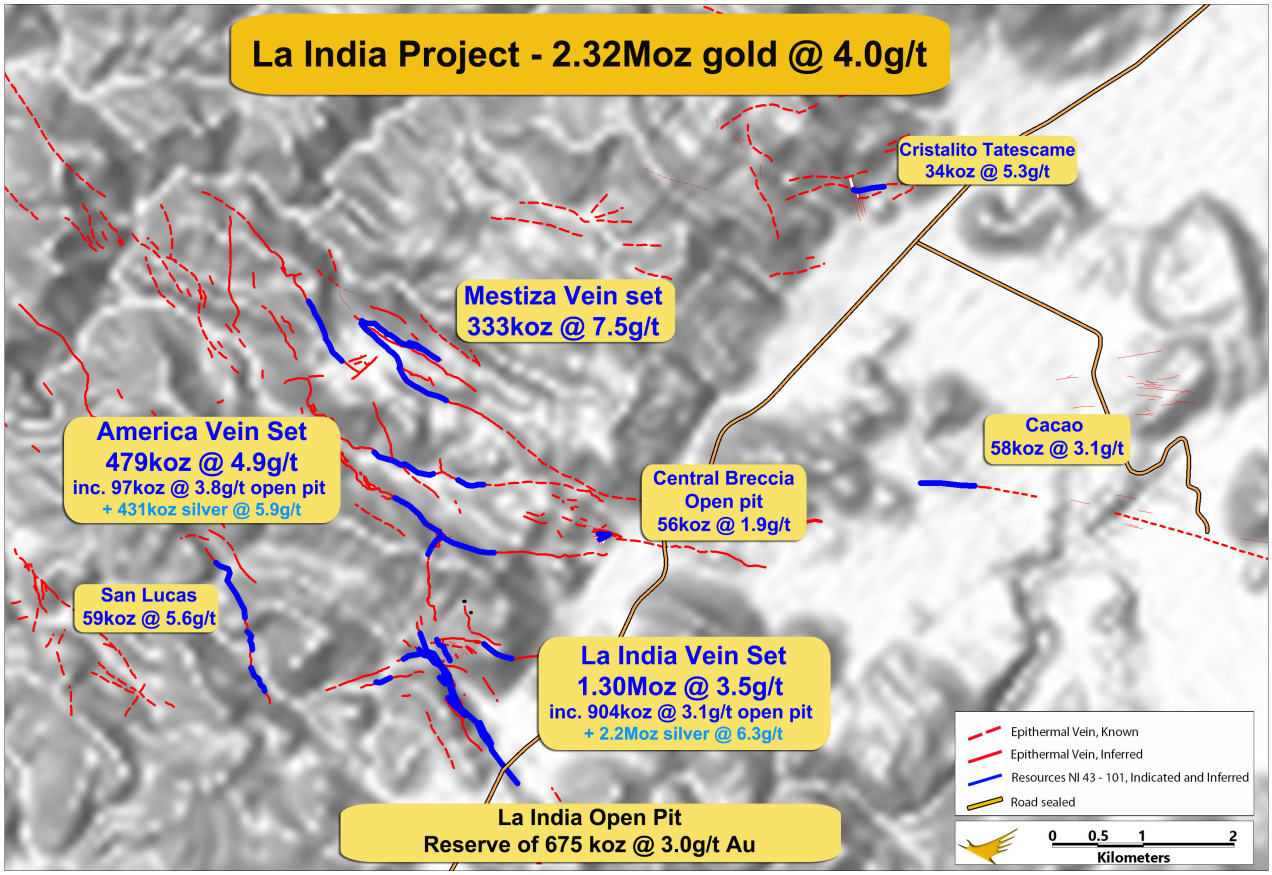
SRK NI-43-101 resource estimate (30-09-2014)				
Vein	Category	Tons (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Espinito	Inferred	200	7.7	50,000
Buenos Aires Jicaro	Inferred	210	8.0	53,000

Tatiana	Inferred	1,080	6.6	230,000
TOTAL		**1,490**	**7.5**	**333,000**

Table 2 Mestiza Vein Set Soviet GKZ Mineral Resource Estimate (including the above NI-43-101 resources)

Soviet GKZ mineral resource estimate (1991)				
Vein	Category	Tons (kt)	Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Espinito	C1,C2,P1	353	9.8	112,013
San Pablo	P1	39	12.2	15,338
Buenos Aires Jicaro	C2, P1	317	16.8	171,489
Tatiana	C2, P1, P2	1,682	9.0	486,855
TOTAL		**2,392**	**10.2**	**785,694**

Figure 1 Location of 7 resources that comprise the La India Project



Note: The numbers in Table1, Table 2 and Figure 1 have been rounded where appropriate.

Scout Drilling

In line with the second objective, and as announced on 27 January 2017, as part of a 4,000 m scout drilling campaign, drilling at the Cacao Prospect has been completed. A total of 720 m of drilling demonstrated a significant dilational vein, below near surface phreatic breccia and sinter. Drill intercepts included 7.85 m at 3.75 g/t, and 7.85 m at 2.95 g/t gold. There is the prospect of a much larger gold resource and future drilling is planned.

Furthermore, Condor has completed 6 drill holes, for a total of 945 m, on the Andrea Vein. This is an entirely grassroots discovery, with generally low grades at surface and scattered high grade grab samples (in excess of 30 g/t gold). The principal vein, and veins which split from it, have a strike length of at least 2.2 km. It forms a zone of anomalous soil and rock geochemistry (the 'Andrea Corridor', see RNS dated 29th January 2017) with a much greater strike length. The drill program, with a man-portable rig because of poor access roads, tested for potential La India-style mineralization (an epithermal vein with a boiling zone and high gold grade).

The 6 relatively shallow holes on the Andrea Vein encountered abundant zeolite veinlets, minerals typical of the upper parts of epithermal systems (above the boiling zone). The northern holes hit barren quartz/carbonate veins, but the deepest, and southernmost, hole encountered significant gold mineralization, with 5.1 m @ 1.9 g/t gold. This began at 186 m depth. Drilling at Andrea was suspended because of the lack of water required for drilling. Future drilling is planned to follow up on these encouraging results and will probably recommence in the wet season, expected to be in 6 months' time. It will target the southern portion and be deeper.

The drill rig also completed 429 m drilling at Real De la Cruz and 664 m drilling at Tatescame. Drill results from Real de la Cruz demonstrated poor continuity of the high-grade veins, though it may still have bulk mineable potential. The drilling at Tatescame gave poor results and it has been downgraded. It effectively demonstrated that the known vein, with grades up to at least 10 g/t gold, terminates towards the West.

Several new scout drilling targets have been identified and are being ranked in order of priority. The market will be updated as these are drilled.

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral potential, geology, exploration results and database is based on information compiled, and reviewed, by Dr Warren Pratt, Chartered Geologist (1994), Fellow of the Geological Society of London and Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. Dr Pratt is a geologist with over twenty five years of experience in the exploration of precious metal mineral resources. Dr Pratt consults to Condor Gold plc on an *ad hoc* basis and has considerable experience in epithermal mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration, and sufficient experience in the type of activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the June 2009 Edition of the AIM Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Dr Pratt consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears and confirms that this information is accurate and not false or misleading.

Technical Glossary

Assay	The laboratory test conducted to determine the proportion of a mineral within a rock or other material. Usually reported as parts per million which is equivalent to grams of the mineral (i.e. gold) per tonne of rock
C1	C1 reserves are broadly equivalent to JORC indicated resources and have been estimated by a sparse grid of trenches, drill holes or underground workings. The quality and properties of the deposit are known tentatively by analyses and by analogy with known deposits of the same type. The general conditions for exploitation are partially known
C2	C2 reserves are broadly equivalent to JORC inferred resources and have been extrapolated from limited data, probably only a single hole
Dilational Vein	A mineral deposit in a vein space formed by bulging of the walls, contrasted with veins formed by wall-rock replacement.
En echelon	In structural geology, *en echelon* veins are structures within rock caused by tension fractures that are parallel to the major stress orientation. They appear as sets of short, parallel, planar, mineral-filled lenses within a body of rock.
Geochemistry	The study of the elements and their interaction as minerals to makeup rocks and soils
Geophysics	The measurement and interpretation of the earth's physical parameters using non-invasive methods such as measuring the gravity, magnetic susceptibility, electrical conductivity, seismic response and natural radioactive emissions.
Hydrothermal	Hot water circulation often caused by heating of groundwater by near surface magmas and often occurring in association with volcanic activity. Hydrothermal waters can contain significant concentrations of dissolved minerals.
Kt	Thousand tonnes
Mineral Reserve	The economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves.
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such a form, quality, and quantity that there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated from specific geological knowledge, or interpreted from a well constrained and portrayed geological model.
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101 a common standard for reporting of identified mineral resources and ore reserves
Phreatic breccias	Fragmental rocks formed near the Earth's surface by the interaction of hot rock and cold water, or vice versa. Commonly occur at the top of mineralized epithermal gold systems.
Radiometric	Also known as gamma ray spectrometry, is the measure of natural radiation on the top 30-45cm of the earth's surface. The abundance of the three naturally occurring radioactive elements, potassium (K), thorium (Th) and uranium (U), is proportional to the abundance of minerals containing those elements. This information can be used in mapping the surface geology including the definition of areas of potassium enrichment related to hydrothermal alteration.
Rock chip	A sample of rock collected for analysis, from one or several close spaced sample points at a location. Unless otherwise stated, this type of sample is not representative of the variation in grade across the width of an ore or mineralised body and the assay results cannot be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation
Sinter	Finely banded chalcedony and quartz, formed from an ancient hot spring
Soviet Classification	The former Soviet system for classification of reserves and resources, developed in 1960 and revised in 1981, which divides mineral concentrations into seven categories of three major groups, based on the level of exploration performed: explored reserves (A, B, C1), evaluated reserves (C2) and prognostic resources (P1, P2, P3)
Soviet GKZ	The former Soviet State Commission for Mineral Reserves.
Stockwork	Multiple connected veins with more than one orientation, typically consisting of millimetre to centimetre thick fracture-fill veins and veinlets.
Strike length	The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation.

Vein	A sheet-like body of crystallised minerals within a rock, generally forming in a discontinuity or crack between two rock masses. Economic concentrations of gold are often contained within vein minerals.
Zeolite veinlets	Zeolites are hydrated aluminosilicates found in gas bubbles within basalts and in geothermal districts. They also found in the upper parts of gold-bearing epithermal systems.

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For further information please visit www.condorgold.com or contact:

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About Condor Gold plc:

Condor Gold plc was admitted to AIM on 31st May 2006. The Company is a gold exploration and development company with a focus on Central America.

Condor published a Pre-Feasibility Study ("**PFS**") on its wholly owned La India Project in Nicaragua in December 2014, as summarized in the Technical Report (as defined below). The PFS details an open pit gold mineral reserve in the Probable category of 6.9 million tonnes ("Mt") at 3.0 grammes per tonne ("g/t") gold for 675,000 ounces ("oz") gold, producing 80,000 oz gold per annum for seven years. La India Project contains a mineral resource in the Indicated category of 9.6 Mt at 3.5 g/t for 1.08 million oz gold and a total mineral resource in the Inferred category of 8.5 Mt at 4.5 g/t for 1.23 million oz gold. The Indicated mineral resource is inclusive of the mineral reserve.

The mineral resource and reserve calculations disclosed herein were prepared by independent geologists SRK Consulting (UK) Limited. The mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates disclosed herein have an effective date of 21 December 2014 and 30 September 2014, respectively.
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Disclaimer

Neither the contents of the Company's website nor the contents of any website accessible from hyperlinks on the Company's website (or any other website) is incorporated into, or forms part of, this announcement.

Technical Information

The disclosure contained in this news release of a scientific or technical nature has been summarized or extracted from the Technical Report titled "*Technical Report on the La India Gold Project, Nicaragua, December 2014*", with an effective date of December 21, 2014 (the "Technical Report"), prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). The Technical Report was prepared by or under the supervision of Tim Lucks, Principal Consultant (Geology & Project Management), Gabor Bacsfalusi, Principal Consultant (Mining), Benjamin Parsons, Principal Consultant (Resource Geology), each of SRK Consulting (UK) Limited, and Neil Lincoln of Lycopodium Minerals Canada Ltd., each of whom is an independent Qualified Person as such term is defined in NI 43-101.

David Crawford, Chief Technical Officer of the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, has approved the written disclosure in this press release.