

GOLD MINING PROJECT



Corporate presentation March 2020



FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements that reflect the current views and/or expectations of Guinea Gold PLC with respect to its business and future events including statements regarding Guinea Gold PLC's growth strategy and exploration plans. Forward-looking statements are based on the then-current expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about the business and the markets in which Guinea Gold PLC operates. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including:

The inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other exploration data, the uncertainties respecting historical resource estimates, the potential for delays in exploration or development activities, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits, the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with Guinea Gold PLC's expectations, accidents, equipment breakdowns, title and permitting matters, labor disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in operations, fluctuating metal prices, unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, commodity price fluctuations, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulatory restrictions, Guinea Gold PLC's ability to identify, complete and/or finance additional acquisitions or any failure to integrate acquired companies and projects into Guinea Gold PLC's existing business as planned. These risks, as well as others, including those set forth in Guinea Gold PLC's could cause actual results and events to vary significantly. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information, or the material factors or assumptions used to develop such forward looking information, will prove to be accurate.

Guinea Gold PLC does not undertake any obligations to release publicly any revisions for updating any voluntary forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities law.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The technical information in this presentation regarding our Mandiana Gold mine project, please refer to the following respective reports: - Independent technical report dated August 17, 2018 reported by Geodie Services Sarl;

- Technical report dated February 2, 2019 titled "Technical Report", reported by Union Technique Batiment;
- Independent Competent Person's Report, dated August 22, 2020 reported by Panafricane d'Audit Guinee and Cabinet Life Partner's;
- "Gold Exploration Mission Report in Mandiana Prefecture: Regional soil geochemistry" dated February 2019 reported by Oxygene+ Sarl and Environmental;
- Social Impact Study of the Project of Industrial Exploration of Gold in the CR of Kineran" dated November 2019.

Certain information in this presentation regarding the activities of other companies and other market information has been obtained from publicly available information and industry reports.

Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness of such information is not guaranteed. We have not independently verified or cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of that information and investors should use caution in placing reliance on such information.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in the "indicated" and "Inferred" categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves with demonstrated economic viability or that inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and/or indicated categories through further drilling. In addition, the estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. Under Guinean rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources must form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.

TOP 10 GOLD MINING COMPANIES

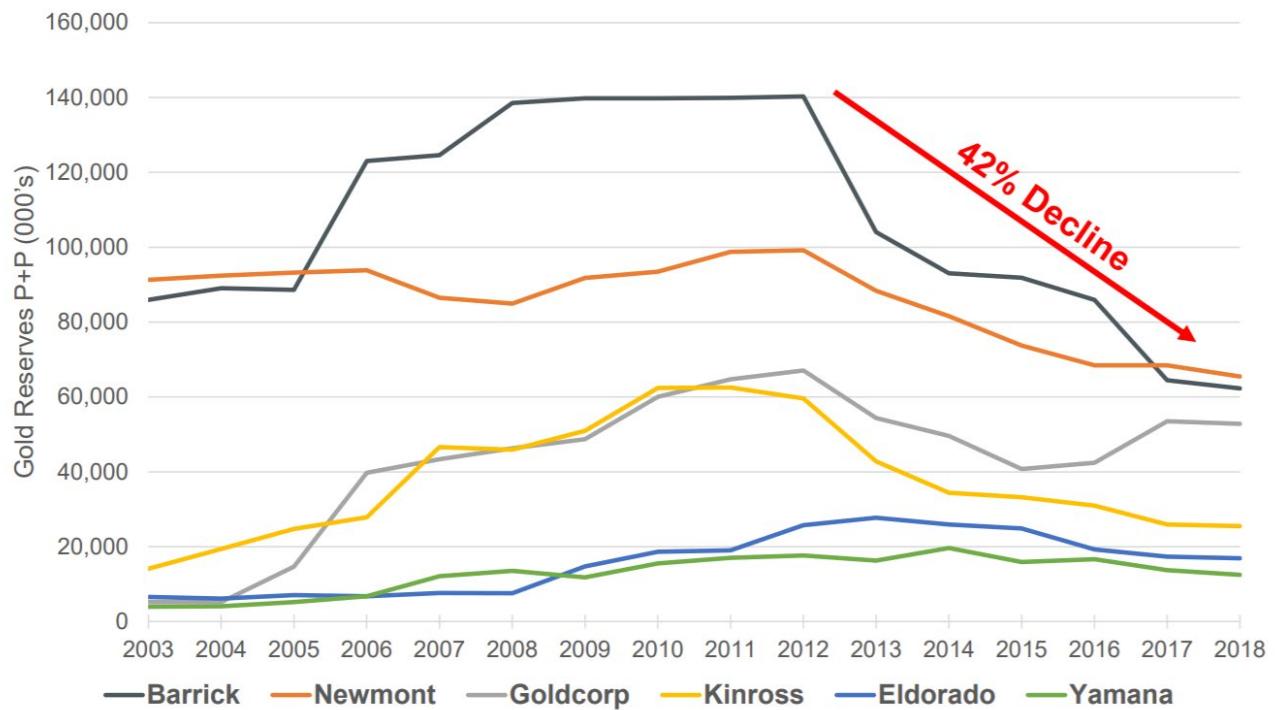
	COMPANY	COUNTRY	▼ PRODUCTION (MOZ) 2018	CHANGE Y/Y (%)	AISC (\$/OZT) 2018	CHANGE Y/Y (%)
1	Newmont Goldcorp	USA	5.10	-3	\$909	2
2	Barrick Gold	Canada	4.53	-15	\$806	7
3	AngloGold Ashanti	South Africa	3.40	-9	\$976	-7
4	Kinross Gold	Canada	2.45	-8	\$965	1
5	Freeport McMoran	USA	2.44	55	n/a	n/a
6	Polyus	Russia	2.44	13	\$607	-1
7	Newcrest Mining	Australia	2.41	6	\$779	-7
8	Goldcorp	Canada	2.30	-12	\$851	3
9	Gold Fields	South Africa	2.04	-6	\$981	3
10	Agnico Eagle	Canada	1.63	-5	\$877	9

Production = Attributable ounces based on % ownership for 2018 calendar year. All-in sustaining cost per ounce (AISC) excludes byproduct credits. Graph: MINING.COM Data: Mining Intelligence

MINING.COM

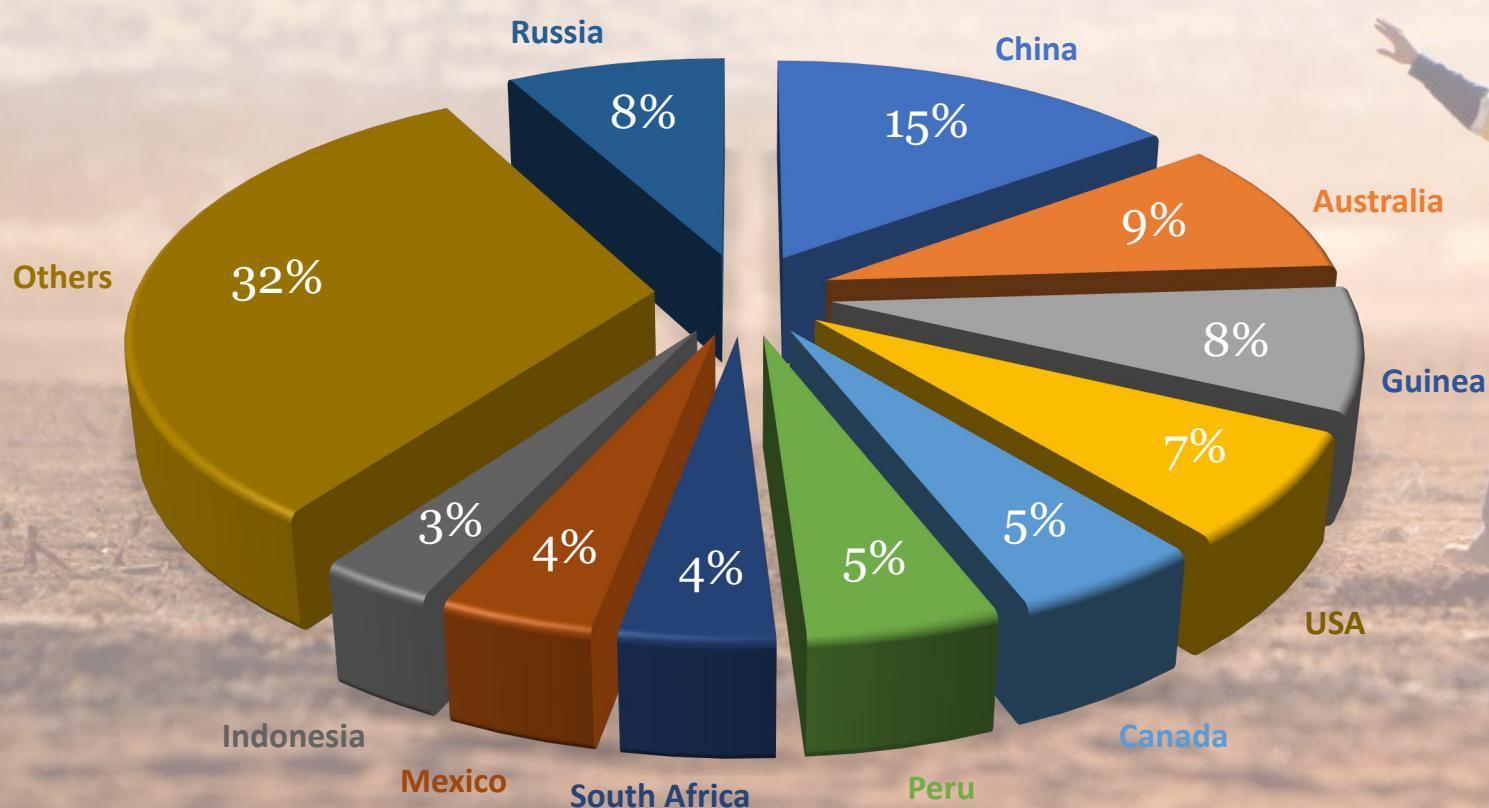
Senior Gold Companies

Reserves Have Declined 42% from 2012 to 2018



Source: Bank of America Global Research Jan 13, 2020

World gold mining

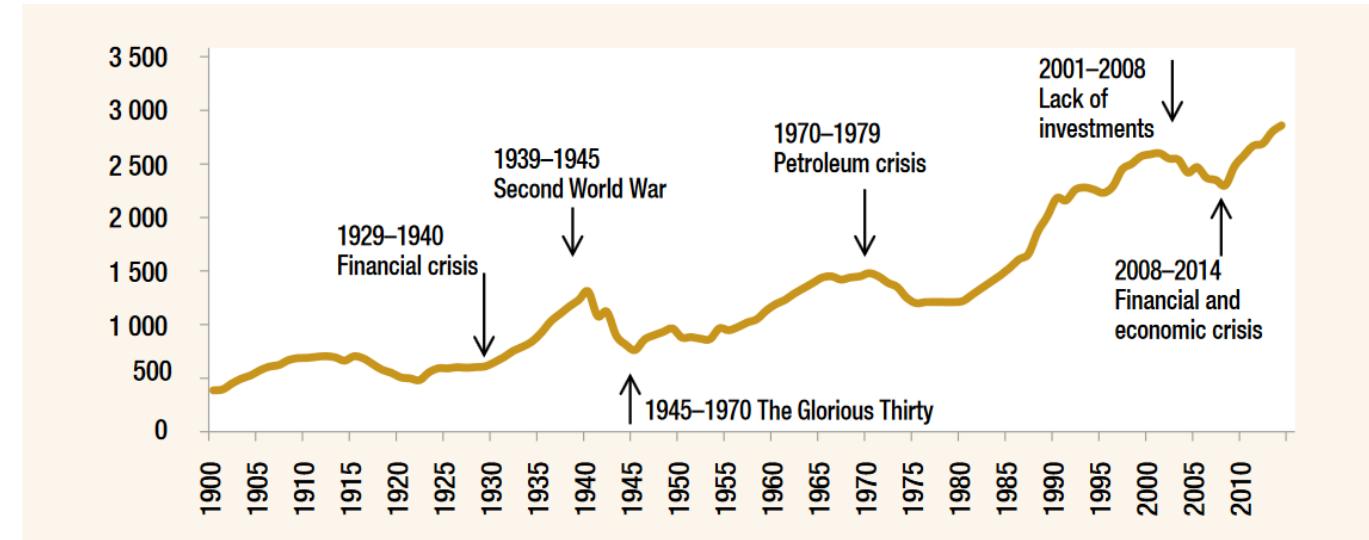


Gold is one of the rarest elements in the world, making up roughly 0.003 parts per million of the earth's crust. But how much gold is the world digging up each year and what countries produce the most?

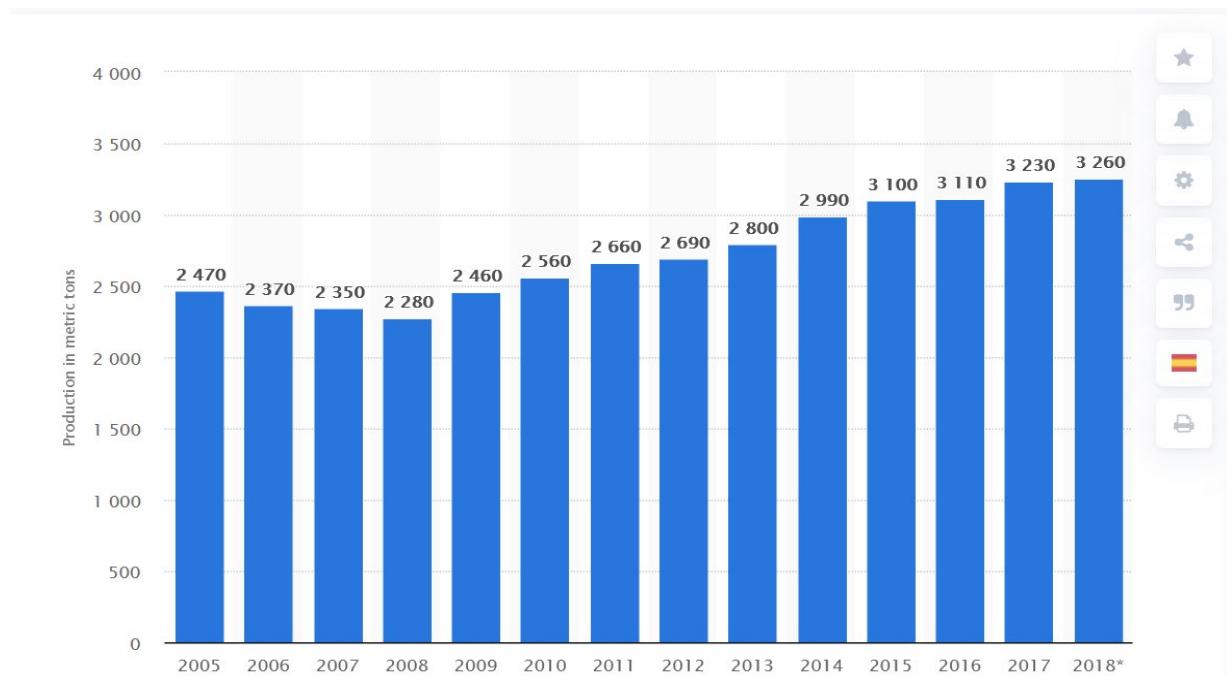
In 2018, global gold mine production was a reported 3,332 tones. This figure is up 2 percent from the previous year and is the largest year-over-year growth in the last four years, according to the GFMS Gold Survey 2019. The driving forces behind increase in production came out of operations in Argentina, the U.S., Russia and Mali.

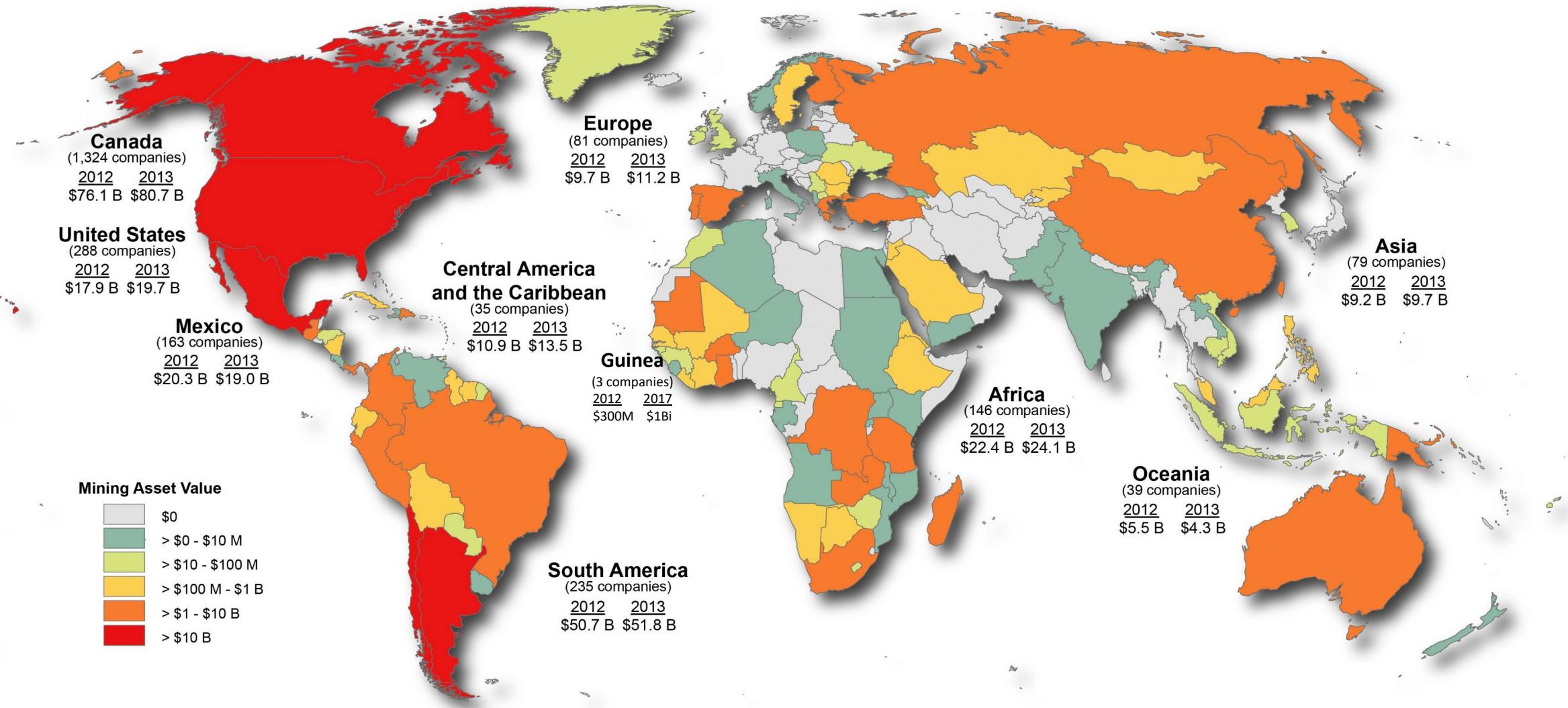
Although production was up in 2018, versus a small decrease of 5 tones in 2017, it raises the question I've explored recently – have we reached peak gold? The idea is that all the easy gold has already been discovered and explorers have to dig deeper to find economically viable deposits. For example, South Africa was once the top gold-producing country by far, digging up over 1,000 tonnes in 1970, but annual output has fallen steadily since. On the other hand, several nations have emerged in the last few years as growing gold producers.

World primary gold production, 1900–2014 (in metric tons)



World gold production by year in mines from 2005 to 2018 (in metric tons)





Location of gold production companies

Importance of Mining to the Economy of Guinea

Today gold mining is increasingly becoming an important player in the economy of Guinea just as is the case with most of its neighbors. Guinea has several gold mines and prospecting projects most of which are located in the Northeast region of the country. This is thanks to interest from international firms in the recent past.

As new deposits are expected to be found in Guinea, it is likely to contribute significantly to this very poor nation.

Mining Companies in Guinea

The major international players in the production of gold in Guinea are the Societe Ashanti de Guinee (SAG) and the Societe Miniere de Dinguiraye (SMD).

The SMD is a joint venture between the government of Guinea and the Guinor Gold Corp and is responsible for the operation of the Lero-Karta gold mine located in Northern Guinea. The company also has several other exploration licenses for projects still under development.

The Lero mine uses the heap leach process to produce gold. This method is ideal for mineralized sandstones, conglomerates, and breccias. Today the mine produces about 300,000 oz of gold annually. The mine is estimated to contain about 13.7 metric turns of gold of 2.6g/t grade.

The company also operate the Kart open pit mine which is estimated to have about 185 000 tons of gold at 4.6g/t grade. It is also developing the Fayalala project which is about 10 km from the Lero mine.

The Societe Ashanti de Guinee (SAG) is a joint venture between the government of Guinea and the AngloGold Ashanti. The Ashanti Goldfields, which merged, with AngloGold to form AngloGold Ashanti has been in the country since 1998 when it acquired the interests of the Golden Shamrock in the SAG. The company runs the Siguiri gold mine which produces about 250,000 oz of gold annually.

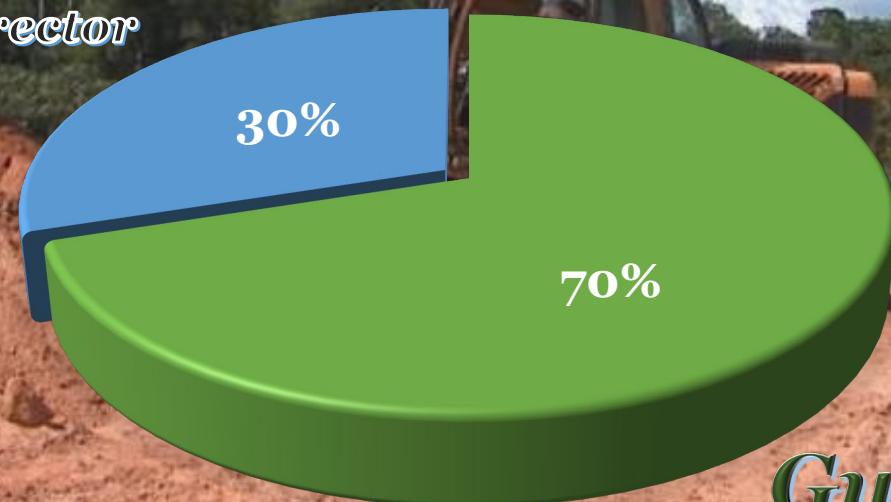
Another important player is the Semafo (formally Jean Gobele) which has been operation since 2002 and runs the Kiniero Gold mine in central Guinea. The mine is located about 500 km towards the Northeast of Conakry, and its annual production is about 60,000 oz of gold. The mine resource is estimated to be at about 5.07 tons at an average of 3.12g/t grading.

Other companies engaged in the exploration and development of gold resources in the country includes the Cassidy Gold Corp, which has a diamond-drilling program that tests quartz veins for gold in Kouroussa and the Mano River Resource Inc that targets porphyry mineralization and quartz veins in the Gueliban and Missamana areas to the east of Kankan and Guinea Gold PLC to the north of Kankan that focused on alluvial gold mining.

*Subsidiary mining company
TConnet Group*



*Mr. Djiba
CAMARA, MIBA
General director*



Guinea Gold PLC

STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Our strategy is to build a competitive gold mining company – growing profits and paying dividends, supported by experienced teams with strong values that are committed to deliver. We are focused on optimizing operational delivery, increasing margins, and sharing the rewards.

Our objectives are:

Safety - Embed a safety culture through leadership and standard.

Labor - Support a stable workforce through improved relationships with organized labor.

Occupational health - Apart from meeting industry targets, we provide a healthy workplace.

Regulatory environment - Positively influence the regulatory framework to support sustainable mining in Guinea.

Protecting our natural resources - Reducing our environmental footprint from cradle to grave.

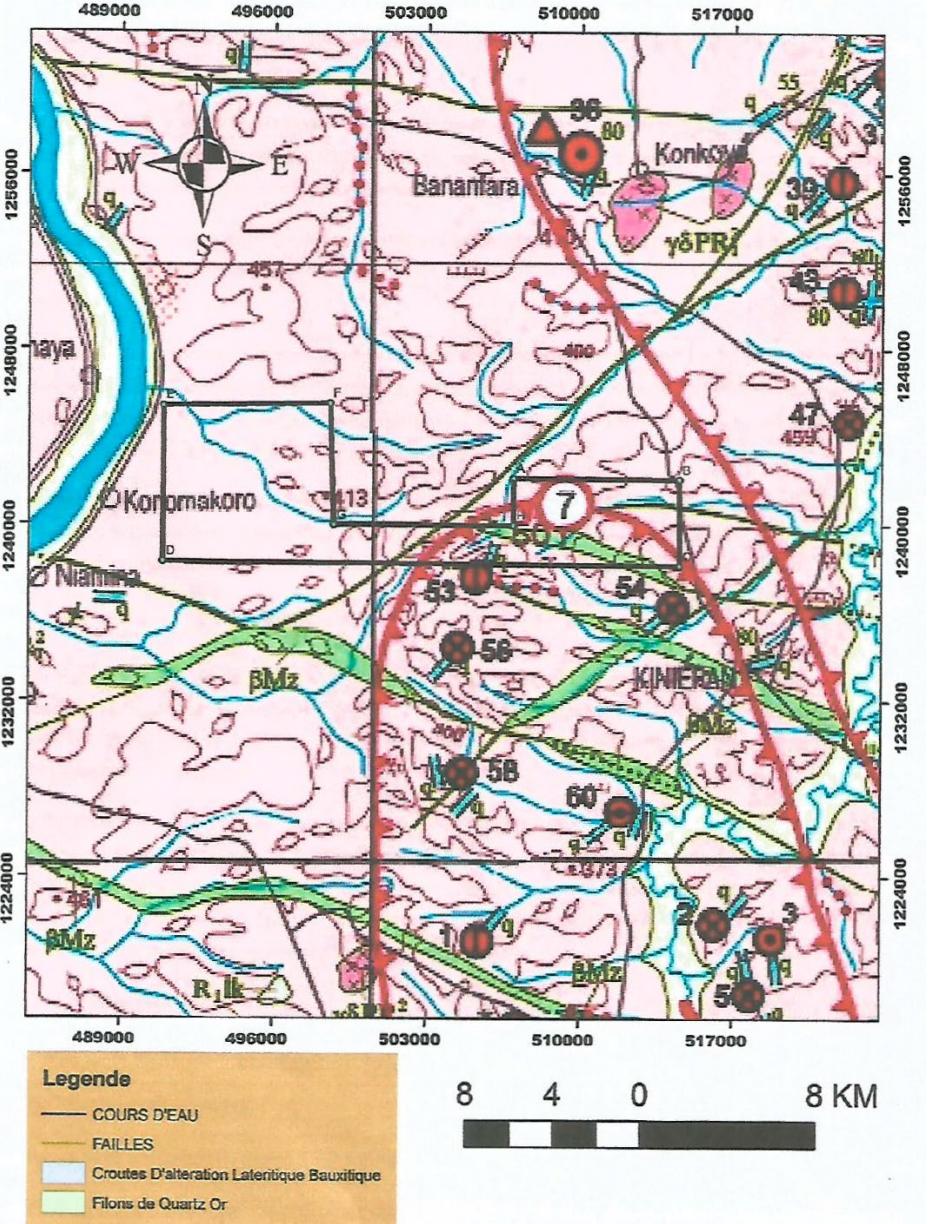
Community - Continue to deliver value through our social programs in the communities in which we operate.

Securing our future - Build a competitive gold mining company, known for growing profits and paying dividends.

Taxes and royalties - Ensure our responsibility as a corporate citizen translates towards the Guinea GDP through taxes and royalties.

CONCESSION

CARTE GITOLOGIQUE DE LA ZONE



MINISTERE DES MINES
ET DE LA GEOLOGIE

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
Travail - Justice - Solidarite

ARRETE A/2018/ 5400 /MMG
PORTANT OCTROI D'UN PERMIS DE RECHERCHE MINIERE A LA
SOCIETE T CONNET GROUP SARL

LE MINISTRE

- Vu la Constitution ;
 Vu la Loi L/2011/06/CNT du 09 septembre 2011, portant Code Minier de la République de Guinée telle que modifiée par la loi L/2013/053/CNT du 08 avril 2013, portant modification de certaines dispositions du Code Minier ;
 Vu le Décret D/2014/012/PRG/SGG du 17 janvier 2014, portant gestion des Autorisations et Titres Miniers ;
 Vu le Décret D/2018/067/PRG/SGG du 21 mai 2018, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
 Vu le Décret D/2018/072/PRG/SGG du 25 mai 2018, portant Structure du Gouvernement ;
 Vu le Décret D/2018/073/PRG/SGG du 25 mai 2018, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement, tel que modifié à ce jour ;
 Vu le Décret D/2016/125/PRG/SGG du 20 avril 2016, portant attributions et Organisation du Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie ;
 Vu l'Arrêté conjoint AC/2016/0674/MEF/MB/MMG/SGG du 26 septembre 2016, fixant les taux et tarifs des droits fixes, des taxes et redevances résultant de l'octroi, du renouvellement, de la prolongation, un transfert et/ou de l'amodiation des titres miniers et autorisations ;
 Vu la demande de permis de recherche formulée par la société T CONNET GROUP SARL, en date du 19/06/2018 ;
 Sur recommandation du Centre de Promotion et de Développement Miniers après examen et avis favorable du Comité Technique des Titres Miniers.

ARRETE

- Article 1^{er}:** Il est accordé à la société T CONNET GROUP SARL dont le siège social est établi à Kipe, Commune de Ratoma, Conakry, République de Guinée, E-mail : genk1960@yahoo.com , niko12200203@yahoo.fr, Tél : +224 656 054 072/+224 620 438 076/+224 622 318 100, enregistré au Registre du Commerce et de Crédit Mobiliers sous le numéro CM/GN/KAL/2018.B.082 340 du 15 mars 2018, immatriculée le 22/03/2018 sous le numéro d'identification fiscale (NIF) : 049858R, un (1) permis de recherche minière pour l'or et minéraux associés, couvrant une superficie de 60,08 km² dans la Préfecture de Mandiana.

- Article 2:** La durée de validité du présent permis sera fixée à trois (3) ans, renouvelable conformément aux dispositions visées aux Articles 23 et 24 du Code Minier. Ce permis est inscrit dans le registre des Titres Miniers ouvert à cet effet à la Division Informations Géologiques et Minières du CPDM sous le numéro A/2018/ 5400 /DGM/CPDM

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- Article 7:** En raison de l'étendue de la zone des travaux (60,08 km²), le titulaire du présent permis a l'obligation de conduire sur le permis une étude stratégique appropriée, permettant d'améliorer la maîtrise des ressources et réserves sur le site. Les résultats de cette étude stratégique (Schéma de distribution des sondages avec coordonnées géo-référencées bien précises, logs des sondages, résultats d'échantillons, etc.) seront consignés dans les rapports d'activités trimestrielles et transmis au CPDM.

- Article 8:** Conformément à l'Article 75 du Code Minier, les activités du titulaire, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL, devront être conduites pour l'or et minéraux associés, de façon à ne pas causer de préjudice à l'activité des titulaires les plus anciens évoluant dans la zone pour des substances autres que l'or.

- Article 9:** Conformément aux dispositions visées aux Articles 81 et 197 du Code Minier, pendant la validité du présent titre, le titulaire, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL est soumis aux obligations suivantes :

- De fournir au CPDM les rapports d'activités mensuels et financiers trimestriels en cinq (5) exemplaires ;
- De faire-part au CPDM de la découverte de toute autre substance au cours des travaux de recherche ;
- De faire suivre les travaux de recherche et de prospection par la Direction Nationale de la Géologie (DNG).

- Article 10:** Au cours de la validité du permis, les délinquances du titulaire, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL relatives au respect de la réglementation de l'hygiène et de la sécurité des travailleurs, à la préservation de l'environnement et à la remise en état des zones affectées par les travaux sont réglées conformément aux dispositions visées aux Articles 64, 104, 143 et 144 du Code Minier et à celles visées aux Articles 20, 60 et 69 du Code de l'Environnement.

- Article 11:** En cas de mise en évidence d'un ou de plusieurs gisements économiquement exploitables et à la demande du titulaire, un ou plusieurs permis d'exploitation lui seront accordés conformément à la réglementation minière en vigueur.

- Article 12:** Outre les dispositions ci-dessus mentionnées, le titulaire du présent permis est soumis aux paiements :

- Des frais d'instruction fixés forfaitairement suivant l'Arrêté conjoint AC/2016/0674/MEF/MB/MMG/SGG du 26 septembre 2016 à Mille cinq cents (1 500) Dollars US par permis, soit un total de Mille cinq cents (1 500) Dollars US, à verser au Compte N° 001 190 2011 000 405 du CPDM à la Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée.
- Un droit de timbre fixe suivant l'Arrêté conjoint AC/2016/0674/MEF/MB/MMG/SGG du 26 septembre 2016 à Vingt (20) Dollars US par Km², soit au total Mille deux cent un virgule six (1 201) Dollars US dont :

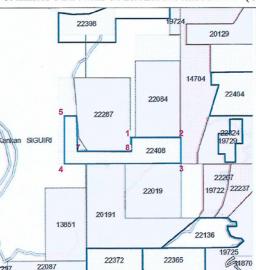
Huit cent quarante et un (841) Dollars US, à verser au Compte Dévisé N°001 190 2011 000 134 du Trésor Public à la Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée.

- Trois cent soixante quatre (364) Dollars US, payables en Franc Guinéen au taux du jour de la Banque Centrale, au Compte N°001 190 2011 000 402 du Fonds d'Investissement Minier à la Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée.

Article 3: Conformément au plan 1/200 000^{eme} des feuilles FARABA (NC-29-XXI) et SIGURI (NC-29-XXII), le périmètre du permis ainsi accordé est défini par les coordonnées géographiques ci-dessous :

Ordre	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec	Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	O/E
1	11	14	10.72	N	08	56	11.57
2	11	14	10.72	N	08	52	01.85
3	11	12	01.74	N	08	52	01.21
4	11	11	59.57	N	09	01	50.54
5	11	15	57.56	N	09	01	50.54
6	11	15	57.56	N	09	00	48.67
7	13	01	01.67	N	09	00	43.00
8	11	13	01.23	N	08	56	11.57

Plan et limites du Permis de Recherche Industrielle (Or)



Article 4: A compter de la date d'effet du présent permis, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL s'oblige à exécuter conformément à la réglementation minière en vigueur, son programme des travaux et le budget relatifs à l'exploration et à la prospection, soit Huit cent cinquante-deux mille (852 000) Dollars US tels que soumis pour examen et approbation au CPDM.

Le début des travaux ainsi que celui de l'exécution de ce budget doivent intervenir dans un délai maximum de six (6) mois à compter de la date de signature du présent permis.

Le titulaire, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL, fera en sorte que les fonds nécessaires à l'exécution et l'interruption des travaux soient toujours disponibles pour les utilisations nécessaires de recherche et prospection.

Article 5: Conformément à l'Article 194 du Code Minier, le titulaire du présent permis est tenu de faire une déclaration au préalable à la Direction Nationale des Mines, un (1) mois avant l'ouverture des travaux et trois (3) mois avant leur fermeture.

Article 6: En plus du personnel recruté par le titulaire, l'Administration Minière mettra à sa disposition des cadres de l'encadrement et du suivi des activités sur le terrain et dont la prise en charge sera assurée par le titulaire du permis.

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D'une redevance superficielle annuelle fixée suivant l'Arrêté conjoint AC/2016/074/MEF/MB/MMG/SGG du 26 septembre 2016 à Dix Dollars US par Km² par an (10 \$US/Km²), soit au total : Six cent vingt huit (608,00) Dollars US, payables en Franc Guinéen au taux du jour de la Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée, au lieu d'implantation du permis de recherche susvisé.

Cinquante copies certifiées de reçus de versement doivent être déposées obligatoirement au CPDM, pour enrégistrer.

Des Frais de publication au Journal Officiel (JO), au Compte du Service JO/S/SGG, à la Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée.

Article 13: Une exonération des droits et taxes liés à l'importation des équipements et des matériels de prospection sera accordée au titulaire du présent permis, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL, en accord avec le Ministère en charge du Budget.

La liste des équipements et matériels sera soumise au préalable au CPDM pour avis technique.

Article 14: A l'expiration de la période pour laquelle le présent permis de recherche est accordé, il pourra y être mis fin par l'Administration Minière aux conditions suivantes :

- Tout manquement du titulaire, la société T CONNET GROUP SARL aux obligations lui incombant en vertu des Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 et 13 ci-dessus ; et
- Les autres causes de retrait, énoncées à l'article 88 du Code Minier.

Article 15: Le Centre de Promotion et de Développement Miniers, la Direction Nationale des Mines, la Direction Nationale de la Géologie, la Direction Régionale des Mines et de la Géologie de Kankan, la Direction Préfectorale des Mines et Carrières de Mandiana, sont chargés chacun en ce qui concerne, de l'application du présent Arrête.

Article 16: Le présent Arrête qui prend effet à compter de la date de sa signature sera enregistré et publié au Journal Officiel de la République.

Conakry, le 14 aout 2018 /2018

AMPLIATIONS

PRG/SGG	4
P.M	2
MEF	2
MB	4
MMG	3
CPDM	3
DNN	3
DRM	2
DRM/Kankan	2
DPM/Mandiana	2
Intéressé	2
JO	2/30

Abdoulaye MAGASSOUBA
Ministre des Mines et de la Géologie

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Exploration and mining process

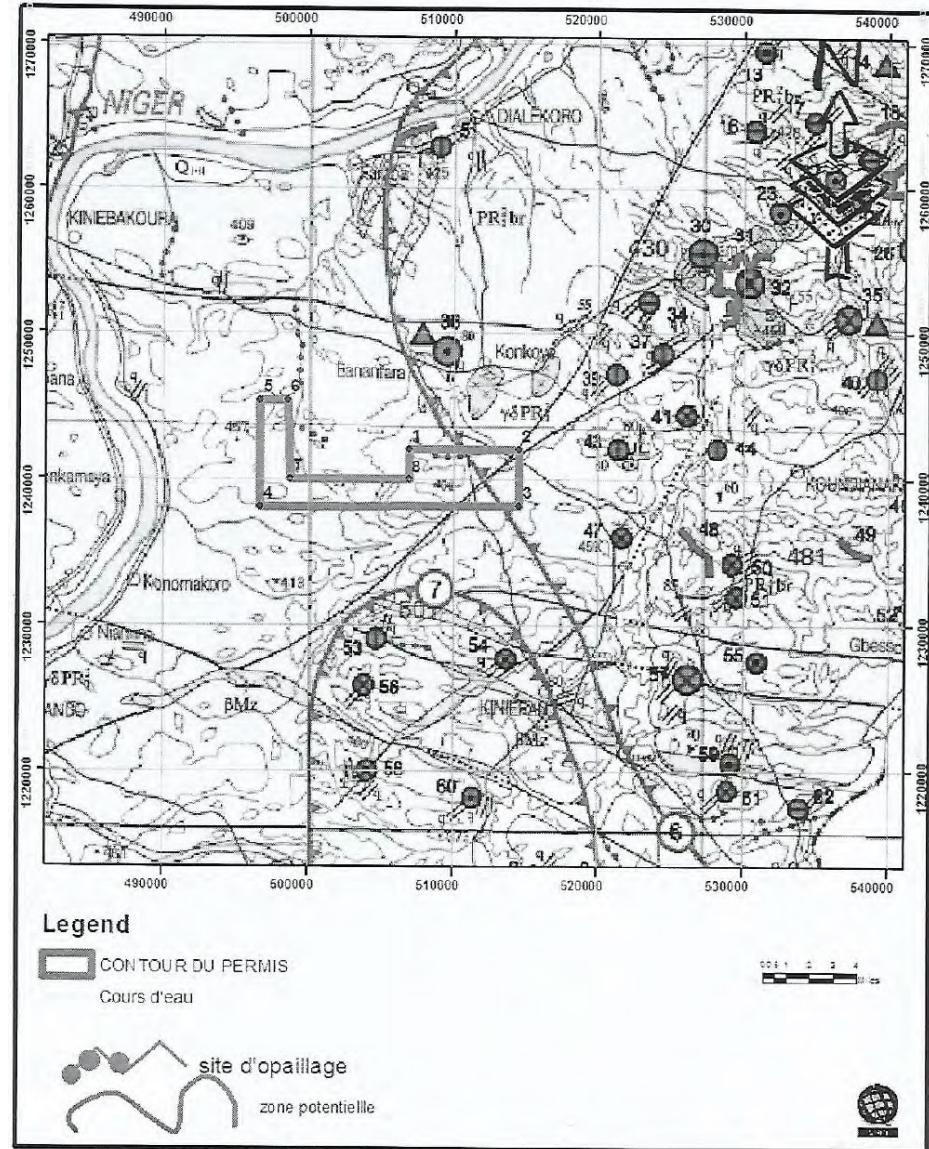


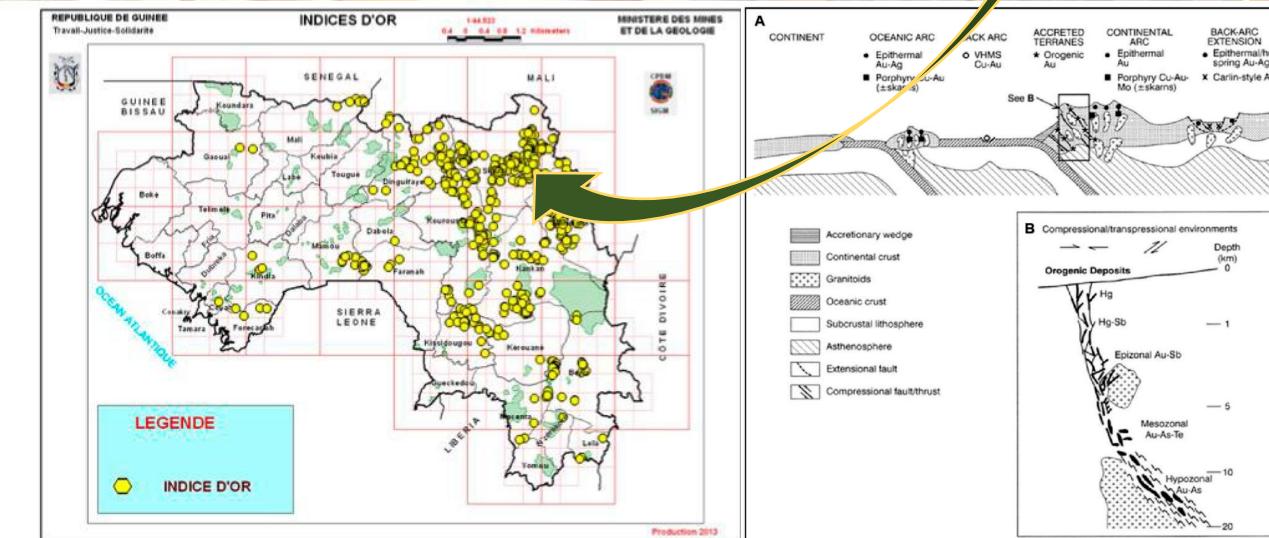
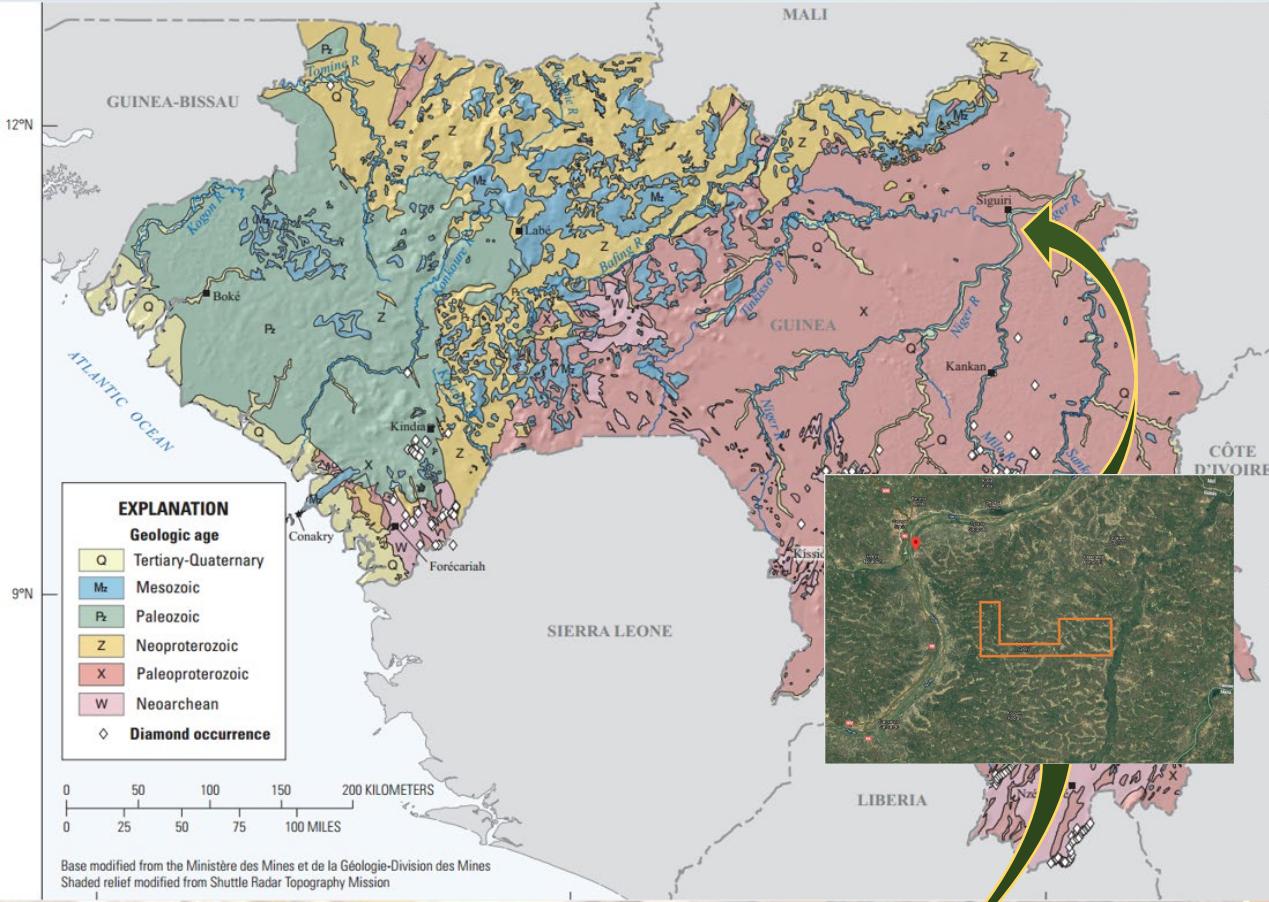
SITE LAYOUT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access through 500 km highway and 360 km off-road, then 12 km of road to the place
 - 14 hours drive from Conakry
 - The cost of electricity is \$ 0.18 / kWh (diesel)
 - Fuel cost is \$ 1,2 / liter
 - Labor force of about 200 people, including contractors
 - Runway 1 km from the site



CARTE GITOGIQUE DE LA D'EXPLORATION





Deposit types

The Mandiana deposit is associated with north-northwest-striking silicified shear zones and dilatational jogs. Haloes of quartz-carbonate veins developed along pre-existing structural heterogeneities, such as stratigraphic contacts between turbiditic rocks and granodiorite dykes, and deeper incipient structures. Vein density is typically higher in more competent rocks, such as granodiorite dykes and layers of coarse-grained volcanoclastic rocks. Mineralization typically coincides with silicification, sericitisation and an increase in disseminated sulfides.

The Mandiana deposit is associated with gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins developed in quartz-feldspar porphyry (IQF) dykes and in the surrounding turbiditic sedimentary rocks. Like the Mandiana deposit area, vein density is typically controlled by rock competency but also by steep northeast-trending incipient structures in the surrounding sedimentary rocks.

Vein orientations are consistent between the sedimentary rocks and the IQF. The vein orientations at Mandiana are almost identical to the vein orientation observed in Siguiri (Lebrun et al., 2017), a world-class orogenic gold district hosted in turbiditic sequences located approximately 80 km north-northwest of the Guinea Gold project.

To summarize, all gold occurrences in the Mandiana property were found to be structurally controlled (e.g. veins, shear zones, or rheological controls on disseminated mineralization) and are interpreted to be classified as orogenic in nature.

Orogenic gold deposits are intimately associated with the formation of orogenic belts, although typically without any clear plutonic association. Most commonly, these deposits occur in secondary structures of major faults at the transition between ductile and brittle domains. They are found in a context of rapid exhumation (up to 1 cm/a) bringing deep, warm areas of the crust (e.g. amphibolite facies) to the surface (Jébrak and Marcoux, 2008).

Orogenic gold deposits are found at all metamorphic levels, although they are more common in the greenschist facies. They can be hosted in a multitude of host rock lithologies.

The genesis of epigenetic orogenic gold deposits is linked to hydrothermal circulation in reverse faults, strike-slip or normal faults, invariably on structures with little displacement.

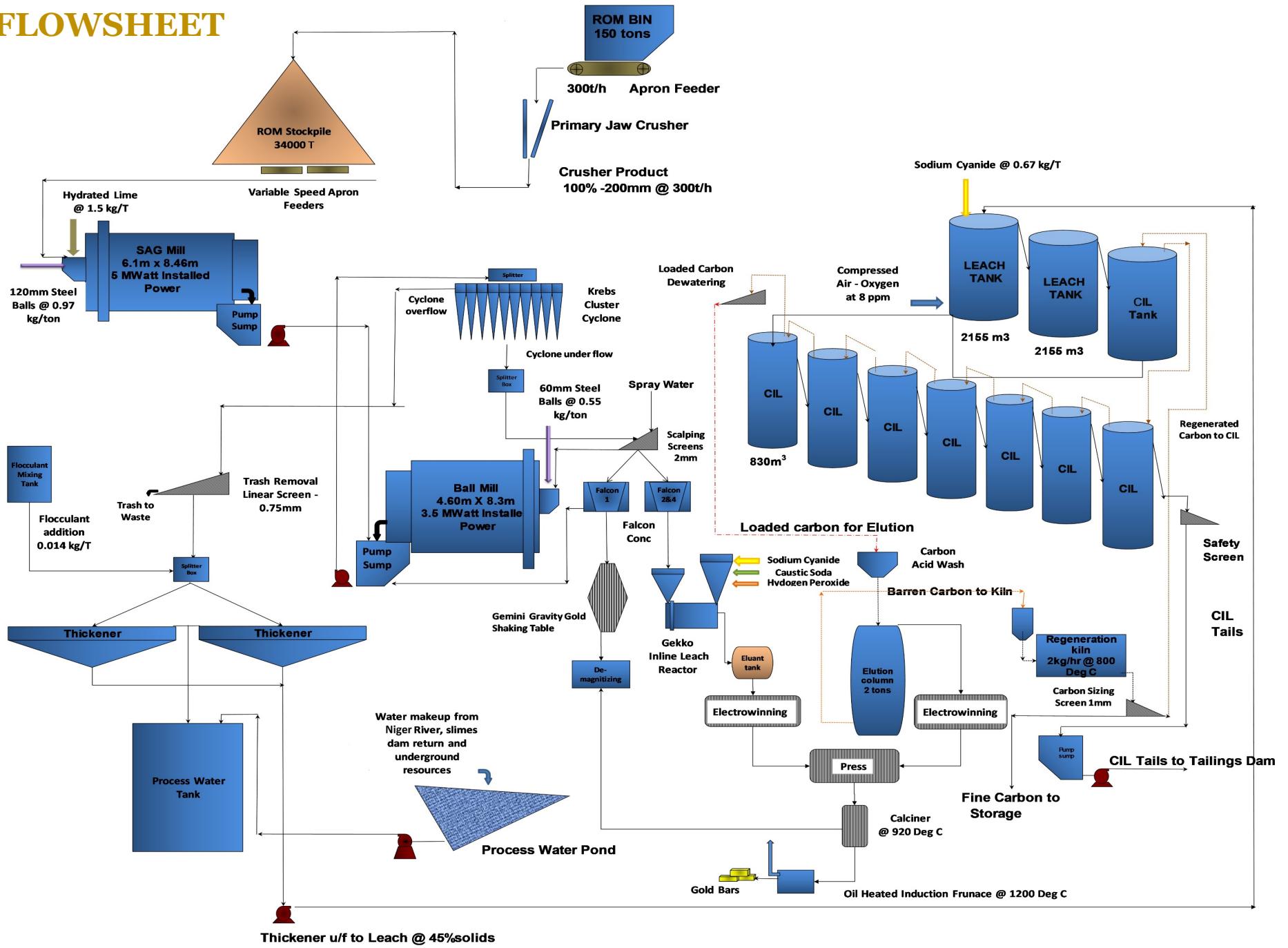
These are typically secondary faults reactivated after a major slip event. The passage of fluid in subvertical reverse-fault structure occurs in a pulsatile manner, creating crack-and-seal textures. The source of gold remains uncertain but in the case of sedimentary environments, it is theorized that gold comes from devolatilized sedimentary or diagenetic sulfides or deep syn-orogenic magmatic fluids.

KEY FACTS

Quick Facts (on 100% basis)	
Reserves	15-20 MT
Processing Rate	170.000 - 200.000 tpa gravity/CIL Plant
Gold Recovery	92% - 95%
Mining Type	Open Pit Mine
Expected Mine Life	10+ years from current reserves
Royalty	5%
Corporate Tax	35%



FLOW SHEET



Equipment and machinery

Title	Q-ty		Title	Q-ty
Drilling XY-200F	1		Utility vehicle	3
Gold CIL Processing line	1		Drinking water tank 10 m ³	1
Low-G Horizontal centrifuge	1		Generator 220v 500 kW	2
Excavator CY 55 C	2		Residential modules for staff for 30 people	3
Excavator CY 16C Tier 3	1		Filling module, Mini gas station on 10 m ³ for diesel fuel	1
Tipper ISUZU 10MT	3		Mobile kitchen	1
Loader Xgma 3	2		Mobile laboratory	1
Air compressor	1		Airbus Helicopters H225 Super Puma (used)	1
Inventory				

* All equipment was selected considering of repair in Guinea bases and spare parts.

** All equipment was selected considering geophysical and geochemical data research

*** There are only 4 helicopters in Guinea, belonging to the armed forces, of which only 2 in working condition and their rental will cost more than availability of own.

KEY RISKS SPECIFIC TO GOLD MINING INDUSTRY

The Company will need to raise additional capital in order to commence industrial gold mining. As such, the Company anticipates that it will require approximately £9 million in order to have sufficient working capital for the period of 12 months from the date of this document, to commence of industrial gold mining. If the Company is unable to raise the Project Costs, the development of the Project would have to be delayed or possibly cease.

While the Company's strategy is to commence production at the Guinea Gold Project on an expeditious yet practical timeline, the Company currently has no cash producing assets. Therefore, it does not currently generate positive cash flow, and has incurred losses for period ended 31 March 2019 . These losses reflect that the Company's current business activities are as an exploration and development company with regard to activities at the Guinea Gold Project.

The Project will be the Company's sole source of near-term revenue earnings. It is not uncommon for new mining developments to experience unexpected problems and delays during construction, commissioning and production start-up, or indeed for such projects to fail. Any adverse event affecting the Project, either during its development or following the commencement of production, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and the price of the Common Shares, as the Company has no other near-term source of revenue earnings.

The Company's financial performance is highly dependent on the market price of gold. The price of gold has historically been subject to wide and, at times, rapid fluctuations and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international economic and political conditions, levels of supply and demand, inventory levels maintained by producers and others, actions of central banks, interest rates, expectations of the future rates of inflation, the cost of gold production in major gold-producing nations, the strength of, and confidence in, USD (the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted) and relative to other currencies, and participants in the commodities markets and, to a lesser extent, the effects of inventory carrying costs and currency exchange rates.

Exploration, development and operational activities in the mining industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations. These include, but are not limited to, laws and regulations relating to taxation, environmental protection, management and use of hazardous substances and explosives, management of natural resources, licenses over resources owned by governments, exploration, development of mines, production and post-closure reclamation, the employment of local and expatriate labor, and occupational health and safety standards, including mine safety.

Historically, gold price have displayed wide ranges and are affected by numerous factors over which the Company has no control. These include world production levels, international economic trends, currency exchange fluctuations, expectations for inflation, speculative activity, consumption patterns and global or regional political events. In the case of gold, purchases and sales of bullion holdings by central banks or other large holders or dealers may also have an impact on the market and price. The aggregate effect of these factors cannot be predicted.

There is also uncertainty as to the possibility of increases in world production both from existing mines and as a result of mines currently closed being reopened in the future, if price increases make such projects economically viable.

Consequently, as a result of the above factors, price forecasting is difficult.

Any future Company's income from its product sales will be subject to exchange rate fluctuations and could become subject to exchange controls or similar restrictions. Currency conversion may have an adverse impact on income or asset values.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. The CIM Standards were followed for the classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

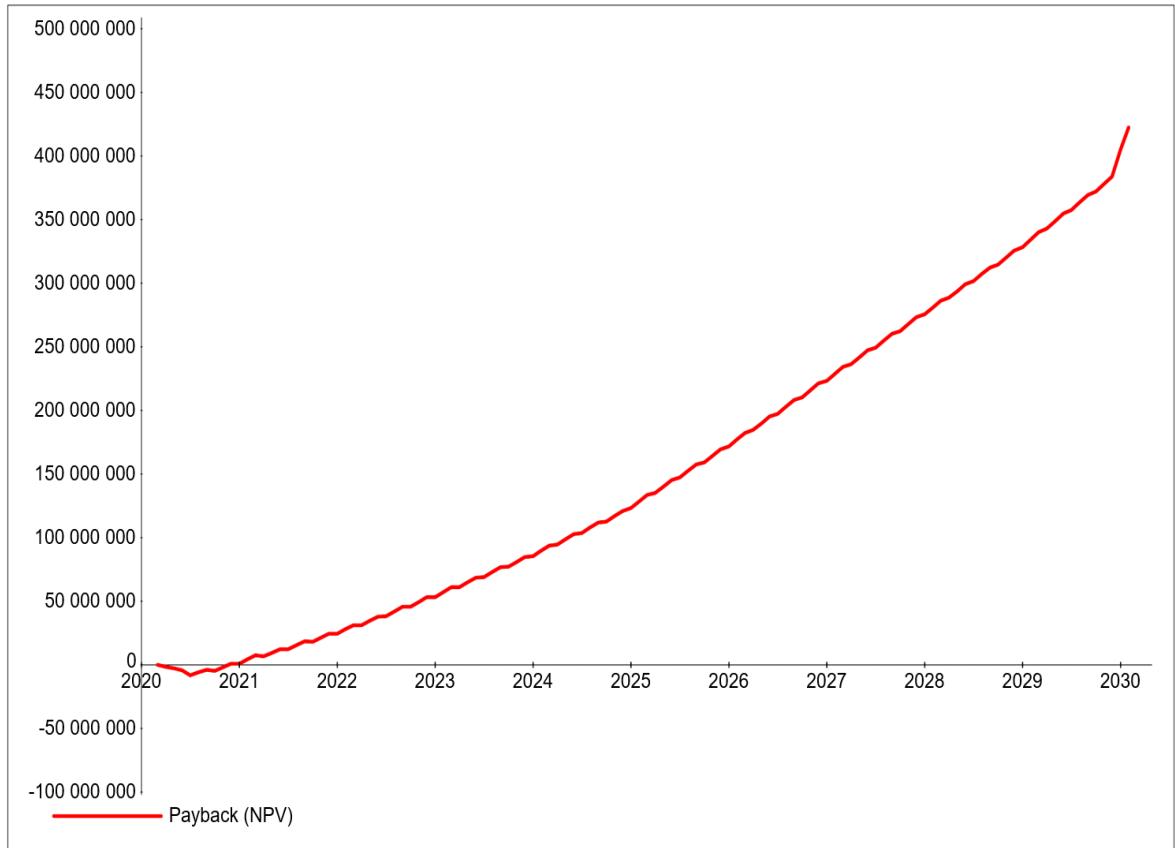
The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this document are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated Mineral Resource category. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative precision of the estimates.

In this document, Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t gold based on US\$1,500 per troy ounce gold and gold metallurgical recoveries of 95%. Mineral Reserves are estimated using a US\$1,500/oz gold price and gold cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t for all mining zones. Other costs and factors used for gold cut-off grade determination were mining, process and other costs of C\$20.00/g, transport and treatment charges of C\$6.00/ oz Au, USD:GBP exchange rate of 0.78 and a gold metallurgical recovery of 95%.

Forecast sales (oz)

N	Product	Units	3.2020	4.2020	5.2020	6.2020	7.2020	8.2020	9.2020	10.2020	11.2020	12.2020	1.2021	2.2021	3.2021	4.2021	5.2021
1	Alluvial Gold	ounce	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	2 600,00	2 600,00	2 600,00	2 600,00	2 600,00
N	Product		6.2021	7.2021	8.2021	9.2021	10.2021	11.2021	12.2021	1.2022	2.2022	3.2022	4.2022	5.2022	6.2022	7.2022	8.2022
1	Alluvial Gold		2 600,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 200,00	3 200,00	3 200,00	3 200,00	3 200,00	3 200,00	3 500,00	3 500,00
N	Product		9.2022	10.2022	11.2022	12.2022	1qrt. 2023y.	2qrt. 2023y.	3qrt. 2023y.	4qrt. 2023y.	1qrt. 2024y.	2qrt. 2024y.	3qrt. 2024y.	4qrt. 2024y.			
1	Alluvial Gold		3 500,00	3 500,00	3 500,00	3 500,00	10 800,00	10 800,00	11 000,00	11 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00
N	Product		1qrt. 2025y.	2qrt. 2025y.	3qrt. 2025y.	4qrt. 2025y.	2026 year	2027 year	2028 year	2029 year	1-2.2030						
1	Alluvial Gold		15 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00	64 000,00	64 000,00	64 000,00	70 000,00	36 000,00						

Payback schedule (NPV) (\$ US)

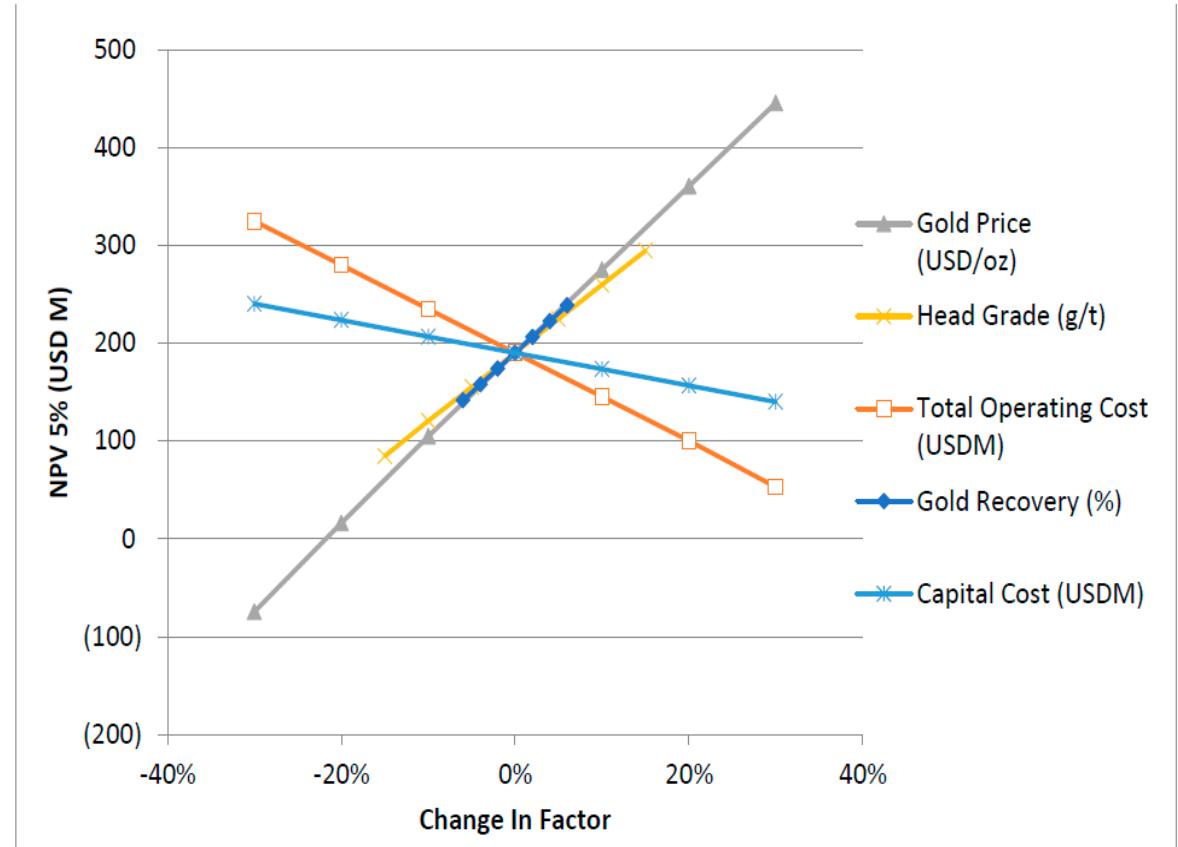


Cash flow criteria calculation period - 120 months

Criteria	US Dollar	Pound
Discount rate	2,00 %	1,00 %
Payback period	12 months	12 months
Discounted payback period	12 months	12 months
Average rate of return	573,29 %	507,19 %
Net present value	421 260 906	303 914 398
Profitability index	50,72	47,74
Internal rate of return	442,40 %	431,80 %
Modified rate of return	44,18 %	41,97 %
Duration	6,36 years	6,28 years

NPV Sensitivity at 5% Discount rate

- A sensitivity analysis was performed on the project to gauge its robustness against favorable and unfavorable changes to project variables.
- It indicates that the project is mostly exposed to changes in the gold price, followed by head grade, OPEX and finally CAPEX. The results indicate that the project is robust enough to remain viable in the ranges tested for the analyzed variables.

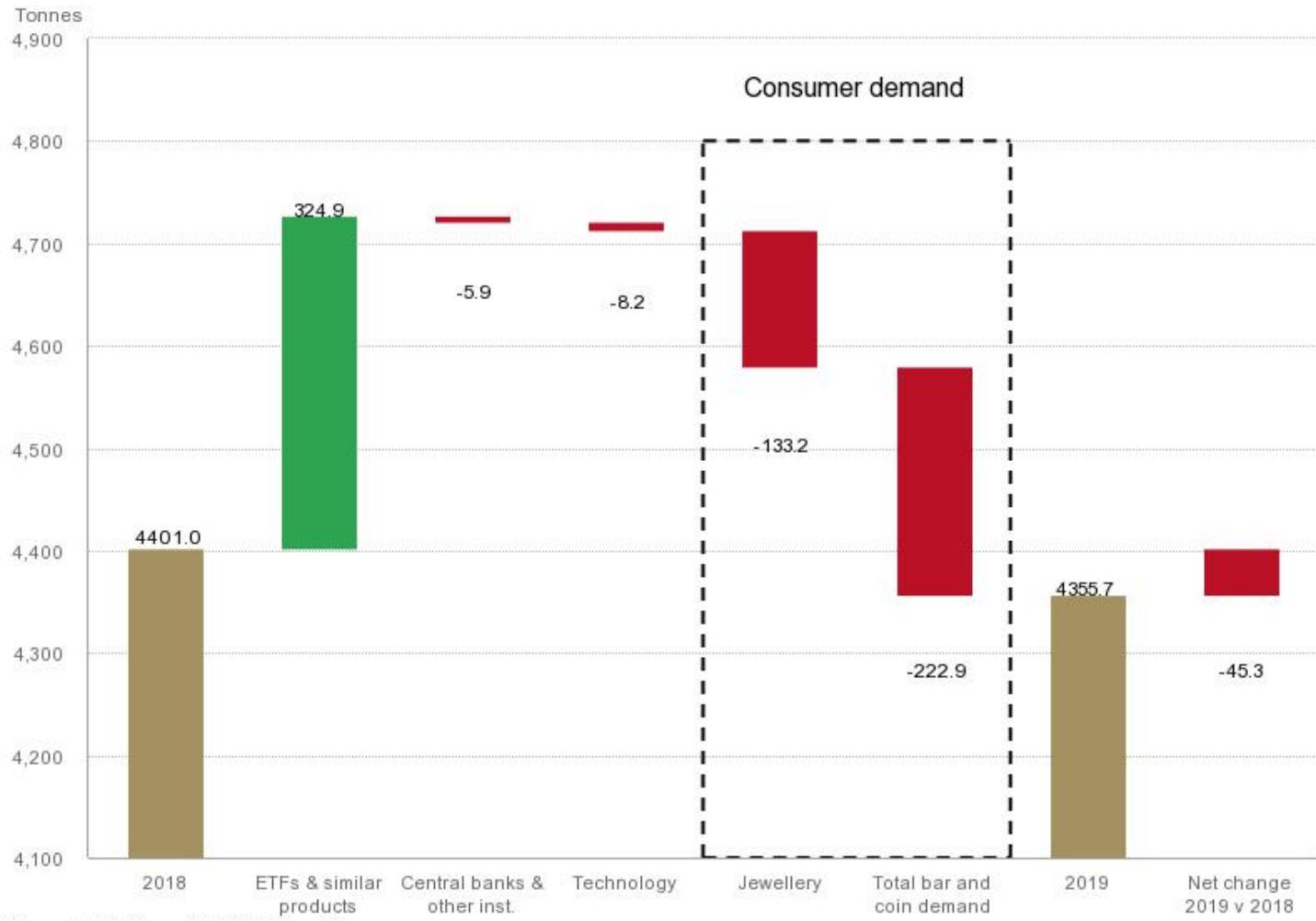


Market Demand

Gold demand fell 1% in 2019 as a huge rise in investment flows into ETFs and similar products was matched by the price-driven slump in consumer demand.

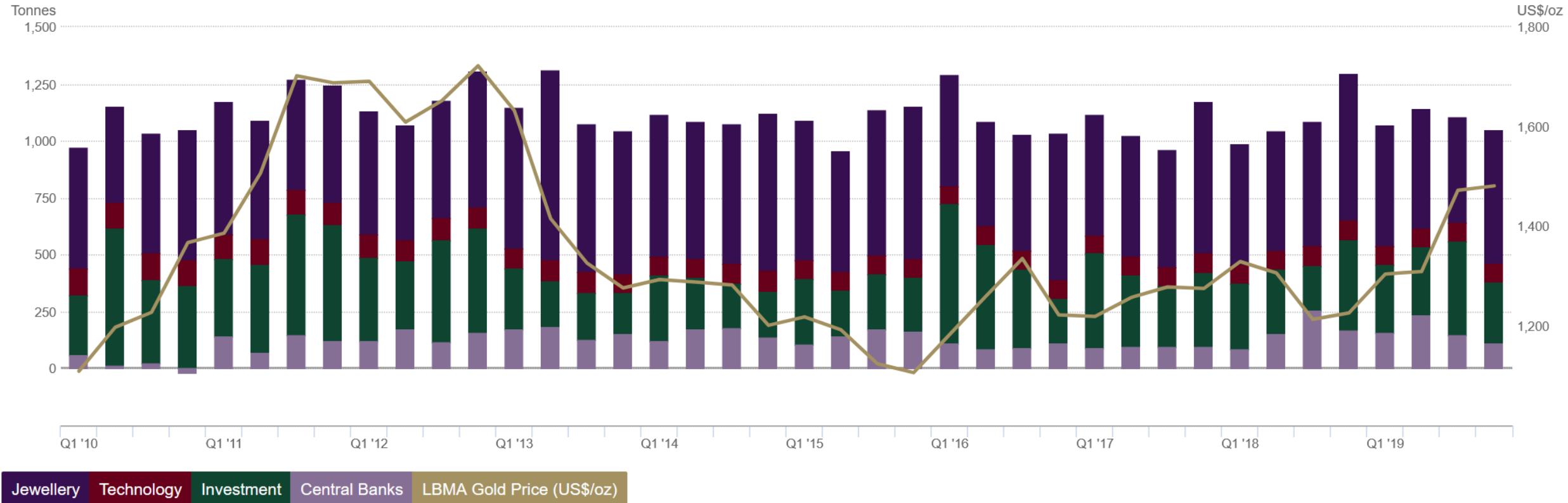
2019 was broadly a year of two distinct halves: resilience/growth across most sectors in the first half of the year contrasted with widespread y-o-y declines in the second. Global demand in H2 was down 10% on the same period of 2018 as y-o-y losses in Q4 compounded those from Q3, notably in jewellery demand and retail bar and coin investment. Central bank demand also slowed in the second half – down 38% in contrast with H1's 65% increase. But this was partly due to the sheer scale of buying in the preceding few quarters and annual purchases nevertheless reached a remarkable 650.3t – the second highest level for 50 years. ETF investment inflows bucked the general trend. Investment in these products held up strongly throughout the first nine months of the year, reaching a crescendo of 256.3t in Q3. Momentum then subsided in Q4, with inflows slowing to 26.8t (-76% y-o-y). Technology saw modest declines throughout the year, although electronics demand staged a minor recovery in Q4. The annual supply of gold increased 2% to 4,776.1t. This growth came purely from recycling and hedging, as mine production slipped 1% to 3,436.7t.

Huge rise in ETF inflows almost equalled the sharp drop in consumer demand in 2019



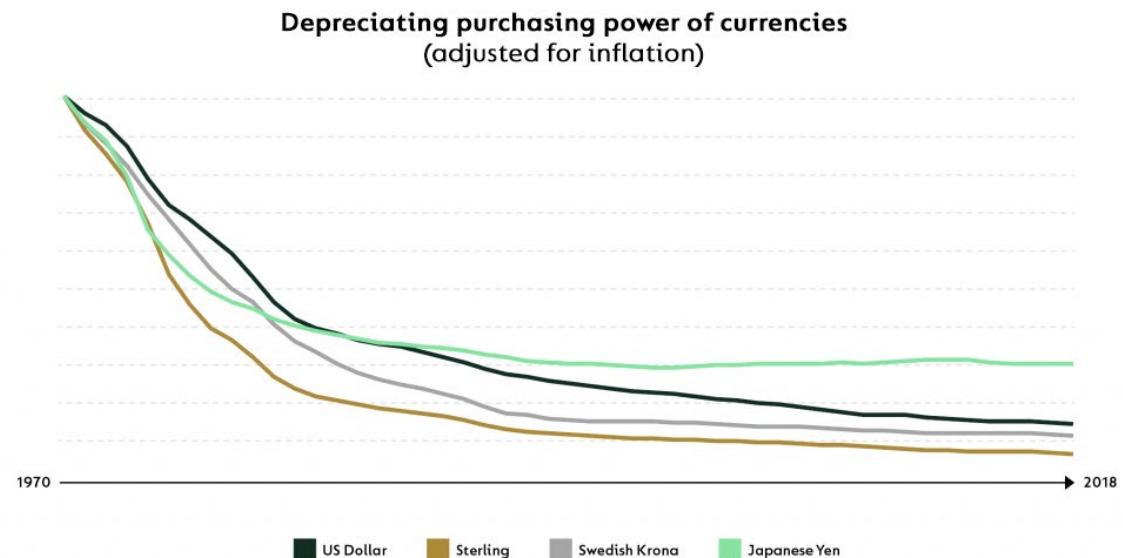
Source: Metals Focus; World Gold Council

Market Supply

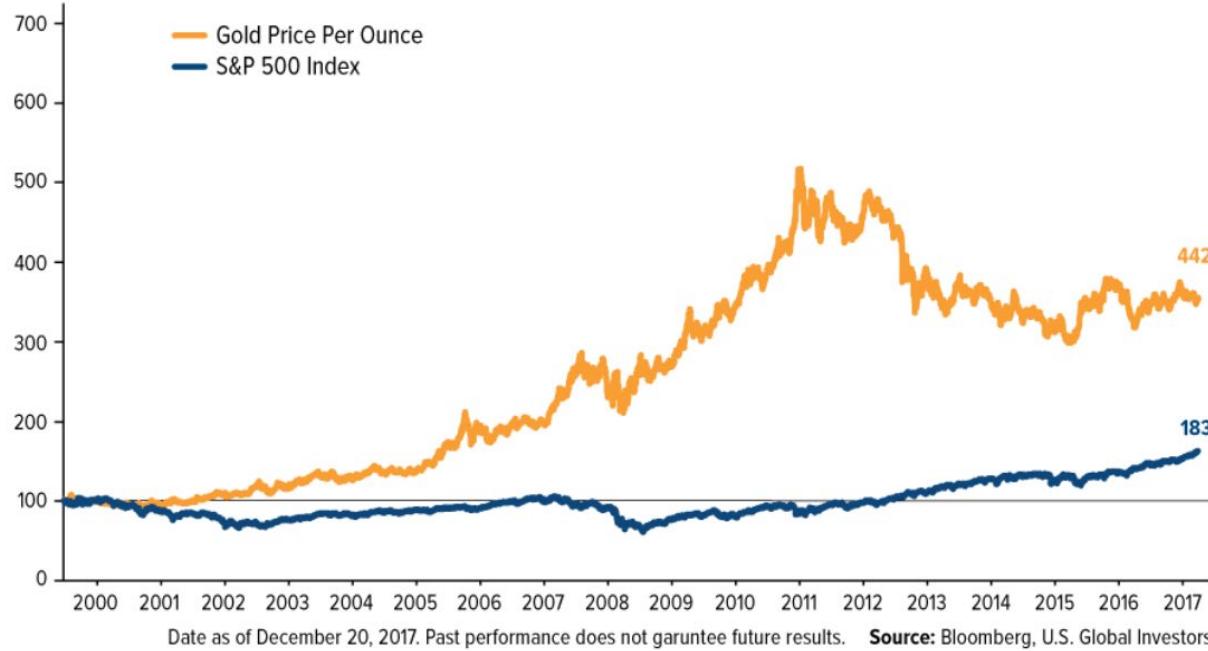




The gold price is constantly growing, but its price remains unchanged.
Significantly rising gold price is an indicator of the inflation of various currencies.



Gold Price Has Crushed the Market More Than 2:1 So Far this Century
Indexed at 100 December 31, 1999



Why should you invest in gold stocks?

Buying physical gold in any form - bars, coins, medals, or even jewelry - is the most direct way to gain exposure to gold prices. But buying physical gold also means you have to pay high commissions and bear additional costs and risks related to the transportation, storage, and insurance of the precious metal.

Gold stocks are a more convenient and cost-effective way to invest in gold, especially for folks who lack the inclination or time to research specific gold companies.



Our Gold Certificates gave to their owners 5% of profit annually



Is gold a good investment?

There are many moving parts that impact the price of gold. Nearly 50% of the demand for gold is in the form of jewelry, according to the World Gold Council, primarily from markets like China and India, where gold has cultural and sentimental value.

In the financial markets, gold is typically considered a hedge against inflation and uncertainty, which is why global events like Brexit and trade wars can fuel demand, driving up prices of the metal. Central bank policies such as interest rates, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar, and macroeconomic data are other factors that can affect gold prices.

Unsurprisingly, any gold-related investment comes with its fair share of volatility and risk. Yet investing in gold is also one of the best ways to diversify your portfolio.

We are the British public limited company, that owns a 70% stake in a gold mining company in Guinea. We have a concession with an area of 60 sq. km. We have mining exploration license. The rock samples analyzes have been carried out in the SGS laboratory, confirming the presence of gold in an amount of 5-15 g / ton of rock. Gold depth - 0-15 meters. Gold alluvial 23 carats. The cost mining price of 1 gram of gold is about \$20. The gold reserves 15-20 MT. Geological, geochemical and ecological studies have been carried out. We are on pre-feasibility stage and looking for investments or partnerships in the implementation of our project.

We offer our investors:

- Gold certificates (5% per annum and refund after 24 months);
- Company Shares - £10 per share (minimum package of 10,000 shares).

Appraised value of concession is
\$771,751,936.00



Strive not to be a success, but rather to be of value.

Albert Einstein



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