Dated: November 13, 2013

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available at the Company's website *www.coromining.com*. In addition, reference should be made to the risk factors section of the most recently filed Annual Information Form ("AIF") or the Company's audited and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The following information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and denominated in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2013.

This MD&A may contain forward looking statements based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of exploration or other risk factors beyond its control. Actual results may differ materially from the expected results.

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1 PROFILE AND STRATEGY

1.1 Profile and Strategy

Coro Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Coro") is an exploration/development stage mining company that was incorporated in 2004 and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the symbol "COP". As of October 31, 2013 the Company had 138,293,934 shares outstanding and a market capitalization of CA$22.1 million. The Company has its registered corporate office in Vancouver, Canada.

Coro's development and exploration portfolio in Chile includes the Berta (section 2.2), El Desesperado (section 2.3), Payen (section 2.4) and Llancahue (section 2.6) projects and in Mendoza, Argentina the San Jorge project (section 2.5).

Coro was founded with the goal of building a mining company focused on medium-sized base and precious metals deposits in Latin America. It intends to achieve this goal through the exploration for, and acquisition of, projects that can be developed and placed into production. The Company's strategy is to become a mid-tier producer and intends to do this by identifying, securing and developing resources that are located in areas with established infrastructure. To minimize political and execution risks associated with its strategy, Coro intends to focus its efforts in politically stable countries.

The Board of Directors is comprised of three Independent Directors, one Outside Director and two Executive Directors. The Board is chaired by Robert Watts, an Independent Director with over 40 years of experience in the mining industry. The Board has significant experience in the fields of exploration, accounting & finance, mining law, and mining operations. The Outside Director represents the Company's major shareholder Benton Capital Corp. ("Benton"), Benton holds 42% of the outstanding shares of the Company. Alan Stephens is the President and CEO of the Company and has over 37 years of international mining experience particularly in Latin America.

1.2 Going Concern

The Financial Statements and the Management Discussion and Analysis have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the period ended September 30, 2013, the Company reported a net loss of $0.2 million and as at that date had cash and cash equivalents of $0.9 million, net working capital balance of $0.7 million and an accumulated deficit of $25.0 million. The Company also has property payments due on certain properties (section 4.4). The Company has a number of financing alternatives available to it, has brought in partners for two of its properties, and is seeking to do so for San Jorge.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional funding from loans, equity financings or through other arrangements. The success of such initiatives cannot be assured. These conditions and events cast significant doubt on the validity of the going concern assumption.

The consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The success of its exploration programs in Chile, the advancement of its development projects, the availability of financing, and the level of funding by its partners and prospective partners, will determine the Company's working capital requirements for the next twelve months.

2 PROJECTS UPDATE

2.1 Overview

- Berta EID filed based on processing solution at Third Party SXEW Plant (Nov 2013)
- Extended Exclusivity Period on San Jorge (Oct 2013)
- Payen Project optioned to Freeport (Oct 2013)
- Signed Exclusivity Period for San Jorge with potential partner (Sep 2013)
- Substantially increased in in-pit resources at Berta (Aug 2013)
- Amended terms for El Desesperado option agreement (Aug 2013)
- Announced partner for Berta (May 2013)
- Agreed to terms of Chacay disposition (Apr 2013)
- Amended terms of Berta Agreement (Apr 2013)
- Agreed to sell Chacay property, subject to title due diligence (Feb 2013)
- Terminated El Inca option (Jan 2013)

2.2 Berta Property, Chile

ProPipe S.A. ("ProPipe") is currently expeditiously advancing the Berta project under the terms of a Letter of Intent ("LOI") announced in May 2013 whereby they may earn up to a 50% interest in the project (section 4.4).

The Environmental Impact Declaration ("EID") for Berta was filed in November 2013 after executing a preliminary agreement that contemplates the treatment of pregnant leach solution ("PLS") at a third party's SXEW operation. ProPipe's earn-in milestones of July 30, 2013 to complete and file an Environmental Impact Declaration ("EID") and the requirement to complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") by September 30, 2013 has been extended by mutual consent to accommodate this agreement and optimise the development plan for Berta.

The EID was funded by ProPipe as part of their work commitment to earn up to a 50% interest in the project, and as a consequence of submitting the EID and making the June 2013 underlying option payment, ProPipe have earned a 13% total interest in project.

In August 2013, the Company announced a substantial increase in the in-pit resources at Berta with the inclusion of the Berta Central deposits. The updated in-pit resource estimate for the project now stands at 17,604,000t at a grade of 0.366% CuT equivalent to 64,000t of contained copper and a stripping ratio of 0.49:1. The column test work at Berta Central confirmed the previous results obtained from Berta Sur. For a complete understanding of the updated resource and metallurgical test work reference should be made to the Company's news release dated August 7, 2013 or the updated National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical report (filed on September 13, 2013).

Berta is a 506 hectare property located approximately 20km west of the village of Inca de Oro in the III Region of Chile, at an elevation of 1,700m. Coro has also acquired by staking additional ground surrounding and overlaying the Berta property.

Previous Exploration Expenditure:

Consulting, labour and professional fees in 2012 (Q1, Q2 and Q3) include the costs associated with overseeing drill programs. Included in Q4 2012 is $91,000 in costs for the NI 43-101 resource estimate and initial work including work on the EID.

Drilling and trenching principally relate to the costs of sampling existing trenches (in Q4 2012), a Phase III, 36 hole (4,028m) infill reverse circulation ("RC") drill program (in Q3 2012) and 32 holes (10,520m) of RC drilling (in Q1 2012).

Property investigation costs include assay costs associated with the aforementioned drill programs. A grid geochemical sampling program, an IP survey and initial reconnaissance mapping program are also included in Q4

2011. Q1 2012 property investigation costs included a topographic survey and grid layout work. Q4 2012 costs included metallurgical column testwork.

Q2 2012 property acquisition cost of $800,000 relates to the second option payment (section 4.4).

Table 2: ($000's) Berta Expenditures	Q411	Q112	Q212	Quarterly Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213	Q313	2011	YTD 2012	2013	LTD
	Costs Expensed to Dec 31, 2012											
Consult, lab & prof.	3	88	163	153	204				5	404		616
Drilling & trenching	-	277	873	534	65				410	1,684		2,158
General & admin costs	-	2	9	5	1	**Costs Capitalized**			4	16		21
Property investigation	157	70	151	75	59	**Effective Jan 1, 2013**			67	296		579
Property acquisition	1	-	800	-	-				200	800		1,001
Travel & accommodation	3	4	8	15	22				1	27		53
Total exploration costs	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**				**686**	**3,227**		**4,428**
Engineering						-	-	-			-	-
Environmental						26	55	33			114	114
Geology	***All Costs on Berta Prior to Jan 1,***					113	110	69			291	291
Misc. development costs	***2013 were expensed***					74	94	68			236	236
Property acquisition	***(refer above)***					-	500	-			500	500
Share-based compensation						8	7	4			19	19
Deferred Costs Berta						**221**	**745**	**174**			**1,160**	**1,160**
Berta Expenditures	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**	**221**	**745**	**174**	**686**	**3,227**	**1,160**	**1,160**

Development Costs:
In Q1 2013 and Q2 2013, the principal costs on the project were related to geology, as the Company completed and filed the initial NI 43-101 technical report in Q1 2013 and then updated the resource in Q2 2013, through the inclusion of the Berta Central area. Geology costs include an allocation of time for our Vice President ("VP") Exploration.

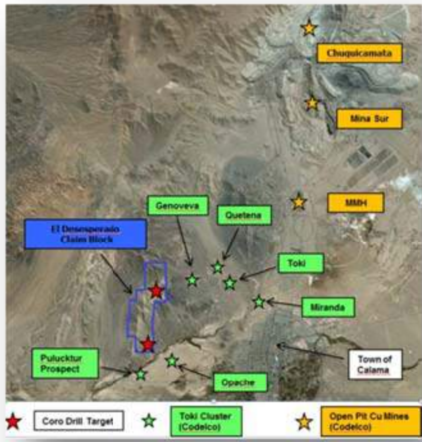
Misc. development includes a cost allocation for running our Santiago office and an allocation of time from our VP Development. From May 2013, the direct development costs, other than Coro's personnel costs and some geological and claim payment costs, are being covered by ProPipe under the terms of the LOI. As ProPipe earns its interest in the project their costs will be recognized and the non-controlling interest in Coro's balance sheet will increase. For example, the Property acquisition costs in Q2 2013 were paid by ProPipe and now form part of the non-controlling interest on the balance sheet (section 4.3).

2.3 El Desesperado, Chile

Table 3: ($000's) El Des Expenditures	Q411	Q112	Q212	Quarterly Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213	Q313	2011	YTD 2012	2013	LTD
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	10	68	51	33	49	-	10	133	211
Drilling & trenching	-	-	5	19	300	-	-	-	-	24	-	324
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	5	5
Property investigation	-	30	19	5	40	38	12	2	-	54	52	146
Property acquisition	-	200	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	200	500	700
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	5	19	6	2	-	-	5	9	34
Total exploration costs	**-**	**230**	**24**	**39**	**428**	**596**	**51**	**52**	**-**	**293**	**699**	**1,420**

The 698 hectare property is located approximately 7km northwest of the city of Calama, in the II Region of Chile and immediately west of the Toki Cluster of porphyry copper deposits currently being developed by Codelco. These include the major Toki, Quetena, Genoveva and Opache deposits, each containing several hundred million tonnes of copper oxide resources, grading 0.4-0.5%Cu.

Consulting, labour and professional fees include a cost allocation of the time of our VP Exploration.



In Q4 2012, an initial RC drill program (8 hole, 2,308m) was designed to demonstrate the presence of a porphyry copper system within the very large prospective area and included intercepts of 88m @ 0.71%CuT and 32m @ 0.99% CuT in hole CED-R-4. The presence of the attractive grades and thicknesses in CED-R-4 together with remnant copper oxides and anomalous leached cap assays in other holes, combined with our sampling and mapping, indicate that EL Desesperado has the potential to host a significant porphyry copper deposit.

Property investigation costs, in Q1 2012 relate to topographic surveying and grid layout work; the Q2 2012 costs relate to a geophysical survey; the Q3 2012 costs relate to a ground magnetic survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling; the Q4 2012 included assay costs related to the aforementioned drill program; Q1 2013 included surveying costs to assist with detailed geological mapping and sampling.

The property acquisition costs relates to the initial payment due on signing of the option agreement in February 2012 (section 4.4). In Q1 2013, the Company made its second payment of $0.5 million.

Expenditures in Q2 and Q3 2013 have been curtailed until funds are available to continue to drill El Desesperado or identify a partner to carry the project forward.

2.4 Payen, Chile

In October 2012, the Company optioned the 1,225 hectare Property which is located approximately 90km NNE of La Serena, 4km W of the Pan-American Highway and approximately 47km from the coast, in the III Region of Chile, at an elevation of 1,100m. In October 2013, the Company signed an option agreement with a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc ("Freeport"). Freeport may earn a 70% interest in the project by making the underlying option payments, undertaking $13m in worth commitments and paying $22.5 million to Coro (section 4.4).

Consulting, labour and professional fees in Q4 2012, Q1 2013 and Q2 2013 included a cost allocation of our VP Exploration. Property investigation in Q4 2012 included costs associated with extending an existing ground magnetics survey and surveying costs. The Q1 2013 costs included surveying costs to assist with geological mapping and sampling. The property acquisition payment relates to the initial payment due on signing of the option agreement in October 2012 (section 4.4).

Table 4: ($000's)	**Quarterly**								**YTD**			
Payen Expenditures	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	-	15	35	37	36	-	-	108	123
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	4	-	-	20	20
Property investigation	-	-	-	-	61	42	6	2	-	-	50	111
Property acquisition	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-		500
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	1	-	-	11	19
Total exploration costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**584**	**91**	**55**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**189**	**773**

2.5 San Jorge, Argentina

The San Jorge porphyry copper-gold deposit is located in the Province of Mendoza, Argentina. An updated Environment Impact Study ("EIS") was filed in July 2012 to incorporate the railway envisaged in the March 2012 San

Juan Copper Leach Project ("San Juan Project") Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS"). The PFS considered a SX/EW heap leach operation in the neighboring province of San Juan. Prior to our decision to advance the San Juan Project, the Provincial Legislature of Mendoza, on August 24, 2011, had voted against ratifying the Company's EID for a float only project in Mendoza that had been approved by the Government on Mendoza in February 2011. The "no" ratification vote took place in the run-up to the provincial elections, without the conclusions of the legislature's commissions who had spent a number of months evaluating the EID, and more pertinently, the validity of the process which led to its approval, being considered.

Table 6: San Jorge Economic Evaluations PFS		**San Juan-Leach Only**
Base Case (NPV10%)	Pre-tax NPV (IRR)	**$260m (41%)**
($2.80/ lb Cu)	After-tax NPV (IRR)	**$133m (29%)**
Average Cash Costs (Years 1 to 5)	Before Credits	**$1.26**
Average Production (Years 1 to 5)	Copper (tonnes)	**25,000**
Mine Life		**10**
Initial CAPEX (million)		**$184**
Refer News Released Dated		**Mar 5, 2012**

Law 7722 that required the ratification vote and that also that prohibits the use of sulphuric acid in Mendoza has been subject to legal challenges of its constitutionality since its inception in 2007. If the legal challenges to Law 7722 are favourably resolved, Law 7722 could be declared unconstitutional, which could result in the removal of the ratification requirement of the Company's approved EID for the float only project and the removal of the prohibition against the use of sulphuric acid in the Province of Mendoza.

The Company capitalizes it costs associated with San Jorge as summarised below:

Table 7: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**		
San Jorge Expenditures	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Engineering	242	100	12	-	-	-	-	-	90	112	-	2,655
Environmental & permitting	174	56	101	56	42	48	49	52	612	213	149	2,599
Geology	89	117	59	19	28	11	21	12	268	195	44	4,577
Misc. development costs	185	245	140	174	93	99	49	24	808	562	172	7,563
Property acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	313	-	4,000	-	313	12,182
Share based payments	88	86	42	48	41	34	(11)	4	449	172	27	954
Total costs capitalized	**778**	**604**	**354**	**297**	**1,454**	**192**	**421**	**92**	**6,227**	**1,254**	**705**	**30,529**

Engineering costs incurred between Q4 2011 and Q1 2012 relate to preparing the San Juan Project PFS. Environmental and permitting costs include legal costs, community consultation & communication costs. The increase in Q2 2012 relates to the submission of an updated EIS.

Geology costs in 2013 are principally comprised of the costs of maintaining a camp at San Jorge. Miscellaneous costs were higher in Q1 2012 due to the Company working on the revised EIS. In Q4 2012 the Company reduced its costs in Argentina.

Property acquisition costs in Q4 2012 relate to the payment of four quarterly payments upon signing of the revised acquisition terms with Franco Nevada (section 4.4). Q2 2013 includes the March 31, 2013 payment. As of the date of this MD&A the June 30 and September 30, 2013 payments remain unpaid. Coro has reached agreement in principle with Franco Nevada to defer the June 30 and September 30, 2013 payments due for San Jorge but documentation is yet to be completed.

Share based compensation relates to the accounting requirement to capitalize share based compensation (the fair value of stock options granted) granted to our development team.

2.6 Other Chilean Exploration

In Chile, the Company's other exploration costs include but are not limited to the costs associated with Chacay (sold in 2013), El Inca (option terminated in January 2013), El Tapao (optioned terminated in April 2012) and Llancahue.

In March 2013, the Company agreed to sell the core mining claims covering Coro's Chacay property to Compania Minera Relincho SA ("Relincho"), a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") to Relincho for $2.0 million and a 1.5% NSR. Under the agreement, Coro also agreed to enter into a sale promise agreement to sell the remainder of their Chacay exploration claims for $0.5 million and a 1.5% NSR. The purchase agreement for the remaining claims will be executed upon Coro converting the exploration claims to mining claims.

Llancahue is located 38km south west of the city of Talca in the VII Region of central Chile. In 2008, 7 RC holes were drilled with the last hole, (LLA-07), intersecting significant mineralization (which included a highlight intercept of 100m at 1.37% copper).

Table 8:	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Other Exploration ($000's)	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	132	21	57	56	26	28	(4)	75	192	134	99
Drilling & trenching	(54)	-	-	230	179	-	-	-	853	230	-
General & admin costs	175	86	280	259	179	39	34	33	552	625	106
Property investigations	14	72	30	19	12	98	8	12	186	120	118
Property acquisition	2	-	-	201	-	-	(2,000)	-	25	201	(2,000)
Travel & accommodation	23	20	15	9	14	2	8	3	56	44	13
Total exploration costs	**292**	**199**	**382**	**773**	**410**	**167**	**(1,954)**	**123**	**1,864**	**1,354**	**(1,664)**

2,103m combined RC and DDH drilling was undertaken in Q3 and Q4 2012 at El Inca, the results of which resulted in the option being terminated in January 2013. El Inca property acquisition costs of CA$200,000 were paid in Q3 2012. The Company also fully provides for value added taxes ("IVA") in Chile and these costs are included within general and admin. The provision for IVA fluctuates based on our exploration activity, and there was a significant increase in our exploration activities in Q2 & Q3 2012. The negative acquisition costs in Q2 2013 relate to the proceeds from the sale of the core Chacay claims.

3 OUTLOOK

In response to the currently difficult financing environment for junior mining companies, Coro has adopted a strategy of bringing in partners for our projects.

Earlier this year, we announced an agreement with ProPipe, an experienced Chilean engineering company, for them to earn up to a 50% interest in our Berta project by funding all development costs and obtaining financing for the construction of the project. Since the signing of the LOI, a new operating company, SCM Berta, has been formed, the shareholder's agreement is being finalised, the project's in-pit resources have been substantially increased, additional metallurgical testwork has been completed, the EID has been filed based on a preliminary agreement for processing pregnant leach solutions at a third party SXEW plant and ProPipe now owns 13% of SCM Berta.

Under the proposed arrangement, the only processing facilities required at Berta would be a crusher, an agglomerator, leach pads and pipeline. Subject to obtaining its environmental permits, execution of the definitive agreement, completion of engineering studies and arrangement of project financing, the third party would treat PLS from Berta and would supply water to Berta, for a period of 5 years. Development of the project would include the construction of a pipeline between Berta and the third party's processing facilities.

The EID evaluation process is anticipated to take approximately 6 months, and a PEA for the project is nearing completion. We look forward to SCM Berta executing the definitive agreement with the third party and completing the engineering studies, which is anticipated to produce 5,000-10,000 tonnes of cathode copper per year.

The signing of the Payen Agreement in October 2013, with a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc ("Freeport") vindicates our view of the potential for Payen to host a major copper-gold porphyry deposit. The Agreement provides for Freeport to acquire a 70% interest in Payen by completing $16.5 million of underlying option payments ($0.5 million paid), together with work commitments of $13 million and payments of $22.5 million to Coro (section 4.4). We look forward to receiving the results of Freeport's exploration program over the coming years.

Coro continues to actively seek partners for its San Jorge and Llancahue projects to ensure that they can continue to be advanced while minimizing dilution to our shareholders. Coro has reached agreement in principle with Franco Nevada to defer the June 30 and September 30 2013 payments due for San Jorge. In August 2013, El Desesperado option payments schedule were modified (section 4.4) by reducing the payments due in 2014 and 2015. The receipt of $2m, with a further $0.5m outstanding, from the sale of our Chacay project earlier this year provided a non-dilutive financing for the Company, while retaining a 1.5% NSR on the property.

As of October 31, 2013 Coro had cash and cash equivalents of $0.7 million.

4 Q3 2013 FINANCIAL POSITION REVIEW

4.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 9: - Cash and Working Capital ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	Sept 30, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	2,086	896
AR and prepaids	47	37
Investments	19	6
AP and accruals	(297)	(229)
Net working capital	1,855	710

The Company's working capital position decreased from December 2012 as a result of exploration expenditures of $1.2 million including the second payment on El Des ($0.5m), net development expenses on Berta and San Jorge ($1.3m), and corporate costs of $0.6m. These expenses were offset with the receipt from the $2 million from the core Chacay claims (section 2.6). For a discussion on the Company's working capital requirements reference should be made to section 1.2.

4.2 Other Assets and Liabilities

Table 10: -Other Assets and Liabilities ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	Sept 30, 2013
Property, plant and equipment	622	601
Mineral property interests	**29,824**	**31,689**
Berta (section 2.2)	-	1,160
San Jorge (section 2.5)	29,824	30,529
Total Other Assets	30,446	32,290

Property, plant and equipment include the surface rights surrounding San Jorge ($537,000). Total assets of Coro as at June 30, 2013 were $33.6 million (Dec 2012: $32.6m) and total liabilities were $0.3 million (Dec 2012: $0.3m).

4.3 Equity and Financings

Table 11: - Shareholders' Equity ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	Sept 30, 2013
Common shares	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	5,317	5,723
Accumulated other comprehensive income	534	515
Non-controlling interest ("NCI")	-	80
Deficit	(25,206)	(24,974)
Total shareholders' equity	32,301	33,000

The movement in Deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income are explained in section 5. The increase in contributed surplus related to the expensing of stock based compensation. The non-controlling interest relates to ProPipe earning an initial 10% interest in Berta. As this change in ownership interest does not result in a loss of control of the subsidiary it is considered an equity transaction. As a result the Company has recognized a non-controlling interest of $80,236 as of June 30, 2013 being the 10% of the net assets of Berta as of that date and a credit of $419,764 has been recorded to retained earnings. As of the date of this MD&A the final definitive agreement has not yet been signed and therefore this accounting treatment is subject to final review and may change.

As a result of filing the EID for Berta in November, Propipe has increased its ownership in the project from 10% as of September 30, 2013 to 13% as of the date of this MD&A.

Equity instruments

Table 12: - Equity Instruments	Dec 31, 2012	Sept 30, 2013
Common shares outstanding	138,293,934	138,293,934
Options outstanding		
Number	11,793,333	8,666,666
Weighted average price	CA$0.60	CA$0.31
Market capitalization ($000's)	CA$27,659	CA$11,064
Closing share price	CA$0.20	CA$0.08

As of October 31, 2013 the Company had 138,293,934 shares outstanding. In March 2012, the Company granted 4,095,000 options at an exercise price of CA$0.41. In June 2013, 2,910,000 options were cancelled. Benton owns 57,866,754 shares in the Company (42%) and on March 21, 2013 Benton received an unsolicited takeover bid which was later withdrawn on March 28, 2013.

The Company has not undertaken any significant financings in the last three years.

4.4 Contractual Obligations

The following table shows the contractual obligations of the Company including property options payments as at September 30, 2013:

Table 13: - Contractual Obligations ($000's)	2013 (3 months)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	23	28	-	-	-	-	51
Property Option Payments[1]	**938**	**4,400**	**3,000**	**11,150**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**25,738**
San Jorge	938	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000	10,938
Berta (refer below)	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500
El Desesperado	-	650	1,750	9,900	-	-	12,300
Payen (refer below)	*(not considered as payments are being made by Aurex (refer below))*						
Total	**961**	**4,428**	**3,000**	**11,150**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**25,789**

[1] Excludes royalty payments and net profit interests refer below.

As of September 30, 2013 the Company had no significant commitments for capital expenditures and the aforementioned option payments are at the election of the Company.

Property Option Payments

San Jorge, Argentina:

In October 2012, the Company amended the San Jorge Purchase Agreement which now requires annual payments of $1.25 million (payable quarterly), for 10 years, commencing on March 31, 2012 ($1.6 million paid). In addition, there is a 7.5% NSR payable on all gold produced from the property. The annual payments are not payable when that payment is exceeded by the gold NSR payment. Coro may at any time, prepay the outstanding amount with a one-time payment equal to the net present value of the future payments, using a 5% discount rate. No other considerations, obligations, payments, or royalties are due, and Coro may withdraw from the Agreement at any time with no further obligations. The June 30, 2013 payment remains unpaid as of the date of this MD&A. Coro has reached agreement in principle with Franco Nevada to defer the June 30 and September 30, 2013 payments due for San Jorge.

Berta, Chile:

In April 2013, Coro amended the terms to acquire a 100% interest in the Berta property which now require a total cash consideration of $4 million. This consideration is to be paid in the following staged option payments; $1.5 million (paid); $2.5 million in June 2014. In addition, a 1.5% NSR is payable on any production.

The obligations under the Berta agreement are intended to be offset by the undertakings under the May 2013 ProPipe LOI whereby ProPipe could earn up to a 50% interest in the project by completing various milestones on the project (refer to news release dated May 8, 2013), those milestones are set out below:

- -an initial 10 % interest (earned) by making the June 2013 option payment of $0.5 million;
- -an additional 3% by filing an EID by July 30, 2013 (*earned November 2013*);
- -an additional 5% by completing a PEA by September 30, 2013; (*deferred by mutual consent*);
- -up to additional up to 32% by arranging project financing for up to 100% of the total project costs (including an overrun facility).

El Desesperado, Chile:
In February 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement (subsequently amended in August 2013) to acquire 100% of the El Desesperado property for a total consideration of $13 million. This consideration is to be paid in the following option payments; $0.7 million (paid); $0.65 million in February 2014; $1.75 million in February 2015; $9.9 million in February 2016. In addition, a 1.9% sales royalty is payable on any production from the property. Coro has a right of first refusal on the sales royalty.

Payen:
In October 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Payen property, in Chile, for a total consideration of $17 million of which $0.5 million was paid upon signing of the Agreement. A 2.5%NSR is retained by the owner and Coro may acquire half of this (1.25% NSR) for $10 million. In October 2013, the Company signed an open agreement with Minera Aurex Chile Ltda. ("Aurex"), a subsidiary of Freeport, whereby Aurex may acquire a 70% interest by meet the following obligations set forth in the table below:

Table 14: Aurex / Freeport Payen Option Terms

Date	Underlying Option Payment	Work Commitment	Payment to Coro
On October 10, 2013	$500,000 *(paid)*	-	-
By October 10, 2014	$1,000,000	$1,500,000	-
By October 10, 2015	$2,000,000	$3,500,000	$500,000
By October 10, 2016	$13,000,000	$8,000,000	$500,000
On Formation of Operating Company	-	-	$21,500,000
Total	**$16,500,000**	**$13,000,000**	**$22,500,000**

The Operating Company may complete a Feasibility Study to NI43-101 standards on a best efforts basis by October 10, 2019 at Aurex's expense, at which point Coro will have the option of refunding 20% of the costs of the Feasibility Study, and thereby own 20% of the operating company, or will immediately dilute to a 2% NSR. If Coro elects to fund its 20% share of the Feasibility Study, the operating company shareholders will be responsible for all future costs on a pro-rata basis, or be subject to dilution.

Q3 2013 MD&A (expressed in U.S. Dollars) CORO MINING CORP. TSX Symbol: COP Page| 10

5 Q3 2013 EXPENDITURES REVIEW

The following table details the Company's quarterly and year to date expenditures.

Table 15: ($000's)				Quarterly						YTD	
Expenditures summary	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs (section 5.1)	455	871	2,408	1,594	1,773	854	(1,847)	219	2,551	4,874	(774)
Other Expenses (section 5.2)	291	799	418	612	498	515	252	195	4,457	1,829	962
Loss before tax and equity earnings	746	1,670	2,826	2,206	2,271	1,369	(1,595)	414	7,008	6,703	188
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281)	-	-
Loss (Earnings)	**746**	**1,670**	**2,826**	**2,206**	**2,271**	**1,369**	**(1,595)**	**414**	**6,727**	**6,703**	**188**
Attributable to:											
Owners of Parent	746	1,670	2,826	2,206	2,271	1,369	(1,595)	414	6,727	6,703	188
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Loss (Income)	(527)	(224)	207	(216)	41	19	24	(24)	517	(233)	19
Comprehensive Loss (Income)	**219**	**1,446**	**3,033**	**1,990**	**2,312**	**1,388**	**(1,571)**	**390**	**7,244**	**6,470**	**207**
Attributable to:											
Owners of Parent	219	1,446	3,033	1,990	2,312	1,388	(1,571)	390	7,244	6,470	207
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic loss (earnings) per share ($)	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	(0.01)	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
Fully diluted loss (earnings) per share($)	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	(0.01)	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00

As the Company is in the exploration and development stage it has no sales or revenues. Other comprehensive income principally arises from converting the Canadian dollar functional denominated financial statements of the Parent Entity from Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar reporting currency. The smaller other comprehensive income movements in the last couple of quarters are consistent with the reduction in the Canadian assets held.

5.1 Exploration costs

The following table summarizes the quarterly and year to date expenditures on the Company's exploration properties in Chile.

Table 16: ($000's)				Quarterly						YTD	
Exploration Chile	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	135	109	219	219	313	114	66	160	197	547	340
Drilling & trenching	(53)	277	879	784	542	-	-	-	1,263	1,940	-
General & admin costs	177	88	288	264	181	48	47	38	556	640	133
Property investigations	170	173	199	98	173	178	26	16	253	470	220
Property acquisition	1	200	800	201	500	500	(2,000)	-	225	1,201	(1,500)
Travel & accommodation	25	25	22	29	63	14	14	5	57	76	33
Total exploration costs	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**(1,847)**	**219**	**2,551**	**4,874**	**(774)**
By Project:											
Berta (section 2.2)	165	441	2,003	783	351	-	-	-	686	3,227	-
Chacay (section 2.6)	(10)	48	6	3	5	34	(1,993)	19	1,137	57	(1,940)
El Des (section 2.3)	-	230	24	39	428	596	51	52	-	293	699
El Inca (section 2.6)	-	-	-	464	200	3	(2)	-	-	464	2
Payen (section 2.4)	-	-	-	-	584	91	55	43	-	-	189
Other	300	141	363	306	204	130	42	105	728	833	276
Total exploration costs	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**(1,847)**	**219**	**2,551**	**4,874**	**(774)**

Drilling costs, Q4 2012 relates to El Desesperado and El Inca (section 2.3 & 2.6), Q3 2012 relates to Berta and El Inca (section 2.2 & 2.6) and Q1 & Q2 2012 relates to drilling at Berta (section 2.2). General & administration costs include a portion of all administrative costs of running the Company's Santiago office and a provision for Chilean Value Added Taxes ("IVA"). In Chile, IVA is not refundable in cash and is applied against other IVA credits. The increase in Q2 2012, Q3, 2012 and Q4 2012 is due to the provision for IVA on the increased drilling programs in the respective quarters.

The property acquisition costs are as follows Q1 2012; El Desesperado, Q2 2012; Berta, Q3 2012; El Inca, Q4 2012; Payen and Q1 2013; El Desesperado. In Q2 2013, the Company sold a portion of its Chacay claims to Teck for $2 million (section 2.6). The general trend in 2013 is to focus on reducing our costs and attracting partners for our projects which explains the overall slowdown in exploration spend.

5.2 Other Expenses

The following table details the Company's quarterly and annual expenditures.

Table 17:				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Expenditures summary ($000's)	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Other Expenses											
Depreciation and amortization	7	6	7	6	7	5	5	6	15	19	16
Finance income	(28)	(17)	(28)	(11)	(6)	(2)	-	-	(74)	(56)	(2)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	234	69	(102)	102	(38)	(5)	(41)	(25)	(113)	70	(71)
Legal and filing fees	(1)	47	19	2	6	29	24	14	116	68	67
Other corporate costs	87	75	62	85	80	44	50	39	320	222	133
Realized gain on disposal	(817)	(253)	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	(4,805)	(251)	-
Salaries & management fees	167	192	191	190	178	187	146	112	489	573	445
Share-based payments	346	380	240	238	258	248	61	51	1,198	858	360
Unrealized loss (gain) on held-for-trading	296	299	28	(1)	16	9	7	(2)	7,312	326	14
	291	**798**	**418**	**611**	**500**	**515**	**252**	**195**	**4,457**	**1,829**	**962**

Finance income is comprised of interest income on cash and cash equivalents. Foreign exchange losses are attributed to exchange rate movements on translation of transactions in other than the functional currency. The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of all entities except for the Parent Company which is functionally Canadian. Foreign exchange loss (gain) is primarily driven by U.S. dollar holdings in the Canadian Parent Company.

Legal and filing fees are higher in the first half of each year as a result of annual listing fees, and legal & regulatory costs associated with the annual general meeting. Salaries & management in Q2 2013 costs have fallen due to cost cutting initiatives in Vancouver, including the Company elimination of the costs associated with two positions and the reduction of 50% in the CEO's salary.

Share-based compensation relates to stock-based compensation expenses associated with option grants. The Company expenses option over the vested period associated with each grant, the decrease in Q2 2013 is consistent with the passing of a second vesting period related to options granted in March 2012.

5.3 Related Party Disclosure:

The Company considers the Executive Directors and Officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

Table 18- Key Management				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Personnel Compensation ($000's)	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**Q313**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Salaries & short-term employee benefits	211	263	254	263	262	266	253	237	660	780	756
Share-based payments	228	168	293	167	167	135	44	25	987	628	204
Total	**439**	**431**	**547**	**430**	**429**	**401**	**297**	**262**	**1,647**	**1,408**	**960**

Fluctuations in short term employee benefits are due to the underlying agreements being denominated in Chilean Pesos and the Canadian dollar. The Chilean salaries are also subject to indexing.

6 RISKS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES & POLICIES

For a full version of the critical accounting estimates and policies reference should be made to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, which are available on the Company's website at www.coromining.com. In addition, reference should be made to the most recently filed Annual Information Form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

6.1 Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Financial Reporting

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- ensure the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Management has concluded that, as at September 30, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to the existence of a material weakness. A material weakness existed in the design of internal control over financial reporting caused by a lack of adequate segregation of duties in the financial close process. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing, authorizing, and reviewing information that is key to the preparation of financial reports. He is also responsible for preparing and reviewing the resulting financial reports. This weakness has the potential to result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements.

Management has concluded, and the audit committee has agreed that taking into account the present stage of the Company's development, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional staff to correct the weakness at this time. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

6.2 Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this "MD&A" constitute forward-looking statements, including those identified by the expressions "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "should" and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Company or its management. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Information concerning the interpretation of drill results also may be considered forward-looking statements, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed. The estimates, risks and uncertainties described in this MD&A are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent the Company's estimates only as of the date of this MD&A and should not be relied upon as representing the Company's estimates as of any subsequent date. The material factors and assumptions that were applied in making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include: (a) execution of the Company's existing plans or exploration programs for each of its properties, either of which may change due to changes in the views of the Company, or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs; and (b) the accuracy of current interpretation of drill and other exploration results, since new information or new interpretation of existing information may result in changes in the Company's expectations. Readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements, as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

6.3 Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Refer to section 1.2

6.4 NI 43-101 Compliance Requirements

Under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), if an issuer disclosures in writing scientific or technical information about a mineral project on a property material to the issuer, the issuer must include in the written disclosure the name and the relationship to the issuer of the qualified person who: (a) prepared or supervised the preparation of the information that forms the basis for the written disclosure or (b) approved the written disclosure. For the purposes of this MD&A, Alan Stephens, FIMMM, President and CEO of the Company, a geologist with more than 37 years of experience is the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 has approved the written disclosure in this MD&A. This MD&A references a number of previous new releases in respect of disclosure of technical matters relating to mineral properties and reference should be made to these news releases to fully understand these references.

6.5 Other Risks

Reference should be made to the Company's risks and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2012, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion on the risk factors associated with **Nature of Operations; Environmental Permitting at San Jorge; Foreign Political Risk; Government Laws, Regulation & Permitting; Estimates of Mineral Resources; Key Management and Competition; Title to Properties; Commodity Prices; Foreign Currency Risk;** amongst other things.

6.6 Critical Accounting Policies

Reference should be made to the Company's risks and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2012, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion on the critical accounting policies associated with **Foreign currency translation; Exploration and Evaluation Costs; Asset impairment; Recent Accounting Pronouncements;** amongst other things

The accounting policies applied in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of, and disclosed in, the consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, except as discussed in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 under "Changes in accounting standards".

7 SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL POSITION & SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Table 19: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Position							
	Q411	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213	Q313
Financial Position								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	11,965	10,971	7,868	5,922	2,086	517	1,554	896
AR and prepaids	76	91	43	57	47	56	25	37
Other current assets	479	58	27	29	19	10	5	6
Total Current Assets	12,520	11,120	7,938	6,008	2,152	583	1,584	939
Property, plant and equipment	629	630	638	630	622	615	608	601
San Jorge Mineral Property	**27,115**	**27,719**	**28,073**	**28,370**	**29,824**	**30,016**	**30,437**	**30,529**
Engineering	2,543	2,642	2,654	2,654	2,655	2,655	2,655	2,655
Environmental & permitting	2,195	2,251	2,352	2,408	2,449	2,497	2,547	2,599
Geology	4,310	4,426	4,487	4,505	4,533	4,544	4,565	4,577
Misc. development costs	6,739	6,984	7,179	7,215	7,387	7,486	7,537	7,563
Property acquisition costs	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	11,869	11,869	12,182	12,182
Share-based compensation	710	797	838	969	927	965	951	954
Berta Mineral Property						**221**	**987**	**1,160**
Engineering	*All Costs related to Berta were expensed prior to January 1, 2013*					-	-	-
Environmental & permitting						26	81	114
Geology						113	223	291
Misc. development costs						74	168	236
Property acquisition costs						-	500	500
Share-based compensation						8	15	19
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**	**33,616**	**33,229**
Liabilities								
AP and accrued liabilities	586	519	704	630	696	297	231	229
Shareholders' Equity								
Common shares	51,650	51,650	51,657	51,656	51,656	51,656	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	3,986	4,452	4,733	5,016	5,317	5,608	5,665	5,723
AOCI	342	566	359	575	534	515	491	515
Deficit	(16,233)	(17,903)	(20,730)	(22,935)	(25,206)	(26,575)	(24,560)	(24,974)
	39,745	**38,765**	**36,019**	**34,312**	**32,301**	**31,204**	**32,252**	**32,920**
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80
Total Shareholders' Equity	**39,745**	**38,765**	**36,019**	**34,312**	**32,301**	**31,204**	**33,332**	**33,000**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**	**33,616**	**33,229**
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	135,170	138,269	138,271	138,273	138,294	138,294	138,294	138,294
Working Capital	12,001	10,416	7,308	5,312	1,855	352	1,300	710

Table 20: Selected Annual Information	**2011**	**2012**	**YTD 2013**
Net sales or revenues	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations	(7,462)	(8,781)	(188)
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations diluted per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00
Net earnings (loss)	(7,462)	(8,781)	(188)
Net earnings (loss) per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00
Net earnings (loss) diluted per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00
Total assets	40,264	32,598	33,229
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-