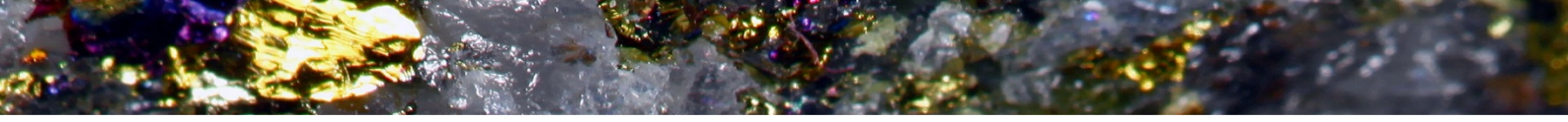




Congo Natural

CAPITAL GROUP



ENGAGING AND RETAINING LOCAL STAFF
BUILDING HIGH PERFORMANCE EXPLORATION AND MINING TEAMS
IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE MINING PRACTICES FOR A THRIVING COMMUNITY





JULY 2023





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CORPORATE PROFILE

Congo Natural Capital Group Ltd. (CNCG), incorporated on November 15, 2006, is an emerging Congolese exploration and mining company, which is focused on the mining of and the exploration for precious metals and minerals. The company is primarily engaged in gold mining with operations and assets in Congo. Having obtained two (4) exclusive mining concessions, over a concession area of approximately 467 km², CNCG will engage in the sustainable mining of alluvial gold tailings mining within the concession area's, in order to claim the inherent gold reserves.

At CNCG, we understand the significant impact that our company has on the lives of people, the environment and the communities that surround our mining areas, and the strength of the countries in which we operate. CNCG Ltd. works successfully with local communities to effectively contribute to, implement and communicate, the positive socio-economic benefits of the Company's presence.

CNCG's core strategy centers on a real and continuous community consultation and communication with a focus on local employment and skills training, as well as supporting traditional community and project activities. Goods and services are sourced locally where possible.

CNCG works effectively with appropriate government departments and communities to manage the environmental impacts associated with mining projects. A set of environmental standards, procedures and practices are implemented and monitored by dedicated environmental staff to ensure effective management of our environmental impact.





THE MINING CONCESSION

CNCG's four (4) mining concessions: PR 3279, PR3280, PR4484 AND PR 4486 are located in the Maniema Province, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The 4 licenses comprising the project occur in a northeast trending belt 60km southeast and 95km east of Kindu, the provincial capital.

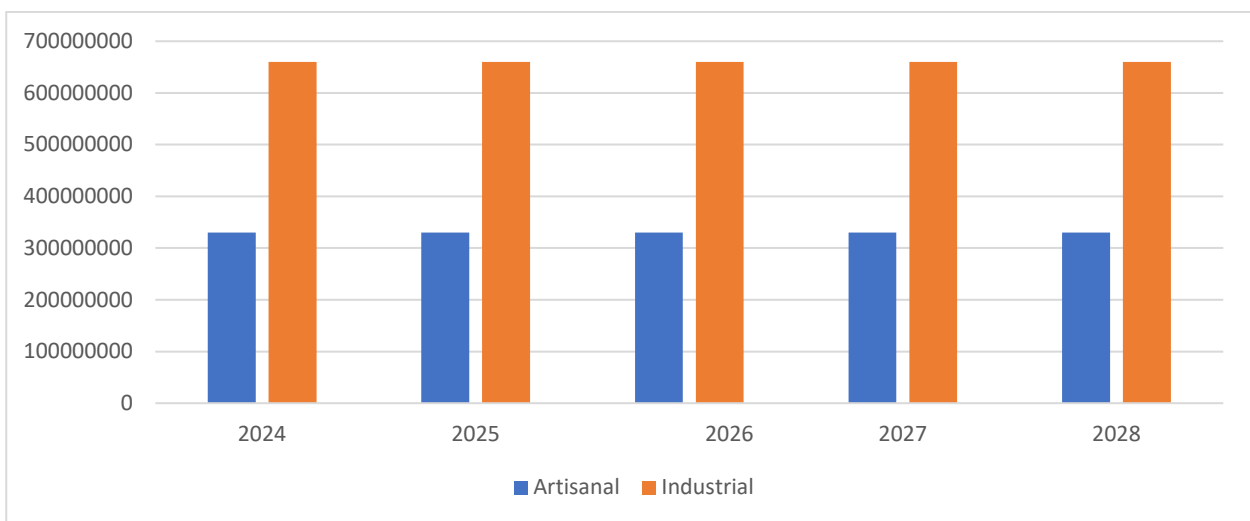
Access to the southern licenses is 1 hour via a well-maintained graded road 65km from Kindu to Kingombe-Mbali, the main village to the project area. Kindu straddles the Congo River with the main portion of the city including the domestic airport located west of the river. Consequently, the river crossing can be achieved by an hourly ferry service which also caters for motor vehicles and trucks up to 45 tons.

The two northern licensees can be also be accessed within 2-3 hours from Kindu via reasonably well maintained 4x4 vehicular tracks, however, the last part of the trip to the northern-most license can only be achieved by motor boat which adds 1-2 hours to the journey from Kindu.



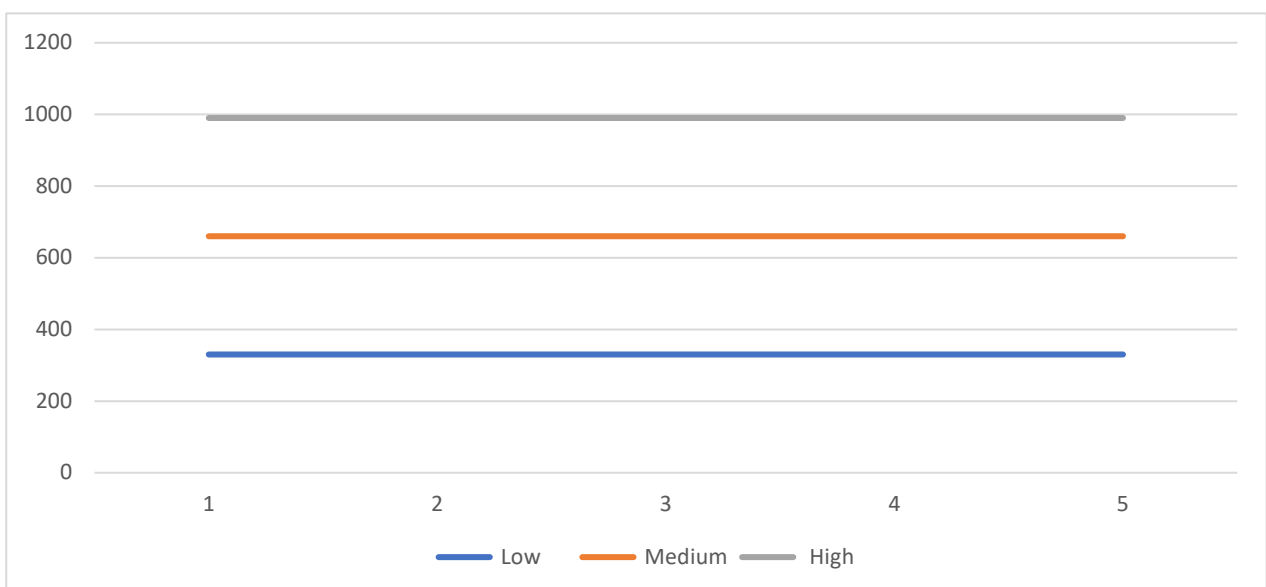
CNCG IS A PROVEN GROWTH ORIENTED REVENUE GENERATOR

MANIEMA GOLD PROJECT GOLD MINING FORECASTED TURNOVER 2020-2024



Figures are based on the current artisanal (ASM) production levels vs. future industrial production levels and a gold price of \$ 2037.85 as per August 2020.

MANIEMA GOLD PROJECT GOLD MINING FORECAS BANDWIDTH



In millions of USD.



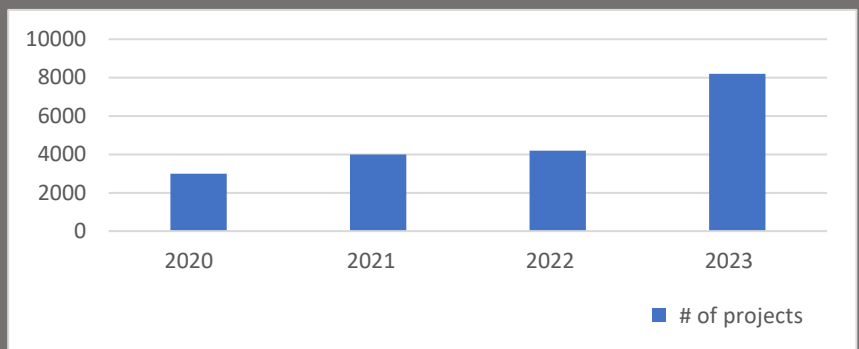
GOLD MINING SECTOR DR CONGO

The Mining industry of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a significant factor in the world's production of cobalt, copper, diamond, tantalum, tin, and gold. It is the Democratic Republic of the Congo's largest source of export income. In 2009, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had an estimated \$24 trillion in untapped mineral deposits, including the world's largest reserves of coltan and significant quantities of the world's cobalt. The United States Geological Survey estimates that the DRC has 1 million tons of lithium resources.

Congo achieved independence from Belgium on 30 June 1960 under the name Republic of the Congo. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, also known as the DROC, is a country located in Central Africa. It is, by area, the largest country in sub-Saharan Africa, the second-largest in all of Africa. Given the DROC's large gold deposits it does not come as a surprise that large international gold mining corporation such as Kibali Goldmines, Barrick Gold Corporation, AngloGold Ashanti and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto (SOK IMO) have descended upon the DROC to accumulate large mining assets through substantial investments totaling more than \$ 3 Billion USD in the period 2004-2019.

One of the most successful projects so far is the Kibali gold mine. The Kibali mine, located in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is one of the largest gold mines in Africa. The mine produced 814,027oz of gold in 2019. The development cost of the mine was approximately \$1.7bn. It is expected to produce 600,000oz of gold per annum for the first 12 years. Such success has also attracted a slew of artisanal mining enterprises looking to benefit from these fertile lands.

Expansion of gold mining sector in DROC vs. increase of gold price.





ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING

In the Eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (where most of the Congolese gold is mined), artisanal and small-scale (ASM) gold mining contributes to the livelihood of about 200,000 miners and their families. This type of mining however, has a significant environmental and social impact.

Weak control over ASM gold supply chains is one of the key challenges for responsibility in the sector and Gold traceability is a critical question for improving control and transparency of the DRC's artisanal gold supply chains. There is an increasing demand for supply chain due diligence, driven by both responsible consumers as well as regulators such as the European Union. Over the past years, different techniques and procedures for artisanal gold traceability have been employed.

After many years of artisanal mining large quantities of "waste" soil or rock exist, locally referred to as "tailings". As previously no viable methods were available to extract the remaining gold from the tailings by artisanal miners, most of these have been discarded close to the original mining sites.

Due to recent technological and chemical developments new techniques have become available to cost-effectively reprocess these tailings and recover the remaining gold contained therein. CNCG recently obtained 4 exclusive mining concessions from the local government as well as from the local community within the area, a key factor for success, to reprocess the large quantities of tailings, present on all its concession areas. CNCG will reprocess the tailings and simultaneously remove all remnants of any toxic remnants from it, thus aiding the restoration of the local environment, through the implementation of the newly acquired mining techniques.

CNCG foresees a profitable tailings mining operation.



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MAKING GOLD MINING GREEN

Current methods for gold recovery involve the use of highly poisonous mercury or cyanides, often leading to contamination of the environment. Nearly all gold-mining companies use this toxic gold leaching process to sequester the precious metal. The elimination of mercury and cyanide from the gold industry is of the utmost importance environmentally.

Northwestern University scientists have “struck gold” in the laboratory. They have discovered an inexpensive and environmentally benign method that uses simple cornstarch -- instead of mercury or cyanide -- to isolate gold from raw materials in a selective manner.

This green method extracts gold from crude sources and leaves behind other metals that are often found mixed with the crude gold. The new process also can be used to extract gold from consumer electronic waste. Thus, replacing nasty reagents with a cheap, biologically friendly material derived from starch. The Alkali metal salt waste from this new method is relatively environmentally benign.

The research, a prime example of serendipity at work, brought to fruition by contemporary fundamental science, is poised to find technological application. CNCG will endeavor to keep abreast with all and any technological development to improve its environmentally friendly practices and acquire any commercial applications deriving the aforementioned extraction method in order to maximize gold recovery and profit, on the moment it becomes commercially available.





CHINESE RAW MATERIAL BROKERS ARE BUYING DR CONGO'S METALS & MINERALS AT A FRANTIC PACE

OTHER PRECIOUS METALS & MINERALS

The soil and rock contained within CNCG's concession area is believed to be of a diverse nature. Anywhere from topsoil or surface rock to soil or rock derived from mining at a depth of 50 meters or more – artisanal mining does not extend beyond the depths of 60-70 meters. Per definition such soil or rock discards contain various precious metals and valuable minerals other than the sought-after gold.

Less valuable than gold, but still valuable enough to mine if the opportunity presents itself. It is believed that the concession area contains certain amounts of metals including but not limited to bauxite, alumina, iron ore, platinum, copper and nickel, as well as minerals such as diamonds.

Although CNCG believes that these metals and minerals could increase total mining output and mining revenue, CNCG estimates that such revenue would not exceed 5 to 10 percent of the total revenue at this stage.

CNCG also envisages that if these available metals or minerals would require processing beyond CNCG's current processing capabilities, the basic metal ores or mineral compounds to be best sold on to third party entities interested in purchasing the ores or minerals.

DR Congo's raw material markets are thriving and are filled with raw material brokers from every corner of the world, from the Middle East to most predominantly Brazil and China. Brazilian and Chinese raw material brokers are currently pursuing and purchasing raw materials at a frantic rate to satisfy their domestic market demands. Brazil's and China's economies have been growing at a double-digit rate for the last decade and the appetite for raw materials is undiminished.

Locally they are known as a source of immediate revenue.



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FCS HARDWOOD – SECONDARY INCOME MODEL

Tropical deforestation as a global concern rose to prominence in the 1980s and can be somewhat attributed to a fight for action by environmentalists and northern countries over the need to protect tropical woodland. This led to the creation of the organization called The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an international not-for-profit, multi-stakeholder organization established in 1993 to promote responsible management of the world's forests. Its main tools for achieving this are standard setting, certification and labelling of forest products.

As of March 2013 the European Wood Regulation (EU TR) has come into effect, prohibiting the import and use of non FSC regulated wood. Although it must be considered a highly commendable environmental initiative, it has on the other hand contributed to a drastic and continuing increase of the price of wood.

As CNCG has access to a very large quantity of high quality DR Congo hardwood trees and is perfectly capable of cutting them in a sustainable fashion according to the FSC guidelines and regulations, the hardwood trees on and next to CNCG's concession area are to be considered of high value. DR Congo is home to some of the finest - and rarest hardwood to be found in the world such as: *Andirainermis*, *Astrocaryum* spp., *Brosiumparaense*, *Cedrelaodorata*, *Couratari* spp. *Diploptropics purpurea*, *Discorynia-guianensis*, *Esweilera-subglandulosa*, *Fagara-pentandra*, *Goupiaglabra*, *Hymeneae-courbaril*, *Loxopterygiumsagotii*, *Manilkar bidentate*, *Marmaroxylon*, *martiusiaparviflora*, *Nectandra* spp., *Ocotearubra*, *Peltogyne* species, *Piptadeniasuaveolens*, *Piratinera-guianensis*, *Platonia insignis*, *Simaruba officinalis*, *Swartzia bidentate*, *Tabebuiaserratifolia*, *tetragastris* spp., *Vataieraguianensis*, *Vouacapoua Americana*. Durability and water resistance are the main sought after qualities that make these specimens prime contenders within the industrial furniture and consumer gardening sectors.

At prices between \$400 and \$1000 or more per cubic meter, Congolese hardwood can definitely be considered as a viable secondary revenue model for CNCG.



CNCG MINING FUTURE

CNCG finds itself in the unique position of being well respected by local communities and well seen by local government officials. Combined with CNCG's environmentally sound mining practices a multitude of mining projects are waiting to be taken on.

CNCG is currently looking to close on additional highly attractive open-pit gold mining projects in the Maniema district with the support of local government and the local communities. The 400 km² of mineable lands present under several different concessions are considered to be extremely attractive and amongst the most fertile in the world.

Open-pit or open-cast mining is a surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit or borrow. This form of mining differs from extractive methods that require tunneling into the earth, such as long wall mining.

CNCG envisions that earnings from the tailings project will be used to finance the commencement of the two newly targeted open-pit projects. The successful completion of all the aforementioned projects will allow CNCG to attract new projects on a continuous basis as more communities and concession holders gravitate towards it.

It is CNCG's goal to become one of DR Congo's mid-tier gold mining and producing companies within the next 5 years.



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BEYOND THE MINE - SUSTAINABILITY

With a surface area equivalent to that of Western Europe, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the largest country in Sub-Saharan Africa. While its poverty rate has fallen slightly over the past two decades, particularly in rural areas, the DRC nonetheless remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

The DRC is still recovering from a series of conflicts that broke out in the 1990s. After several postponements of the presidential elections, Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombowon the December 2018 election, succeeding Joseph Kabila who had been at the country's helm for 18 years. According to the United Nations sustainability report on DR Congo, the country has several priorities, namely: Strengthening democracy and accountability, Supporting Security sector accountability and police reform, Governing all the natural resources to benefit the population, Minerals Forestry and Public Financial Management.

Sustainable development is people-centered and ultimately aims at achieving human well-being. Several important themes, therefore, also need to be addressed as fully integrated cross-cutting themes when policies, strategies and plans of action in the framework of sustainable development are being carefully formulated in the coming years:

- Poverty eradication
- Gender equality (through gender mainstreaming)
- Health equity (the strengthening of health systems)
- Education and awareness (to strengthen and maintain human capital base)
- Finance, technology transfer and capacity building

CNCG will endeavor to pay its local workers at fair levels in order to strengthen local economies and family units, in the hope that relative prosperity will allow for proper educations, and thus the breaking of the vicious circle of poverty. Part of CNCG's revenue will be reserved for special community projects, such as the construction of affordable housing, health care facilities and schooling facilities. CNCG recognizes the need for continued support of local communities even if CNCG should leave the country for any reason. A special interest bearing fund will be established to finance future projects independently of CNCG's physical presence in the country.



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