

**CORE GOLD INC.**

Suite 1201 – 1166 Alberni Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3Z3  
Canada

**NOTICE**

**RE: CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIALS STATEMENTS FOR  
THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018 AND 2017  
(UNAUDITED)**

The third quarter financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 have not been reviewed by the auditors of Core Gold Inc.

**CORE GOLD INC.**

*“Sam Wong”*

**SAM WONG**

Chief Financial Officer



## **Core Gold Inc.**

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements  
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (unaudited)

(amount expressed in United States dollars, except where indicated)

**Core Gold Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position**

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

	Note	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash	5	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,097
Receivables and prepaid expenses	4,5	2,840	793
Inventory	6	1,064	1,325
		5,064	3,215
Other long-term assets		447	228
Properties, plant and equipment	7	18,681	21,002
Total assets		\$ 24,192	\$ 24,445
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,8	\$ 15,781	\$ 15,735
Convertible debenture - Vertex	10(a)	1,000	988
Convertible debenture – Credipresto SA de CV SOFOM ENR (“Credipresto”)	10	1,721	1,789
Short term loan	9(e)	1,500	-
Related party loan	9(c),16	545	545
Loans payable	5,9	1,916	3,416
		22,463	22,473
Derivative warrant liability	11	1,019	1,686
Provision for closure and restoration	12	1,332	1,274
Total liabilities		24,814	25,433
<b>Shareholders' deficiency</b>			
Share capital	13	105,093	99,464
Reserves	13	16,204	15,403
Deficit		(121,919)	(115,855)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(622)	(988)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		\$ 24,192	\$ 24,445

*Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)**Commitment and contingencies (note 20)***Approved by the Board of Directors**

\_\_\_\_\_ Director

”Keith Piggott”

\_\_\_\_\_ Director

”Javier Reyes”

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

	Notes	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>Revenue</b>		\$ 7,036	\$ 5,067	\$ 21,067	\$ 6,077
<b>Operating Costs</b>					
Cost of sales	14	(7,720)	(3,371)	(20,975)	(8,350)
Depreciation and depletion	7	(844)	(759)	(2,507)	(2,164)
		(1,528)	937	(2,415)	(4,437)
<b>Expenses</b>					
General and administration		(381)	(279)	(1,694)	(864)
Insurance		(22)	(18)	(32)	(70)
Salaries and wages		(734)	(172)	(1,004)	(660)
Professional fees		(291)	(493)	(901)	(918)
Stock-based compensation	13	(134)	(122)	(502)	(391)
Loss from operations		(3,090)	(147)	(6,548)	(7,340)
Finance expense	15	(492)	(232)	(1,269)	(664)
Derivative liability (loss) gain – warrants	11	1,252	3	1,780	(70)
Impairment – exploration properties	7	-	-	-	(933)
Foreign Exchange (loss) gain		(52)	273	(27)	412
Gain on debt forgiveness		-	-	-	38
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period</b>		(2,382)	(103)	(6,064)	(8,557)
<b>Loss per share – basic and diluted</b>		\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.09)
<b>Weighted average shares outstanding (000's) – basic and diluted</b>		134,469	98,764	128,092	91,496
<b>Total shares issued and outstanding (000's)</b>		146,047	103,259	146,047	103,259

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

	Notes	Number of Shares ('000)	Share Capital	Subscription receivable & subscriptions	Reserves	Convertible Debenture Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholder (deficit) equity
<b>Balance at December 31, 2017</b>		114,136	\$ 99,464	\$ (309)	\$ 15,567	\$ 145	\$ (115,855)	\$ (988)
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(6,064)	(6,064)
Proceeds received from past private placement		-	-	309	-	-	-	309
Proceeds received from exercise of warrants	13	3,000	345	-	-	-	-	345
Private placement – shares issued	13	20,288	4,719	-	-	-	-	4,719
Shares for debt	13	7,522	1,774	-	-	-	-	1,774
Shares for debt issuance costs	13	-	(508)	-	-	-	-	(508)
Private placement issuance costs	13	-	(1,235)	-	-	-	-	(1,235)
Convertible debt principal converted to share capital	13	1,101	221	-	-	(10)	-	211
Equity portion – warrants exercised	13	-	313	-	-	-	-	313
Stock-based compensation charges	13	-	-	-	502	-	-	502
<b>Balance at September 30, 2018</b>		146,047	\$ 105,093	\$ -	\$ 16,069	\$ 135	\$ (121,919)	\$ (622)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2016</b>		87,829	\$ 94,920	-	\$ 15,086	\$ 47	\$ (93,575)	\$ 16,478
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(8,557)	(8,557)
Equity portion – convertible debenture		-	-	-	-	98	-	98
Private placement		15,430	2,692	-	-	-	-	2,692
Stock-based compensation charges		-	-	-	391	-	-	391
<b>Balance at September 30, 2017</b>		103,259	\$ 97,612	-	\$ 15,477	\$ 145	\$ (102,132)	\$ 11,102

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

**Core Gold Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flow**

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

	Nine Months Ended	September 30,
	2018	2017
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net loss for the period	\$ (6,064)	\$ (8,557)
Items not affecting cash		
Depreciation and depletion	2,507	2,164
Stock-based compensation	502	391
Impairment – exploration and evaluation properties	-	933
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(68)	59
Loss (gain) on fair value of derivative liability	(1,780)	70
Finance cost – convertible debenture and loan payable accretion	243	100
Finance cost – ARO	58	48
Finance cost - loss on debt extinguishment	260	-
Other expense (income)	-	(77)
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
Increase in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other long-term assets	(1,851)	(258)
Increase in accounts payables	51	2,723
(Increase) decrease in inventory	74	(1,855)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(6,068)</b>	<b>(4,259)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Proceeds from sales or leasing of mineral concessions	-	250
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from private placement, net	4,331	3,533
Proceeds from short term loans	3,055	-
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debt	-	1,068
Repayment of short term loan	(1,600)	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	345	-
Transaction cost – convertible debt issuance	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>4,601</b>
<b>Increase in cash</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Cash – beginning of period</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Cash – end of period</b>	<b>\$ 1,160</b>	<b>\$ 612</b>
<b>Supplemental cash flow information (note 17)</b>		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

# Core Gold Inc.

## Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

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### 1 Nature of operations and going concern

#### *Nature of Operations*

Core Gold Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Yukon Territory on June 28, 2000. The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring, developing and mining mineral concessions. All such concessions are currently situated in Ecuador. The address of the Company's corporate head office and principal place of business is Suite 1201 – 1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3Z3.

#### *Name change and continuation from Yukon to British Columbia*

On September 28, 2017, the Company's name changed to Core Gold Inc. and its common shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange and OTCQX under the new trading symbol "CGLD" and "CGLDF" respectively.

The Company launched a new website at [www.coregoldinc.com](http://www.coregoldinc.com). Concurrent with the name change, the Company completed the continuation (the "Continuation") under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), and adopted new Notice of Articles and Articles of the Company in connection therewith. A copy of the new Articles is available under the Company's profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The name change, and the Continuation were approved by shareholders at the Company's annual general and special meeting held on August 17, 2017. The CUSIP number assigned to the Company's common shares under its new name will be 21871K107.

#### *Mining in Ecuador*

On April 18, 2008, Ecuador's Constitutional Assembly passed a Constituent Mandate resolution (the "Mining Mandate"), which provided, among other provisions, for the suspension of mineral exploration activities for 180 days, or until a new Mining Law was approved. In January 2009, the new Mining Act was published. In November 2009, the regulations and procedures to operate under the new Mining Act were signed by the President of Ecuador and published in the Official Registry, after which time the new Mining Act and Regulations (collectively, the "Mining Law") were enacted. The Mining Law was further amended in July 2013 to distinguish between small, medium and large-scale operations. The Mining Law provides that operations mining up to 300 tonnes of mined material per day on an individual concession may be categorized as a smaller scale operation and are required to pay a fixed royalty of 3%; operations mining between 301 and 1,000 tonnes of mined material per day on an individual concession may be categorized as a medium scale operation and are required to pay a fixed royalty of 4%; and operations mining in excess of 1,000 tonnes of mined material per day on an individual concession are categorized as large scale operations and are required to enter into an exploitation contract with the government which sets out specific terms and conditions of the particular operation, including the royalty between 5% and 8% and the application of a windfall tax.

To date, the Company has obtained small scale mining licenses for five concessions at its Zaruma Gold Project and three concessions on the Dynasty Project. Such licenses permit the Company to mine up to 300 tonnes per day from each concession which has obtained the small-scale mining license at a royalty rate of 3%, payable to the Ecuador government, and no windfall tax on the extraction and sale of precious metals. Although these concessions are the focus of the Company's mine development plans, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional small-scale mining licenses for other concessions to the extent they may become necessary based on the Company's development plans in the future.

The Company's other principal projects are expected to fall into either the medium or a large-scale operation category and may therefore require the Company to enter into exploitation contracts for these projects in the future. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to agree on the terms and conditions an exploitation contract with the government. In the event that an exploitation contract with the government is determined to adversely impact the viability of such projects, it may be necessary, in the future, to re-evaluate the carrying value of the Company's mine exploration and evaluation properties and certain other capital assets.

#### *Going Concern*

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. As mentioned below, there are conditions and matters which indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In the event the Company is unable to produce sufficient precious metals for sale in the future or secure additional working capital from debt or equity financings or through the profitable sale of capital assets, these consolidated financial statements may require adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities.

As at September 30, 2018 the Company's accounts payable includes some balances which are significantly overdue, including income taxes, royalties, IVA and other withholding taxes owed to the Ecuador Government, who have seized the Company's bank accounts in order to garnish deposits to pay down the payables. The Company is currently negotiating to defer these amounts. These negotiations are ongoing and there is no assurance they will be successful. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of \$6,064 (2017 - \$8,557) and as at September 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$17,399 (December 31, 2017 – \$19,258). Continuing operations are dependent upon the Company's ability to maintain profitable operations and generate sufficient

# Core Gold Inc.

## Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

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cash flow from the sale of precious metals or secure additional working capital from external sources as required, neither of which is assured. The recoverability of properties, plant and equipment is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves and the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to initiate and complete development.

## 2 Basis of presentation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Accordingly, certain disclosures included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the IASB have been condensed or omitted and these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Other than as stated below, these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of applications as the most recent audited consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The Company’s interim results are not necessarily indicative of its results for a full year.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 29, 2018.

### *New Accounting Standards Adopted during the period*

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was adopted on January 1, 2018. The standard introduces a single, principles-based, five-step model for the recognition of revenue when control of goods is transferred to the customer. The five steps are: identify the contract(s) with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. IFRS 15 also requires enhanced disclosures about revenue to help users better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers. The amended standard did not have an impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 9, In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments.

The amended standard was adopted on January 1, 2018 and the Company adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively without restatement of comparative amounts on January 1, 2018. No other differences of any significance have been noted in relation to the adoption of IFRS 9.

### Financial instruments

#### *Financial assets*

All financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Company classifies its financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or loans and receivables. A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.



## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

#### *Financial liabilities*

All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition other liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities at fair value are stated at fair value with changes being recognized in profit or loss.

#### *Classification of financial instruments*

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities depending on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired, their characteristics, and management intent as outlined below:

<b>Financial asset / liability</b>	<b>Classification</b>
Cash	Fair value through profit or loss
Receivables	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities
Convertible debenture – Vertex	Other liabilities
Convertible debenture – Credipresto	Other liabilities
Short term loan	Other liabilities
Related party loan	Other liabilities
Loans payable	Other liabilities
Derivative warrant liability	Fair value through profit or loss

#### *Transaction costs*

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets, other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period or whenever circumstances dictate. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

#### *New Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective*

The following standard and amendment to existing standard was not yet effective as of September 30, 2018, and has not been applied in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

IFRS 16 – Leases, was issued in January 2016 with the objective to recognize all leases on the balance sheet. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a “right of use” asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 16 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted provided that IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also adopted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

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### 3 Estimates, risks and uncertainties

The preparation of unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates and, as such, estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgments used in the preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and earnings within the next financial year, are discussed below:

#### *a) Mineral resource estimation*

The carrying value and recoverability of mineral properties requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions about each project. Management considers the economics of the project, including the latest resources prices and the long-term forecasts, and the overall economic viability of the project. The determination of mineral resources also requires the use of estimates. The Company estimates its mineral resources based on information compiled by Qualified Persons as defined in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101, Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecasted prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of resources and may result in changes to resource estimates.

#### *b) Inventories*

Management makes estimates of recoverable quantities in stockpiled mined material, in-process material and gold and silver dore to determine the average costs of finished goods sold during the period and the value of inventories in the Company's Statement of Financial Position. Net realizable value tests are performed at each reporting period based on the estimated future sales price of the gold and silver dore, based on the prevailing and long-term gold prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the gold and silver dore to selling condition.

The recoverable quantity of mined material in stockpiles is estimated based on tonnage added and removed from the stockpiles, the amount of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the historical recoveries obtained in the expected processing method. Stockpiled mined material tonnage and estimated grade is reconciled to periodic surveys.

#### *c) Provision for closure and restoration*

In estimating the provision for closure and restoration, the Company makes assumptions about activities that occur many years into the future including the cost and timing of such activities. The ultimate financial impact is not clearly known as decommissioning costs and techniques are constantly changing, as are legal, regulatory, environmental, political, safety and other such considerations. In arriving at amounts recorded, numerous assumptions and estimates are made on ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, discount rates, timing and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental, political, and safety requirements.

#### *d) Units-of-production ("UOP") amortization*

The Company uses estimated economical measured and indicated resources as the basis for determining the amortization of certain mineral property and capitalized mine development expenditures. This results in an amortization charge proportional to the anticipated remaining mine life. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of measured and indicated resources.

#### *e) Income Taxes*

The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in our provision for income taxes.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

*f) Stock-based compensation*

Stock-based payments are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

*g) Asset's carrying values and impairment charges*

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

*h) Warrant valuation*

The fair value of the warrants is calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The option pricing model requires the input of highly speculative assumptions, including the expected future price volatility of a Company's shares. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's warrants.

*i) Commercial production*

Costs associated with the commissioning of new assets, in the pre-commercial period before they are operating in the way intended by management, are capitalized, net of any pre-production revenues. Commercial production is deemed to have occurred when management determines that, amongst other items, the completion of operational commissioning of major mine components has been reached, operating results, which includes the grade and volume of material mined, are being achieved consistently for a period of time, and there are indicators that these operating results will continue, all of which involve management judgments.

## 4 Receivables and prepaid expenses

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Other receivables</b>	\$ 12	\$ 12
<b>Prepaid expenses</b>		
Prepaid – Ecuador tax receivables	1,447	-
Prepaid – other	495	96
Advances – employees	60	108
Advances – suppliers	826	577
	\$ 2,840	\$ 793

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(amount expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except where indicated) - unaudited

## 5 Financial instruments

### Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Financial assets</b>			
<i>Receivables</i>			
Cash <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 1	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,097
Other receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A	12	12
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
<i>Other financial liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A	15,781	15,735
Convertible debenture - Vertex <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	1,000	988
Convertible debenture - Credipresto <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	1,721	1,789
Related party loan <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	545	545
Loans payable <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A	3,416	3,416
<i>Derivative</i>			
Warrant liability <sup>(2)</sup>	Level 3	1,019	1,686

(1) The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these items. Cash is carried at fair value using level 1 measurements.

(2) The Company applies a standard Black-Scholes model to value the warrant liability in Note 11.

(3) Loans payable and convertible debentures are presented on an amortized cost basis and will be accreted to their face value at their effective interest rates, over the term to maturity.

### Fair value measurements

The Company's policy for determining when a transfer occurs between levels in the fair value hierarchy is to assess the impact at the date of the event or the change in circumstances that could result in a transfer. There were no transfers between the levels during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

### Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and receivables. The Company deposits cash with high quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies in Canada, for which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. The Company holds minimal balances in banks in Ecuador.

Receivables mainly consist of sales tax refunds from the Federal Governments of Canada and Ecuador. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal.

### Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's operations in Canada and Ecuador create exposure to foreign currency fluctuation. Some of the Company's operating expenditures are incurred in Canadian dollars, and the fluctuation of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar will have an impact upon the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks.

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A portion of the Company's cash, receivables and accounts payable and accruals are denominated in the Canadian dollar and are therefore subject to fluctuation in exchange rates, however these balances are not large enough to expose the Company to significant foreign exchange risk.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Company maintains short-term deposits in instruments that are redeemable at any time without penalty, thereby reducing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations thereon. The Company has interest bearing debt and may be subject to interest rate risk.

#### Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of gold and other precious metals. The Company monitors gold and other commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and performs business activities that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and operating and capital commitments at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

September 30, 2018	Current – within 1 year	Non-current – 1 to 3 years
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 15,781	\$ -
Convertible debenture – Credipresto	1,721	-
Loans payable	3,961	-
Convertible debenture - Vertex	1,000	-
	\$ 22,463	\$ -

December 31, 2017	Current – within 1 year	Non-current – 1 to 3 years
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 15,735	\$ -
Advance – Credipresto	1,789	-
Loans payable	3,961	-
Convertible debenture	988	-
	\$ 22,473	\$ -

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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## 6 Inventory

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Consumables	\$ 315	\$ 332
Work in progress – gold inventory	227	613
Finished goods – gold inventory	522	380
	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,325

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company capitalized \$186 (December 31, 2017 - \$256) into work in progress inventory and finished goods inventory, of which \$39 (December 31, 2017 - \$225) was depreciation and depletion.

## 7 Properties, plant and equipment

Net carrying costs at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Zaruma Mines (a)	Plant and Equipment	Dynasty Goldfields	Land and Buildings	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2016</b>	29,043	\$ 34,156	-	3,292	66,491
Reclassification	-	-	14,370	-	14,370
Asset retirement obligation – asset	311	194	315	-	820
Disposal/lease	(250)	-	-	(550)	(800)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2017</b>	\$ 29,104	\$ 34,350	\$ 14,685	\$ 2,742	\$ 80,881
<b>Balance as at September 30, 2018</b>	\$ 29,104	\$ 34,350	\$ 14,685	\$ 2,742	\$ 80,881
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>					
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2016</b>	(21,845)	(24,491)	-	(282)	(46,618)
Impairment	(7,259)	(3,019)	-	-	(10,278)
Depreciation and depletion	-	(2,733)	(219)	(31)	(2,983)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2017</b>	\$ (29,104)	\$ (30,243)	\$ (219)	\$ (313)	\$ (59,879)
Depreciation and depletion	-	(2,046)	(248)	(27)	(2,321)
<b>Balance as at September 30, 2018</b>	\$ (29,104)	\$ (32,289)	\$ (467)	\$ (340)	\$ (62,200)
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
At December 31, 2017	\$ -	\$ 4,107	\$ 14,466	\$ 2,429	\$ 21,002
<b>At September 30, 2018</b>	\$ -	\$ 2,061	\$ 14,218	\$ 2,402	\$ 18,681

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$35 (2017 - \$nil) of depreciation and \$4 (2017 - \$nil) of depletion are capitalized in work in progress and finished goods inventory.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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#### *a) Zaruma Gold Project*

The Zaruma Gold Project comprises 37 concessions, located in the El Oro Province of southwestern Ecuador, in the vicinity of the towns of Zaruma and Portovelo. As at September 30, 2018, 35 of the concessions are 100% owned, one is 50% owned and one is 25% owned and subject to a concession sharing arrangement. The Company has title to the remaining concession and has paid the majority of applicable option payments on this concession.

Two of the concessions are subject to a 1% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty payable to a company managed by an ex-director, three concessions are subject to a 2% NSR royalty and 30 are subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty. The Company has no work obligations with respect to the project concessions.

The Company is aware of actions taken by other parties to secure ownership of a concession within the Zaruma Gold Project and access certain other concessions. The Company expects that these actions are unlawful and has taken steps to protect its interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement for leasing (ranging from a duration of 4 to 10 years) of 324 hectares of the Company’s non-core mining concessions that were part of the Zaruma Project for a total of \$250, realized against property, plant and equipment. There were no comparable transactions during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

#### *b) Impairment*

Assets are reviewed at each reporting period and tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows or cash generating units.

The recoverable amounts of the Company’s cash generating units (“CGUs”), which include mineral properties, plant and equipment are determined where facts and circumstances provide impairment indicators. The recoverable amounts are based on either the CGUs future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company’s mineral properties or based on the fair value less cost to sell the asset.

At December 31, 2017, the Company fully impaired the Zaruma project by \$7,259 and related equipment by \$3,019 based on identified indicators of impairment. There was no impairment recorded on the Company’s equipment associated with the plant and Dynasty property, as they are considered to be a separate CGU, as it was supported by its fair value in use during the year ended December 31, 2017.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, there were no impairments recorded.

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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c) *Exploration and evaluation assets*

	<b>Dynasty Project</b>
<b>Costs</b>	
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 14,421</b>
Camp supplies and field cost	88
Geological consulting	255
Mineral concession rights	1,402
Project administration	25
Travel and related costs	5
Additions for the period	1,775
Write-down, abandoned properties	(893)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>\$ 15,303</b>
Write-down, abandoned properties	(933)
Reclassification (note 8)	(14,370)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2017 and September 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Title to exploration and evaluation properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties, and, to the best of its knowledge, titles to all of its properties, except as described below, are properly registered and in good standing.

The Dynasty Project, also known as the Dynasty Copper-Gold Belt consists of 24 100% owned concessions.

Five of the project concessions are subject to a 1% NSR royalty, payable to a company managed by an ex-director. The Company has no work obligations with respect to the project property.

On April 27, 2016, the Company entered into a definitive three-year agreement with Green Oil S.A., an Ecuadorean company, to act as contractor for the development of specific mining concessions within the Dynasty project. The contractor will have the right to mine open pitable surface material only and the Company retains the right to explore and develop all underground mineralization. The contractor will be responsible for securing the mineralized material during transport and tracking truck loads to the Zaruma mill. The contractor's compensation will be based on the cash equivalent of 35% of refined gold sales and 10% of refined silver sales. During the year ended December 31, 2017 the compensation related to refined gold was increased to 40% unless the sale price was above \$1,350 at which point the compensation would revert back to the original 35%. As part of the agreement, Green Oil S.A. provided the Company with advanced resources for a total of \$448 which was used for working capital purposes as well as payment of outstanding indebtedness to the Ecuadorean Government and suppliers. This balance is repayable to Green Oil S.A. upon production.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company began production from the Dynasty Project and therefore reclassified the balance from exploration and evaluation directly to properties, plant and equipment as the project did not require a development phase as there was direct access with the open pit.



## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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The Company abandoned several concessions located at the Dynasty Project during the year ended December 31, 2017. Costs that had been previously capitalized relating to these concessions amounting to \$933 (2016 - \$893) were written-off.

#### 8 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade payable	\$ 9,482	\$ 8,345
Green Oil S.A. payable	539	395
Payroll related payable and accruals	872	1,479
Government payable – IVA, Taxes, Royalty, Concessions	2,793	3,074
Deposits collected for sale of concessions	1,386	755
Deposit collected for sale of old office	500	500
Royalty and other	209	1,187
	\$ 15,781	\$ 15,735

## Core Gold Inc.

### Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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## 9 Loans payable

	Vertex Loan A (a)	Vertex Loan B (a)	Vertex Loan C (a)	Equipment Loan (b)	Related Party Loan (c)	Credipresto Bridge Loan (d)	Short term loan (e)	Total
<b>Carrying value – Dec 31, 2016</b>	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 416	\$ 545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,961
<b>Long term portion</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,500)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,500)
<b>Current portion</b>	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ 416	\$ 545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,461
<b>Carrying value – Dec 31, 2017</b>	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 416	\$ 545	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,961
Additional lending (note 13(a)(viii))	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,500	3,100
Repayment	-	(1,500)	-	-	-	(1,600)	-	(3,100)
Transaction cost	-	-	-	-	-	(88)	-	(88)
Accretion expense	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	88
<b>Carrying value – Sep 30, 2018</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 416	\$ 545	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,961
<b>Current portion</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 416	\$ 545	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,961

Common shares, share purchase warrants noted below are denominated in thousands.

#### a) *Vertex Loan Payable*

##### *Vertex Loan A*

On June 22, 2015, the Company entered into a note purchase agreement with Vertex Managed Value Portfolio and Vertex Enhanced Income Fund (together, "Vertex"), for the issuance of promissory notes to Vertex in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,000 ("Vertex Loan A") maturing on May 31, 2016.

Vertex Loan A accrues interest at a rate of 16% per annum, payable monthly, which at the Company's election may be capitalized and added to the principal amount. Principal is repayable in eight monthly installments commencing on October 30, 2015, subject to the Company's right to prepay the Notes at any time after November 30, 2015, without penalty. The Notes are secured by a pledge of the shares of the Company's indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, Elipe S.A., which holds certain of the Company's mining concessions in Ecuador.

In connection with the financing, Vertex was paid a cash fee in an amount equal to 3% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes (\$120) and received 600 common share purchase warrants ("Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof, for a period of 24 months, to acquire one common share of the Company at a price equal to CAD\$0.73, subject to the certain terms and conditions. The warrants were valued at \$69, and recorded as a Derivative Liability, using the Black Scholes pricing model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 0.7%, expected life of 1.0 years and an annualized volatility of 48.73%.

On October 30, 2015, the Company and Vertex amended the terms of the Notes. Under the amended terms, repayments of principal under the promissory notes issued pursuant to the financing have been deferred by nine months such that principal is now repayable by the Company in eight equal monthly installments commencing on July 29, 2016 and ending on February 28, 2017. Additionally, in consideration for the deferral, the expiry date of the 600 warrants has been extended from June 22, 2017 to March 22, 2018. The original exercise price of the Warrants has also been amended from CAD\$0.73 to CAD\$0.31 per share. Other terms of the original Note Agreement remain unchanged.

As a result of amending the warrants, additional transaction costs of \$36 were recognized as a Derivative Liability using the Black Scholes

# Core Gold Inc.

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pricing model assuming a risk-free rate of 0.57%, expected life of 2.4 years and an annualized volatility of 60.29%. The change in terms did not constitute a substantial modification and accordingly the notes were not considered extinguished.

### *Restructuring Agreement – Vertex Loan B and Vertex Loan C*

On September 15, 2016, the Company closed the restructuring agreement on Vertex Loan A. Pursuant to the Restructuring Agreement, the Company issued the following securities to Vertex in exchange for cancellation of the existing debt owed to Vertex:

- Secured \$1,500 promissory notes incurring interest at 12% with a one-year maturity date (“Vertex Loan B”);
- Secured \$1,500 promissory notes incurring interest at 12% with a two-year maturity date (“Vertex Loan C”);
- \$1,000 freely assignable convertible promissory notes incurring interest at 12% with a two-year maturity date, convertible into shares at CAD\$0.30 per share (subject to a fixed foreign exchange rate of CAD\$1.2895/US\$1.00), secured by a second lien pledge of all of the issued and outstanding capital of Elipe S.A. (the “Convertible Note”)(see note 10(a));
- Share purchase warrants (“Warrant”) with an expiry date of September 15, 2018, to purchase an aggregate of 2,400 shares, with an exercise price per warrant equal to CAD\$0.15 (the “Additional Warrants”).
- 600 outstanding share purchase warrants were repriced from CAD\$0.31 to CAD\$0.15 and were extended to September 15, 2018 (note 11).

The Company assessed this restructuring as an extinguishment of debt. As such, the Company de-recognized debt of \$3,948 related to the Vertex Loan A and recognized new debt of \$1,500 related to Vertex Loan B, \$1,500 related to Vertex Loan C, and \$953 related to the Convertible Note. The Company recognized the difference between the new and old debt along with transaction costs incurred on restructuring as a loss on debt extinguishment. As part of this debt restructuring the Company incurred transaction costs in cash of \$136, the valuation of the 2.4 million additional warrants issued as \$296 (see note 11(iii)), and the valuation of the modification of 600 warrants as \$13 (see note 11(iv)) for total transaction costs of \$445.

On February 1, 2018, the Company settled the Vertex Loan B in common shares (see note 13(a)(x)). On September 17, 2018, Vertex agreed to extend the maturity of the Vertex Loan C to December 31, 2018.

As at September 30, 2018, Vertex Loan C is presented as a current liability as it is due within a year.

### *b) Equipment Loan*

The Company entered into a loan with Atlas Copco Finance to finance the purchase of Atlas Copco machinery in the aggregate amount of \$600. The loan is repayable monthly over three years, bears interest at 8.5% and is secured by the Atlas Copco equipment purchased. The loan is currently due in full and the Company is currently renegotiating the repayment terms. As at September 30, 2018, the balance outstanding is \$416 (December 31, 2017 - \$416).

### *c) Related Party Loan*

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a related party loan of \$545 with an ex-director of the Company.

The related party loan is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

### *d) Credipresto Short Term Bridge Loan*

On April 25, 2018, the Company secured a short-term bridge loan with Credipresto for \$1,600. The proceeds were advanced to the Company during the month of January 2018. The loan accrues interest at a rate of 15% per annum, with a 7 month maturity date (July 31, 2018), and secured by a third lien pledge of all of the issued and outstanding capital of Elipe S.A.

In connection with the debenture, Credipresto was paid a cash fee in the amount equal to 2% of the debenture (\$32) and received 800 share purchase warrants (“Debt Warrant”).

Each Debt Warrant entitles the holder thereof, for a period of 12 months, to acquire one common share of the Company at a price equal to CAD\$0.365, subject to the certain terms and conditions. The warrants were valued at \$43, and recorded as a Derivative Liability, using the Black Scholes pricing model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 1.69%, expected life of 1.0 year and an annualized volatility of 85%.

Total debt issuance cost was \$88 including the cash fee, fair value of the warrants and direct professional fees.

As at September 30, 2018, the loan has been repaid in full.

## Core Gold Inc.

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#### e) Short Term Loan

- (i) On July 9, 2018 the company entered into a short-term loan with a private lender for \$500. The loan is repayable in full in 6 months, bears annualized interest rate of 30% and is unsecured.
- (ii) On August 6, 2018 the company entered into a short-term loan with a private lender for \$1,000. The loan is repayable in full in 6 months, bears annualized interest rate of 30% and is unsecured.

## 10 Convertible debentures

Convertible debenture – carrying value	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Vertex - \$1,000 (a)	\$ 1,000	\$ 988
Credipresto - \$1,000 (b)	985	951
Credipresto - \$500 A (c)	453	381
Credipresto - \$500 B (d)	283	457
Total carrying value	2,721	2,777
<b>Less: current portion</b>	<b>(2,721)</b>	<b>(2,777)</b>
<b>Long term portion</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

a) Vertex Convertible debt - \$1,000	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Opening balance	\$ 988	\$ 958
Accretion expense	12	30
Total carrying value	1,000	988

On September 15, 2016, the Company closed the restructuring agreement on Vertex Loan A, issuing a \$1,000 convertible debenture (see note 9). The \$1,000 convertible note is convertible into common shares of the Company at CAD\$0.30 per share (subject to the fixed foreign exchange rate of CAD\$1.2895/US\$1.00) until September 15, 2018. Based on the discount factor of 15% over the term of two years, the equity portion was valued at \$47. On September 17, 2018, Vertex agreed to extend the maturity of the convertible debt to December 31, 2018.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, accretion for the debenture was \$12 (2017 – \$18). Interest accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$85 (2017 - \$120).

b) Credipresto convertible debt - \$1,000	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Opening balance	\$ 951	\$ 923
Additions	-	77
Equity portion	-	(49)
Finance cost (CAD\$50)	-	(38)
Accretion expense	34	38
Total carrying value	985	951

On January 27, 2017, the Company completed \$1,000 convertible secured subordinated debenture with Credipresto (\$923 advanced to the Company as at December 31, 2016) with the following key terms: 2-year maturity, 12% interest per annum, CAD\$0.25/share conversion

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rate (based on CAD\$1.3104/US\$1.00), secured through a pledge of all the issued and outstanding share capital of Elipe S.A., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, ranking behind the Vertex loans outstanding, and \$38 (CAD\$50) finance fee. Based on the discount factor of 15% over the term of two years, the equity portion was valued at \$49.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, accretion was \$34 (2017 – \$27). Interest accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$90 (2017 - \$90).

<b>c) Credipresto convertible debt - \$500 A</b>	<b>September 30, 2018</b>	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
Opening balance	\$ 381	\$ -
Additions	-	500
Equity portion	-	(25)
Transaction cost	-	(160)
Accretion expense	72	66
Total carrying value	453	381

On April 3, 2017, the Company completed \$500 convertible secured subordinated debenture with Credipresto with the following key terms: 2-year maturity, 12% interest per annum, CAD\$0.25/share conversion rate (based on CAD\$1.3322/US\$1.00), secured through a pledge of all the issued and outstanding share capital of Elipe S.A., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, ranking behind the Vertex loans outstanding. Based on the discount factor of 15% over the term of two years, the equity portion was valued at \$25.

Transaction cost includes the \$155 (see note 11(i)), fair value of 750 share purchase warrants, and direct transaction cost of \$5.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, accretion was \$72 (2017 – \$41). Interest accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$45 (2017 - \$30).

<b>d) Credipresto convertible debt - \$500 B</b>	<b>September 30, 2018</b>	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
Opening balance	\$ 457	\$ -
Additions	-	500
Debt converted (see note 13(a)(iii)(iv)(vi))	(211)	
Equity portion	-	(24)
Transaction cost	-	(41)
Accretion expense	37	22
Total carrying value	283	457

On April 25, 2017, the Company completed \$500 convertible secured subordinated debenture with Credipresto with the following key terms: 2-year maturity, 12% interest per annum, CAD\$0.26/share (based on CAD\$1.3516/US\$1.00) conversion rate, secured through a

## Core Gold Inc.

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pledge of all the issued and outstanding share capital of Elipe S.A., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, ranking behind the Vertex loans outstanding. Based on the discount factor of 15% over the term of two years, the equity portion was valued at \$24.

Transaction cost includes the \$37 (see note 11(ii)), fair value of 250 share purchase warrants, and direct transaction cost of \$4.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, accretion was \$37 (2017 – \$14). Interest accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$45 (2017 - \$25).

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$211 of the convertible debenture were converted into common shares (see note 13(a)). \$211 and \$10 (from equity portion in shareholder's equity) were reclassified into share capital (total \$221).

## 11 Derivative warrant liability

All share purchase warrants disclosed are denominated in thousands.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company has the follow share purchase warrants outstanding:

	Number of warrants ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)	Warrant liability (US\$)
Balance, December 31, 2016	3,000	\$ 0.15	\$ 324
Warrants issued – private placement June 30, 2017 (note 13(a)(xi))	2,967	0.45	404
Warrants issued – convertible debenture (see (i) and note 10 (c))	750	0.33	155
Warrants issued – convertible debenture (see (ii) and note 10 (d))	250	0.35	37
Warrants issued – private placement July 14, 2017 (note 13(a)(xii))	1,642	0.45	111
Warrants issued – private placement August 3, 2017 (note 13(a)(xiii))	811	0.45	72
Warrants issued – private placement September 5, 2017 (note 13(a)(xiv))	1,277	0.45	140
Warrants issued – private placement September 15, 2017 (note 13(a)(xv))	1,016	0.45	120
Warrants issued – private placement October 13, 2017 (note 13(a)(xvi))	1,790	0.45	245
Warrants issued – private placement December 18, 2017 (note 13(a)(xvii))	1,582	0.45	165
Warrants issued – private placement December 28, 2017 (note 13(a)(xviii))	2,066	0.45	215
Foreign exchange impact	N/A	N/A	24
Change in fair value	N/A	N/A	(326)
Balance, December 31, 2017	17,151	\$ 0.39	\$ 1,686
Warrants issued – shares for debt, February 1, 2018 (note 13(a)(x))	3,761	\$ 0.45	478
Warrants issued – private placement April 2, 2018 (note 13(a)(ix))	2,706	0.45	346
Warrants issued – bridge loan, April 25, 2018 (note 13(a)(viii))	800	0.365	43
Warrants issued – private placement May 4, 2018 (note 13(a)(vii))	2,255	0.45	288
Warrants issued – private placement May 29, 2018 (note 13(a)(v))	548	0.45	81
Warrants exercised – September 15, 2018 (note 13(a)(ii))	(3,000)	0.15	(313)

## Core Gold Inc.

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Warrants issued – private placement September 28, 2018 (note 13(a)(i))	4,635		0.45	269
Foreign exchange impact	N/A		N/A	(79)
Change in fair value (v)	N/A		N/A	(1,780)
Balance, September 30, 2018	28,856	\$	0.44	\$ 1,019

Expiry date	Number of warrants ('000)	Exercise price (CAD\$)
June 30, 2019	2,967	\$ 0.45
April 3, 2019	750	\$ 0.33
April 25, 2019	250	\$ 0.35
July 14, 2019	1,642	\$ 0.45
August 3, 2019	811	\$ 0.45
September 5, 2019	1,277	\$ 0.45
September 15, 2019	1,016	\$ 0.45
October 13, 2019	1,790	\$ 0.45
December 18, 2019	1,582	\$ 0.45
December 28, 2019	2,066	\$ 0.45
February 1, 2020	3,761	\$ 0.45
April 2, 2020	2,706	\$ 0.45
April 25, 2019	800	\$ 0.365
May 4, 2020	2,255	\$ 0.45
May 29, 2020	548	\$ 0.45
September 28, 2020	4,635	\$ 0.45
	28,856	\$ 0.44

- i) In connection to the issuance of the convertible debenture (see note 10(c)), the Company issued 750 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of CAD\$0.33 and an expiry date of April 3, 2019. The fair value of the warrants, \$155, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 123% volatility, 0.76% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- ii) In connection to the issuance of the convertible debenture (see note 10(d)), the Company issued 250 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of CAD\$0.35 and an expiry date of April 25, 2019. The fair value of the warrants, \$37, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 123% volatility, 0.76% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- iii) On September 15, 2016, the Company entered into a restructuring agreement (see note 9(a)) with Vertex. On closing, the Company issued 2,400 share purchase warrants that have an exercise price of CAD\$0.15 and an expiry date of September 15, 2018. The warrants were assigned a fair value of \$296 using the Black-Scholes Pricing Model with the follow assumptions – 110% volatility, 0.5% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The fair value related to the warrants issued are capitalized as debt issuance cost related to the restructure.
- iv) In addition to the warrants issuance noted in (iii), the Company also repriced the existing 600 warrants from CAD\$0.31 to CAD\$0.15 and extended the expiry to September 15, 2018. The change in fair value of \$13 related the repricing were estimated using the Black-

## Core Gold Inc.

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Scholes Model with the following assumption – 110% volatility, 0.5% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. This balance was expensed on extinguishment of debt (see note 9(a)).

- v) The fair value of the warrants is calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The option pricing model requires the input of highly speculative assumptions, including the expected future price volatility of a Company's shares. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's warrants.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company used the following weighted average assumptions for the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to reevaluate the warrant liability as at September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Expected option life	1.27 years	1.71 years
Expected stock price volatility	75%	91%
Dividend payment during life of option	Nil	Nil
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil	Nil
Risk free interest rate	2.03%	1.09%
Weighted average strike price	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.36
Weighted average fair value per warrant	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.17
Weighted average share price	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35

## 12 Provision for closure and restoration

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Zaruma Gold Project (a)	\$ 993	\$ 950
Dynasty Goldfields (b)	339	324
	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,274

### a) Zaruma Gold Project

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 950	\$ 391
Accretion expense	43	54
Change in estimate	-	505
Balance, end of the year	\$ 993	\$ 950

The Company's environmental permit at the Zaruma Gold Project requires that it reclaim any land disturbed during the mine and plant construction and operations. Although the timing and the amount of the actual expenditures are uncertain, the Company has estimated the present value of the future reclamation obligation arising from its activities to September 30, 2018 to be \$993 (December 31, 2017 - \$950). The present value of the future reclamation obligation assumes an inflation rate of 2.0% (2017 – 2.0%) and a discount rate of 8.0% (2017 – 8.0%), an undiscounted amount to settle the obligation of \$2,282 (2017 - \$2,282) and the



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commencement of reclamation activities after the life of mine, which is estimated at 15 years. Accretion expense of \$43 was recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$54).

#### b) Dynasty Goldfields

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 324	\$ -
Additional liability accrued	-	315
Accretion expense	15	9
Balance, end of the year	\$ 339	\$ 324

The Company's environmental permit at the Dyansty Goldfields Project requires that it reclaim any land disturbed during the mine and plant construction and operations. Although the timing and the amount of the actual expenditures are uncertain, the Company has estimated the present value of the future reclamation obligation arising from its activities to September 30, 2018 to be \$339 (December 31, 2017 - \$324). The present value of the future reclamation obligation assumes an inflation rate of 2.0% (2017 - 2.0%) and a discount rate of 8.0% (2017 - 8.0%), an undiscounted amount to settle the obligation of \$778 (2017 - \$778) and the commencement of reclamation activities after the life of mine, which is estimate at 15 years. Accretion expense of \$15 was recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - \$9).

## 13 Share capital

All disclosures related to common shares, share purchase options and share purchase warrants are denominated in thousands ('000).

#### a) Authorized and issued shares

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had an unlimited number of authorized common shares and 146,047 shares outstanding (December 31, 2017 - 114,136).

#### *Fiscal 2018 - September 30, 2018*

- (i) On September 28, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 9,270 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$2,150 (CAD\$2,781). Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on September 28, 2020, subject to acceleration in the event that the closing price of the common shares are CAD\$0.60 or higher over a period of ten consecutive trading days. The fair value of the warrants, \$269, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption - 78% volatility, 2.16% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- (ii) On September 15, 2018, Vertex converted 3,000 share purchase warrants (note 11) for 3,000 common shares at CAD\$0.15 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of CAD\$450. The difference between the fair value on date of exercise and cash received, \$313 has reduced the warrant liability.
- (iii) On June 7, 2018, Credipresto partially converted \$47 of the \$500 convertible secured subordinated debenture (note 10(d)) for 241 common shares at CAD\$0.26 per share.
- (iv) On May 31, 2018, Credipresto partially converted \$4 of the \$500 convertible secured subordinated debenture (note 10(d)) for 19 common shares at CAD\$0.26 per share.
- (v) On May 29, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,096 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$256 (CAD\$329). Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share

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at a price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on May 29, 2020, subject to acceleration in the event that the closing price of the common shares are CAD\$0.60 or higher over a period of ten consecutive trading days. The fair value of the warrants, \$81, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 122% volatility, 1.85% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.

- (vi) On May 15, 2018, Credipresto partially converted \$160 of the \$500 convertible secured subordinated debenture (note 10(d)) for 841 common shares at CAD\$0.26 per share.
- (vii) On May 4, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,510 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$1,062 (CAD\$1,353). Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 for a period of two (2) years following the date of issuance (expires on May 4, 2020), subject to acceleration in the event that the closing price of the common shares are \$0.60 or higher over a period of ten consecutive trading days. The fair value of the warrants, \$288, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 124% volatility, 1.90% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- (viii) On April 25, 2018, the Company closed a secured \$1,600 bridge loan with Credipresto. In connection with the bridge loan, the Company issued 800 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of CAD\$0.365 per common share with an expiration date of April 25, 2019. The fair value of the warrants, \$43, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 85% volatility, 1.69% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 1 year.
- (ix) On April 2, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,413 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$1,258 (CAD\$1,623). Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant). Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 for a period of two (2) years following the date of issuance (expires on April 2, 2020), subject to acceleration in the event that the closing price of the common shares are CAD\$0.60 or higher over a period of ten consecutive trading days. The fair value of the warrants, \$346, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 125% volatility, 1.95% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- (x) On February 1, 2018, the Company settled an aggregate of US\$1,500 owing to Vertex Managed Value Portfolio and Vertex Enhanced Income Fund (collectively, “Vertex”) through a share for debt transaction. The Company has extinguished the principal owing under the 2017 Notes through the issuance to Vertex of an aggregate of 7,522 units of the Company as a deemed price of CAD\$0.25 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one-half of one warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share until February 1, 2020. The fair value of the warrants, \$478, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 124% volatility, 1.79% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. A loss of settlement of debenture of \$260 was recognized as finance cost (note 15).

#### *Fiscal 2017*

- (xi) On June 30, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,372 (CAD\$1,780) by issuing 5,935 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit. \$265 (CAD\$345) of the private placement were non-cash and used to settle accounts payables. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (2,967) with an exercise price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on June 30, 2019. The expiry date is subject to acceleration in the event that the closing price of the Company’s common shares is CAD\$0.60 per share or higher over a period of 10 consecutive trading days (“Acceleration Clause”). The fair value of the warrants, \$404, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 123% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$70.
- (xii) On July 14, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$776 (CAD\$985) by issuing 3,285 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit. \$47 (CAD\$58) of the private placement were non-cash and used to settle accounts payables. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (1,642) at a price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on July 14, 2019.

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The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$111, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 83% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$41.

- (xiii) On August 3, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$386 (CAD\$487) by issuing 1,622 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (811) at a price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on August 3, 2019. The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$72, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 86% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- (xiv) On September 5, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$614 (CAD\$766) by issuing 2,555 units at CAD \$0.30 per unit. \$108 (CAD\$131) of the private placement were non cash and used to settle accounts payables. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (1,277) at a price of CAD\$0.45 that expires on September 5, 2019. The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$140, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 93% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$44.
- (xv) On September 15, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$501 (CAD\$609) by issuing 2,033 units at CAD\$0.30 per unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (1,016) at a price of CAD\$0.45 (2 years expiry). The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$120, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 90% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$5.
- (xvi) October 13, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$860 (CAD\$1,074) by issuing 3,581 units at CAD\$ \$0.30 per unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (1,790) at a price of CAD\$0.45 (2 years expiry). The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$245, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 124% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years.
- (xvii) December 18, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$737 (CAD\$948) by issuing 3,163 units at CAD\$ \$0.30 per unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (1,582) at a price of CAD\$0.45 (2 years expiry). The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$165, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 125% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$4.
- (xviii) December 28, 2017, the company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$985 (CAD\$1,240) by issuing 4,133 units at CAD\$ \$0.30 per unit. \$309 (CAD\$390) was received subsequent to December 31, 2017. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant (2,066) at a price of CAD\$0.45 (2 years expiry). The warrants are subjected to the Acceleration Clause. The fair value of the warrants, \$215, were estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumption – 125% volatility, 1.09% risk free rate, 0% dividend rate and an expected life of 2 years. The share issuance cost for the transaction was \$51.

#### b) Stock options

On August 17, 2017, the Company adopted a share option plan for which options to acquire up to 10% of the issued share capital, at the award date, may be granted to eligible optionees from time to time. Generally, share options granted have a maximum term of five years, and a vesting period and exercise price determined by the directors. The exercise price may not be less than the closing quoted price of the

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Company's common shares traded through the facilities of the exchange on which the Company's common shares are listed. As at September 30, 2018, the remaining share options available for issue under the plan were 3,487 (December 31, 2017 – 2,985).

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company granted a total of 3,775 stock options, which consists of:

- (i) On February 27, 2018, the Company granted 3,525 options with a fair value of \$538. The fair value per option is \$0.15.
- (ii) On May 15, 2018, the Company granted 250 options with a fair value of \$44. The fair value per option is \$0.18.

The Company uses a fair value method of accounting for all stock-based payments. Under this method, the Company recorded a stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 of \$502 (2017 - \$391). The fair value of the stock options is estimated as at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for period ended September 30:

	2018	2017
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%	-
Expected life	5 years	-
Annualized volatility	96%	-
Dividend rate	nil	-

The continuity of incentive stock options issued and outstanding is as follows:

	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number of Shares ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)	Number of Shares ('000)	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)
Outstanding – beginning of year	8,428	\$ 0.39	8,428	\$ 0.39
Granted	3,775	0.30	-	-
Cancelled/expired	(1,000)	0.64	-	-
Outstanding – end of year	11,203	\$ 0.34	8,428	\$ 0.39

The following table discloses the number of options and vested options outstanding as at September 30, 2018:

Number of options ('000s)	Number of options vested ('000s)	Exercise price CAD\$	Expiry Date
1,353	1,353	\$ 0.92	21-Nov-2019
6,075	6,075	0.23	07-Dec-2021
3,525	1,763	0.30	27-Feb-2023
250	63	0.31	15-May-2023
11,203	9,254	\$ 0.34	

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The following table discloses the number of options and vested options outstanding as at December 31, 2017:

Number of options (‘000s)	Number of options vested (‘000s)	Exercise price CAD\$	Expiry Date
1,353	1,353	0.92	16-Jul-2018
1,000	1,000	0.64	21-Nov-2019
6,075	4,556	0.23	07-Dec-2021
8,428	6,909	0.39	

## 14 Cost of sales

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Changes in inventories	\$ (125)	\$ (2,387)	\$ (11)	\$ (1,856)
Consumables	1,395	683	3,366	1,562
Concession payments	-	53	400	750
Equipment maintenance	1	6	39	56
Utilities	291	362	909	1,140
Salaries and benefits	654	336	2,905	2,165
Mining and processing costs and other	5,504	4,318	13,367	4,533
<b>Total cost of sales</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>8,350</b>

## 15 Finance expense

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Accretion of restoration provision	\$ 36	\$ 16	\$ 58	\$ 48
Accretion of convertible debenture (note 10)	78	59	155	100
Loss on debt extinguishment (note 13(a)(x))	-	-	260	-
Accretion loan payable	22	-	88	-
Interest expense and other	356	157	708	516
<b>Total finance expense</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>664</b>

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## 16 Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, associates over which it exercises significant influence, and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties for goods and services are made on normal commercial terms and are considered to be at arm's length. Key management personnel include officers, directors, or companies with common directors of the Company.

The Company incurred the following expenses with related parties during the nine months ended September 30, are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Salary and wages	\$ 265	\$ 142	\$ 795	\$ 427
Stock-based compensation	99	97	296	291

- As at September 30, 2018, the related party loan outstanding was \$545 (December 31, 2017 - \$545), see note 9 for details.
- Credipresto's (see note 9 and 10 for related transactions) senior management member is also currently a director of the Company.
- As at September 30, 2018 there was \$343 (December 31, 2017 - \$343) included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to an ex-director of the company.

## 17 Supplemental cash flow information

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Share issuance – shares for debt	\$ 1,774	-
Warrants issued – shares for debt	478	-
Warrants issued – private placement	978	-
Warrants issued – debt issuance cost	43	-
Warrants issued – principal converted to share capital	221	-
Convertible debenture – equity portion	-	98
Convertible debenture – transferred from advance	-	923
Convertible debenture – warrants issuance	-	192
Convertible debenture – equity portion	(10)	-
Sale of office – proceeds directly sent to settle SRI	-	500
Sale of office – proceeds recorded in receivables	-	100

## 18 Capital management

The Company's capital currently consists of common shares, options and warrants. As the Company is in the early stage production phase for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, its principal source of funds is currently from the production and sale of precious metals and it is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions. The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to

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have sufficient capital to be able to meet the Company's property development and exploration plans. These objectives have not changed during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

## 19 Segmented disclosure

The Company operates in two geographical and three operating segments. The operating segments are managed separately based on the nature of operations. Prior to January 1, 2017, Exploration and development is primarily Dynasty Project and mining operations is primarily Zaruma Mine (see note 7); both segments are located in Ecuador. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company started production at the Dynasty Project and the balance was reclassified into properties, plant and equipment and therefore included in mining operations with no more exploration operating segment. Corporate is located in Canada.

All of the Company's revenue is generated in Ecuador. Other selected financial instrument information by geographical segment is as follows:

	As at September 30, 2018				As at December 31, 2017			
	Corporate	Mining Operation	Exploration	Total	Corporate	Mining Operations	Exploration	Total
Cash and cash equivalent	\$ 987	\$ 173	\$ -	\$ 1,160	\$ 353	\$ 744	\$ -	\$ 1,097
Other receivables and prepaids	345	2,495	-	2,840	108	685	-	793
Inventory	-	1,064	-	1,064	-	1,325	-	1,325
Property, plant and equipment	-	18,681	-	18,681	-	21,002	-	21,002
Other assets	-	447	-	447	-	228	-	228
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,332</b>	<b>\$ 22,860</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 24,192</b>	<b>\$ 461</b>	<b>\$ 23,984</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 24,445</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,946	\$ 13,835	\$ -	\$ 15,781	\$ 2,009	\$ 13,726	\$ -	\$ 15,735
Loans and convertible debt	\$ 6,682	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,682	\$ 6,322	\$ 416	\$ -	\$ 6,738
Warrant liability	\$ 1,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,019	\$ 1,686	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,686
Asset retirement obligation	\$ -	\$ 1,332	\$ -	\$ 1,332	\$ -	\$ 1,274	\$ -	\$ 1,274
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 9,647</b>	<b>\$ 15,167</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 24,814</b>	<b>\$ 10,017</b>	<b>\$ 15,416</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 25,433</b>

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue				
Mining operations	\$ 7,036	\$ 5,067	\$ 21,067	\$ 6,077
Loss before income taxes for the year				
Mining Operations	(2,100)	1,110	(4,125)	(7,233)
Corporate	(282)	(1,213)	(1,939)	(1,324)
	\$ (2,382)	\$ (103)	\$ (6,064)	\$ (8,557)

## 20 Commitment and contingencies

As at September 30, 2018, the Company has pending lawsuits that may result up to \$3.5 million (December 31, 2017 - \$3.5 million) in damages. The Company is currently working with its legal counsel and does not expect to settle this balance in full. The Company is subject to various investigations, claims, legal, labor and tax proceedings covering matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavorably for the Company. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the Company.

## 21 Subsequent events

On October 1, 2018, the Company granted 2,315 options with a fair value of \$346. The fair value per option is \$0.15. The options were granted to a director, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, at an exercise price of C\$0.30 per share. The options are exercisable for a term of five years from the date of the grant. The options will vest and be exercisable on the basis of 25% at the date of grant, and 25% every 6 months after that.