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Condor Gold plc
("Condor" or "the Company")

Drilling Update on La India Project, Nicaragua.

Condor (AIM:CNR), a gold exploration company focused on delineating a large commercial reserve on its 100%-owned La India Project in Nicaragua, which hosts a CIM compliant Mineral Resource of 2.4 Million oz gold at 4.6g/t, is pleased to announce the completion of drilling on the America Vein Set and Central Breccia Prospect and the extension of the resource infill drilling at the La India Vein Set from the original 8000m to over 13500m with some 3600m remaining to be drilled. See map below of drilling zones.

Highlights

- **8000m drilling programme completed on La India Open Pit resource area aimed at proving 800,000 oz gold in the Indicated Category.**
- **5500m drilling programme added on La India Open Pit resource aimed at proving over 1m oz gold in the Indicated Category ahead of a PFS.**
- **5486m drill programme completed at America to test for remnant wallrock gold mineralisation in the historic America Mine.**
- **2321m exploration drill programme at the Central Breccia Prospect completed.**

Mark Child, Chairman and CEO commented:

"Condor's main focus is proving an independently verified high grade open pit resource of over 1M oz gold to the higher, Indicated level of confidence at La India Open Pit, in the next few months in preparation for a Pre-Feasibility Study. On the back of encouraging drill results, the current drilling has been extended by 5500m, using four diamond core drill rigs and is scheduled to be completed by the end August 2013, by which time circa 13500m of in fill drilling will have been completed on La India Open Pit area since the previous resource announcement in September 2012. The recently completed 5486m drilling on the America Vein Set and 2321m drilling on the Central Breccia Prospect were designed to determine whether these areas host small feeder pits to supplement the main La India Open Pit and also increase the size of the resource on La India Project. SRK Consulting (UK) Limited has completed several visits to La India Project in the last 12 months and will be tasked with producing independent gold mineralized resource statements to NI 43-101 standards once all assay results are received for the three aforementioned drilling programmes, and the geotechnical study required to determine the pit angles for La India Open Pit, is completed."

Table 1. Best new drill intercepts on La India Vein Set from 2366.90m of drilling.

Rank	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Width (m)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Vein
1	LIDC251	140.90	153.65	12.75	11.7	3.12	6.8	India upper
2	LIDC284	129.20	141.80	12.60	11.8	2.86	3.3	India lower
3	LIDC246	101.75	104.65	2.90	2.6	9.43	20.9	India hangingwall
4	LIDC265	17.10	27.45	8.85	8.5	2.81	6.5	India wallrock (amalgamated)
5	LIDC282	115.70	122.20	6.50	5.9	2.58	2.6	India footwall
6	LIDC274	21.90	31.75	9.85	8.5	1.71	1.7	India
7	LIDC268	67.10	73.80	6.70	5.1	2.49	3.0	India

True width is based on the current interpretation of the veins and may be revised in the future. Top ten intercepts ranked by grade multiplied by true width.

Table 2. Best new drill intercepts on the America Vein Set from 1114.50m of drilling.

Rank	Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Width (m)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Vein
1	LIDC280	145.85	154.20	8.35	7.8	5.28	6.6	America
2	LIDC275	2.70	13.10	10.40	1.8	14.05	40.8	Constancia
3	LIDC273	36.00	37.25	1.25	1.2	8.24	24.8	un-named

True width is based on the current interpretation of the veins and may be revised in the future. Top five intercepts ranked by grade multiplied by true width.

Since the last gold mineral resource update was announced in September 2012 Condor has completed over 140 drill holes for more than 17000m of drilling on the Company's flagship La India Project. The majority of the drilling has been infill drilling on the La India Open Pit area designed to convert potentially open-pittable Inferred resource ounces to the more confident Indicated category. Smaller exploration drilling programmes have also been completed on the Central Breccia Prospect and the America Vein Set designed to test for open pit potential and increase the size of the gold resource at La India Project.

La India Vein Set hosts a resource of 12Mt at 4.0g/t for 1.5 Million oz gold including an open pit resource of 8.21 million tonnes at 3.6g/t for 954,000 oz gold of which 534,000 oz gold at 3.9 g/t is in the Indicated Category and 420,000 oz gold at 3.3g/t in the Inferred Category, and whilst 97,000 oz of the underground resource is Indicated with the balance Inferred.

Four drilling rigs are currently operating on the La India Open Pit area. The initial 8000m drilling programme designed to infill drill throughout the 800k oz gold open pit shell used in the Preliminary Economic Assessment ('PEA' – see announcement dated 5th March 2013) has been completed and the drilling programme is now being extended to provide Indicated level of confidence in the next Mineral Resource update to a greater depth and further along strike to the South in order to:

- (1) assign Indicated level of confidence to all resource ounces that may fall within a larger open pit shell should the ongoing geotechnical study and/or drilling results prove that steeper pit walls can be supported and/or resource drilling results prove that the open pit can be larger than initially modelled, and
- (2) test further along strike of a high-grade zone of gold mineralisation defined at depths of between 80m and 200m below surface at the southern end of the India-California structure where the gold mineralisation remains open and untested to the South.

The extended drilling programme will add approximately 5500m of additional drilling to the original 8000m programme and is already well underway with approximately 2000m completed to date. It is anticipated that the remaining 3500m of drilling will be completed in August.

Table 3. Significant drill intercepts for the latest 15 drill holes for 2366.90m of the current drill programme on the India-California veins.

Prospect	Drillhole ID	From	To	Drill Width	True Width	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Vein (vein assignments subject to revision)
Arizona 574970	LIGT266	6.50	17.85	11.35	5.7	1.29	3.3	Arizona
India North 1350	LIDC271	136.60	139.00	2.40	2.2	1.26	1.3	India upper
		145.00	146.15	1.15	1.1	1.01	1.0	India middle
		160.00	165.60	5.60	5.2	0.55	1.0	India hangingwall
		165.60	167.80	2.20	2.0	-	-	mine cavity
		167.80	169.30	1.50	1.4	0.53	1.6	India footwall
India South 250	LIDC274	21.90	31.75	9.85	8.5	1.71	1.7	India
India Central 900	LIDC277	137.50	139.00	1.50	1.4	0.59	0.4	Cal 2
		144.40	146.30	1.90	1.7	2.15	3.1	Cal 1
		190.25	191.50	1.25	1.1	2.45	28.0	India
India South 400	LIDC279	30.70	30.90	0.20	0.2	1.38	0.9	India hangingwall
		30.90	35.50	4.60	4.4	-	-	Mine cavity
India Central-South 500	LIDC282	102.40	103.70	1.30	1.2	0.79	1.9	Cal 1
		110.10	115.70	5.60	5.1	-	-	Mine cavity
		115.70	122.20	6.50	5.9	2.58	2.6	India footwall
India Central 1000	LIDC284	64.50	65.90	1.40	1.3	2.63	12.1	Cal 2
		76.90	77.60	0.70	0.7	1.64	8.0	Cal 1
		108.95	110.50	1.55	1.5	1.36	1.5	India upper
		116.00	122.90	6.90	6.5	0.95	1.7	India middle
		129.20	141.80	12.60	11.8	2.86	3.3	India lower
		<i>Including</i> 133.10	<i>133.45</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>34.07</i>	<i>36.9</i>	
		<i>Including</i> 134.30	<i>134.70</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>6.9</i>	
		<i>Including</i> 136.80	<i>138.60</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>6.1</i>	
		152.30	153.00	0.70	0.7	13.13	11.5	India FW1
India Central 1050	LIDC286	64.15	69.10	4.95	4.5	1.83	15.9	Cal 1
		104.25	105.45	1.20	1.1	0.71	1.1	India upper
		117.50	118.55	1.05	1.0	1.36	1.2	India lower
India Central 850	LIDC251	79.30	81.45	2.15	2.0	0.42	3.0	Cal 2
		134.84	136.35	1.51	1.4	1.15	1.3	Cal 1
		140.90	153.65	12.75	11.7	3.12	6.8	India upper
		193.55	195.20	1.65	1.5	1.19	2.0	India lower
India hangingwall	LIGT249	-	-	-	-	Max 0.489	Max 0.5	California
Arizona	LIGT264	33.50	36.20	2.70	0.5	7.76	30.4	Arizona
India North 1200	LIDC265	17.10	18.60	1.50	1.4	0.88	1.2	India hangingwall
		18.60	20.10	1.50	1.4	-	-	mine cavity
		20.10	27.45	7.35	7.1	3.20	7.6	India footwall
	Amalgamate	17.10	27.45	8.85	8.5	2.81	6.5	India
India South 200	LIDC268	67.10	73.80	6.70	5.1	2.49	3.0	India
		87.50	88.70	1.20	0.9	0.62	0.8	India FW1
India South 400	LIDC245B	93.70	96.70	3.00	3.0	1.48	2.2	India
India South 350	LIDC246	89.50	89.70	0.20	0.2	0.52	0.9	Cal1
		101.75	104.65	2.90	2.6	9.43	20.9	India hangingwall
		104.65	105.90	1.25	1.1	0.00	0.0	mine cavity

True width is an interpretation based on the current interpretation of the veins and may be revised in the future.

A 5486.05m drilling programme on the **America Vein Set** has also been completed. The America Vein Set contains 2.11Mt at 6.0g/t for 405,000 oz gold, of which 288,000 oz gold is in the interconnected America-Constancia-Escondido veins which were exploited through underground shrinkage-stopage mining between 1938 and 1956 with an estimated 40% of the total gold production from the La India Mining District, equivalent to approximately 250,000 oz gold at 13.5g/t extracted by selective mining of the high-grade core of the veins.

The drilling programme included 33 drill holes for 2894.10m which targeted a 550m strike length of the America and Escondido veins to a depth of up to 180m down-dip from surface in the zone which had historically been exploited by narrow shrinkage-stopping mining but where remnant gold mineralisation was expected in the wallrock. The remaining 17 drill holes for 2591.95m were drilled through the wallrock of historic workings on the intercept between the America and Escondido veins and the Constancia Vein. This structurally complicated zone was initially targeted as a prospective setting for wide zones of gold mineralisation. An intercept of 2.70m at 9.38g/t gold in a breccia zone in the hangingwall of a 10.8m mine cavity in the initial drill hole (drill hole LIDC179 – see announcement dated 1st March 2013) appeared to support this model and following this encouraging initial intercept this zone was drilled at 50m drill spacing to a depth of over 300m down-dip from surface. Mapping and drill core logging has shown that at this structural triple junction the west-northwest striking America Vein, which dips at approximately 60° to the North-northeast flexes round along an 150m arc to a North-South strike and 60° dip to the East where it is known as the Escondido Vein. The structure at the arc appears to dilate and form a wide gold mineralised quartz breccias zone. Further gold mineralisation is added where the outside curve of the arc of the flexure is intercepted by the East-West striking Constancia Vein which dip steeply (75°-90°) to the North. At the intercept point the Constancia structure splays into multiple narrow high-grade veins and the flexure/intercept zone plunges to the East-northeast at approximately 60°. Assay results have been returned for 45 of the 50 drill holes, representing 4521.50m of drilling.

Table 4. Significant drill intercepts for the latest 7 drill holes for 1114.50 of the current drill programme on the America Vein Set.

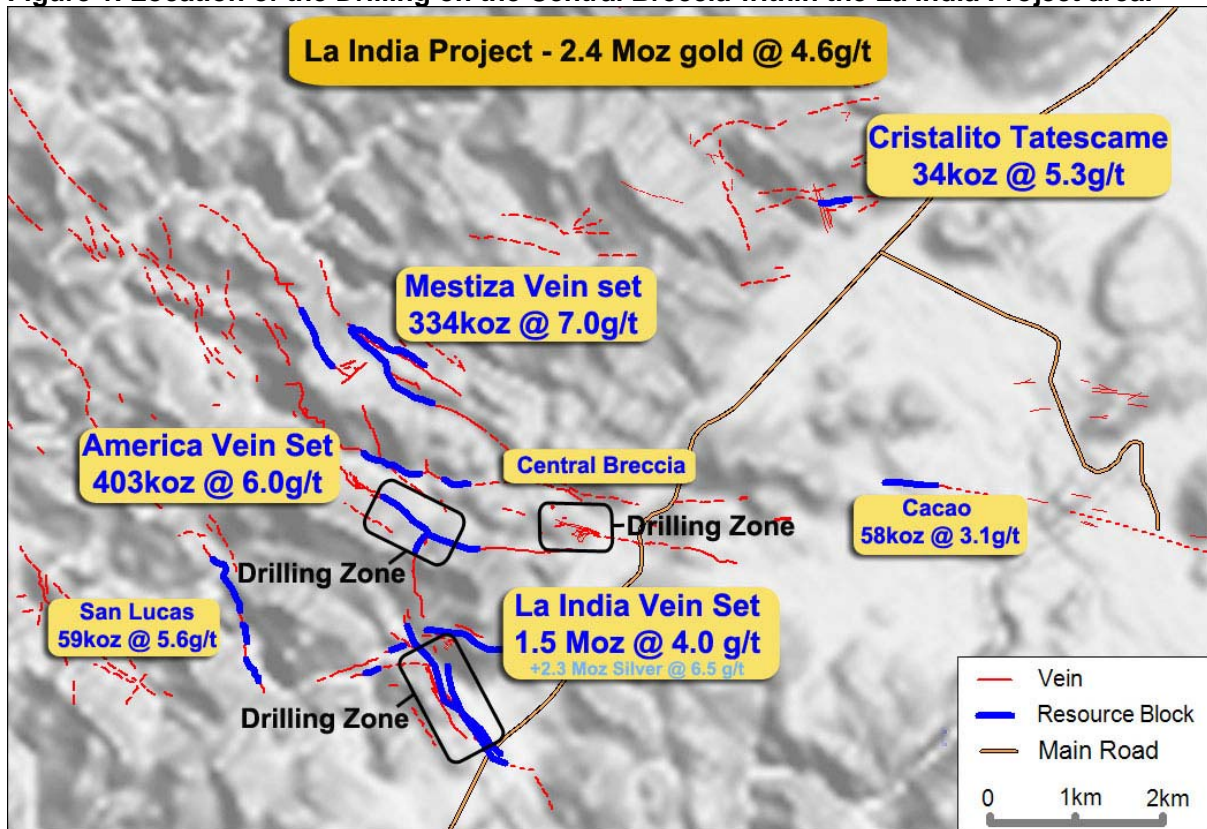
Prospect	Drillhole ID	From	To	Drill Width	True Width	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Vein (vein assignments subject to revision)
America A900	LIDC270	128.90	129.60	0.70	0.7	0.54	1.5	America
America A1000	LIDC273	36.00	37.25	1.25	1.2	8.24	24.8	un-named
		138.95	139.85	0.90	0.9	-	-	mine cavity
		139.85	142.00	2.15	2.1	1.92	7.8	America footwall
Escondido E1450	LIDC275	2.70	13.10	10.40	1.8	14.05	40.8	Constancia
		47.10	56.80	9.70	4.9	-	-	mine cavity
		58.10	62.00	3.90	2.0	1.80	3.7	Escondido footwall
America A500	LIDC280	83.55	84.73	1.18	1.1	1.60	14.1	Constancia
		145.85	154.20	8.35	7.8	5.28	6.6	America
		167.50	168.65	1.15	1.1	1.03	1.8	America FW1
America A700	LIDC262	104.20	106.45	2.25	1.9	3.63	8.5	America
America A800	LIDC269	16.90	17.50	0.60	unknown	3.80	19.2	America HW
		141.85	142.85	1.00	0.9	2.37	10.9	America
America A1100	LIDC247	118.80	119.30	0.50	0.5	1.28	1.1	America hangingwall
		119.30	120.40	1.10	1.0	-	-	mine cavity
		121.80	123.80	2.00	1.8	1.82	2.0	America footwall

True width is an interpretation based on the current interpretation of the veins and may be revised in the future.

The **Central Breccia**, which was discovered by Condor geologists in 2011 has been defined within a 140m by 300m area at surface and returned a best drilling intercept of 45.80m at 4.24g/t gold from exploratory drilling undertaken in 2012 (see announcement dated 28th May 2012). Soil sampling in the area identified a number of gold anomalies within 1km of the Central Breccia Prospect. 2320.58m of drilling on the Central Breccia Prospect has been completed and the drilling rig has been demobilised. In order to allow an accurate interpretation, assay results for this drilling programme will be released when all assay results for the entire programme have been received. The drilling programme consisted of 13 drillholes for 1963.60m drilling on the Central Breccia Prospect itself and 3 drillholes for 356.98m testing the two principal soil anomalies in the vicinity. The drilling was designed to better define the continuity of gold mineralisation in the core mineralised zone already identified through trenching and exploratory drilling, and to better establish the extent of mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Following completion of the 17000m drilling programme on La India Open Pit an updated independent gold mineral resource estimation will be released once geological modelling and the ongoing geotechnical study is completed. When all assay results have been returned for the America and Central Breccia drilling an updated independent gold mineral resource will be completed on America, and a full geological interpretation and model of the gold mineralisation at the Central Breccia completed. If the model proves robust with sufficient continuity in gold mineralisation between adjacent drill holes then a maiden gold mineral resource will be estimated on the Central Breccia.

Figure 1. Location of the Drilling on the Central Breccia within the La India Project area.



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 by and reviewed by Dr Luc English, the Country Exploration Manager, who is a Chartered Geologist and Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and a geologist with eighteen years of experience in the exploration and definition of precious and base metal Mineral Resources. Luc English is a full-time employee of Condor Gold plc and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration, and to the type of activity which 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. Luc English 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.

- Ends -

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About Condor Gold plc:

Condor Gold plc is an AIM listed exploration company focused on developing gold and silver resource projects in Central America. The Company was admitted to AIM on 31st May 2006 with the stated strategy to prove up CIM/JORC Resources in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Condor has seven 100% owned concessions in La India Mining District ("La India Project"); three 100% owned concessions in three other project areas and 20% in the Cerro Quiroz concession in Nicaragua. In El Salvador, Condor has 90% ownership of four licences in two project areas.

Condor's concession holdings in Nicaragua currently contain an attributable CIM/JORC compliant resource base of 2,497,000 ounces of gold equivalent at 4.6 g/t in Nicaragua and an attributable 1,004,000 oz gold equivalent at 2.6g/t JORC compliant resource base in El Salvador. The Resource calculations are compiled by independent geologists SRK Consulting (UK) Limited for Nicaragua, and Ravensgate and Geosure for El Salvador.

Disclaimer

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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
Breccia	A rock made up of angular rock fragments cemented together by a finer grained matrix

CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum whose terminology, definitions and guidelines are an internationally recognised reporting code as defined by the Combined Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO) as required by National Instrument 43-101.
Cross-cut adit	A cross-cut adit is a tunnel driven perpendicular to the longest horizontal direction (strike) of an ore or mineralised body, usually constructed to provide access.
Dip	A line directed down the steepest axis of a planar structure including a planar ore body or zone of mineralisation. The dip has a measurable direction and inclination from horizontal.
Down-dip	Further down towards the deepest parts of an ore body or zone of mineralisation
Down-throw	Referring to the rock that has moved downwards on a fault relative to the other side.
Foot wall	The rock adjacent to and below an ore or mineralised body or geological fault. Note that on steeply-dipping tabular ore or mineralised bodies the foot wall will be inclined nearer to the vertical than horizontal.
Grade	The proportion of a mineral within a rock or other material. For gold mineralisation this is usually reported as grams of gold per tonne of rock (g/t)
g/t	grams per tonne
Hanging wall	The rock adjacent to and above an ore or mineralised body or geological fault. Note that on steeply-dipping tabular ore or mineralised bodies the hanging wall will be inclined nearer to the vertical than horizontal.
Inferred Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that may be limited, or of uncertain quality and reliability
Indicated resource	that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
Intercept	Refers to a sample or sequence of samples taken across the entire width or an ore body or mineralized zone. The intercept is described by the entire thickness and the average grade of mineralisation
oz	troy ounces
kt	Thousand tonnes
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
Mt	Million tonnes
Open pit mining	A method of extracting minerals from the earth by excavating downwards from the surface such that the ore is extracted in the open air (as opposed to underground mining).
oz	Troy ounce, equivalent to 31.103477 grams
Quartz breccia	Broken fragments of rock cemented together by a network of quartz rock. The quartz is deposited from saturated geothermal liquids filling the space between the rock fragments.
Quartz veins	Deposit of quartz rock that develop in fractures and fissures in the surrounding rock. They are deposited by saturated geothermal liquids rising to the surface through the cracks in the rock and then cooling, taking on the shape of the cracks that they fill.
Reverse circulation drilling	A drilling method in which penetration is achieved through a combined hammer and rotary drilling action and pulverised rock samples are transported to the surface through the drilling rods using compressed air. The 1m samples collected for analysis are of sufficient quality to be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation.
Strike length	The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation.
Trench	The excavation of a horizontally elongate pit (trench), typically up to 2m deep and up to 1.5m wide in order to access fresh or weathered bedrock and take channel samples across a mineralised structure. The trench is normally orientated such that samples taken along the wall are perpendicular to the mineralised structure in order to establish the width and grade of the structure.
True width	The shortest axis of a body, usually perpendicular to the longest plane. This often has to be calculated for channel or drill samples where the sampling was not exactly perpendicular to the long axis. The true width will always be less than the apparent width of an obliquely intersect sample.

Up-throw	Referring to the rock that has moved upwards on a fault relative to the other side.
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.
Wallrock	The rock adjacent to an ore or mineralised body or geological fault.
Whittle Pit	An open pit mine planning method in which the optimum dimensions of an economic open pit are modelled around a mineral resource constrained by various technical and economic variables.