Condor Resources Plc

7th Floor
39 St. James's Street
London
SW1A 1JD
Telephone +44 020 74081067
Fax: +44 020 74938633

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Condor Resources Plc
(''Condor'' or "the Company")

Discovery of High-grade Gold Mineralised Breccia Zone at the Centre of La India Project in Nicaragua

Highlights:

- **The Central Breccia, discovery of 11m at 2.74g/t breccia in centre of La India Project.**
- **The Central Breccia is open to the south where several metres have already been exposed by trenching.**
- **Location is significant as it is at the axis of an epithermal gold system where veins to the south dip to the north and veins to the north dip to the south**
- **The Central Breccia is significantly wider than the high grade epithermal gold veins hosting the current JORC Resource on La India Project**

Condor (AIM: CNR), is pleased to announce the discovery of wide high-grade gold mineralised breccia on its La India Project at the centre of the La India Mining District epithermal gold system (the "District"). An 11m long trench excavated north-south across a large outcrop of quartz cemented brecciated felsic volcanic rock discovered at the top of a steep sided hill returned an average grade of 2.74g/t gold across the entire 11m length, including 2m at 6.77g/t gold at the southern end of the trench (the "Central Breccia").

The Central Breccia was discovered by Condor's geologists during prospecting and rock chip sampling in the area where a number of the main epithermal veins appear to converge, including the America-Constancia, Guapinol and Tatiana veins to the west and the Cacao Vein, on Condor's 100% owned Cacao Concession to the east. The discovery rock chip sample selected from the more quartz rich parts of the outcrop assayed at 13.6g/t gold and demonstrates the potential for new discoveries and the potential for different styles of epithermal gold mineralisation on Condor's concessions covering 166sq km in the District.

The Central Breccia appears to be associated with an east-northeast striking gold mineralised structure, consistent with other mineralised veins in the vicinity. An offset trench testing the northern continuity of the Central Breccia revealed an east-west striking, southward dipping, quartz vein which returned an intercept of 1m at 2.68g/t gold located 15m north of the Central Breccia, and another trench located 180m along strike to the east intercepted two southward dipping quartz veins, 4m apart, which returned assays of 1m at 0.97g/t gold and 3.15m at 4.48g/t gold.

It is encouraging that the wide gold mineralised intercept returned from the trench is orientated perpendicular to the general structural trend, representing a width of mineralisation unusual in the

District. The overall morphology of the Central Breccia has not yet been defined beyond the observation that the outcrop appears to have similar dimensions of 10m to 15m in both a north-south and east-west direction, and the depth extent is unknown beyond the 2m exposed in the trench wall. Further trenching is underway along strike of the Central Breccia where small outcrops and float of similar breccia material have been identified. It is anticipated that this trenching will help establish the geology and distribution of gold mineralisation. In addition to the new trenching the discovery trench is being extended to the south where the mineralisation remains open, and trenching has already exposed several more metres of breccia.

There are a number of geological models that could explain the presence of a wide zone of gold mineralised breccia at surface, and until the thickness and lateral continuity of the Central Breccia are established the economic significance cannot be assessed. However, the location is highly prospective as the gold-mineralised Central Breccia is located at the structural centre of the La India epithermal gold system, along the central axis where gold-bearing structures converge; to the south of this axis the principal structures dip towards the north whereas to the north of this axis the principal structures dip to the south. Significant structural deformation would be expected at the point of convergence of these structures which would form a favourable host for gold mineralisation, which coupled with the fact that this axis may well be located above the centre of the source of the original gold-bearing epithermal fluids that formed La India Project's gold deposits makes this area an attractive exploration target.

Mark Child, Executive Chairman and CEO of Condor Resources plc, commented:

"The discovery of the 11m Central Breccia averaging 2.74g/t is highly encouraging. It is open to the south, where trenching has already exposed several more metres of breccia. The historic La India Mine produced an estimated 575,000 oz gold @ 13.4g/t prior to its closure in 1956. The production was from narrow high-grade gold mineralisation from up to approximately 250m depth from several underground mine levels. The discovery of a much wider zone of gold mineralisation at surface is unusual. However, Condor remains cautious until it is established whether it is the top of a large structure or a small isolated body. Condor has recently received a report on the structural geology of La India Project from SRK Consulting, which has helped Condor's geologists gain a better understanding of the structural geology of the Project. The location of the Central Breccia could be significant as it is at structural centre of La India epithermal gold system on an axis where the veins in south of the District dip to the north and the veins in the north of the District dip to the south, particularly if follow up drilling reveals a convergence of veins".

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to 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 sixteen years of experience in the exploration and definition of precious and base metal Mineral Resources. Luc English is a full-time employee of Condor Resources 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.

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

Condor Resources plc	Mark Child, Executive Chairman and CEO +44 (0) 20 7408 1067	Luc English, Country Manager Nicaragua & El Salvador +505 8854 0753
Beaumont Cornish Limited	Roland Cornish. James Biddle +44 (0) 20 7628 3396	
Farm Street Media	Simon Robinson +44 (0) 7593 340107	

About Condor Resources Plc:

Condor Resources 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 JORC Resources in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Condor has five 100% owned concessions and 80% of La India concession 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 JORC compliant resource base of 832,000 ounces of gold at 5.4g/t in Nicaragua and an attributable 1,008,000 oz gold equivalent at 2.6g/tJORC compliant resource base in El Salvador. The Resource calculations are compiled by independent geologists Ravensgate, Geosure and SRK

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
Down-dip	Further down towards the deepest parts of an ore body or zone of mineralisation
Epithermal	Mineral veins and ore deposited from fluids at shallow depths at low pressure and temperatures ranging from 50-300°C
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
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
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
JORC	Australian Joint Ore Reserves Committee, common reference to the Australasian Code for reporting of identified mineral resources and 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
oz	Troy ounce
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.
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
Strike length	The longest horizontal dimension of an ore body or zone of mineralisation