Dated: August 9, 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 June 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.

Table of Contents:

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 July 31, 2013 the Company had 138,293,934 shares outstanding and a market capitalization of CA$11.8 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 ("El Des") (section 2.3), Payen (section 2.4) and Llancahue (section 2.6) projects. In Mendoza, Argentina Coro is advancing its 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 June 30, 2013, the Company reported earnings of $0.2 million and as at that date had cash and cash equivalents of $1.5 million, net working capital balance of $1.3 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 the remainder of its material properties.

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

- Signed Term Sheet with Freeport for Payen Project (Aug 2013)
- Substantially increased in in-pit resources at Berta (Aug 2013)
- Amended terms for El Des 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), under which they have earned an initial 10% interest by making the June 2013 underlying option payment.

ProPipe and Coro are working to optimise the development plan for Berta with the intention of bringing a 5,000 to 10,000 tpy heap leach copper operation into production as soon as possible. ProPipe’s earn-in milestones of July 30, 2013 to complete and file an Environmental Impact Declaration (“EID”) has been extended by mutual consent to accommodate this optimisation.

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 with a low overall stripping ratio of 0.49:1. The column testwork at Berta Central confirmed the previous results obtained from Berta Sur. For a complete understanding of the updated resource and metallurgical testwork reference should be made to the Company’s news release dated August 7, 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. The Company has also acquired by staking additional ground surrounding and overlaying the Berta property.

Table 2: ($000’s)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**		
Berta Expenditures	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
	Costs Expensed to December 31, 2012						**Costs Capitalized Effective Jan 1, 2013**					
Consult, lab & prof.	5	3	88	163	153	204			-	251		616
Drilling & trenching	409	-	277	873	534	65			-	1,151		2,158
General & admin costs	4	-	2	9	5	1			-	11		21
Property investigation	67	157	70	151	75	59			-	221		579
Property acquisition	-	1	-	800	-	-			-	800		1,001
Travel & accommodation	1	3	4	8	15	22			-	12		53
Total exploration costs	**486**	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**			**-**	**2,446**		**4,428**
Engineering	*All Costs on Berta Prior to January 1, 2013 were expensed – refer above*						-	-				-
Environmental							26	55			81	81
Geology							113	110			223	223
Misc. development costs							74	94			168	168
Property acquisition							-	500			500	500
Share-based compensation							8	7			15	15
Deferred Costs Berta							**221**	**745**			**987**	**987**
Berta Expenditures	**486**	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**	**221**	**745**	**-**	**2,446**	**987**	**5,415**

Previous Exploration Expenditure:
Consulting, labour and professional fees in 2012 (Q1, Q2 and Q3) relate to costs associated with overseeing drill programs. Included in Q4 2012 is $91,000 in costs for the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") resource estimate and initial engineering work including work on the EID and Environmental Baseline Studies.

For full details of the initial resource estimate reference should be made to the ProPipe NI 43-101 Technical Report available on www.sedar.com or www.coromining.com. The results from the new resource estimate were released on August 7, 2013 and the Company expects to file an updated NI 43-101 Technical report shortly.

Drilling and trenching in Q4 2012 principally related to the costs of sampling existing trenches. Q3 2012 included a Phase III, 36 hole (4,028m) infill reverse circulation ("RC") drill program. Q1 2012 costs included 32 holes (10,520m) of RC drilling. Q3 2011 costs included a 24 hole (4,360m) RC drill program.

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).

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.

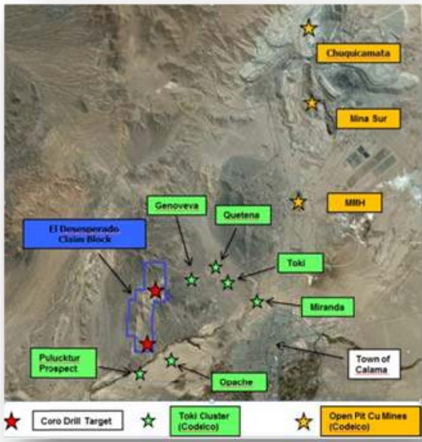
Misc. development costs include an allocation of costs from our Santiago office and our allocation of time from our Vice President of Development. From May 2013, the direct development costs, other than Coro's personnel costs and some geological and claim payment costs, are being covered by ProPipe under 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 Des, Chile
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.

Table 3: ($000's)	Quarterly								YTD			
El Des Expenditures	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	-	10	68	51	33	-	-	84	162
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	5	19	300	-	-	-	5	-	324
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	5	6
Property investigation	-	-	30	19	5	40	38	12	-	49	50	144
Property acquisition	-	-	200	-	-	-	500	-	-	200	500	700
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	-	5	19	6	2	-	-	8	32
Total exploration costs	**-**	**-**	**230**	**24**	**39**	**428**	**596**	**51**	**-**	**254**	**647**	**1,368**

Consulting, labour and professional fees in Q4 2012, Q1 2013 and Q2 2013 include a cost allocation of the time of our VP Exploration.

Drilling costs in Q4 2012 relate to an initial 8 hole (2,308m) RC drill program that included intercepts of 88m @ 0.71%CuT and 32m @ 0.99% CuT. The initial drill program was designed to demonstrate the presence of a porphyry copper system within the very large prospective area identified from surface work. 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 the EL Des Norte target has the potential to host a significant porphyry copper deposit.

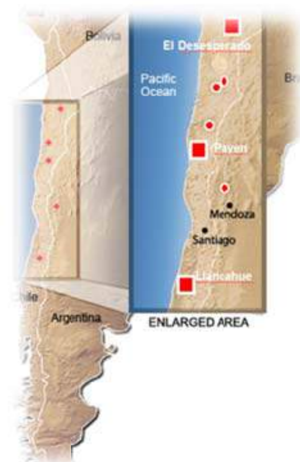


Property investigation costs, in Q1 2012 relate to topographic surveying and grid layout work; the Q2 2012 costs relate to a geophysical survey; the Q3 2012 costs relate to a ground magnetic survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling; the Q4 2012 included assay costs related to the aforementioned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

2.4 Payen, Chile

The 1,225 hectare Property 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. The recently announced Term Sheet with a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc ("Freeport") for Payen vindicates our view of the potential for Payen to host a major copper-gold porphyry deposit (section 4.4)



Minera Viento Norte, a private Chilean company drilled 11 diamond drill holes in late 2011 - early 2012, all of which intersected porphyry style mineralization. The highlights of that drill program included intersections of 138m at 0.38%CuT + 0.17g/t Au (0.47%CuEq), starting at surface, and 104m at 0.37%CuT + 0.24g/t Au (0.50%CuEq), from 88m.

Although Coro is in possession of the assay certificates, drill logs, drill core and assay pulps, it is unaware if any QA/QC procedures were carried out, and has no information on chain of custody for the sampling. Therefore, while Coro believes that the core sampling and assaying was carried out in a professional manner by a company independent of the underlying owner of the property, and assays are consistent with the mineralization seen in the drill core, these results should be treated as historical and not be relied upon for compliance with NI 43-101 standards.

Table 4: ($000's)				**Quarterly**					**YTD**			
Payen Expenditures	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	37	-	-	72	87
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	16	16
Property investigation	-	-	-	-	-	61	42	6	-	-	48	48
Property acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-	10	18
Total exploration costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**584**	**91**	**55**	**-**	**-**	**146**	**731**

Consulting, labour and professional fees in Q4 2012, Q1 2013 and Q2 2013 included a cost allocation of the time of our geological team in Chile. 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).

2.5 San Jorge, Argentina

In Argentina, the Company is currently advancing the San Jorge porphyry copper-gold deposit, located in the Province of Mendoza. The Company filed an updated Environment Impact Study ("EIS") (July 2012) to incorporate the railway envisaged in the March 2012 Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS"- refer to table 6) on the San Juan Copper Leach Project ("San Juan Project"), which involves the construction of an 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 (refer to table 6) in Mendoza that had been approved by the Government on Mendoza in February 2011.

Coro has completed a legal review of the process that led to the "no" ratification vote and believes it has grounds to file suit against the Mendoza government and certain individuals involved in the process, as the 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.

Law 7722 that prohibits the use of sulphuric acid in Mendoza and required the ratification of the EID for the float only project has been subject to legal challenges of its constitutionality by Coro and several other parties since its inception in 2007. Coro expects that 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.

Notwithstanding, the Company continues to advance the development of its San Juan Copper Leach Project due to the uncertain political environment in the Province of Mendoza. The following table summarizes the economic studies undertaken to date on San Jorge;

Table 6: San Jorge Economic Evaluations		**San Juan-Leach Only**	**Mendoza-Float Only**	**Mendoza-Leach Only**
Base Case (NPV10%)	Pre-tax NPV	**$260m**	$291m	$159m
	Pre-tax IRR	**41%**	31%	28%
	After-tax NPV	**$133m**	$82m	$77m
	After-tax IRR	**29%**	18%	20%
	Price Deck	**$2.80/lb Cu**	$1.65/lb Cu and $600/oz gold	
Average Cash Costs (Years 1 to 5)	Before Credits	**$1.26**	$0.91	$0.90
	After Credits	**$1.26**	$0.69	$0.55
Average Production (Years 1 to 5)	Copper (tonnes)	**25,000**	51,000	24,000
	Gold (ounces)	**n/a**	42,000	n/a
Mine Life		**10**	16	10
Initial CAPEX		**$184**	$277m	$162m
Prepared By		**PROPIPE**	GRD MINPROC	AUSENCO
Report Type		**PFS**	PEA	PFS Standard
Refer News Released Dated		**Mar 5, 2012**	April 22, 2008	April 3, 2008

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

Table 7: ($000's)	**Quarterly**								**YTD**			
San Jorge Expenditures	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Engineering	90	242	100	12	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	2,655
Environmental & permitting	222	174	56	101	56	42	48	49	390	157	97	2,547
Geology	81	89	117	59	19	28	11	21	187	176	32	4,565
Misc. development costs	365	185	245	140	174	93	99	49	443	385	148	7,537
Property acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	313	4,000	-	313	12,182
Share based payments	85	88	86	42	48	41	34	(11)	364	128	23	951
Total costs capitalized	**843**	**778**	**604**	**354**	**297**	**1,454**	**192**	**421**	**5,384**	**958**	**583**	**30,437**

Engineering costs incurred between Q3 2011 and Q1 2012 relate to preparing the San Juan Project PFS. Environmental and permitting costs include legal costs, community consultation & communication costs. The higher costs in Q3 2011 are associated with the work being undertaken leading up to the ratification decision in August 2011. The increase in Q2 2012 relates to the submission of an updated EIS to include the railway proposed in the PFS for the San Juan Project.

Geology costs are principally comprised of salary costs and the costs of maintaining a camp at San Jorge. Costs were higher in Q1 2012 as a result of one-off labour costs.

Miscellaneous development costs in Q3 2011 were higher due to the Company's increased profile and community consultation and education program in Mendoza, as the project approached the ratification decision. Q3 2011 also included the costs of establishing the Minera San Jorge Foundation which was designed to develop the agricultural and eco-tourist potential of the large ranch on which the project is located, as well as assisting in the socioeconomic development of the Uspallata community.

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, 2013 payment remains unpaid. Coro has reached agreement in principle with Franco Nevada to defer the June 30 and September 30, 2013 payments due for San Jorge.

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.

In 2011, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, the Company concluded that the failure to ratify the EID was an impairment indicator at December 31, 2011. Accordingly the Company reviewed the various possible development alternatives and concluded that no impairment provision was necessary at that date.

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.

Chacay, Chile

In March 2013, the Company entered into a binding Amending Agreement (the "Chacay Agreement") with Compania Minera Relincho SA ("Relincho"), a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited ("Teck"), whereby the core mining claims covering Coro's Chacay property were sold to Relincho for $2.0 million and a 1.5% NSR. Under the terms of the Chacay 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.

El Inca, Chile

An initial scout drill program of 1,737 RC meters and 366 DDH meters was undertaken in Q3 and Q4 2012, the results of which did not justify continuing with the project and the option was terminated in January 2013. Property acquisition on El Inca included CA$200,000 paid on signing of the option agreement in Q3 2012.

Llancahue:

The Llancahue Copper property 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 9:					Quarterly					YTD	
Other Exploration ($000's)	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	45	132	21	57	56	26	28	(4)	77	69	23
Drilling & trenching	208	(54)	-	-	230	179	-	-	-	-	-
General & admin costs	210	175	86	280	259	179	39	35	335	363	74
Property investigations	63	14	72	30	19	12	98	8	33	70	108
Property acquisition	(1)	2	-	-	201	-	-	(2,000)	25	-	(2,000)
Travel & accommodation	17	23	20	15	9	14	2	8	11	24	10
Total exploration costs	**542**	**292**	**199**	**382**	**773**	**410**	**167**	**(1,953)**	**481**	**526**	**(1,785)**

Drilling costs included 3 holes (458 metres) in Q4 2011 at El Tapao, where no significant mineralization was encountered. Property acquisition costs in Q3 2012 relate to the El Inca property. 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 all of 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, a shareholder's agreement is being finalised, the project's in-pit resources have been substantially increased, additional metallurgical testwork has been completed, and environmental studies largely finalized. ProPipe and Coro are now working to optimise the development plan for Berta with the intention of bringing a 5,000 to 10,000 tpy heap leach copper operation into production as soon as possible.

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

Coro continues to actively seek partners for its San Jorge, Llancahue and El Des 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. Subsequent to the period end, Coro and the El Des property owners agreed to modify the option payments schedule (section 4.4). 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 July 31, 2013 Coro had cash and cash equivalents of $1.3 million.

4 Q2 2013 FINANCIAL POSITION REVIEW

4.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 10: - Cash and Working Capital ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	June 30, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	2,086	1,554
AR and prepaids	47	25
Investments	19	5
AP and accruals	(297)	(284)
Net working capital	1,855	1,300

The Company's working capital position decreased from December 2012 as a result of exploration expenditures of $0.8 million including the second payment on El Des ($0.5m) and development expenses on Berta and San Jorge ($0.4m). 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 11: -Other Assets and Liabilities ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	June 30, 2013
Property, plant and equipment	622	608
Mineral property interests	**29,824**	**31,424**
Berta (section 2.2)	-	987
San Jorge (section 2.5)	29,824	30,437
Total Other Assets	30,446	32,032

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 12: - Shareholders' Equity ($000's)	Dec 31, 2012	June 30, 2013
Common shares	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	5,317	5,665
Accumulated other comprehensive income	534	491
Non-controlling interest ("NCI")	-	80
Deficit	(25,206)	(24,560)
Total shareholders' equity	32,301	33,332

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.

Equity instruments

Table 13: - Equity Instruments	Dec 31, 2012	June 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
Warrants outstanding		
Number	-	-
Weighted average price	-	-
Market capitalization ($000's)	CA$27,659	CA$10,372
Closing share price	CA$0.20	CA$0.075

As of July 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 following table shows the significant financings of the Company over the last three years and the intended and actual use of the proceeds from these financings.

Table 14: - Use of Proceeds Table – Last three years

Description	Shares (000's)	Price CA$	Net Proceeds ($000's)	Intended Use	Actual Use
Jun 10 – Unit Issuance	12,500	$0.36	$4,203	San Jorge Payment and working capital	As intended

4.4 Contractual Obligations

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

Table 15: - Contractual Obligations ($000's)	2013 (6 months)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	56	28	-	-	-	-	84
Property Option Payments[1]	**1,438**	**6,050**	**6,250**	**22,250**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**42,238**
San Jorge	938	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000	10,938
Berta (refer below)	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	5,000
El Desesperado	-	1,300	3,000	8,000	-	-	12,300
Payen (refer below)	500	1,000	2,000	13,000	-	-	16,000
Total	**1,494**	**6,078**	**6,250**	**22,250**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**42,322**

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

As of June 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 (*deferred by mutual consent*);
-an additional 5% by completing a PEA by September 30, 2013;
-up to additional up to 32% by arranging project financing for up to 100% of the total project costs (including an overrun facility).

El Des, Chile:
In February 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement 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); $1.3 million in February 2014; $3 million in February 2015; $8 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. Subsequent to the period end, Coro and the property owners agreed to modify the option payments schedule as follows; $0.7 million (paid); $0.65 million in February 2014; $1.75 million in February 2015; and $9.9 million in February 2016.

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. This consideration is to be paid in the following option payments; On signing: $0.5 million (paid); $0.5 million in October 2013; $ 1.0 million in October 2014; $2 million in October 2015; $13 million in October 2016. A 2.5%NSR is retained by the owner and Coro may acquire half of this (1.25% NSR) for $10 million.

In August 2013, the Company announced a Term Sheet with Minera Aurex Chile Ltda. ("Aurex"), a subsidiary of Freeport, for Aurex to acquire an interest in the Payen Property. Aurex and the Company intend to execute a final agreement on or before September 15th 2013, subject to Aurex's satisfactory completion of due diligence by September 10, 2013.

Aurex may acquire a 70% interest by meet the following obligations set forth in the table below:

Table 16: Aurex / Freeport Payen Option Terms

Date	Underlying Option Payment	Work Commitment	Payment to Coro
On October 10, 2013	$500,000 *(firm commitment)*	-	-
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.

Q2 2013 MD&A (expressed in U.S. Dollars) CORO MINING CORP. TSX Symbol: COP Page| 11

5 Q2 2013 EXPENDITURES REVIEW

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

Table 17: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Expenditures summary	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs (section 5.1)	1,028	455	871	2,408	1,594	1,773	854	(1,847)	1,523	3,280	(992)
Other Expenses (section 5.2)	1,114	291	799	418	612	498	515	252	3,358	1,217	766
Loss before tax and equity earnings	2,142	746	1,670	2,826	2,206	2,271	1,369	(1,595)	4,881	4,497	(226)
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281)	-	-
Loss (Earnings)	**2,142**	**746**	**1,670**	**2,826**	**2,206**	**2,271**	**1,369**	**(1,595)**	**4,600**	**4,497**	**(226)**
Attributable to:											
Owners of Parent	2,142	746	1,670	2,826	2,206	2,271	1,369	(1,595)	4,600	4,497	(226)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Loss (Income)	1,214	(527)	(224)	207	(216)	41	19	24	(697)	(17)	43
Comprehensive Loss (Income)	**3,356**	**219**	**1,446**	**3,033**	**1,990**	**2,312**	**1,388**	**(1,571)**	**3,903**	**4,480**	**(183)**
Attributable to:											
Owners of Parent	3,356	219	1,446	3,033	1,990	2,312	1,388	(1,571)	3,903	4,480	(183)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic loss (earnings) per share	$0.02	$0.06	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$(0.01)	$0.06	$0.03	$(0.00)
Fully diluted loss (earnings) per share	$0.02	$0.06	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$(0.01)	$0.06	$0.03	$(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 18: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Exploration Chile	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	50	135	109	219	219	313	114	66	147	329	179
Drilling & trenching	617	(53)	277	879	784	542	-	-	647	1,156	-
General & admin costs	212	177	88	288	264	181	48	47	344	376	95
Property investigations	131	170	173	199	98	173	178	26	122	372	206
Property acquisition	-	1	200	800	201	500	500	(2,000)	225	1,000	(1,500)
Travel & accommodation	18	25	25	22	29	63	14	14	39	47	28
Total exploration costs	**1,028**	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**(1,847)**	**1,523**	**3,280**	**(992)**
By Project:											
Berta (section 2.2)	486	165	441	2,003	783	351	-	-	200	2,446	-
Chacay (section 2.6)	297	(10)	48	6	3	5	34	(1,993)	840	54	(1,959)
El Des (section 2.3)	-	-	230	24	39	428	596	51	47	24	647
El Inca (section 2.6)	-	-	-	-	464	200	3	(2)	10	-	2
Payen (section 2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	584	91	55	-	254	146
Other	247	300	141	363	306	204	130	42	426	502	172
Total exploration costs	**1,028**	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**(1,847)**	**1,523**	**3,280**	**(992)**

Drilling costs, Q4 2012 relates to El Des 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). Q4 2011 drilling relates to a drill program at the El Tapao (section 2.8). The Q3 2011 drilling relates to the 24 hole (4,360m) reverse drill circulation program undertaken at Berta.

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 2011, Q3 2011, 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 Des, Q2 2012; Berta, Q3 2012; El Inca, Q4 2012; Payen and Q1 2013; El Des. In Q2 2013, the Company sold a portion of its Chacay claims to Teck for $2 million (section 2.6).

The general trend in Q2 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 19:	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Expenditures summary ($000's)	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Other Expenses											
Depreciation and amortization	3	7	6	7	6	7	5	5	12	13	10
Finance income	(23)	(28)	(17)	(28)	(11)	(6)	(2)	-	(51)	(46)	(2)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(328)	234	69	(102)	102	(38)	(5)	(41)	215	(33)	(47)
Legal and filing fees	13	(1)	47	19	2	6	29	24	102	67	53
Other corporate costs	118	87	75	62	85	80	44	50	152	137	93
Realized gain on disposal	-	(817)	(253)	1	-	(1)	-	-	(4,805)	(251)	-
Salaries & management fees	148	167	192	191	190	178	187	146	406	383	333
Share-based payments	66	346	380	240	238	258	248	61	1,132	620	310
Unrealized loss (gain) on held-for-trading	1,117	296	299	28	(1)	16	9	7	6,195	327	16
	1,114	**291**	**798**	**418**	**611**	**500**	**515**	**252**	**3,358**	**1,217**	**766**

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. Other corporate costs in Q2 2011 were higher due to professional advisory fees.

Salaries & management fees rose in Q1 2012 as a result of the hiring of an IR Manager. Q4 2012 costs were lower due to higher recovered costs from a third party. 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 20- Key Management	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Personnel Compensation ($000's)	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Salaries & short-term employee benefits	206	211	263	254	263	262	266	253	454	517	519
Share-based payments	148	228	168	293	167	167	135	44	839	461	179
Total	**354**	**439**	**431**	**547**	**430**	**429**	**401**	**297**	**1,239**	**978**	**698**

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.corominina.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 June 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 June 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 AND SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Table 21: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Position							
	Q311	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**Q213**
Financial Position								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	12,017	11,965	10,971	7,868	5,922	2,086	517	1,554
AR and prepaids	57	76	91	43	57	47	56	25
Other current assets	1,028	479	58	27	29	19	10	5
Total Current Assets	13,102	12,520	11,120	7,938	6,008	2,152	583	1,584
Property, plant and equipment	650	629	630	638	630	622	615	608
San Jorge Mineral Property	**26,336**	**27,115**	**27,719**	**28,073**	**28,370**	**29,824**	**30,016**	**30,437**
Engineering	2,301	2,543	2,642	2,654	2,654	2,655	2,655	2,655
Environmental & permitting	2,021	2,195	2,251	2,352	2,408	2,449	2,497	2,547
Geology	4,202	4,310	4,426	4,487	4,505	4,533	4,544	4,565
Misc. development costs	6,572	6,739	6,984	7,179	7,215	7,387	7,486	7,537
Property acquisition costs	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	11,869	11,869	12,182
Share-based compensation	622	710	797	838	969	927	965	951
Berta Mineral Property							**221**	**987**
Engineering							-	-
Environmental & permitting							26	81
Geology	*All Costs related to Berta were expensed prior to January 1, 2013*						113	223
Misc. development costs							74	168
Property acquisition costs							-	500
Share-based compensation							8	15
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**40,088**	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**	**33,616**
Liabilities								
AP and accrued liabilities	586	519	704	630	696	297	231	284
Shareholders' Equity								
Common shares	51,897	51,650	51,650	51,657	51,656	51,656	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	3,281	3,986	4,452	4,733	5,016	5,317	5,608	5,665
AOCI	(185)	342	566	359	575	534	515	491
Deficit	(15,491)	(16,233)	(17,903)	(20,730)	(22,935)	(25,206)	(26,575)	(24,560)
	39,502	**39,745**	**38,765**	**36,019**	**34,312**	**32,301**	**31,204**	**32,252**
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Total Shareholders' Equity	**39,502**	**39,745**	**38,765**	**36,019**	**34,312**	**32,301**	**31,204**	**33,332**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**40,088**	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**	**33,616**
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	137,874	135,170	138,269	138,271	138,273	138,294	138,294	138,294
Working Capital	12,516	12,001	10,416	7,308	5,312	1,855	352	1,300

Table 22: Selected Annual Information	2011	2012	YTD 2013
Net sales or revenues	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations	(7,462)	(8,781)	226
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)	226
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	33,616
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-