BESRA **MEDIA RELEASE**

Bau Gold Project: Stage 1 Feasibility Study Additional Information

On 20 January 2014, Besra Gold Inc. (ASX:BEZ – Besra or "the Company") released an announcement relating to the release of the Feasibility Study for Stage 1 of the Bau Gold project located in Sarawak, Malaysia.

Further to that announcement the Company wishes to provide the following additional information.

1) As the reported Mineral Resources, are consistent with, and extracted from, the November 2012 resource announcement, which is an update of the February 2012 and August 2010 resource releases, Besra is also required to advise that: *"This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported."*

2) Besra confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target as stated in the 20 January 2014 Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. However, in satisfaction of the ASX Listing Rules 5.16 and 5.17, Besra restates these assumptions and includes other details and assumptions relating to forecast financial information. These are shown in an Addendum to this revised announcement.

3) As this is a "first time" release of ore reserves for the Bau Project, Besra is required to satisfy the ASX Listing Rules 5.9.1, and supply more detailed or additional information to the original 20 January 2014 Announcement. This additional information is shown in the Addendum to this revised announcement.

4) Additionally, in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules 5.9.2, Section 1 and Section 4 of Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code) are included in Appendix 1 of the Addendum.

The additional information indicated above has been included in this revised announcement as an Addendum to the original announcement.

A calculation error has been identified in some of the economic indicators and the associated corrections have been made in the original release attached. These are updates to the operating cost/tonne, all-in sustaining cost per tonne, all-in cost per ounce, NPV and IRR. Only these figures were affected by the calculation error and all other figures or assumptions remain the same, and in particular the reserves and production target.

The same figures have been corrected in the Feasibility Study which is also enclosed.

... ends ...

Besra Releases Stage 1 Feasibility Study for Bau Gold Project in East Malaysia

Toronto, 20 January 2014: Besra (TSX:BEZ) (ASX:BEZ) (OTCQX:BSRAF) (Frankfurt:OP6) today filed its feasibility study for Stage 1 of its Bau project in Sarawak, East Malaysia. The feasibility study specifically covers the proposed open pit development at Jugan Hill towards the northeastern end of the Bau Central gold trend and proposes average annual production of 116,000 oz per year from late 2015.

Key Results	20 January 2014	Amended 11 March 2014
Total Capital	$134,878,000	$134,878,000
Initial Capital	$92,119,690	$92,119,690
Ongoing Capital	$42,758,310	$42,758,310
@ Gold Price	$1,300	$1,300
Operating Cost/Ore Tonne	$36.84	$31.38
All-in Sustaining Cost per Ounce	$1,159.18	$1,030.61
All-in Cost per Ounce (incl. Resale)	$1,101.71	$973.14
NPV @ 8%	$48,323,190	$91,407,220
IRR	25.4%	38.0%

Besra CEO, John Seton, said, "The release of the Stage 1 feasibility study confirms that this is an exciting and economically viable project. I'd also like to make it clear that this is only Stage 1 of a sizable multi-mine project with significant potential for expansion for many years to come. We have already commenced pre-feasibility studies on adjacent deposits that are expected to push mine life out to 10-12 years. The 15 kilometre long Bau gold field is open along strike and at depth at almost every deposit."

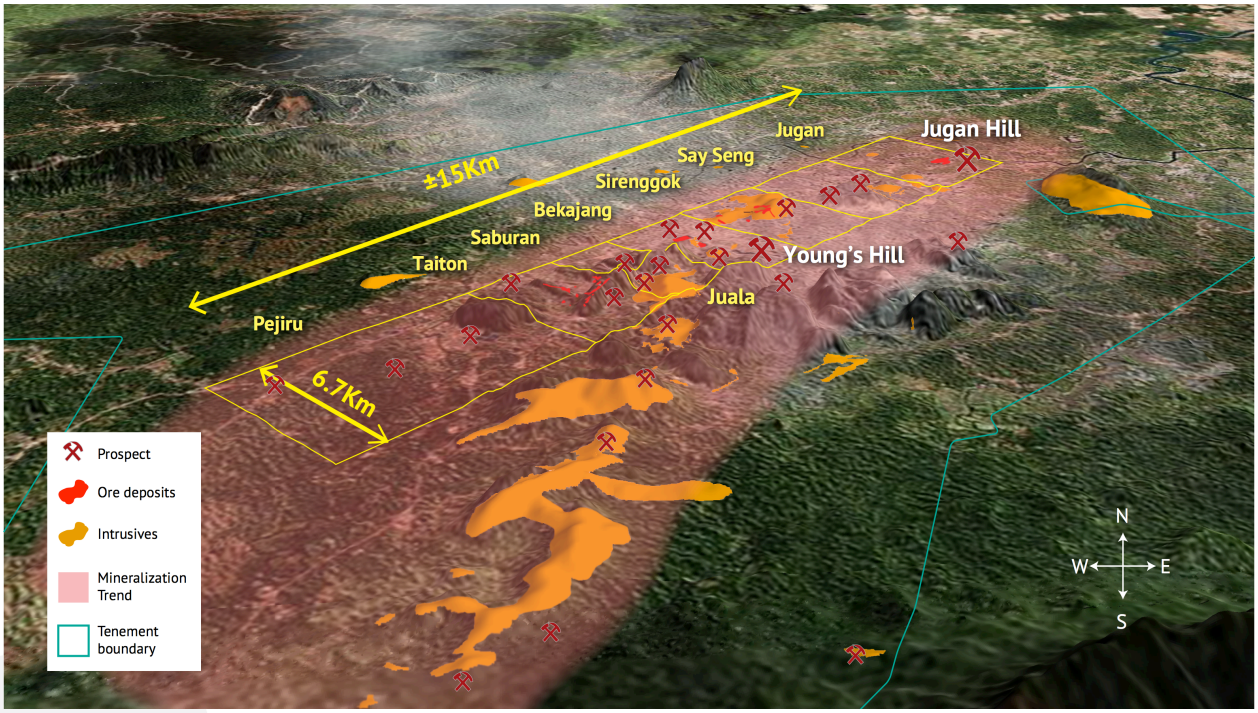
Bau is a historic goldfield which has been intermittently mined at surface for the past 150 years. Past production from these shallow pits is estimated to be around 3 million ounces.

Since 2006, Besra has been consolidating mining tenure over approximately 350 sq. km of the most prospective parts of the goldfield and systematically exploring multiple gold deposits and prospective zones. Current JORC/NI 43-101 resources stand at 21,285,300 tonnes @ 1.64 g/t Au for 1,124,900 ounces (measured + indicated) and 51,329,000 tonnes @ 1.32 g/t Au for 2,181,600 ounces (inferred). These resources reflect a low discovery cost of US$6.00 per ounce.

Resource Category	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)
Measured	3,405,600	1.52
Indicated	17,879,700	1.67
Measured + Indicated	**21,285,300**	**1.64**
Inferred	51,329,000	1.32

Exploration

Seton said, "Bau exploration remains at relatively early stage, with multiple deposits at various stages of exploration development and many prospective zones as yet entirely unexplored. Geological potential for substantially higher-grade mineralisation has also been identified at depth. The exploration success rate suggests that continued exploration has the potential to progressively expand resources and reserves over decades to come; with the potential to establish Bau as one of the major goldfields of Asia."



Jugan Hill has been well defined through drilling to the current depths, the depth extent is less well defined and there remains open-ended potential to increase the resource beyond the current depth. Geophysical surveys and soil sampling campaigns have identified some nearby anomalies that will require further work and exploration/resource drilling.

The remainder of the Bau goldfield contains 36 prospects or known deposits which are at the Inferred level or have suitable geological potential requiring an extensive amount of follow up work and exploration or resource drilling. The

goldfield also needs to be tested at depth below these deposits/prospects to fully understand the significant depth potential in line with the Carlin similarity model and concept.

Metallurgy and Process

Both the historical and recent Besra metallurgical testwork on the Jugan ore deposit have demonstrated that the majority of the gold is associated with arsenopyrite and pyrite with the remaining gold present in silicious gangue material. The recovery of gold from the ore requires a gold pre-concentration step in a treatment flowsheet comprising crushing, grinding, desliming and flotation to produce a high gold grade concentrate. For the base case and preferred option the flotation concentrate will be filtered to about 10% moisture, packaged and sent to an outside smelting or gold refining operation.

The sale of a flotation concentrate offers the lowest capital expenditure and the lowest operating expenditure as well as the highest return on investment compared with treating concentrate on site.

As a result, significant savings will be made on capital costs and financing of the development should be attainable on more attractive terms. Besra is in discussions with Asian companies for a smelter off-take agreement, several of which have tested and confirmed their ability to process the concentrate. An indicative offer has already been received from one of the four smelters with more expected in the coming weeks.

Sarawak, Malaysia

East Malaysia provides an encouraging environment for mining and foreign investment with a 0% gold royalty and 24% corporate income tax rate. Additionally, the Bau project is located 40 km via good roads from a deep water port in the Sarawak state capital of Kuching, and within 30 km of Kuching International Airport. High quality infrastructure and services already exist and there is a supportive and skilled English speaking workforce with good education levels and significant mining or quarrying experience.

Once in production, the Bau project is estimated to be one of the top 15 gold producing properties in Asia (ranked according to JORC/NI43-101 resources). By moving into production now, Besra is able to generate significant cash flow to further improve the gold field resources and reserves and take advantage of the opportunity for growth alongside the development of site infrastructure. Besra expects the property will ultimately assume a more prominent position as exploration continues to convert large-scale geological potential into resources.

A copy of the feasibility study may be downloaded from www.besra.com/bau.

... ends ...

Besra Gold Inc.
John A G Seton
Chief Executive Officer

Besra – www.besra.com
Besra is a diversified gold mining company focused on the exploration, development and mining of mineral properties in South East Asia. The Company has four key properties; the Bau Goldfield in East Malaysia, Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son in Central Vietnam, and Capcapo in the Philippines. Besra expects to expand existing gold capacity in Vietnam over the next two years and is projecting new production capacity from Bau Central during late 2015.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "Forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including statements concerning our plans at our producing mines and exploration projects, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, failure to establish estimated resources or to convert resources to mineable reserves; the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates; capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates; delays in obtaining or failure to obtain required governmental, environmental, or other project approvals; changes in national and local government legislation or regulations regarding environmental factors, royalties, taxation or foreign investment; political or economic instability; terrorism; inflation; changes in currency exchange rates; fluctuations in commodity prices; delays in the development of projects; shortage of personnel with the requisite knowledge and skills to design and execute exploration and development programs; difficulties in arranging contracts for drilling and other exploration and development services; dependency on equity market financings to fund programs and maintain and develop mineral properties; and risks associated with title to resource properties due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each management's discussion and analysis released by the Company. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, the expectations and beliefs of management; the assumed long-term price of gold; the availability of permits and surface rights; access to financing, equipment and labour and that the political environment in the jurisdictions within which the Company operates will continue to support the development of environmentally safe mining projects. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Technical Information

The technical information in this press release has been prepared under the supervision of Mr Graeme Fulton who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve" and a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Mr Fulton is a full-time consultant to the Company and is not "independent" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. Mr Fulton consents to the inclusion in this press release of the technical information, in the form, and context in which it appears.

For Further Information

James W Hamilton
Investor Relations
T: +1 (416) 572 2525
TF: 1 888 902 5522 (North America)
E: ir@besra.com

Steve Wilson
Corporate Communications
T: +64 9 9121765
M: +64 21675660
TF: 800 308 602 (Australia)
E: steve.wilson@besra.com

Addendum to the 20 January 2014 Release of "Besra Releases Stage 1 Feasibility Study for Bau Gold Project in East Malaysia"

Ore/Mineral Reserve & Production Target – Summary of Assumptions

The Ore Reserve, reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code, released today stands at 10.66Mt at a grade of 1.70 g/t Au. Reserve tonnes and grade by Reserve category are listed in Table 1 below. Detailed Ore Reserves by sector and deposit are included in Appendix 2 along with the associated project Mineral Resources (JORC 2004) for completeness and comparison.

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)
Proven	3,418,600	1.47
Probable	7,243,900	1.81
Proven + Probable	**10,662,500**	**1.70**

Table 1: Mineral/Ore Reserve Summary by Category

The Mineral/Ore Reserve estimate was created using discounted cash flow (DCF) and NPV methodology within the CAE Mining Pit Optimisation software. All Mineral/Ore Reserve tonnes exist within an open pit design that has been fully scheduled and costed in-line with work completed as part of the Stage 1 Bau Feasibility Study. Mineral/Ore Reserves are contained with Mineral Resources.

As the deposit is near surface an open pit mining method is selected utilising hydraulic excavators and in-pit trucks for haulage to ROM, dump or TSF construction. The deposit outcrops on a hill with little or no waste cover, therefore no pre-strip is applicable. 24/7 mining operations assumed.

Mining recovery used is 95% and overall 5% dilution is added to this estimate. Any minor amounts of inferred material that inadvertently fall within the open pit and reserve model are treated as waste with no content. Strip ratios for Jugan were 1.6/1.47 for owner-operator and contract-mining options, respectively; for BYG-Krian the strip ratios were 4.4/3.9. Cut-off grades were determined using suitable financial parameters, mining parameters, etc. in the pit optimisations. The cutoff values range from 0.39 g/t to 0.65 g/t for Jugan and BYG-Krian pits.

Also, due to the nature of the orebody there are small waste zones, which are unable to be modeled discretely, and are incorporated within the overall ore zone. These can be found in the grade model with no or minor Au grade. This internal dilution is included within the overall reserves and would form the highest percentage of dilution.

Geotechnical inputs to the optimisation and design are based on detailed geo-mechanical logging and modelling.

An average gold price of $1,300/oz was used in the cost modelling and schedules, with a range of gold prices from $1,100 - $2,000/oz used in the optimisation and cost model analyses. $1,300/oz Au was used as being a conservative value below the 2013 average ($1,415.48). Note, all pricing is in US$.

It is planned to produce a gold flotation concentrate by means of a crush, grind, flotation and drying/bagging process. Process recoveries used are an effective recovery of 77% for the base case gold concentrate option. The concentrate recovery is based on a flotation recovery, recovery for contract processing facility and their percentage of metal content (current offers under negotiation but conservative value applied). Contract processing facility costs and details are still under negotiation, and are of a commercially sensitive nature and not included here.

A variety of production tonnage options were investigated with the base case option of 8,000tpd average used in the schedules and cost models, and the above reserves. Suitable ramp up and tail off in production rates were incorporated. Detailed information with regards to JORC compliance for the Ore Reserve report can be found in Appendix 1. This production gives a mine life of 4 years with an average annual production of approx. 116,000 ozs/annum.

All tenements covering the mining and plant areas are fully granted for the 20 year maximum period. Part of the infrastructure is on a currently granted tenement that expires in Nov 2014. This tenement has been re-applied for a year in advance (in Nov 2103) and will be an application renewal after the expiry date, with existing use rights and priority in time status. It is expected that the licence renewal will be issued soon and should be well in place before operations commence in late 2015.

The total initial capital is estimated at $92.1M. These capital costs included in the previous release have been broken done below in Table 2 in more detail. The capital costs include a contingency of 10%.

Capital Cost Group	***Description***	***Estimate (US$M)***
Mining	Mobile and fixed equipment, construction and other related items	4.3
Processing	Main and associated plant equipment, plus ancillary costs	58.5
General	TSF Stage 1, infrastructure and sundry costs	29.3
Total Initial Capital		**92.1**

Table 2: Capital Cost Breakdown (Contract Mining Base Case)

An additional $42.7M of sustaining capital cost is also required mainly for subsequent stages of the TSF and rehabilitation costs.

Unit operating costs have been estimated from first principles and based on actual costs or detailed quotes and are summarised in Table 3 below.

Operating Cost Group	**Cost (US$/t)**

Operating Cost Group	Cost (US$/t)
Mining	9.59
Processing (incl. conc. transport & processing)	21.24
General & Admin	0.55
Total Operating Cost/Tonne	**31.38**

Table 3: Operating Cost Breakdown (Contract Mining Base Case)

NPV is calculated using 8% depreciation, and escalation has not been applied to capital and operating costs in the financial analysis of the project. There is no royalty (0%) on gold produced in Sarawak, and there is no export duty or tariff for gold concentrate. Resultant economics for the base case option(s) are NPV_8 of $91.4M and IRR of 38.0% for contract mining option (and NPV_8 of $97.3M and IRR of 34.3% for owner-operator).

Baseline and preliminary EIA studies have been completed and the EIA Report and submission to local government will happen shortly. The only baseline work not completed to date is the geo-hydrology – awaiting drilling completion. An initial conceptual MRP (mine rehabilitation plan) and ongoing updates have been submitted to the relevant authorities and have been accepted. A detailed MRP based on the Feasibility Study will be submitted along with the EIA.

Based on the details above, the information outlined in Table 1 below and the detailed work in the Feasibility Study the Measured Resources have been converted to Proven Reserves and the Indicated Resources to Probable. No downgrading of Measured Resources to Probable Reserves has been done. This competent person considers the result is reflected appropriately - based on the information above, details in the Table 1 below and in the Feasibility Study report - in the confidence and classification of Ore Reserves.

JORC 2012 Reserves Statement

The information in this release that relates to the estimates of Ore Reserves in relation to the Bau Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Graeme Fulton. Mr. Fulton is a full-time consultant to the Company and is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Fulton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2004 Resource Statement

The information in this release that relates to the estimates of Mineral Resources in relation to the Bau Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr. Graeme Fulton. Mr. Fulton is a full-time consultant to the Company and is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Fulton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the JORC Code and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

– ENDS –

Appendix 1: Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Besra drillholes were sampled and assayed on nominal 1m intervals, except at geological or lithological boundaries. Early historic drillholes were sample at 1.5 and 2m intervals with later historic holes were nominally 1m. These longer lengths only make up approximately 5-10% of the total drilling metres. • Besra drillhole assays were sample prepped and assayed by SGS at their onsite laboratory in Bau (ISO17025 certified); assaying onsite was for Au by fire assay with other elements (23) assayed by ICP at the SGS laboratory in Perth. Umpire assays were done by Mineral Assay & Services Company (MAS) in Bangkok, Thailand. Some selected samples were also checked at SGS Waihi, New Zealand. • Historic assays: Renison Goldfields (RGC) and Gencor/Minsarco used commercial labs and their own QAQC systems; BYGS/Menzies Gold used Assaycorp initially in Australia and then in Kuching, Sarawak with McPhar, Analabs and Inchape for umpire sampling and QAQC. • For Besra assays, the Au grades were determined by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish at the onsite SGS laboratory. • Channel and trench sampling was extensively carried out across the Jugan orebody/deposit outcropping on the hill. Channels/trenches were excavated across the mapped orebody surface extents to a depth between 1-3 metres. The base of the trench was "cored/slotted" in 1m sample lengths to mimic the same or similar volume as HQ drill core. These channels and trenches were used to delimit the orezone on surface. Samples collected followed the same/similar logging and sample processing procedures as for drillholes. Trench samples were used in the geological and resource modelling. Analyses of channel/trench data in the resource modelling showed little or no difference in results with or without these channels/trenches, and were deemed applicable to use.
Drilling techniques	• For Besra drilling: all drillholes were diamond with triple tube; all drillholes were angled and orientated; standard drill diameter used is HQ3 with PQ3 collars; NQ3 only used when requirement to reduce (e.g. ground conditions); metallurgical drillholes were drilled in PQ3/PQ. • For historic drilling: diamond and RC drilling; diamond drillholes were predominantly NQ diameter with additional holes in HQ/PQ. • At Jugan only 17 of the 82 RC drillholes (±5% of the 252 total drillholes) were used in the geological modelling; some drillholes were drilled at BQ with only 24 of the 252 (9.5%) drillholes used in the geological modelling; a mix of standard and triple tube drilling was used in the historical diamond drillholes. • At BYG-Krian • Where historic drilling was in BQ or RC, these holes were checked by infill drilling or twinned drillholes at PQ/HQ; analysis of drillhole data in the resource modelling showed

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
	little or no difference in results with or without these drillholes; this and the low percentage of these holes was deemed not have a material impact.
Drill sample recovery	• For Besra drillholes at Jugan deposit core recovery was good with an average of 98.25% recovered throughout the deposit/orebody. • Some historic drilling recoveries were also recorded at Jugan, and these average 96.42% • Besra BYG-Krian core recoveries averaged 94.73% and slightly lower mainly due to low recoveries near the collar outwith the ore zones. • Where difficult ground was encountered or where the sample recovery could be compromised, controlled drilling and short drilling runs (1.5m triple tube) were used. • There is no observed correlation between core recovery and Au grades, suggesting no apparent bias in the assay grades due to core recovery.
Logging	• Besra logging was done in specifically designed Excel spreadsheets in the core shed, checked and validated and uploaded to master spreadsheet; subsequently the logging sheets have been uploaded to a fully integrated GDMS system with further validation and checking. • Spreadsheet uses pick lists and extensive code tables to standardise data capture; codes entered populate description fields used to verify code entry; during upload to master spreadsheet data range checking and further validation was conducted; GDMS system also provides data and code validation. • Historic data is contained in logging sheets and these have been captured in the Excel spreadsheet format, validated and checked. • Besra logging of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and orientation, recovery, geotechnical and density was undertaken as routine data collection; additionally geomechanical logging was also conducted by a geotechnical engineer as routine. • Historic core was systematically reviewed and re-logged/re-interpreted where appropriate by the geologists and assigned to the appropriate logging workbook. • All Besra core was photographed (wet and dry) prior to being logged by geologists with each tray clearly marked with drillhole identification and the interval from beginning of the tray to the end of the tray. All photos are collated electronically and indexed. • All drillcore and RC chips are stored at the core shed in Bau, along with sample pulps and coarse rejects. • Observations of historic drill core shows that all previous companies involved systematically geologically logged data onto paper logs with adequate geological descriptions, sample intervals marked, and correlated to assay data, to lead to the conclusion that systematic procedures were followed in most cases to the accepted standard at the time.
Sub-sampling	• Half core samples are taken using a diamond core saw; majority of historic drillholes were

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	done in the same manner, with only a small amount of very early holes done by core splitter. • The core is then delivered to the cutting room where the field technicians under the supervision of the geologist responsible for each drill hole cuts the core in half using one of the four Clipper core saws installed in 2010. • Density determinations have been carried out routinely on drill core with 10 centimetre cylinders of whole core taken between 10 metres and 20 metres downhole or wherever there is a change in lithology. The method used is a displacement method with samples air dried, weighed, and then sprayed with polyurethane to seal them. They are then weighed again in air and then in water and the density determined using the standard formula.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The sample is dried at a temperature of approximately 100°C. The total sample is then put through a jaw crusher (less than 10mm) followed a Rocklabs Boyd crusher (less than 4mm); the sample is then riffle split twice with ½ sample being pulverized in an LM3 with 90% passing 75µm; 2 x 150g samples are then packaged with one sample going for Fire Assay and the other for ICP analysis; all sample pulps and coarse rejects are bagged and stored for usage as required (period of 3 months), and thereafter returned to Besra for storage at the core shed in Bau. • Assay data quality was determined by Besra through the submission of standards (Rocklabs SE58, SG56, SK52, SN60, SG40 & SG50), field and laboratory duplicates and blanks were inserted at a nominal interval of 1 sample per 10 samples, except for blanks and standards which are inserted at 1 in 30. • SGS also insert their own duplicates and standards and report these in their monthly reporting. Also reported were percentages passing and not passing 75µm with associated duplicate assays in the Au assay return. • Au grades are determined by 50g Fire Assay (FAA505) with an AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. • All other elements (23) are determined by ICP (SGS methods ICP12S, IMS12S, AAS12S & CSA06V); where values exceed detection limit these are then analysed by alternate methods with higher upper limits (e.g. AAS42S). • Standards: the majority of the standards have performed reasonably well with a slight tendency to report on the lower side of the expected value based on the 95 percentile values. Most fall within plus or minus 5% of the expected value. • Field & preparation duplicates: Comparison of the field duplicate plots for Jugan and BYG-Krian shows that correlation coefficients for field duplicates are close to one (1), ranging from 0.9923 to 0.9918; for preparation duplicates the correlation coefficient from 0.9867 to 0.9923. • Laboratory duplicates: the log-log plot of SGS duplicates compiled by Besra shows a correlation coefficient of 0.9848. • Historic drillholes: Gencor and RGC used their own protocols of duplicates, standards, blanks and umpires that were to industry standards of the 1990's. BYGS / Menzies Gold had a

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
	rigorous QAQC protocols. All historic QAQC values where available have been captured and analysed. • A full summary of the QAQC and associated sample handling is contained in the appropriate section of the Feasibility Study report.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• NBG routinely sends pulps from approximately 10% of all its samples to a separate independent laboratory for umpire analysis and the results compared, with no significant bias that would affect any resource classification. • During the audit process during 2010 on historic drillholes a randomly selected group were sent to SGS Waihi, New Zealand for checking. No significant discrepancies were found. • Possible discrepancies in historic data have been re-sampled (quarter core or coarse rejects) and validated/checked with the discrepancies if occurring resolved. These were re-assayed at SGS.
Location of data points	• Drillhole surveying and orientation readings. All drill holes are routinely surveyed using either single shot or multi-shot downhole cameras. For the most part Camteq Proshot multi-shot electronic cameras were the norm. Drillhole surveys were taken every 25 metres downhole for all drillholes. Each hole was also surveyed at its termination. Orientation data was collected electronically using an Orishot orientation device. This was routinely done at the end of each HQ drill run where the driller judged he would be able to appropriate to obtain usable information. Drill runs normally ran with the core barrel length of between 1.5 metres and 3.0 metres. Orientation data was supplied electronically to prevent transcription errors. • All drillhole collars were surveyed by registered surveyors using differential GPS and or total station, and recorded in the database. All surveys are based on registered and recognised survey stations in the area, including the Land & Survey check station on top of the Jugan deposit. • Historic drillholes collars were captured by the then registered surveyors (by theodolite or total station) working on the project with the majority of the drillholes be resurveyed and checked by current surveyors (as per above); majority of the drillholes were within reasonable survey tolerances, with those outside being adjusted to the re-surveyed value. • Downhole surveys are checked mathematically and visually in the database and in 3D in the CAE Mining Studio geological and mining software package. Any surveys with recorded errors of unacceptable deviations were excluded from the downhole desurvey process. • Topographic digital terrain models were created and used to check the drillhole collars, based on a grid point and topographic surveys, with any obvious errors being resurveyed. • Historic drillholes did not have down hole surveys conducted and only had drillhole orientation conducted at the collar; the majority of these holes are shallow (<100m) and vertical, and any deviation is considered minor. • Channels/trenches were surveyed at start and end by registered surveyors and orientation

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
	and dip along the channel recorded; channels were checked against the topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• Besra drilling at Jugan has been undertaken on nominal NW-SE 25m spaced section lines. • Majority of historic drilling at Jugan and BYG-Krian is vertical on a nominal 25-50m grid, with a number of generations of drillholes creating a near surface drillhole spacing of less than 25m. • Besra drilling at BYG-Krian was undertaken on nominal W-E 50m spaced section lines, with infill drilling in the main part of the orebody at 25m intervals; drilling of orebody extensions to the W were partially infilled with 25m spaced drillholes. • All Besra drillholes (Jugan and BYG-Krian) are angled and orientated core drilling used – the predominant drillhole angle is 60°, with a few drillholes drilled flatter at 45-55° and steeper up to 70° mainly due to practical and accessibility reasons. • 252 drillholes were drilled on and around the Jugan deposit with 206 drillholes intercepting mineralisation; of this 206 only 17 were RC drillholes. • For BYG-Krian 288 drillholes were drilled in and around the deposit; of these 203 drillholes intercepted mineralisation; of these only 59 being RC; these RC holes were only used, in conjunction with diamond holes, to define the inferred zone areas. • 93-94% of all recent Besra drillholes intercepted mineralisation at Jugan and BYG-Krian • 1m assay composites were used, except where ore mineralisation boundaries limit the drillhole length to less than 1m. • Channel/trench was nominally orientated perpendicular the long axis of the hill outcrop at Jugan and spaced at 20-25m laterally; a few ad-hoc trenches were orientated obliquely due to practical, access reasons and orebody outcrop orientation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Besra drilling at Jugan has been undertaken on nominal NW-SE 25m spaced section lines which is perpendicular to the orebody strike; infill holes and twin holes are done on an ad-hoc basis and orientation to check and validate the historic drillholes whilst trying to maintain a NW/SE orientation. • All Besra drillholes (Jugan and BYG-Krian) are angled and orientated core drilling used – the predominant drillhole angle is 60°, with a few drillholes drilled flatter at 45-55° and steeper up to 70° mainly due to practical and accessibility reasons. • Majority of historic drilling at Jugan and BYG-Krian is vertical. • There is no expected bias due to the orientation of the drilling and the orebody strike continuity. • The great majority of the drilling is drilled through the orebody/deposit mineralised structures.
Sample	• All samples are packaged in secure cloth bags and transported to SGS approximately 300

Criteria	Section 1 – Commentary
security	metres to SGS where they are received by SGS staff. The samples are recorded, batch numbers assigned by SGS and they pass into their system. Once samples are prepped the split for Fire Assay is retained at SGS for analysis while the split for ICP is sent via SGS's secure transport systems to SGS Perth or Port Klang via their freight system using DHL in Kuching. • Having the gold analyses carried out at SGS's laboratory on the Bau Mine Site eliminates a lot of security issues. • Only authorized NBG personnel are allowed access to the SGS sample preparation and laboratory areas and release of data only comes from the authorized laboratory manager to specific authorized senior personnel at NBG the Geology Manager, General Manager and Exploration Director. • The geologists fill out standard instruction forms for SGS and the samples are delivered to the SGS lab sample reception area where they pass into the SGS sample preparation and processing system. Besra sample dispatch numbers and SGS lab batch numbers are used to track and cross-check samples.
Audits or reviews	• Lab audits and checks by Besra have shown no material issues. • Historic data has been audited in 2010 by Stevens & Associates geological consultant and Terra Mining Consultants Ltd, with no matters that were serious or were likely to impair the validity of the sampling data and any subsequent use in the Mineral Resource estimates or Ore Reserve work. • SGS conduct their own internal audits and reviews which are relayed to Besra. • Previous validation and review of the historic data has been conducted by a number of parties including Snowden & Associates, Australia and Ashby Consultants, New Zealand with no material problems being raised.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

No exploration results have been reported in this release, and thus, this section is not material to this report on Ore Reserves.

Section 3: Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Mineral Resource results or updates have been reported in this release, and thus, this section is not material to this report on Ore Reserves.

Section 4: Estimation & Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Mineral Resources used for conversion to Ore Reserves are from the Measured or Indicated category. Any Inferred material that may fall within the reserve is treated and reported as waste with zero value. • The mineral resources used were defined and updated between August 2010 and November 2012 using the JORC 2004 Code. • Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• Competent person is on site on a permanent basis and supervised or undertook directly work on the exploration, resource drilling and Feasibility Study. The competent person has been intricately involved in the project for the past 4 years. The sites are located in flat lying agricultural land with no water or topographic features that may influence the modifying factors of the Ore Reserve.
Study status	• A full detailed Feasibility Study was conducted and released with the announcement. • As part of this feasibility study, a number of mine optimisations and plans were developed with the base case option and various alternates being economically viable. The mine plan considered mining, geotechnical, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental modifying factors which are detailed in the Feasibility Study.
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off grades were determined using suitable financial parameters, mining parameters, etc. in the pit optimisations. The cutoff values range from 0.39 g/t to 0.44 g/t for Jugan pit and 0.58 g/t to 0.65 g/t for BYG-Krian pit.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The mining method is planned as traditional open pit mining utilising hydraulic excavators and in-pit trucks for haulage to ROM, dump or TSF construction. Rock breaking will be a combination of free digging, rip and dig using dozer and drill-and-blast depending upon the rock characteristics. Two ramps are designed, one carrying ore and the other waste and positioned relative to ROM and dump/TSF. A surface traffic system has been designed to handle traffic flows. • As the deposit is near surface an open pit mining method is selected. The deposit outcrops on a hill with little or no waste cover, therefore no pre-strip is applicable. • Both contract-mining and owner-operator methods investigated, with contract mining the preferred option at this stage. • Both pit optimisation and detailed designs were undertaken, with very small differences occurring between these. Therefore the pit optimisations have been accepted as being suitable due to the block and data resolution. • Detailed geotechnical logging of drillholes and 3D modelling of geotechnical parameters was undertaken and the slope and bench parameters resulting from this were used in the pit design elements and optimisation slope angles. Slope angles, configurations and zoning

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
	are based on the geotechnical domains and 3D locations within the designed pit and scheduled extraction. • For open pit inventory, the resource block model estimation methodology incorporates dilution and provides a reasonable estimate of mined tonnage and grades. Due to the nature of the orebody there are small waste zones, which are unable to be modeled discretely, and are incorporated within the overall ore zone. These can be found in the grade model with no or minor Au grade. This internal dilution is included within the overall reserves and would form the highest percentage of dilution. However, an additional 5% dilution is added. • A 95 % mining recovery factor is used. • A minimum mining width of 50 m was applied, with a minimum volume used in the optimisation to prevent unpractical islands or pit configurations. • It has been assumed industry standard grade control techniques would be used, but these have not been defined in detail. • Strip ratios for Jugan were 1.6/1.47 for owner-operator and contract-mining options, respectively; for BYG-Krian the strip ratios were 4.4/3.9. • 24/7 mining operations assumed. • An average gold price of $1,300/oz was used in the cost modelling, with a range of gold prices used from $1,100 - $2,000/oz in the optimisation and cost model analyses. $1,300/oz Au was used as being a conservative value below the 2013 average ($1,415.48/oz). • US$ used in all pricing; where local Malaysian pricing applicable a MYR : USD exchange rate of 3.2 : 1 • Mining costs used are $1.74/t for the base mining cost (overburden stripping) with MCAF of 1.52 for ore and 1.34 for waste. • Processing costs used are $7.57/t for the base case concentrate option (processing costs for other process methods were $30.49/t for BIOX, $27.56/t for POX and $37.28/t for Albion). • G&A and other costs were estimated at $0.16/g Au in the optimisation. • A variety of production tonnage options were investigated with the base case option of 8,000 tpd average used in the schedules and cost models, and the reserves. Suitable ramp up and tail off in production rates were incorporated. • Any minor amounts of inferred material that inadvertently fall within the open pit and reserve model are treated as waste with no content. • Inferred Resources were investigated internally but are not included in the Reserves. Inferred material may be included with further resource definition work to varying degrees. • Infrastructure requirements for the selected mining methods were taken into consideration as part of the feasibility study – include, but not limited to, TSF, haul roads, waste dump, mine offices, pumping requirements, etc., etc.
Metallurgical	• A number of metallurgical processes were investigated including POX, BIOX and Albion.

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
factors or assumptions	However, the selected option is the creation of a gold concentrate from a simple crush, grind and flotation process, with a drying/bagging of the concentrate for shipment. • These processes and the one selected are not novel in nature and well tested. • Detailed metallurgical work has been conducted and detailed optimisation work is still underway. Factors applicable to the metallurgical process have been modelled in 3D in the resource model along with the Au. These are As, Fe and S insitu content. Future metallurgical factors are proposed to be included in the model. • Overall recovery is estimated to be 77% for base case flotation option. The concentrate recovery option is based on a flotation recovery, recovery for contract processing facility and their percentage of metal content. Note, contract processing recoveries are not provided as these are commercially sensitive and under negotiation at present. • High levels of clay are present and processes to remove this (de-sliming, etc.) before flotation have been incorporated and further optimisation work is ongoing. • Bulk samples from near surface and drillcore from resource drilling as well as specific metallurgical drillholes have been used for all the metallurgical testing at recognised laboratories or in-house. Samples used are from across the full strike length and depth of the orebody. Detailed mineralogy and gold deportment studies have been undertaken. • Base case flotation summary: o The Jugan ore exhibits a very low abrasion index and moderate bond ball mill work index (12.3 kWh/t); o The assay data for the Jugan ore zones indicate that there is very little difference with respect to mineral distributions in the ore zones apart from minor variations in arsenic and gold contents. The increases in arsenic coincide with increases in gold showing an evident correlation. Based on sulphide sulphur and arsenic assays the ore is estimated to contain between 2 and 2.5 wt. % arsenopyrite and 4.5 to 5 wt. % pyrite with a combined arsenopyrite-pyrite in the feed in the range 6.5 to 7.5 wt. %; o The mineral assemblage is identical for all the Jugan ore zones tested across the deposit. The bulk of the Jugan ore feeds comprise non-sulphide gangue which is dominated by very fine grained illite (mica) and silica. This results in production of excessive slimes after fine grinding; o Gold deportment testing showed that very little gold is leached in whole ore cyanidation (0.6 to 2%). About 70% of the gold is associated with the arsenopyrite, 25% with the pyrite and 5% with silica; o In excess of 95% of the gold can be recovered in rougher – scavenging flotation. Due to varying slime entrainment the mass pull varied between 17 and 33 wt. %. To mitigate the effect of feed slimes the flotation feed will be first deslimed by cyclone or a continuous gravity concentration. Flotation feed desliming test work is still in progress; o Bulk rougher-scavenger followed by cleaner flotation without prior desliming has shown that 90% of the gold can be recovered in a mass pull of 10 wt. %. This

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
	corresponds to a gold upgrading ratio of 9:1 with respect to the feed grade. Mineralogical composition of a cleaner concentrate showed that the arsenopyrite and pyrite account for 67.4 wt. % of the cleaner flotation concentrate; ○ Results indicate that inclusive of a desliming step, the flotation gold upgrade factor in the rougher circuit will be approximately 9 and in the cleaner stage greater than 2, giving an anticipated concentrate grade of +30 g/t Au.
Environmental	• Waste rock and ore material have been tested for their NAF/PAF potential – both static and kinetic testing. Their treatment and impoundment (including neutralization, lining and containment) have been considered to prevent any acid mine drainage issues. • Baseline and preliminary EIA studies have been completed and the EIA Report and submission to local government will happen shortly. The only baseline work not completed to date is the geo-hydrology – awaiting drilling completion. • An initial conceptual MRP and ongoing updates have been submitted to the relevant authorities and have been accepted. A detailed MRP based on the Feasibility Study will be submitted along with the EIA.
Infrastructure	• The project area is centred on the township of Bau some 40 km WSW of the state capital and port of Kuching. • The Bau Project generally has good infrastructural aspects both within Bau Township and in Kuching. The main infrastructural features are: ○ Regular and reliable international air services to Kuching from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong and Indonesia. Airport is only a thirty-five to forty (35-40) minute drive from the project area; ○ Two (2) ports with good dock and storage facilities (port has a capacity for vessels up to 20,000 tonnes); ○ Two (2) main sealed trunk roads from Kuching for delivery of supplies, heavy plant and equipment to the plant site; ○ Excellent labour and engineering support services; ○ Easy Accessibility – project extremities are less than a twenty (20) minute drive from the exploration base, and all important mines and gold prospects are linked by road; ○ Area is serviced with power and water; ○ The official language in Sarawak is Bahasa Malaysia, but most local communities speak English as a second language and have their own local dialects; ○ Well educated workforce (90% of population have received a secondary education); ○ An active quarrying industry focused mainly on limestone and marble for roading aggregates and agricultural purposes; ○ Ready supply of earthmoving equipment that supports the quarrying industry; ○ A local labour source with mining experience gained from the quarrying industry and

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
	past gold mining activity.
Costs	• Detailed Feasibility Study Capital and Operating costing has been applied. Costs are based on detailed quotes and/or derived from first principles. A full cost model incorporating all capital and operating costs has been compiled and based on the mining schedule(s). Quantities and amounts involved in the costing are derived from detailed designs, equipment configurations, layouts and usage quantities. Suitable factors have been applied to cover practical and reasonable variations to the costing, and where applicable conservative approaches and values have been used. Benchmarking of costs has been undertaken for key cost items. • Initial Capital - $92.1M; ongoing capital - $42.8M; total capital of $134.9M. • Operating cost per tonne averages $31.38/t & all in sustaining cost per ounce is $1,030.61/oz. All-in sustaining cost inclusive of land resale and salvage is $973.14/oz. • Exchange rates used are as supplied by credible institutions including our current actual exchange rates realised. • Concentrate processing is based on supplied letters form potential processors and refining charges also, including penalties and costs, along with metal content payable. The concentrate processing details are not published here as Besra is awaiting additional offers and negotiating with suppliers of current payables and TC's. This information is commercially sensitive and details are not included for that reason. • Import duties are applied where applicable, or materials sourced (particularly from within Malaysia) are already inclusive of import taxes. There is scope for savings in this area as some imported items (associated with mining) are exempt from import taxes. • All royalties have been catered for – there currently is zero (0) royalty on gold and the export of gold concentrate does not incur any export duties. Licence fees for associated tenements have been paid to date.
Revenue factors	• A range of gold prices have been used in the cost modelling and optimisation work to determine the impacts and variances. • An average gold price of $1,300/oz was used in the cost modelling and schedule, with a range of gold prices used from $1,200 - $2,000/oz in the optimisation and cost model analyses. $1,300/oz Au was used as being a conservative value below the 2013 average ($1,415.48/oz). Note, all pricing is in US$
Economic	• A discount rate of 8% has been used in all calculations and pit optimisations. • No inflation rates have been applied to the costing. • A range of sensitivities were conducted – gold price from $1,100 to $2,000/oz; + and – percentage ranges on processing costs, mining costs, capital cost, average mined grade and process recovery – both in terms of the effect on NPV and IRR • Resultant economics for the base case option(s) are NPV_8 of $91.4M and IRR of 38.0% for

Criteria	Section 4 – Commentary
	contract mining, and NPV_8 of $97.3M and IRR of 34.3% for owner-operator • The estimate inputs for the flotation concentrate base case (operating and capital costs) are at ± 15% and is as expected for this study case. Other processing methods were assessed at PFS level (±25%) and primarily used as a comparison to the preferred flotation concentrate option. • Gold price, grade and recovery show the highest level sensitivities, with lower sensitivities for the other elements analysed. • A number of tax incentives are available and these are currently being investigated. No tax incentives were applied to the cost model, and this may provide some upside to the project. • 650 cost model scenarios were developed with the main 40 scenarios investigated in further detail. Sensitivities and impacts were analysed across the main scenarios with the base case options receiving the most detailed analysis and these are outlined in the Feasibility Study report.
Social	• External and internal studies indicate no impediment for a social licence to operate.
Other	• Risk assessments were conducted and a risk matrix developed as part of Feasibility Study, with no major risk determined that is likely to limit or stop the project. • All tenements covering the mining and plant areas are fully granted for the 20 year maximum period. Part of the infrastructure is on a currently granted tenement that expires in Nov 2014. This tenement has been re-applied for a year in advance (Nov 2103) and will be an application renewal after the expiry date, with existing use rights and priority in time status. It is expected that the licence renewal will be issued soon and should be well in place before operations commence in late 2015.
Classification	• Based on the above and the detailed work in the Feasibility Study the Measured Resources have been converted to Proven Reserves and the Indicated Resources to Probable. No downgrading of Measured Resources to Probable Reserves has been done. This competent person considers the result is reflected appropriately in the classification of Reserves.
Audits or reviews	• A high level review and risk assessment has been undertaken by a third party, along with suitable benchmarking with other sites/projects and internal reviews/checks undertaken.

Appendix 2: Detailed Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Tables

Table A2-1: Bau Project – Mineral Resources by Sector and Deposit

Sector	Deposit	Measured Resource			Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource		
		Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (ozs)	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (ozs)	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (ozs)
Jugan	Jugan	3,405,600	1.52	166,900	14,505,700	1.51	703,600	1,774,000	1.57	89,800
Young's Hill	BYG-Krian				1,857,000	2.02	120,400	3,328,000	1.51	161,800
	Bekajang South							2,294,000	1.60	117,700
	Bekajang North							1,250,000	2.33	93,800
	Karang Bila							628,000	2.50	50,400
	Tailings							3,138,000	1.00	100,400
Taiton	Taiton A				1,148,000	2.23	82,200	690,000	1.37	30,500
	Tabai (Open Pit)				133,000	2.83	12,100	75,000	1.74	4,200
	(#) Tabai (Underground)				236,000	5.23	39,700	40,000	4.67	6,000
	Taiton B							1,848,000	1.56	92,900
	Umbut							690,000	2.26	50,200
	(#) Overhead Tunnel							76,000	3.36	8,200
Bau Ridge	Sirenggok							8,346,000	1.14	307,000
Kapor	Pejiru-Bogag							11,800,000	1.10	418,100
	Pejiru Extension							7,053,000	1.14	257,400
	Kapor							4,849,000	1.59	248,300
	Boring							2,096,000	1.10	74,000
Fern Hill	Bukit Sarin							1,110,000	1.27	45,500
	Say Seng							244,000	3.24	25,400
Total By Category		**3,405,600**	**1.52**	**166,900**	**17,879,700**	**1.67**	**958,000**	**51,329,000**	**1.32**	**2,181,600**

Notes: *Resources are previously reported in Nov 2012 and based on the JORC Code 2004 as no material change has occurred; tonnes are rounded to nearest 100t for measured & indicated, and 1,000t for inferred; ounces are rounded to the nearest 100 ounces; all grades are reported to two decimal places; lower cut-off is 0.5g/t except where indicated by (#) where the cut-off is 2 g/t*

Table A2-2: Bau Project – Mineral/Ore Reserves by Sector and Deposit

Sector	Deposit	Proven Reserve	Probable Reserve

		Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (ozs)	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (ozs)
Jugan	Jugan	3,418,600	1.47	161,600	6,368,200	1.61	329,600
Young's Hill	BYG-Krian				875,700	3.31	93,200
Total By Category		**3,418,600**	**1.47**	**161,600**	**7,243,900**	**1.81**	**422,800**

Notes: *Reserves are reported in terms of the JORC Code 2012; tonnes are rounded to nearest 100t; ounces are rounded to the nearest 100 ounces; all grades are reported to two decimal places; cut-off grades range from 0.39 to 0.65 g/t depending upon deposit and optimisation work; dilution includes internal and external dilution based on the modelling and an additional 5% dilution is added globally; mining recovery is 95%; other modifying factors are applied and these are listed in the JORC Code Table 1 - Section 4 and included with these tables; note reserves are contained within resources.*