

FINANCIAL REVIEW

First Quarter Ended March 31, 2011



Fortuna Silver Mines Inc.

March 31, 2011

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Prepared by Management, May 13, 2011

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000 unless otherwise stated)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of

Fortuna Silver Mines Inc.

March 31, 2011

Notice to Reader of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements For the three months ended March 31, 2011

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102, of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. (the "Company") for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 ("Financial Statements") have been prepared by management. The Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, which are available at the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The Financial Statements are stated in terms of thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

FORTUNA SILVER MINES INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited - Expressed in thousands of US Dollars, except for share and per share amounts)

		Three months end				
	Notes		2011		2010	
Sales		\$	21,673	\$	17,376	
Cost of sales			8,620		7,920	
Mine operating income			13,053		9,456	
Other expenses						
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9a) b) d)		3,632		1,993	
Exploration and evaluation costs			355		69	
Net loss (gain) on commodity contracts			1,011		(1,747)	
(Gain) loss on disposal of mineral properties, proper	rty,					
plant and equipment			(22)		103	
Operating income			8,077		9,038	
Finance items						
Interest income			250		72	
Interest expense			(137)		(76)	
Net finance income			113		(4)	
Income before tax			8,190		9,034	
Income taxes			3,408		3,310	
Income for the period		\$	4,782	\$	5,724	
Earnings per Share - Basic		\$	0.04	\$	0.06	
Earnings per Share - Diluted		\$	0.04	\$	0.05	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	g - Basic		122,609,332		99,859,302	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			123,998,696		104,776,752	

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited - Expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

Three months ended March 31,

	2011	2010
Income for the period	\$ 4,782 \$	5,724
Other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on translation to reporting currency	1,913	1,239
Other comprehensive income	1,913	1,239
Total comprehensive income for the period	\$ 6,695 \$	6,963

FORTUNA SILVER MINES INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited - Expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

	Thre	e months en	ded	March 31,
Notes		2011		2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income for the period	\$	4,782	\$	5,724
Items not involving cash				
Depletion and depreciation		1,823		1,498
Discount unwinding		39		39
Deferred income tax		21		1,137
Share-based payments		451		-
Unrealized loss (gain) on commodity contracts		612		(3,012)
(Gain) loss on disposal of mineral properties, property, plant and				
equipment		(22)		103
Accrued interest on loans receivable and payable		15		(4)
		7,721		5,485
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		1,190		(370)
Inventories		(1,137)		(284)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,382		703
Due to related parties		36		5
Income tax payable		(1,857)		(1,034)
Net cash provided by operating activities		8,335		4,505
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of short term investments		(20,333)		(1,500)
Redemptions in short term investments		20,331		6,519
Expenditures on mineral properties, property, plant and equipment		(12,330)		(4,354)
Payments of value added taxes on purchase of property, plant and				
equipment		(1,276)		(61)
Advances of deposits on long term assets		(12,619)		(17)
Receipts of deposits on long term assets		7,085		-
Proceeds on disposal of mineral properties, property, plant and				
equipment		486		13
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(18,656)		600
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from long term debt		18		-
Net proceeds on issuance of common shares		328		31,412
Repayment of finance lease obligations		(270)		(259)
Net cash provided by financing activities		76		31,153
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,420		1,194
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(10,245)		36,258
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		70,298		30,763
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD	\$	61,473	\$	68,215
Cash received or paid for interest and income taxes:	d.	205		
Cash received for interest	\$	205	\$	50
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	1,034	\$	270
Supplemental cash flow information 13				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

FORTUNA SILVER MINES INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited - Expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

		March 31,	Dec	cember 31,	J	anuary 1,
	Notes	2011		2010		2010
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	\$ 61,473	\$	70,298	\$	30,763
Short term investments		21,095		20,509		6,034
Accounts receivable and other assets	5	12,774		13,454		8,635
GST/HST and value added tax receivable	5	4,795		3,542		601
Inventories	6	5,155		4,018		2,328
		105,292		111,821		48,361
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Deposits on long term assets	5	10,226		4,686		16
Mineral properties, property, plant and equipment	7	127,030		117,363		85,175
		\$242,548	\$	233,870	\$	133,552
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	\$ 11,882	\$	9,303	\$	5,136
Due to related parties	9 c)	78		40		49
Derivatives	4	745		133		3,055
Income tax payable		2,334		4,192		2,949
Current portion of long term liability	10	1,000		1,083		1,038
		16,039		14,751		12,227
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Leases and long term liabilities	10	3,384		3,166		1,454
Provisions	11	4,979		4,881		2,917
Deferred income tax liabilities		8,503		8,482		5,593
		32,905		31,280		22,191
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Common shares		181,039		180,403		104,701
Contributed surplus		10,838		11,116		14,315
Retained earnings (deficit)		13,130		8,348		(7,655)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		4,636		2,723		-
		17,766		11,071		(7,655)
		209,643		202,590		111,361
		\$242,548	\$	233,870	\$	133,552
Contingencies and capital commitments	17					
Subsequent event	18					
First-time adoption of IFRS	1 b), 19					
APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS:						
, Director				, Direc	tor	
Jorge Ganoza Durant	Robert R	R. Gilmore		, ===0		
						

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

FORTUNA SILVER MINES INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Unaudited - Expressed in thousands of US Dollars, except for share amounts)

_	Share C	apital	_			A	Accumulated	Total	
	Shares	Amount		Contribute d Surplus		Ir	Other omprehensive ncome (Loss) ("AOCI")	Retained Earnings reficit) and AOCI	Total areholders' Equity
Balance - December 31, 2010	122,497,465	\$ 180,403	9	\$ 11,116	\$ 8,348	\$	2,723	\$ 11,071	\$ 202,590
Issuance of shares under bought deal financing, net of issuance	-	(43))	-	-		-	-	(43)
Exercise of options	395,000	371		-	-		-	-	371
Issuance of shares for property	6,756	30		-	-		-	-	30
Transfer of contributed surplus on exercise of options	-	278		(278)	-		-	-	-
Income for the period	-	-		-	4,782		-	4,782	4,782
Unrealized gain (loss) on translation to reporting currency	-	-		-	-		1,913	1,913	1,913
Total comprehensive income for the period								6,695	6,695
Balance - March 31, 2011	122,899,221	\$ 181,039	9	\$ 10,838	\$13,130	\$	4,636	\$ 17,766	\$ 209,643
Balance - December 31, 2009	94,982,652	\$ 104,701		\$ 14,315	\$ (7,655)	\$	-	\$ (7,655)	\$ 111,361
Issuance of shares under bought deal financing, net of issuance	15,007,500	31,287		-	-		-	-	31,287
Exercise of options	129,500	125		-	-		-	-	125
Issuance of shares for property	7,813	20		-	-		-	-	20
Transfer of contributed surplus on exercise of options	-	120		(120)	-		-	-	-
Income for the period	-	-		-	5,724		-	5,724	5,724
Unrealized gain on translation of functional currency to									
reporting currency		-		-	-		1,239	1,239	1,239
Total comprehensive income for the period								6,963	6,963
Balance - March 31, 2010	110,127,465	\$ 136,253	9	\$ 14,195	\$ (1,931)	\$	1,239	\$ (692)	\$ 149,756

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

1. **Corporate Information and First-Time Adoption of IFRS**

a) **Corporate Information**

Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. ("Fortuna" or the "Company") is engaged in silver mining and related activities, including exploration, extraction, and processing. The Company operates the Caylloma zinc/lead/silver mine in southern Peru and is currently developing the San Jose silver/gold project in Mexico.

Fortuna is a publicly traded company incorporated and domiciled in Canada with its primary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The Company's registered office is at Suite 840, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2G8.

b) **First-Time Adoption of IFRS**

These are the Company's first condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The date of transition to IFRS is January 1, 2010.

The Company applied IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing these first IFRS condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") "Interim Financial Reporting".

The Company's IFRS accounting policies are presented in Note 2 and have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2011, the comparative information and the opening statement of financial position at the date of transition.

The effects of the transition to IFRS on shareholders' equity, financial position, income, total comprehensive income and cash flows are presented in Note 19.

i. First-time Adoption Exemptions Applied

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, which governs the first-time adoption of IFRS, in general requires accounting policies to be applied retrospectively to determine the opening financial position at the Company's transition date of January 1, 2010, and allows certain exemptions on the transition to IFRS. The elections the Company has decided to apply and that are considered significant to the Company include:

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information and First-Time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

b) First-Time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

i. First-time Adoption Exemptions Applied (continued)

- not to restate previous business combinations;
- not to apply IFRS 2 to share-based payment transactions settled before January 1, 2010;
- reset the cumulative translation difference account to zero on transition;
- apply IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" effective, January 1, 2010; and,
- apply IFRC 1, Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities as of January 1, 2010. This avoids the requirement to recalculate the liability retrospectively from the date of recognition and then remeasure it at each subsequent reporting period up until the date of transition.

ii. Mandatory exceptions under IFRS

The IFRS 1 mandatory exceptions applied by the Company in the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS included estimates. In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP unless those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates as at the Transition Date are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates as at that date.

c) Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These are the Company's first International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") condensed consolidated interim financial statements and IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of IFRS* has been applied, as they are part of the period covered by the Company's first IFRS consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2011.

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgments and estimates. The condensed consolidated financial statements include judgments and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgments and estimates are pervasive throughout the condensed consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

1. **Corporate Information and First-Time Adoption of IFRS (continued)**

c) **Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (continued)**

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgments and estimates that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Critical Judgments i.

The analysis of the functional currency for each entity of the Company. In concluding that the United States dollar ("US\$), with the exception of the parent entity and certain holding companies which have a Canadian dollar ("CAD\$") functional currency, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

ii. **Estimates**

- the recoverability of amounts receivable which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the estimation of assay grades of metal concentrates sold in the determination of the carrying value of accounts receivable which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and included as sales in the consolidated statements of income:
- the carrying value of the short term investments and the recoverability of the carrying value which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the determination of net realizable value of inventories on the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depreciation included in the consolidated statements of
- the determination of mineral reserve, carrying amount of mineral properties, and depletion of mineral properties included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depletion included in the consolidated statements of income:
- the determination of the fair value of financial instruments and derivatives included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the fair value estimation of share-based awards included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense in the consolidated statements of income:
- the provision for income taxes which is included in the consolidation statements of income and composition of deferred income tax asset and liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position;
- the inputs used in determining the net present value of the liability for provisions related to decommissioning and restoration included in the consolidated statements of financial position;

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

1. **Corporate Information and First-Time Adoption of IFRS (continued)**

c) **Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (continued)**

Estimates (continued) ii.

- the inputs used in determining the various commitments and contingencies accrued in the consolidated statements of financial position; and,
- the assessment of indications of impairment of each mineral properties and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

Basic of Consolidation of Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2.

Basis of Consolidation a)

These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and wholly owned subsidiaries: Minera Bateas S.A.C. ("Bateas"); Fortuna Silver (Barbados) Inc.; Compania Minera Cuzcatlan SA ("Cuzcatlan"); Continuum Resources Ltd. ("Continuum"); Fortuna Silver Mines Peru S.A.C. ("FSM Peru"); and Fortuna Silver Mexico, S.A. de CV. ("FS Mexico").

All significant inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated upon consolidation.

b) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue arising from the sale of metal concentrates is recognized when title and the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the concentrates have been transferred to the buyer. The passing of title to the customer is based on the terms of the sales contract. Final commodity prices are set in a period subsequent to the date of sale based on a specified quotational period, either one or three months after delivery at the option of the customer. The Company's metal concentrates are provisionally priced at the time of sale based on the prevailing forward market price. Variations recorded between the price recorded at the time of provisional settlement and the actual final price are caused by changes in metal prices.

Cash and Cash Equivalents c)

Cash and cash equivalents are designated as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Transaction costs are expensed when incurred through profit and loss. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and money market instruments, with maturities from the date of acquisition of 90 days or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value.

Mineral Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment **d**)

Costs directly related to construction projects are capitalized to work-in-progress until the asset is available for use in the manner intended by management. Completed property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments.. Assets will be depreciated to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) **Mineral Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

Land and buildings

Land Not depreciated Mineral property Units of production

Buildings 6 - 20 years Straight line

Plant and equipment

Machinery and equipment 3 - 8 years Straight line Furniture and other equipment 3 - 13 years Straight line Straight line 4 - 5 years Transport units

Not depreciated Capital work in progress

Equipment under finance lease is initially recorded at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease. Spare parts and components included in machinery and equipment, depending on the replacement period of the initial component, are depreciated over 8 to 18 months.

Interest expense allocable to the costs of construction projects is capitalized on a net basis and included in the carrying amounts of related assets until the asset is ready for use in the manner intended by management.

Costs associated with commissioning activities on constructed plants are deferred from the date of mechanical completion of the facilities until the date the assets are ready for use in the manner intended by management.

On an annual basis, the depreciation method, useful economic life and the residual value of each component asset is reviewed, with any changes recognized prospectively over its remaining useful economic life.

i. **Evaluation and Exploration Assets**

Significant payments related to the acquisition of land and mineral rights are capitalized as incurred. Prior to acquiring such land or mineral rights, the Company makes a preliminary evaluation to determine that the property has significant potential to develop an economic ore body. The time between initial acquisition and full evaluation of a property's potential is dependent on many factors including: location relative to existing infrastructure, the property's stage of development, geological controls and metal prices.

The Company defers the cost of acquiring, maintaining its interest, exploring and developing mineral properties as exploration and evaluation assets when future inflow of economic benefits from the properties is probable and until such time as the properties are placed into development, abandoned, sold or considered to be impaired in value.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. **Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

d) **Mineral Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

i. Evaluations and Exploration Assets (continued)

If a mineable ore body is discovered, exploration and evaluation costs are reclassified to mining properties. If no mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined the property has no future economic value.

Proceeds received from the sale of interests in exploration and evaluation assets are credited to the carrying value of the mineral properties, with any excess included in income.

Write-downs due to impairment in value are charged to income. The cash-generating unit for assessing impairment is a geographic region and shall be no larger than the operating segment.

Exploration costs that do not relate to any specific property are expensed as incurred.

ii. Operational Mining Properties and Mine Development

For operating mines, all exploration within the mineral deposit is capitalized and amortized on a unit-ofproduction basis over proven and probable reserves as part of the production cost.

Costs of producing properties are amortized on a unit-of-production basis over proven and probable reserves, and costs of abandoned properties are written-off.

e) **Asset Impairment**

Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date when changes in events or circumstances occur that indicate the assets may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows or cash generating units. These are typically individual mines or development projects. Brownfields exploration projects, located close to existing mine infrastructure, are assessed for impairment as part of the associated mine cash generating unit.

When the recoverable amount is assessed using pre-tax discounted cash flow techniques, the resulting estimates are based on detailed mine and/or production plans. For value in use, recent cost levels are considered, together with expected changes in costs that are compatible with the current condition of the business.

The cash flow forecasts are based on best estimates of expected future revenues and costs, including the future cash costs of production, capital expenditure and reclamation and closures costs.

Where a fair value less cost to sell model is used the cash flow forecast may include net cash flows expected to be realized from extraction, processing and sale of mineral resources that do not currently qualify for inclusion in proven or probable reserves.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. **Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

f) **Provisions**

Decommissioning and restoration provisions

Future obligations to retire an asset, including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of the site related to normal operations are initially recognized and recorded as a liability based on estimated future cash flows discounted at a credit adjusted risk free rate. The decommissioning and restoration provision ("DRP") is adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors including the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the credit-adjust risk-free discount rate.

The liability is also accreted to full value over time through periodic charges to income. This unwinding of the discount is charged to interest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

The amount of the DRP initially recognized is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value and amortized to income. The method of amortization follows that of the underlying asset. The costs related to a DRP are only capitalized to the extent that the amount meets the definition of an asset and can bring about future economic benefit. For a closed site or where the asset which generated a DRP no longer exists, there is no longer future benefit related to the costs and as such, the amounts are expensed. For operating sites, a revision in estimates or a new disturbance will result in an adjustment to the liability with an offsetting adjustment to the capitalized retirement cost. For closed sites, adjustments to the DRP that are required as a result of changes in estimates are charged to income in the period in which the adjustment is identified.

ii. Environmental disturbance restoration provisions

During the operating life of an asset, events such as infractions of environmental laws or regulations may occur. These events are not related to the normal operation of the asset and are referred to as environmental disturbance restoration provisions ("EDRP"). The costs associated with an EDRP are accrued and charged to earnings in the period in which the event giving rise to the liability occurs. Any subsequent adjustments to an EDRP due to changes in estimates are also charged to earnings in the period of adjustment. These costs are not capitalized as part of the long-lived asset's carrying value.

iii. Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation exists, as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate current marketbased pre-tax discount rate.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. **Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Inventories g)

Inventories include metals contained in concentrates, stockpiled ore, materials, and supplies. The classification of metals inventory is determined by the stage in the production process. inventories are sampled for metal content and are valued based on the lower of actual production costs incurred or estimated net realizable value based upon the period ending prices of contained metal.

Ore stockpile and finished goods inventories are valued at the lower of production cost and net realizable value. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value. Production costs include all mine site costs.

h) **Income taxes**

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax is recognized in the income or loss.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to unused tax loss carry forwards, unused tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income or loss in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable income
- goodwill
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and reversal in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to the set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) **Share-Based Payments**

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based payment transactions. Under this method, the cost of share options and other equity-settled share-based payment arrangements are recorded based on the estimated fair value at the grant date and charged to earnings over the vesting period. Where awards are forfeited because non-market based vesting conditions are not satisfied, the expense previously recognized is proportionately reversed in the period the forfeiture occurs.

Share-based payment expense relating to cash-settled awards, including deferred and restricted share units is accrued over the vesting period of the units based on the quoted market value of Company's common shares. As these awards will be settled in cash, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the underlying share price.

i. Stock Option Plan

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for all stock option awards. Under this method, the Company recognizes a compensation expense for all stock options awarded to employees, based on the fair value of the options on the date of grant which is determined by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is expensed over the vesting period of the options.

Where awards are forfeited because non-market based vesting conditions are not satisfied, the expense previously recognized is proportionately reversed in the period the forfeiture occurs.

ii. Deferred Share Unit Plan ("DSU")

The Company's DSU compensation liability is accounted for based on the number of units outstanding and the quoted market value of the Company's common shares at the financial position date. The yearover-year change in the deferred share unit compensation liability is recognized in income.

iii. Restricted Share Unit Plan ("RSU")

The Company recognizes a compensation cost in operating income on a prescribed vesting basis for each RSU granted equal to the quoted market value of the Company's common shares at the date of which RSUs are awarded to each participant prorated over the performance period and adjusts for changes in the fair value until the end of the performance date. The cumulative effect of the change in fair value is recognized in income in the period of change.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j) Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

The diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the effects of dilutive common share equivalents. This method requires that the dilutive effect of outstanding options issued should be calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that all common share equivalents have been exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and that the funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average trading price of the common shares during the period, but only if dilutive.

k) **Foreign Currency Translation**

The presentation currency of the Company is the United States Dollar ("US\$").

The functional currency of each of the entities in the group is the US\$, with the exception of the parent entity and certain holding companies which have a Canadian dollar functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange at each financial position date. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation to the functional currency of an entity are recorded in income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

For entities with a functional currency different from the presentation currency, translation to the presentation currency is required. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange at the financial position date. All non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost and translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

l) **Financial Instruments**

i. Financial Assets

The Company classifies all financial instruments as either fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity ("HTM"), loans and receivables, or available-for-sale "(AFS"). The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

- 2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
- 1) Financial Instruments (continued)
- i. Financial Assets (continued)
- a) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held-for-trading or it is a designated FVTPL. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in income or loss in the period in which they arise. Transaction costs related to financial assets classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in net income (loss).

Derivatives are categorized as held-for-trading. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair value of the Company's recognized commodity-based derivatives are based on the forward prices of the associated market index. Gains or losses are recorded in the statement of income.

b) Held-to-Maturity Investments

HTM investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. The Company does not have any assets classified as HTM investments.

c) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are stated at fair value, net of transaction costs and are classified as current or non-current assets based on their maturity date. They are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would not be material.

d) Available-For-Sale

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the financial position date.

Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value, determined by published market prices in an active market, except for investments in equity instruments that do not have quoted market prices in an active market which are measured at cost. Changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the assets are removed from the financial position. Investments classified as available-for-sale are written down to fair value through income whenever it is necessary to reflect other than-temporary impairment. Realized gains and losses on the disposal of available-for-sale securities are recognized in investment and other income.

Dog 19

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

- 2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
- 1) **Financial Instruments (continued)**
- i. Financial Assets (continued)
- **Available-For-Sale (continued) d**)

The Company does not have any assets classified as AFS.

e) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding trade receivables, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in income or loss.

With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reverse through income or loss. On the date of impairment reversal, the carrying amount of the financial asset cannot exceed its amortized cost had impairment not been recognized.

f) **Derecognition of Financial Assets**

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- the contractual right of the asset's cash flows expire; or
- if the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and reward of ownership to another entity.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1) **Financial Instruments (continued)**

ii. Financial Liabilities

Long term debt and other financial liabilities are recognized initially at the fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Long term debt and other financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the financial position date.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii. Classification and Subsequent Measurements

The Company has designated each of its significant categories of financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	Classification	Measurement
Cash and Cash Equivalents Short Term Investments Accounts Receivable	FVTPL FVTPL Loans and receivables	Fair value Fair value Amortized cost
Long Term Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Derivatives	FVTPL	Fair value
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities Income Tax Payable Due to Related Parties	Other liabilities Other liabilities Other liabilities	Amortized cost Amortized cost Amortized cost
Long Term Liability	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

2. **Basis of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

D **Financial Instruments (continued)**

Effective Interest Method iv.

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocates interest income or expense over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income or expense is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments classified as FVTPL.

Segment Reporting m)

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of the entity that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and is subject to risks and returns that are different than those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The business operations comprise the mining and processing of silver-lead and zinc and the sale of these products.

n) Leases

A lease is a finance lease when substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are transferred from the lessor to the lessee by the agreement. The leased assets are initially recorded at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the assets' useful lives and the term of the lease. Interest on the lease installments is recognized as interest expense over the lease term using the effective interest method. Leases for land and buildings are recorded separately if the lease payments can be allocated accordingly.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments are recorded in the income statement using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives.

0) **Share Capital**

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Related Party Transactions p)

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability directly, or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

3. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	Ma	rch 31, 2011	Dec	ember 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Cash at bank and on hand	\$	48,063	\$	61,118	\$ 21,863
Short term bank deposits		13,410		9,180	8,900
	\$	61,473	\$	70,298	\$ 30,763

4. **Derivatives**

	March 31, 2011			D	ecembe	r 31	, 2010	January 1, 2010				
	As	sets	Lia	bilities	A	ssets	Li	abilities	A	Assets	Li	abilities
Lead Asian options	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2	\$	-
Zinc Asian options		-		-		-		-		-		263
Lead forward contracts		-		343		-		14		-		1,356
Zinc forward contracts		12		-		-		6		-		1,473
Silver forward contracts		-		414		-		113		35		_
Total	\$	12	\$	757	\$	-	\$	133	\$	37	\$	3,092

The Company enters into forward commodity contracts as well as put and call option commodity arrangements to secure a minimum price level on part of its zinc and lead metal production. Additionally, for the unhedged balance of production, the Company enters regularly into short term forward and option metal contracts to fix the final settlement price of metal delivered in concentrates, where the final settlement price is yet to be set at a future quotational period according to contract terms.

The forward sale and option contracts are settled against the arithmetic average of metal spot prices over the month in which the contract matures. The contracts are spread evenly over the periods with settlement occurring on a monthly basis. No initial premium associated with these trades has been paid.

5. Accounts Receivable and Other Assets and Deposits on Long Term Assets

The current accounts receivables and other assets are comprised of the following:

	Mar	ch 31, 2011	Decen	nber 31, 2010	Janu	ary 1, 2010
Current						
Trade receivables	\$	8,884	\$	11,224	\$	7,154
Current portion of long term receivables - net		519		39		121
Prepaid expenses		855		903		313
Advances and other receivables		2,516		1,288		1,023
Accounts receivable and other assets	\$	12,774	\$	13,454	\$	8,635
GST/HST and value added tax receivable		4,795		3,542		601
	\$	17,569	\$	16,996	\$	9,236

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010 (Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

5. **Accounts Receivable and Other Assets and Deposits on Long Term Assets (continued)**

Deposits on long term assets includes the non-current accounts receivable and other assets comprised of the following:

	Marc	ch 31, 2011	Dec	ember 31, 2010	Janu	ıary 1, 2010
Non-current						
Long term receivables	\$	1,008	\$	47	\$	137
Less: current portion of long term receivables		(519)		(39)		(121)
Non-current portion of long term receivables - net		489		8		16
Deposits on equipment		5,235		3,097		-
Deposits paid to contractors		4,158		1,581		-
Other		344		-		_
	\$	10,226	\$	4,686	\$	16

As at March 31, 2011 trade receivables of \$nil (2010: \$nil) (January 1, 2010: \$nil) were past due and impaired. The aging analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	Marcl	h 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
0-30 days	\$	7,581	\$ 9,754	\$ 7,154
31-60 days		780	1,057	-
61-90 days		522	413	-
over 90 days		1	-	-
	\$	8,884	\$ 11,224	\$ 7,154

The Company allowance for doubtful accounts is \$nil (2010: \$nil) (January 1, 2010: \$nil).

6. **Inventories**

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Concentrate stock piles \$	909	\$ 346	\$ 651
Ore stock piles	1,666	1,274	203
Materials and supplies	2,580	2,398	1,474
Total inventories \$	5,155	\$ 4,018	\$ 2,328

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

7. Mineral Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment

											Eq	uipment			
			Ma	achine ry			Fu	rniture			1	under			
	ľ	Mineral		and	La	and and	and	d Other	Tra	ansport	F	inance	W	ork in	
	Pr	operties	Eq	uipme nt	Βι	iildings	Equ	uipme nt	1	Units]	Lease	Pr	ogress	Total
Period ended March 31, 2011															
Opening net book value	\$	82,737	\$	6,897	\$	7,013	\$	3,177	\$	112	\$	2,893	\$	14,534	\$ 117,363
Additions		6,269		862		-		721		24		16		7,216	15,108
Disposals		-		(949)		-		-		-		-		-	(949)
Depreciation charge		(1,247)		(388)		(249)		(85)		(26)		(189)		-	(2,184)
Reclassification		-		(1)		-		(517)		-		-		(1,790)	(2,308)
Closing net book amount	\$	87,759	\$	6,421	\$	6,764	\$	3,296	\$	110	\$	2,720	\$	19,960	\$ 127,030
As at March 31, 2011															
Cost		102,898	\$	10,587	\$	9,076	\$	4,195	\$	459	\$	4,190	\$	19,960	\$ 151,365
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(15,139)		(4,166)		(2,312)		(899)		(349)		(1,470)		-	(24,335)
Net book amount	\$	87,759	\$	6,421	\$	6,764	\$	3,296	\$	110	\$	2,720	\$	19,960	\$ 127,030

	Mineral roperties	achinery and uipment	and and	an	urniture d Other uipment	ansport Units	F	uipment under inance Lease	Vork in rogress	Total
Year ended December 31, 2010										
Opening net book value	\$ 68,277	\$ 6,916	\$ 4,033	\$	1,117	\$ 197	\$	2,682	\$ 1,953	\$ 85,175
Additions	18,619	1,574	155		2,436	88		928	16,490	40,290
Disposals	(555)	(20)	(1)		(10)	(67)		-	-	(653)
Depreciation charge	(3,604)	(1,509)	(768)		(273)	(106)		(664)	-	(6,924)
Reclassification	-	(64)	3,594		(93)	-		(53)	(3,909)	(525)
Closing net book amount	\$ 82,737	\$ 6,897	\$ 7,013	\$	3,177	\$ 112	\$	2,893	\$ 14,534	\$ 117,363
As at December 31, 2010										
Cost	96,629	\$ 11,060	\$ 9,076	\$	3,985	\$ 436	\$	4,174	\$ 14,534	\$ 139,894
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(13,892)	 (4,163)	(2,063)		(808)	 (324)		(1,281)	-	(22,531)
Net book amount	\$ 82,737	\$ 6,897	\$ 7,013	\$	3,177	\$ 112	\$	2,893	\$ 14,534	\$ 117,363

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

7. **Mineral Properties, Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

											Ec	luipment			
			Ma	achinery			F	urniture				under			
	N	Mineral		and	La	and and	ar	nd Other	Tr	ansport	F	inance	V	Vork in	
	Pr	operties	Eq	uipment	В	uildings	Ec	luipment	1	Units		Lease	P	rogress	Total
As at January 1, 2010															
Opening net book value	\$	61,702	\$	6,661	\$	3,365	\$	1,025	\$	392	\$	1,629	\$	1,493	\$ 76,267
Additions due to business combinations		(532)		-		-		-		-		-		-	(532)
Additions		10,953		125		138		229		-		1,425		2,652	15,522
Disposals		(1,250)		(77)		(1)		(26)		(80)		(23)		-	(1,457)
Depreciation charge		(2,596)		(1,250)		(392)		(216)		(115)		(349)		-	(4,918)
Reclassification		-		1,457		923		105		-		-		(2,192)	293
Closing net book amount	\$	68,277	\$	6,916	\$	4,033	\$	1,117	\$	197	\$	2,682	\$	1,953	\$ 85,175
As at January 1, 2010															
Cost		78,565	\$	9,933	\$	5,071	\$	1,548	\$	437	\$	3,249	\$	1,953	\$ 100,756
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(10,288)		(3,017)		(1,038)		(431)		(240)		(567)		-	(15,581)
Net book amount	\$	68,277	\$	6,916	\$	4,033	\$	1,117	\$	197	\$	2,682	\$	1,953	\$ 85,175

8. **Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities**

	Mar	ch 31, 2011	Decem	ber 31, 2010	Jan	uary 1, 2010
Current						
Trade accounts payable	\$	6,538	\$	3,967	\$	2,580
Payroll and other payables		5,095		5,249		2,556
Restricted share unit payable		249		87		_
	\$	11,882	\$	9,303	\$	5,136

9. **Related Party Transactions**

Purchase of Goods and Services a)

The Company incurred the following related party transactions:

	Three m	onths ended N	March 31,
Transactions with related parties		2011	2010
Salaries and wages 1,2		27	29
Other general and administrative expenses ³		47	80
	\$	74 \$	109

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

9. **Related Party Transactions (continued)**

Purchase of Goods and Services (continued) a)

The Company issued 6,756 (2010: 7,813) common shares, at a fair market value of \$4.44 (2010: \$2.56) per share and \$30 cash (2010: \$20) to Radius Gold, under the option to acquire a 60% interest in Tlacolula silver project located in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Key Management Compensation b)

Key management includes all persons named or performing the duties of Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer, President, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	Three	e months er	ıde d	l March 31,
		2011		2010
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	\$	775	\$	251
Share-based payments		223		_
	\$	998	\$	251

The share-based payments includes the change in the RSU fair value period over period.

Period-end Balances arising from Purchases of Goods/Services c)

Amounts due to/(from) related parties	March	31, 2011	Dece	ember 31, 2010	Janua	ary 1, 2010
Owing (from)/to a director and officer ⁴	\$	(2)	\$	(1)	\$	(1)
Owing to a company with common directors ³		80		41		50
	\$	78	\$	40	\$	49
⁴ Owing from a director includes non-interest bearing a	dvances t	o two director	rs and	officers and one of	fficer at	March 31,

²⁰¹¹ and one officer and director at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010.

¹ Salaries and wages includes employees' salaries and benefits charged to the Company based on an estimated percentage of the actual hours worked for the Company.

^{2, 3} Radius Gold Inc. ("Radius") has directors in common with the Company and shares office space, and is reimbursed for various general and administrative costs incurred on behalf of the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

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9. Related Party Transactions (continued)

d) Transactions with Directors

Transactions with non-executive Directors is shown below:

	Three	months ended M	Iarch 31,
		2011	2010
Directors fees	\$	61 \$	48
Consulting fees		46	43
Short term benefits		14	2
Share-based payments		216	
	\$	337 \$	93

The share-based payments includes the change in the DSU fair value period over period. Consulting fees includes fees paid to two (2010: two) directors.

10. Leases and Long Term Liabilities

Leases and long term liabilities are comprised of the following:

	March 31,		December 31,	Jai	nuary 1,	
		2011		2010		2010
Obligations under finance lease (a)	\$	1,291	\$	1,545	\$	1,848
Long term liability (b)		739		705		644
Deferred share units (Note 12 c))		2,230		1,955		-
Restricted share units (Note 12 d))		373		131		_
		4,633		4,336		2,492
Less: current portion						
Obligations under finance lease		1,000		1,083		1,038
Restricted share units		249		87		_
	\$	3,384	\$	3,166	\$	1,454

a) Obligations under Finance lease

The following is a schedule of the Company's future minimum lease payments. These are related to the acquisition of mining equipment, vehicles, and buildings.

	\mathbf{N}	Tarch 31,	December 31,	Jaı	nuary 1,
Obligations under Finance Lease		2011	2010		2010
Not later than 1 year	\$	1,053	\$ 1,150	\$	1,151
Less future finance charges on finance lease		(53)	(67)		(113)
		1,000	1,083		1,038
Later than 1 year but less than 5 years		295	472		862
Less future finance charges on finance lease		(4)	(10)		(52)
		291	462		810
Present value of finance lease payments	\$	1,291	\$ 1,545	\$	1,848

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

10. **Leases and Long Term Liabilities (continued)**

b) **Long Term Liabilities**

In May 2008, the Company acquired the Monte Alban II concession for which a payment of \$800 is due May 2012. This payment is non-interest bearing.

11. **Provisions for Other Liabilities and Charges**

A summary of the Company's provisions for other liabilities and charges is presented below:

	and R	missioning estoration iability
Balance - December 31, 2009	\$	1,092
Increase to existing provisions		1,675
Unwinding of discount		150
Balance - January 1, 2010	\$	2,917
New provisions		1,583
Increase to existing provisions		125
Unwinding of discount		163
Exchange differences		93
Balance - December 31, 2010	\$	4,881
Unwinding of discount		40
Exchange differences		58
Balance - March 31, 2011	\$	4,979

In view of the uncertainties concerning environmental reclamation, the ultimate cost of reclamation activities could differ materially from the estimated amount recorded. The estimate of the Company's decommissioning and restoration liability relating to the Caylloma mine is subject to change based on amendments to laws and regulations and as new information regarding the Company's operations becomes available.

Future changes, if any, to the estimated liability as a result of amended requirements, laws, regulations, operating assumptions, estimated timing and amount of obligations may be significant and would be recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Any such change would result in an increase or decrease to the liability and a corresponding increase or decrease to the mineral properties, property, plant and equipment balance.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

12. Share Capital

a) Unlimited Common Shares Without Par Value

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company issued an aggregate of 26,507,500 common shares, under two bought deal financings, for gross proceeds of \$78,528. Net proceeds of \$73,919 after share issuance costs of \$4,609 were raised from the bought deal financings comprised of: 15,007,500 common shares at CAD\$2.30 per share, for net proceeds of \$31,135; and 11,500,000 common shares at CAD\$4.00 per share, for net proceeds of \$42,784.

During the current year, the Company issued 6,756 (2010: 7,813) common shares, at a fair market value of \$4.44 (2010: \$2.56) per share Radius Gold, under the option to acquire a 60% interest in Tlacolula silver project located in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

b) Share Options

The Company's stock option plan, approved by the shareholders on August 30, 2006 and accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange on October 16, 2006 provides a rolling maximum of the issuance of common treasury shares equal to up to ten percent of the issued and outstanding common shares with no vesting provisions. The exercise price of the optioned shares are no less than the market price, with a maximum term of ten years from grant. Shareholder approval of the Company's stock option plan was not obtained at the Company's annual general meeting held on June 23, 2010.

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for share options granted to directors, officers, and employees.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the estimate of the share price volatility, risk-free interest rate and expected life of the options. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

The following is a summary of option transactions:

	Marc	ch (31, 2011	Decem	r 31, 2010	
			Weighted			Weighted
			average			average
	Shares	ex	kercise price	Shares	ex	xercise price
	(in 000's)		(CAD\$)	(in 000's)		(CAD\$)
Outstanding at beginning of the period	4,551	\$	1.51	8,215	\$	1.50
Exercised	(395)		0.93	(1,000)	\$	1.03
Cancelled	-		-	(2,665)	\$	1.62
Outstanding at end of the period	4,156	\$	1.56	4,551	\$	1.51
Vested and exercisable at end of the period	4,156	\$	1.56	4,551	\$	1.51

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

12. **Share Capital (continued)**

b) **Share Options (continued)**

Subsequent to March 31, 2011 to May 13, 2011 167,000 share purchase options were exercised at prices ranging from CAD\$0.83 to CAD\$1.66 per share, resulting in issued and outstanding shares of 123,066,221.

The following table summarizes information related to stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2011:

		Weighted			
		average			
		remaining	Weighted average		Weighted average
	Number of	contractual life	exercise price on		exercise price on
	outstanding	of outstanding	outstanding share	Vested share	vested share
Exercise price	share purchase	share purchase	purchase options	purchase options	purchase options
in CAD\$	options (in 000's)	options (years)	CAD\$	(in 000's)	CAD\$
\$0.80 to \$0.99	1,261	7.5	\$ 0.85	1,261	\$ 0.85
\$1.00 to \$1.99	1,775	5.2	1.61	1,775	1.61
\$2.00 to \$2.75	1,120	5.9	2.30	1,120	2.30
\$0.80 to \$2.75	4,156	6.1	\$ 1.56	4,156	\$ 1.56

The weighted average remaining life of vested share purchase options at March 31, 2011 was 6.1 years (2010: 6.4 years).

Deferred Share Units Cost c)

During 2010, the Company implemented a deferred share unit plan which allows for up to 1% of the number of shares outstanding from time to time to be granted to eligible directors. All grants under the plan are fully vested upon credit to an eligible directors' account. As at March 31, 2011, there are 409,097 (2010: 409,097) deferred share units outstanding with a fair value of \$2,230 (2010: \$1,955).

Subsequent to March 31, 2011, 70,000 deferred share units were settled in cash for CAD\$5.30 per unit for a total payment of CAD\$371,000.

d) **Restricted Share Units Cost**

During 2010, the Company implemented a restricted share unit plan for certain employees or officers. The RSUs entitle employees or officers to a cash payment after the end of a performance period of up to two years following the date of the award. The RSU payment will be an amount equal to the fair market value of the Company's common share on the five trading days immediately prior to the end of the performance period multiplied by the number of RSUs held by the employee.

As at March 31, 2011, there are 219,114 (2010: 219,114) restricted share units outstanding with a fair value of \$373 (2010: \$131).

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

12. **Share Capital (continued)**

e) **Earnings per Share**

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share:

Three	months	e nde d	M	larch	31,	
-------	--------	---------	---	-------	-----	--

	2011	2010
Net earnings available to equity owners	\$ 4,782	\$ 5,724
Weighted average number of shares (in '000's)	122,609	99,859
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06

ii. Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding to assume conversion of all potentially dilutive shares. The potentially dilutive shares relate to share options and warrants. A calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the exercise prices of outstanding share options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

The following table sets forth the computation of diluted earnings per share:

Three months ended March 31,

	2011	2010
Net earnings available to equity owners	\$ 4,782	\$ 5,724
Weighted average number of shares ('000's)	122,609	99,859
Effect of dilutive securities		
Incremental shares from share options	1,390	4,918
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	123,999	104,777
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

13. **Supplemental Cash Flow Information**

	Three months ended March						
	Note		2011		2010		
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:							
Issuance of shares on purchase of mineral properties, property,							
plant and equipment	7	\$	30	\$	20		

14. **Capital Disclosure**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to provide shareholder returns through maximization of the profitable growth of the business and to maintain a degree of financial flexibility relevant to the underlying operating and metal price risks while safeguarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The capital of the Company consists of shareholders' equity and bank loan, net of cash. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The management of the Company believes that the capital resources of the Company as at March 31, 2011, are sufficient for its present needs for the next 12 months. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remained unchanged during the vear.

15. **Management of Financial Risk**

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk, and price risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their fair value due to the relatively short periods to maturity and the terms of these financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

15. **Management of Financial Risk (continued)**

a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement and, therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value can be categorized into Levels 1 to 3 based upon the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to valuation methodology include quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value of measurement.

The Company has classified the determination of fair value of accounts receivable and derivatives as level 2, as the valuation method used by the Company includes an assessment of assets in quoted markets with significant observable inputs.

Financial assets (liabilities) at fair value as at March 31, 2011								
		Level 1		Level 2	Le	vel 3		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	61,473	\$	-	\$	-	\$	61,473
Short term investments		21,095		-		-		21,095
Accounts receivable		-		8,884		-		8,884
Derivatives		-		(745)		-		(745)
	\$	82,568	\$	8,139	\$	-	\$	90,707

Financial assets (liabilities) at fair value as at December 31, 2010									
		Level 1		Level 2	Le	evel 3		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	70,298	\$	-	\$	-	\$	70,298	
Short term investments		20,509		-		-		20,509	
Accounts receivable		-		12,551		-		12,551	
Derivatives		-		(133)		-		(133)	
	\$	90,807	\$	12,418	\$	-	\$	103,225	

There were no changes in the levels during the year ended December 31, 2010.

There were no changes in the levels during the period ended March 31, 2011.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

15. **Management of Financial Risk (continued)**

a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Accounts receivable includes accounts receivable from provisional sales. The fair value of accounts receivable resulting from provisional pricing reflect observable market commodity prices. Resulting fair value changes to accounts receivable are through sales. Transactions involving accounts receivable are with counterparties the Company believes are creditworthy.

Derivatives are carried at their fair value, which is determined based on internal valuation models that reflect observable forward market commodity prices. Resulting fair value changes to derivatives are through net gain (loss) on commodity contracts. Transactions involving derivatives are with counterparties the Company believes to be creditworthy.

During the period ended March 31, 2011, there have been no changes in the classification of financial assets and liabilities in level 3 of the hierarchy.

b) **Currency Risk**

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Peru and Mexico and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, Nuevo Soles, and Mexican Pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the United States dollar relative to the other currencies could have a material effect on the Company's income, financial position, or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

As at March 31, 2011, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars, Nuevo Soles and Mexican Pesos (all amounts are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, thousands of Nuevo Soles or thousands of Mexican Pesos):

	Mar	ch 31, 201	1	December 31, 2010				
	Canadian Dollars	Nuevo Soles	Mexican Pesos	Canadian Dollars	Nuevo Soles	Mexican Pesos		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,201 S/.	1,159	\$ 800	\$ 54,782 S/.	741	\$ 2,201		
Short term investments	20,515	-	-	-	-	-		
Accounts receivable and other assets	184	1,643	56,916	71	1,304	42,452		
Deposits on long term assets	-	-	62,235	-	-	24,209		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(579)	(11,702)	(17,060)	(625)	(15,493)	(6,390)		
Income tax payable	-	(6,548)	-	-	(11,775)	-		
Leases and long term liabilities	(2,289)	-	-	(1,999)	-	-		
Provisions	-	(8,992)	(19,959)	-	(9,169)	(19,959)		

Based on the above net exposure as at March 31, 2011, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US dollar against the above currencies would result in an increase or decrease, as follows: impact to other comprehensive income of \$6,288 and a net loss of \$198.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

15. Management of Financial Risk (continued)

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents and short term investments are held through large Canadian, international and foreign national financial institutions. These investments mature at various dates within one year. All of the Company's trade accounts receivables are held with large international metals trading companies.

The Company holds derivative contracts with financial institutions and in this regard is exposed to counterparty risk. The Company mitigates this risk by transacting only with reputable financial institutions to minimize credit risk.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at March 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Ma	rch 31, 2011	Dec	ember 31, 2010
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	61,473	\$	70,298
Short term investments		21,095		20,509
Accounts receivable		11,919		12,551
GST/HST and value added tax receivable		4,795		3,542
	\$	99,282	\$	106,900

d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuing to monitor forecasted and actual cash flows. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its development plans. The Company strives to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its short term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations, its holdings of cash, short term investments, and its committed liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

15. Management of Financial Risk (continued)

d) Liquidity Risk (continued)

The Company expects the following maturities of its financial liabilities (including interest), finance leases, and other contractual commitments:

	Expected payments due by period as at March 31, 2011											
		Less than						After				
		1 year	1	- 3 years	4 - 5	years		5 years		Total		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	11,882	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,882		
Due to related parties		78		-		-		-		78		
Derivatives		757		-		-		-		757		
Income tax payable		2,334		-		-		-		2,334		
Long term liability		1,053		3,388		-		-		4,441		
	\$	16,104	\$	3,388	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,492		

e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value is limited because the balances are generally held with major financial institutions in demand deposit accounts.

A 10% change in interest rates would cause a \$55 change in net earnings on an annual basis.

f) Metal Price Risk

The Company is exposed to metals price risk with respect to silver, gold, zinc, lead, and copper sold through its mineral concentrate products. The Company mitigates this risk by implementing price protection programs for some of its zinc and lead production through the use of derivative instruments. As a matter of policy, the Company does not hedge its silver production.

There is no material impact of the metals prices on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

16. Segmented Information

The Company's operating segments are based on the reports reviewed by the senior management group that are used to make strategic decisions.

The Chief Executive Officer considers the business from a geographic perspective considering the performance of the Company's business units.

The segment information provided to the board for the reportable segments for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 is as follows:

The segment information provided to the board for the reportable segments is as follows:

	Corporate	Bateas	Cuzcatlan		Total
Three months ended March 31, 2011					
Sales to external customers	\$ -	\$ 21,673	\$ -	\$	21,673
Sales to internal customers	\$ 1,135	\$ -	\$ -	\$	1,135
Interest income	\$ 199	\$ 51	\$ -	\$	250
Interest expense	\$ 73	\$ 64	\$ -	\$	137
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	\$ 55	\$ 1,768	\$ -	\$	1,823
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ 3,378	\$ 30	\$	3,408
Cost of sales	\$ -	\$ 8,620	\$ -	\$	8,620
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 2,717	\$ 943	\$ (28)	\$	3,632
Income (loss) before tax	\$ (2,946)	\$ 11,086	\$ 50	\$	8,190
Income (loss) for the period	\$ (2,976)	\$ 7,708	\$ 50	\$	4,782
Three months ended March 31, 2010					
Sales to external customers	\$ -	\$ 17,376	\$ -	\$	17,376
Sales to internal customers	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ -	\$	108
Interest income	\$ 34	\$ 38	\$ -	\$	72
Interest expense	\$ -	\$ 76	\$ -	\$	76
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	\$ 30	\$ 1,487	\$ -	\$	1,517
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ 3,310	\$ -	\$	3,310
Cost of sales	\$ -	\$ 7,920	\$ -	\$	7,920
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,289	\$ 704	\$ _	\$	1,993
Income (loss) before tax	\$ (1,088)	\$ 10,122	\$ _	\$	9,034
Income (loss) for the period	\$ (1,088)	\$ 6,812	\$ -	\$	5,724
As at March 31, 2011					
Total assets	\$ 71,387	\$ 79,346	\$ 91,815	\$	242,548
Total liabilities	\$ 4,178	\$ 23,100	\$ 5,627	\$	32,905
As at December 31, 2010					
Total assets	\$ 81,900	\$ 74,950	\$ 77,020	\$	233,870
Total liabilities	\$ 3,404	\$ 24,794	\$ 3,082	\$	31,280

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

16. **Segmented Information (continued)**

For the three month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, two customers, represented 100% of total sales to external customer in Peru and of the Company as follows:

Three months ended March 31,

		2011	2010
	1 \$	19,937	\$ 12,009
	2	1,736	5,367
Total	\$	21,673	\$ 17,376
% of sale	es	100%	100%

17. **Contingencies and Capital Commitments**

Bank Letter of Guarantee a)

The Caylloma mine closure plan was approved in November 2009 with total closure costs of \$3,587 of which \$1,756 is subject to annual collateral in the form of a letter of guarantee, to be awarded each year in increments of \$146 over 12 years based on the estimated life of the mine.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., a third party, has established a bank letter of guarantee on behalf of Bateas in favor of the Peruvian mining regulatory agency in compliance with local regulation associated with the approved Bateas' mine closure plan, for the sum of \$293. This bank letter of guarantee expires 360 days from December 2010.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., has also established bank letters of guarantee totalling \$54 to provide an annual guarantee associated with an office lease contract and truck rentals. These bank letters of guarantee expire 360 days from June 2010.

b) **Capital Commitments**

As at March 31, 2011, capital commitments not disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated financial statements include the development of the San Jose property located in Mexico of which \$26,733 forecasted to be expended within one year.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

17. **Contingencies and Capital Commitments (continued)**

c) **Other Commitments**

The Company has a contract to guarantee power supply at its Caylloma mine. Under the contract, the seller is obligated to deliver a "maximum committed demand" (for the present term this stands at 2,800 Kw) and the Company is obligated to purchase subject to exemptions under provisions of "Force Majeure". The contract is automatically renewed every two years for a period of 10 years. Renewal can be avoided without penalties by notifying 10 months in advance of renewal date.

Tariffs are established annually by the energy market regulator in accordance with applicable regulations in Peru.

The Company acts as guarantor to finance lease obligations held by two of its mining contractors. These finance lease contracts are related to the acquisition of mining equipment deployed at the Caylloma mine. As at March 31, 2011, these obligations amounted to \$556 with \$136 and \$420 maturing in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

18. Subsequent Event up to May 13, 2011

Subsequent to March 31, 2011, the Company granted 48,824 deferred share units with a market value of CAD\$232, at the date of grant, to a director.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, which governs the first-time adoption of IFRS, in general requires accounting policies to be applied retrospectively to determine the opening financial position at the Company's transition date of January 1, 2010, and allows certain exemptions on the transition to IFRS. The elections the Company has decided to apply and that are considered significant to the Company include:

- not to restate previous business combinations;
- not to apply IFRS 2 to share-based payment transactions settled before January 1, 2010;
- reset the cumulative translation difference account to zero on transition;
- apply IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs" effective, January 1, 2010; and,
- apply IFRC 1, Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities as of January 1, 2010. This avoids the requirement to recalculate the liability retrospectively from the date of recognition and then remeasure it at each subsequent reporting period up until the date of transition.

The IFRS 1 mandatory exceptions applied by the Company in the conversion from Canadian GAAP to IFRS included estimates. In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP unless those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates as at the Transition Date are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates as at that date.

Adjustments on transition to IFRS

Adoption of IFRS resulted in changes to the Company's Statements of Financial Positions, Statements of Income, Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), Statements of Cash Flow, and Statements of Changes in Equity as set out below:

a) Foreign Exchange

Under IAS 21, each entity in a group must be analyzed, through application of primary and secondary factors, to determine its functional currency. Based on this assessment, the functional currency of each of the entities in the group is the US\$, with the exception of the parent entity and certain holding companies which have a Canadian dollar functional currency. Under Canadian GAAP, the parent entity had a Canadian dollar measurement currency and all subsidiaries were integrated with the exception of Bateas which was self-sustaining. The presentation currency will continue to be US\$.

The Group uses the direct consolidation whereby, the parent entity and the holding Companies which will have a CAD\$ functional currency will be translated to US\$ using the closing rate method with the differences to the cumulative translation adjustment account. Those entities with a US\$ functional currency don't require translation. Under Canadian GAAP, the Group used the indirect consolidation method whereby all entities were first translated to CAD\$ and then the entire consolidation translated to US\$ for presentation purposes.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

Adjustments on transition to IFRS (continued)

Deferred Income Tax b)

Under IFRS, income taxes include all domestic and foreign taxes based on taxable profits. The Company accounted for Peruvian statutory workers participation under Canadian GAAP as an income tax. Under IFRS the statutory workers participation is accounted for as an employee benefit under IAS 19. Accordingly, future Peruvian Workers Participation balances have been derecognized and Current Workers Participation expense has been reclassified from income tax expense to operating expenses.

Under IFRS, deferred tax is recognized on the difference between the accounting basis and tax basis of all items. Under Canadian GAAP income tax assets or liabilities were not recognized for differences arising between the historical exchange rate and the current exchange rate translation of the cost of non-monetary assets or liabilities of integrated foreign operations.

For foreign currency non-monetary assets or liabilities where the tax basis currency differs from the functional currency of the entity, foreign exchange differences will result in tax assets or liabilities which were not previously recognized under Canadian GAAP. This difference will result in added volatility in the tax expense as foreign exchange rate changes will have an impact on the tax expense.

IAS 12 does not permit recognition of temporary differences on the initial acquisition of assets that do not constitute a business combination. There is no similar prohibition under Canadian GAAP. Deferred tax arising from temporary differences on initial recognition have been reversed against mineral properties, property, plant and equipment and retained earnings.

c) **Reset Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to Zero**

The Company has taken the exemption under IFRS1which allows for the cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of transition to IFRS to be reset to zero.

d) Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Where a provision is recognized, IFRS requires the estimate to be discounted at a risk-free pre-tax rate, typically that of a government bond that is matched to the expected risk adjusted cash flows. On transition, the Company used a risk free rate to discount their decommissioning liabilities and this results in an increased decommissioning liability being recognized under IFRS as compared to Canadian GAAP.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

Adjustments on transition to IFRS (continued)

Reclassification of items in the Statement of Income e)

The Company has reclassified the following income and expense items in the consolidated statements of income:

- government royalties to sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- distribution costs to cost of sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- community relation costs to cost of sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- other income and expenses from interest and other income and expenses to selling, general and administrative expenses;
- exploration and evaluation costs moved from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- interest expense includes interest on debt financing and unwinding of discount;
- current workers participation from income tax to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses; and,
- depletion and depreciation combined with cost of sales.

The above changes are reclassifications within our statement of income so there is no net impact to our income as a result of these changes.

f) Reconciliation of Consolidated Shareholder's Equity

The reconciliations between the Canadian GAAP and IFRS consolidated Shareholders' Equity are provided below:

Expressed in \$ '000's		January 1, 2010	March 31, 2010	De	cember 31, 2010
Shareholders' Equity, Canadian GAAP		\$ 112,557	\$ 152,054	\$	206,008
Adjustments:					
Effect of foreign exchange on inventory, deposits on long term assets, and mineral					
properties, property, plant and equipment	19 a)	(2,539)	(4,015)		(5,339)
Deferred income tax adjustments	19 b)	1,475	1,719		1,944
Transfer of accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings (deficit)	19 c)	2,898	2,898		2,898
Reset accumulated other comprehensive income to zero	19 c)	(2,898)	(2,898)		(2,898)
Adjustment to revise provisions	19 d)	(312)	(193)		(254)
Adjustment for depletion on mineral properties related to provisons	19 d)	179	191		231
Total IFRS adjustments to Shareholders' Equity		(1,196)	(2,299)		(3,418)
Shareholders' Equity, IFRS		\$ 111,361	\$ 149,756	\$	202,590

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

g) Reconciliation of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

The reconciliations between the Canadian GAAP and IFRS consolidated statements of financial position at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010 (date of transition to IFRS) are provided below.

		January 1, 2010						
					Effect of			
			Canadian	1	ransition			
	Notes		GAAP		to IFRS		IFRS	
ASSETS								
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	30,763	\$	-	\$	30,763	
Short term investments			6,034		-		6,034	
Accounts receivable and other assets			8,635		-		8,635	
GST/HST and value added tax receivable			601		-		601	
Inventories	19 a)		2,329		(1)		2,328	
			48,362		(1)		48,361	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS								
Deposits on long term assets			16		-		16	
Mineral properties, property, plant and equipment	19 a) b) d)		91,360		(6,185)		85,175	
		\$	139,738	\$	(6,186)	\$	133,552	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY								
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19 a)	\$	5,132	\$	4	\$	5,136	
Due to related parties			49		-		49	
Derivatives			3,055		-		3,055	
Income tax payable			2,949		-		2,949	
Current portion of long term liability			1,038		-		1,038	
			12,223		4		12,227	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Leases and long term liabilities			1,454		-		1,454	
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	19 d)		2,529		388		2,917	
Deferred income tax liabilities	19 b) d)		10,975		(5,382)		5,593	
			27,181		(4,990)		22,191	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY								
Common shares			104,701		-		104,701	
Contributed surplus			14,315		-		14,315	
Retained earnings (deficit)	19 a) b) c) d)		(9,357)		1,702		(7,655)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19 c)		2,898		(2,898)		-	
			(6,459)		(1,196)		(7,655)	
			112,557		(1,196)		111,361	
		\$	139,738	\$	(6,186)	\$	133,552	

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

g) Reconciliation of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (continued)

		N	Iaro	ch 31, 201	0
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	T	Effect of ransition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 68,215	\$	-	\$ 68,215
Short term investments		1,041		-	1,041
Accounts receivable and other assets		8,957		-	8,957
GST/HST and value added tax receivable		714		-	714
Inventories	19 a)	2,567		(7)	2,560
		81,494		(7)	81,487
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Deposits on long term assets		36		-	36
Mineral properties, property, plant and equipment	19 a) b) d)	95,694		(7,652)	88,042
		\$177,224	\$	(7,659)	\$ 169,565
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 5,826	\$	-	\$ 5,826
Due to related parties		53		-	53
Derivatives		42		-	42
Income tax payable		1,915		-	1,915
Current portion of long term liability		928		-	928
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,764		-	8,764
Leases and long term liabilities		1,306		-	1,306
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	19 d)	2,575		434	3,009
Deferred income tax liabilities	19 b) d)	12,525		(5,795)	6,730
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		25,170		(5,361)	19,809
Common shares		136,253		-	136,253
Contributed surplus		14,195		-	14,195
Retained earnings (deficit)	19 a) b) c) d)	(4,061)		2,130	(1,931)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19 c)	5,667		(4,428)	1,239
		1,606		(2,298)	(692)
		152,054		(2,298)	149,756
		\$177,224	\$	(7,659)	\$ 169,565

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

g) Reconciliation of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (continued)

		Dec	cen	nber 31, 2	010
	Notes	Canadian GAAP	7	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS				10 11 10	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 70,298	\$	_	\$ 70,298
Short term investments		20,509	7	_	20,509
Accounts receivable and other assets		13,454		_	13,454
GST/HST and value added tax receivable		3,542		_	3,542
Inventories	19 a)	4,034		(16)	4,018
	·	111,837		(16)	111,821
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				, ,	
Deposits on long term assets		4,533		153	4,686
Mineral properties, property, plant and equipment	19 a) b) d)	126,813		(9,450)	117,363
		\$243,183	\$	(9,313)	\$ 233,870
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 9,303	\$	-	\$ 9,303
Due to related parties		40		-	40
Derivatives		133		-	133
Income tax payable		4,192		-	4,192
Current portion of long term liability		1,083		-	1,083
		14,751		-	14,751
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Leases and long term liabilities		3,166		-	3,166
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	19 d)	4,924		(43)	4,881
Deferred income tax liabilities	19 b) d)	14,334		(5,852)	8,482
		37,175		(5,895)	31,280
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Common shares		180,403		-	180,403
Contributed surplus		11,116		-	11,116
Retained earnings (deficit)	19 a) b) c) d)			4,751	8,348
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19 c)	10,892		(8,169)	2,723
		14,489		(3,418)	11,071
		206,008		(3,418)	202,590
		\$243,183	\$	(9,313)	\$ 233,870

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

h) **Reconciliations of Consolidated Statements of Income**

The reconciliation between the Canadian GAAP and IFRS consolidated statements of income for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010 are provided below:

	Three months ended March 31, 2010							
Notes	CA	D GAAP				IFRS		
19 e)	\$	17,543	\$	(167)	\$	17,376		
19 d) e)		6,778	-	1,142		7,920		
		10,765		(1,309)		9,456		
19 a) e)		3,060		(1,067)		1,993		
19 e)		69		-		69		
		(1,747)		-		(1,747)		
		103		-		103		
		9,280		(242)		9,038		
19 d) e)		136		(64)		72		
19 e)		(37)		(39)		(76)		
		99		(103)		(4)		
		9,379		(345)		9,034		
19 b) d) e)		4,083		(773)		3,310		
	\$	5,296	\$	428	\$	5,724		
	\$	0.05	\$	0.01	\$	0.06		
	\$	0.05	\$	-	\$	0.05		
	99	,859,302				99,859,302		
	104	,776,752			1	04,776,752		
	19 e) 19 d) e) 19 a) e) 19 e) 19 d) e) 19 e)	Notes CAI 19 e) \$ 19 d) e) \$ 19 d) e) \$ 19 d) e) \$ 19 b) d) e) \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 99	Notes CAD GAAP 19 e) (3,765) 17,543 19 d) e) (3,060) 19 e) (69 19 d) e) (1,747) 103 19 d) e) (37) 99 19 b) d) e) (37) 99 19 b) d) e) (4,083) \$ 5,296 \$ 0.05 \$ 0.05	Notes CAD GAAP 19 e) \$ 17,543 \$ 10,765 19 a) e) 6,778 19 a) e) 3,060 19 e) 69 (1,747) 103 9,280 19 d) e) 136 19 e) (37) 99 19 b) d) e) 4,083 \$ 5,296 \$ \$ 0.05 \$ \$ 99,859,302	Notes CAD GAAP Effect of Tansition to IFRS 19 e) \$ 17,543 \$ (167) 19 d) e) 6,778 1,142 19 a) e) 3,060 (1,067) 19 e) 69 - (1,747) - 19 d) e) 136 (64) 19 e) (37) (39) 19 d) e) (37) (39) 19 d) e) (37) (39) 19 d) e) (37) (39) 9,280 (242) 19 b) d) e) 4,083 (773) \$ 5,296 428 \$ 0.05 0.01 \$ 0.05 - 99,859,302 -	Notes		

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

h) Reconciliation of Consolidated Statements of Income (continued)

		Year ended December 31, 20								
	Notes	C	AD GAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRS	IFRS					
Sales	19 e)	\$	74,056	(788)	\$	73,268				
Cost of sales	19 d) e)	4	29,129	4,927	Ψ	34,056				
Mine operating income			44,927	(5,715)		39,212				
Other expenses										
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19 a) e)		16,529	(5,545)		10,984				
Exploration and evaluation costs	19 e)		547	-		547				
Net (gain) loss on commodity contracts			(736)	-		(736)				
Loss on disposal of mineral properties, property, plant			. ,			, ,				
and equipment			127	_		127				
Loss on disposal of investment			119	-		119				
Write-off of deferred exploration costs			443	-		443				
Operating income			27,898	(170)		27,728				
Finance items										
Interest income	19 d) e)		(379)	872		493				
Interest expense	19 e)		(544)	(164)		(708)				
Net finance income (expense)			(923)	708		(215)				
Income before tax			26,975	538		27,513				
Income taxes	19 b) d) e)		14,020	(2,510)		11,510				
Non-controlling interest			-	-		-				
Income for the year		\$	12,955	\$ 3,048	\$	16,003				
Earnings per Share - Basic		\$	0.12	\$ 0.03	\$	0.15				
Earnings per Share - Diluted		\$	0.12	\$ 0.02	\$	0.14				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding -	Basic		108,120,452			08,120,452				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding -			110,564,767			10,564,767				

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

i) **Reconciliations of Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

The reconciliation between the Canadian GAAP and IFRS consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2010 are provided below:

		Three months ended March 31, 20									
		Effect of Transition									
	Notes	CA	D GAAP	1	to IFRS	IFRS					
Income (loss) for the period		\$	5,296	\$	428 \$	5,724					
Other comprehensive income (loss)											
Unrealized gain on translation of functional currency to											
reporting currency	19 a)		2,769		(1,530)	1,239					
Other comprehensive income			2,769		(1,530)	1,239					
Total comprehensive income for the period		\$	8,065	\$	(1,102) \$	6,963					

		Year ended December 31, 2010								
	Notes	(CAD GAAP	Tr	ffect of ansition IFRS		IFRS			
Income (loss) for the year		\$	12,955	\$	3,048	\$	16,003			
Other comprehensive income (loss)										
Transfer of unrealized loss to realized loss upon reduction of net										
investment, net of taxes	19 c)		2,100		(2,100)		-			
Unrealized gain on translation of functional currency to										
reporting currency	19 a)		5,895		(3,172)		2,723			
Other comprehensive income			7,994		(5,271)		2,723			
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$	20,949	\$	(2,223)	\$	18,726			

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2010

(Unaudited - All amounts in US\$'000's unless otherwise stated)

19. First-time Adoption of IFRS (continued)

j) Reconciliation of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The adoption of IFRS has had no material impact on the net cash flows of the Company. The changes made to the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income has resulted in reclassifications of various amounts on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, however as there have been no material changes to the net cash flows, condensed reconciliations have been presented below.

		Three months ended March 31, 2010									
		Effect of Transition to									
	Notes	CAI	D GAAP	IFRS		IFRS					
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	19 a)		1,711	(517)		1,194					
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19 a)	\$	35,741	517	\$	36,258					
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year			30,763	-		30,763					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD		\$	68,215	\$ -	\$	68,215					

		Year ended December 31, 2010								
				Effect of Transition						
	Notes	CAI	GAAP	to IFRS	IFRS					
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	19 a)		2,128	23	2,151					
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19 a)	\$	37,407	(23)	\$ 37,384					
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year			30,763	-	30,763					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR		\$	70,298	\$ -	\$ 70,298					



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS **FOR THE**

FIRST QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2011

As at May 13, 2011

(Dollar amounts expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that have affected Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. and its subsidiaries' ("Fortuna" or the "Company") performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. For a comprehensive understanding of Fortuna's financial condition and results of operations, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for three months ended March 31, 2011 and the related notes contained therein. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). In addition, the following should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, the related MD&A, and Fortuna's Annual Information Form (available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com). This MD&A refers to various non-GAAP measures, such as cash cost per tonne of processed ore, cash cost per ounce of payable silver, adjusted net income (loss), cash generated by operating activities before changes in working capital, used by the Company to manage and evaluate operating performance and ability to generate cash and are widely reported in the silver mining industry as benchmarks for performance. Cash costs are presented as they represent an industry standard method of comparing certain costs on a per unit basis. The Company believes that certain investors use these non-GAAP measures to evaluate the Company's performance. Non-GAAP measures do not have standardized meaning, Accordingly, non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. To facilitate a better understanding of these measures as calculated by the Company, we have provided detailed descriptions and reconciliations where applicable.

This document contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to the cautionary language under the heading "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information" below.

Business of the Company

Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. (the "Company") is a mining company focused on producing silver and base metals and developing silver projects in Latin America. The Company's principal assets are the Caylloma Polymetallic Mine in southern Peru and the San Jose Silver-Gold Project in southern Mexico.

Recent Developments and 2011 Highlights

First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

This MD&A is the Company's first MD&A with financial results prepared in accordance with IFRS. The date of transition to IFRS is January 1, 2010. Notes 1b) and 19 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, along with further discussions below, provides more detail on our key Canadian GAAP to IFRS differences, our accounting policy decisions and IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, optional exemptions for significant or potentially significant areas that have had an impact on our financial statements on transition to IFRS or may have an impact in future periods.

Information for 2009 is presented in accordance with Canadian GAAP and was not required to be restated to IFRS.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the first quarter ended March 31, 2011 (Dollar amounts expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Financial Results

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company generated a net income of \$4.78 million (2010: \$5.72 million) on operating income of \$8.08 million (2010: \$9.04 million) and sales of \$21.67 million (2010: \$17.38 million).

Silver ounces produced during the three months ended March 31, 2011 were 437,123 (2010: 479,821) ounces, 9% below the same period in the prior year.

Silver comprised 58% (2010: 40%) of revenue and the realized silver price was \$29.89 (2010: \$16.19) per ounce. Cash cost per ounce, net of by-product credits, was negative \$5.36 (2010: negative \$9.84). See the Page 10 for reconciliation of cash cost to the cost of sales.

Cash generated by operating activities before changes in working capital (a non-GAAP measure) for the three months ended March 31, 2011 totalled \$7.72 million, up from \$5.49 million in 2010.

Highlights of Combined Reserve and Resource Update (refer to Release dated April 12, 2011)

- Proven + Probable Reserves increased by 4.8% in terms of tonnes and 3.7% in contained silver, after replacement of 675,000 tonnes consumed through production at Caylloma. Contained gold decreased by 5.1%.
- Measured + Indicated Resources increased by 750% in terms of tonnes and 1790% and 1550% with respect to contained silver and gold.
- Inferred Resources increased by 47% in terms of tonnes and 17% and 14% with respect to contained silver and gold.
- Proven + Probable Reserves total 7.9M tonnes containing 45.1M oz silver and 238.9k oz gold.
- Measured + Indicated Resources total 2.3M tonnes containing 10.4M oz silver and 44.6k oz gold.
- Inferred Resources total 6.4M tonnes containing 34.7M oz silver and 215.9k oz gold.

San Jose Mine Construction

Construction activities for the San Jose Project commenced in the second quarter of 2010 and are on schedule for completion and commissioning of the mine in the third quarter of 2011 at an initial annual production rate of 1,000 tpd yielding 1.8 million oz silver and 16,000 oz gold. To the end of March 31, 2011, \$31.3 million had been invested in construction.

Quarterly Information

The following table provides information for the eight fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2011:

	Quarters ended									
Expressed in \$000's, except per share data*/**	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	30-Sep-10	30-Jun-10	31-Mar-10	31-Dec-09	30-Sep-09	30-Jun-09		
Sales	21,673	23,589	17,882	14,421	17,376	16,356	13,230	12,862		
Operating income	8,077	7,956	688	9,629	9,038	5,563	4,388	4,355		
Income before taxes	8,190	8,033	780	9,666	9,034	3,189	750	2,919		
Income (loss)	4,782	4,333	(773)	6,719	5,724	1,037	(556)	1,196		
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	0.04	0.04	(0.01)	0.06	0.06	0.01	(0.01)	0.01		
Total assets	242,548	233,870	180,376	175,445	169,565	139,738	131,372	122,971		
Leases and long term liabilities	3,384	3,166	2,653	1,384	1,306	1,454	1,524	1,741		

^{*} Figures for 2011 and 2010 expressed under IFRS

Sales in the first quarter of 2011 have declined by 8% compared to Q4 2010. This decline is a result of a reduction in metal sold (silver 14%, lead 17%, and zinc 16%) offset by an increase in realized prices for all metals (silver 19%, lead 8%, and zinc11%). The reduction in metal sold is explained by a decline in metal production and an inventory build-up equivalent to 6% of production for the period. In addition, in January 2011, copper production which represented 3% of sales in Q4 2010 was discontinued at Caylloma due to a material deterioration in concentrate commercial terms with respect to 2010.

To December 31, 2010, there had been a clear trend of sales growth. This trend reflects both the recovery in metal prices since the beginning of 2009 and increased silver output from the Caylloma mine. Sales and operating income in the second and third quarters of 2010 reflect a decrease in base metal prices during the period.

Even though the Company achieved higher sales in Q4 and Q3 2010 as compared to Q2 2010, there was a reduction of net income primarily as result of the following: net losses on commodity contracts of \$0.73 million in Q4 2010 and \$3.18 million in Q3 2010 compared to a gain of \$2.90 million in Q2 2010; share-based compensation expense of \$0.76 million and \$1.22 million in Q4 and Q3 2010, compared to a recovery of \$2.40 million in Q2 2010; higher production cash cost of 14% for Q4 and 10% for Q3; and, a write off of deferred exploration costs in Q3 2010 of \$0.44 million.

^{**} Figures for 2009 expressed under Canadian GAAP

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the first quarter ended March 31, 2011 (Dollar amounts expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Results of Operations

San Jose Mine Construction

The Company anticipates that the San Jose Project, currently under construction in Mexico, will begin to contribute both silver and gold ounces starting in the third quarter of 2011 allowing the Company to maintain its organic silver production growth.

Construction Highlights to April 30, 2011

- Processing plant construction is 50% complete. Foundation work for crushers, milling, flotation, thickening and filtering areas is complete. Mounting and installation of major plant equipment will be concluded by the end of May with concentrate filters being the only pending equipment. Piping, electrical, and minor equipment installation is in process.
- Tailings dam construction was concluded in January 2011.
- The 8MW power substation construction and commissioning has been concluded and is currently providing power to the project.
- The mine access ramp is already below the 1,400 meter elevation and continues towards level 1300.
- Three stopes are being developed and prepared for the start of production in the third quarter at the initial rate of 1,000 tpd; Stope K is being developed on the Trinidad, Fortuna and Bonanza veins on sublevel 1430. Stopes L and M are being developed on level 1400. Currently stope preparation is being finalized through service infrastructure. Stopping is scheduled to begin in July.
- To March 31, 2011 the mine had built an ore stock pile of 33,000 tonnes grading 142 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au. The Company anticipates an inventory of approximately 30,000 tonnes before the start of commercial operations in the third quarter of 2011.
- Water pipeline installation to the mine site is 87% advanced.

Processing Plant and Ancillary Facilities

The processing plant is designed for an optimum capacity of 1500 tpd with a planned start up at 1000 tpd.

All plant equipment has already arrived on site. Processing plant construction is 50% complete. Mounting and installation of major plant equipment will be concluded by the end of May with concentrate filters being the only pending equipment. The vast majority of work is currently on piping, electrical, and minor equipment installation. The three stage crushing circuit has an 88% advance. The milling circuit has a 70% advance. Flotation cells have a 52% advance. Thickeners have a 34% advance. Filtering has a 44% advance.

Tailings Dam

Construction of the tailings dam was concluded in January 2011. The tailings dam is currently prepared to store water for the commissioning of the processing plant. The Conagua (National Water Commission of Mexico) technical observations to the design of the tailings facility were addressed with state and federal Conagua authorities. The Company expects approval of the final Conagua permit in the coming weeks.

FORTUNA SILVER MINES INC. Management's Discussion and Analysis For the first quarter ended March 31, 2011

(Dollar amounts expressed in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Underground Mine Development

In December, the main access ramp reached the 1400 meter elevation -the first production level- allowing for the development of production stopes K, L and M for start-up of production at an initial mining rate of 1,000 tpd. The ramp is expected to reach level 1350 - the following production level at depth - by the first quarter of 2012.

Vein widths and grades for the Trinidad, Fortuna and Bonanza veins intersect on level 1400 and sublevel 1430 are in line with the geologic resource model.

Water Sourcing

The Ocotlan grey water treatment plant is fully operational and the quality of the water obtained is within design parameters.

The pipeline to carry water from the grey water treatment plant to the Project site is 87% complete. Negotiations with a neighboring community are taking place to install the remaining two kilometers of the pipeline. Inflow to the process from the grey water treatment facility is required twenty months after the start of commercial operations. Up to the end of April the make-up water balance for the operation is being met by rainfall captured in the project's water reservoirs.

Caylloma Ag-Pb-Zn Mine

Caylloma Mine Production	Quarters ended										
· •	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	30-Sep-10	30-Jun-10	31-Mar-10	31-Dec-09	30-Sep-09	30-Jun-09			
Tonnes milled	104,937	112,257	112,886	108,010	101,503	97,989	105,241	100,881			
Average tons milled per day	1,206	1,261	1,268	1,227	1,167	1,101	1,182	1,146			
Silver [*]											
Grade (g/t)	157.56	159.51	154.56	156.35	167.23	164.26	146.54	160.42			
Recovery %*	82.23	83.69	84.59	86.61	87.89	86.32	84.20	86.48			
Production (Oz)*	437,123	481,802	474,489	470,310	479,821	446,970	417,571	450,019			
Lead											
Grade (%)	2.36	2.37	2.27	2.30	2.87	3.14	2.95	3.20			
Recovery %	92.40	90.93	91.07	90.71	92.19	93.29	93.23	92.56			
Production (000's lb)	5,046	5,338	5,149	4,967	5,920	6,327	6,391	6,587			
Zinc											
Grade (%)	2.87	2.87	3.10	3.02	3.44	3.43	3.58	3.82			
Recovery %	86.56	86.77	87.90	88.03	89.17	89.18	88.58	88.60			
Production (000's lb)	5,745	6,158	6,789	6,320	6,869	6,601	7,366	7,527			
Copper	•										
Production (000's lb)	36	213	250	266	296	95	44	51			
Unit Costs											
Production cash cost (US\$/oz ag)**	(5.36)	(6.58)	(3.13)	3.83	(9.84)	(10.67)	(5.38)	(2.67)			
Production cash cost (US\$/tonne)	63.73	63.44	60.92	55.47	55.56	51.76	44.92	44.70			
Unit Net Smelter Return (US\$/tonne)	207.99	185.96	146.97	144.91	174.01	172.79	120.41	113.82			

^{*} Silver in lead and copper concentrates

Summary of Q1 2011 Mine Production Results:

- Silver production of 437,123 ounces; 9% decrease over Q1 2010
- Lead production of 5,046 ('000's) pounds; 15% decrease over Q1 2010
- Zinc production of 5,745 ('000's) pounds; 16% decrease over Q1 2010
- Cash cost per silver ounce, net of by-product credits, negative US\$5.36

The drop in silver production for the quarter compared to the same period last year is mainly explained by lower head grades and lower metallurgical recoveries. The latter is the result of higher than expected oxidized material coming from level 6 in Animas vein. Lower base metal production compared to the previous year has decreased as head grades move closer to the average of the reserve.

In January 2011 production of copper-silver concentrate was discontinued at Caylloma due to a material deterioration in treatment and refining smelter charges with respect to 2010. The Company is monitoring market conditions to evaluate restarting the circuit. Copper accounted for 4% of sales in 2010 (2009: 1%).

Cash cost per payable ounce of silver, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, was negative \$5.36 net of by-product credits compared to negative \$9.84 in 2010. The change was attributable to a decrease in revenue from

^{**} Net of by-product credits

by-product credits, a decrease in recoverable silver ounces per tonne of ore, and higher cash costs per tonne. See Page 10 for reconciliation of cash production cost to the cost of sales.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the cash cost per tonne was \$63.73 (2010: \$55.56). Starting in the third quarter of 2010 our Peruvian operations have experienced increased cost pressures on labor, contractor tariffs, and industry related services. We expect this cost pressures to persist throughout 2011. Cash cost is a non-GAAP measure, see Page 10 for reconciliation of cash cost to the cost of sales.

Underground development is in-progress at the Bateas vein with the aim of incorporating the new ore shoots last reported in the April 14, 2011 press release into the production plans for 2011. The new high-grade silver ore shoots were discovered through the extension of exploration and development drifts from current production areas on the 10th and 12th levels of the Bateas Vein. The exploration drifts have now cross-cut the strike width of the ore shoots and are being advanced to the northeast to explore for additional high-grade ore shoots. Vertical chimneys 308N and 310N have been completed between level 12 (4500m elevation) and level 10 (4620m elevation) confirming the vertical continuity of the high-grade shoots. Within the ore shoots, the vein ranges up to 2m in width with silver mineralization being present as tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, proustite and other Ag-bearing sulfosalts in a banded rhodonite-rhodochrosite-quartz vein matrix. Minor sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are also present in the vein.

Caylloma Mine Concentrates	Quarters ended										
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	30-Sep-10	30-Jun-10	31-Mar-10	31-Dec-09	30-Sep-09	30-Jun-09			
Zinc											
Opening Inventory (t)	258	540	647	340	369	58	64	35			
Production (t)	5,049	5,467	_		5,666		_				
Sales (t)	4,757	5,749			5,707						
Adjustment (t)	4,737	0,743	13	•	12	3,103	4				
Closing Inventory (t)	559	258	_		340		58	_			
	108	105	100		85	95	104				
Ag in concentrate (g/t)		51.09			54.99	54.75	54.37				
Zn in concentrate (%)	51.61	51.09	32.03	33.01	54.99	34.73	3 4 .37	34.33			
Lead	404	40.4	505	0.40	400	75	_	4			
Opening Inventory (t)	191	404			408	75	5				
Production (t)	3,864	3,829			4,199	4,490					
Sales (t)	3,561	4,053	3,751	3,068	4,378	4,162	4,761	4,647			
Adjustment (t)	21	10	4	-17	20	5	33	3			
Closing Inventory (t)	515	191	404	525	249	408	75	5			
Ag in concentrate (g/t)	3,189	1,685	1,490	1,491	1,344	2,365	2,462	2,687			
Pb in concentrate (%)	59.23	63.23	64.40	67.04	63.94	63.94	60.43	64.30			
Copper											
Opening Inventory (t)	29	44	66	57	46	10	2	0			
Production (t)	80	448	496	522	619	207	93	112			
Sales (t)	104	464	520		621	170	86				
Adjustment (t)	-1	1	1	0	13	0	0				
Closing Inventory (t)	4	29	44	-	57	46	10	_			
Ag in concentrate (g/t)	15,876	19,056			14,982	_					
Cu in concentrate (%)	20.23	21.62	22.87	23.16	21.66	20.72	21.84				

Financial Results

During the three months ended March 31, 2011 the Company generated net income of \$4.78 million (2010: \$5.72 million) on operating income of \$8.08 million (2010: \$9.04 million). The decrease in net and operating income compared to the previous year, in spite of higher sales of \$21.67 million (2010: \$17.38 million), is mainly explained by a loss on commodity contracts of \$1.01 million (2010: gain \$1.75 million), higher selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1.64 million compared to 2010 and higher cash cost per tonne of \$63.73 (2010: \$55.56). The results were also affected by an inventory build-up of 6% of production valued approximately at \$1.6 million at average selling prices for the period.

Sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by 25% to \$21.67 million (2010: \$17.38 million) compared to a year ago. Recorded sales for Q1 2011 of \$21.67 million were comprised of \$20.36 million of provisional sales plus \$1.12 million of mark-to-market of quotation periods for the period and \$0.19 million of final adjustments in Q1 reflecting the increase in silver prices with respect to the previous quarter. In addition, sales for Q1 2011 were affected by an inventory build-up equivalent to 6% of our metal production. The sales increase, in spite of lower silver metal sold (10%), is primarily attributable to higher realized silver prices (85%). Zinc and lead metal sold were below last year (22% and 24%, respectively) with zinc and lead realized prices above last year (9% and 14%, respectively).

Caylloma Mine Metal Sold and Prices	Quarters ended										
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	30-Sep-10	30-Jun-10	31-Mar-10	31-Dec-09	30-Sep-09	30-Jun-09			
Silver											
Sales (Oz)*	423,236	494,451	487,408	441,767	471,077	413,607	413,445	447,911			
Realized Price (US\$/Oz)**	29.89	25.08	17.89	17.36	16.19	16.69	13.81	12.91			
Weighted Average Price (US\$/Oz)**	31.08	25.96	18.78	18.24	17.05	17.59	14.72	13.83			
Lead											
Sales (000's lb)*	4,637	5,605	5,261	4,494	6,101	5,757	6,215	6,460			
Realized Price (US\$/lb)**	0.99	0.92	0.77	0.79	0.87	0.88	0.64	0.50			
Weighted Average Price (US\$/lb)***	1.18	1.07	0.90	0.92	1.01	1.04	0.88	0.68			
Zinc											
Sales (000's lb)*	5,445	6,487	6,927	5,923	6,968	6,245	7,318	7,422			
Realized Price (US\$/lb)**	0.85	0.76	0.64	0.68	0.78	0.64	0.50	0.42			
Weighted Average Price (US\$/lb)***	1.09	1.04	0.90	0.94	1.04	1.00	0.80	0.67			
Copper											
Sales (000's lb)*	52	221	260	252	289	75	38	50			
Realized Price (US\$/lb)**	2.81	3.25	2.69	2.59	2.57	2.16	1.88	0.61			
Weighted Average Price (US\$/lb)***	4.23	3.88	3.24	3.22	3.30	3.17	2.80	2.07			
Gold											
Sales (Oz)*	635	696	597	517	600	914	294	589			
Realized Price (US\$/Oz)**	1,369.75	1,356.31	1,219.42	1,184.10	1,104.98	1,097.03	955.71	910.23			
Weighted Average Price (US\$/Oz)**	1,379.19	1,362.56	1,225.50	1,190.10	1,111.42	1,105.72	965.34	918.99			

^{*} The current and subsequent period may include final settlement quantity adjustments from prior periods.

^{**} Considers deductions, treatment, and refining charges as applicable. Treatment charges are allocated to the base metals.

Realized prices are based on provisional sales and are calculated before governmental royalties.

^{**}Average price for the quarter weighted by monthly metal volume in provisional sales.

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Cost of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by 9% to \$8.62 million (2010: \$7.92 million) compared to last year. The increase is primarily attributable to a 15% higher unit production cash costs and increased throughput of 3%. Also, during the period there was an inventory build-up equivalent to 6% of production. Refer to Page 7 discussion on cash cost per tonne of treated ore.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 82%, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, to \$3.63 million (2010: \$1.99 million). The increase is primarily attributable to share-based compensation expenses of \$0.45 million, corporate additional wages and salaries associated with the growth of the Company \$0.34 million and bonus payments and accruals \$0.35 million.

_	Expressed in \$ millions							
	Three months ended March 31,							
	2011	2010						
Corporate general and administrative expenses	\$ 2.14 \$	1.29						
Foreign exchange	0.16	0.10						
Share-based payments	0.45	-						
Peruvian subsidiary	0.73	0.60						
Workers' participation	0.15	-						
Mexican subsidiary	-	-						
	\$ 3.63 \$	1.99						

Exploration and evaluation costs, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by \$0.29 million as the Company commencing its exploration program.

Net loss (gain) on commodity contract, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, was \$1.01 million (2010: gain \$1.75 million). The loss is related to short term contracts used to fix the final settlement price on metal contained in concentrate delivered throughout the period and explained by the rise in silver and base metal prices between January and March 2011. The Company does not use hedge accounting.

Interest income, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by 247% to \$0.25 million (2010: \$0.07 million). The increase in interest income is primarily attributable to higher interest rates applied to higher cash and cash equivalents.

Interest expense, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by 80% to \$0.14 million (2010: \$0.08 million) compared to a year ago. The increase is primarily attributable to credit facility fees with the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Income taxes, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, increased by 3% to \$3.41 million (2010: \$3.31 million). Income tax provision is comprised of \$3.39 million of current and \$0.02 million of deferred income tax expense related to our Peruvian operations.

Cash cost per silver ounce and cash cost per tonne (non-GAAP measures)

Cash cost per ounce and cash cost per tonne are key performance measures that management uses to monitor performance. In addition, cash costs are presented as they represent an industry standard method of comparing certain costs on a per unit basis. Management believes that certain investors use these non-GAAP measures to

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evaluate the Company's performance. These performance measures have no meaning within Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP") and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies.

The following table presents a reconciliation of cash costs per tonne of processed ore and cash cost per ounce of payable silver to the cost of sales in the condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

ended Water 31, 2011 and 2010.	Expressed in \$'000's					
	Q1 2011	Q1 2010				
Cost of sales ^{2, 3}	8,620	7,920				
Add / (Subtract)	-,-	,				
Change in concentrate inventory	563	(207)				
Inventory adjustment	-	. ,				
Workers participation	(721)	(591)				
Depletion and depreciation ²	(1,774)	(1,483)				
Cash cost	6,688	5,639				
Total processed ore (tonnes)	104,937	101,503				
Cash cost per tonne of processed ore (\$/t)	63.73	55.56				
Cash cost Add / (Subtract)	6,688	5,639				
By-product credits ¹	(9,423)	(10,519)				
Refining charges	510	395				
Cash cost applicable per payable ounce	(2,225)	(4,485)				
Payable silver ounces	415,267	455,830				
Cash cost per ounce of payable silver (\$/oz)	(5.36)	(9.84)				

¹ By-product credits as included in the provisional liquidation

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2011 totalled \$61.47 million, and short term investments totalled \$21.10 million. Working capital amounted to \$89.25 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash generated by operating activities before changes in working capital was \$7.72 million. Changes in working capital amounted to \$0.62 million, resulting in cash generated by operating activities of \$8.34 million.

² 2010 and 2011 figures in accordance with IFRS

includes depletion, depreciation, distribution, community relations, and workers participation

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Cash consumed by the Company, for the three months ended March 31, 2011, in investing activities totalled \$18.66 million with \$12.33 million for mineral properties, property, plant and equipment, \$5.53 million for net deposits on long term assets, and payments of VAT of \$1.28 million. In addition, proceeds on disposal of mineral properties, property, plant and equipment amounted to \$0.49 million. The total investment in San Jose amounted to \$16.86 million and included \$11.80 million for mineral properties, property, plant and equipment, and \$5.06 million for deposits on long term assets.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash generated by financing activities totalled \$0.08 million comprised of net proceeds on the issuance of common shares of \$0.33 million, and proceeds from long term debt of \$0.02 million, less the repayment of finance lease obligations of \$0.27 million.

In 2010, the Company entered into a credit agreement with the Bank of Nova Scotia for a \$20 million senior secured revolving credit facility ("credit facility") to be refinanced or repaid on or within two and one-half years or before December 2012. The credit facility is secured by a first ranking lien on Bateas and its assets and bears interest and fees at prevailing market rates. No funds were drawn from this credit facility during the period.

The Company has raised funds from two prospectus financings. The details of the expected use of proceeds and actual use of proceeds are discussed below.

Prospectus February 18, 2010 Closed March 2, 2010

	Expressed in CAD \$ millions								
	Actual Use								
	Expec	ted Use		of					
	of Pro	ceeds*	Proc	eeds**	Variance				
Mine development	\$	6.7	\$	5.2	\$	1.5			
Processing plant		16.6		9.5		7.1			
Tailings dam		1.9		4.3		(2.4)			
Water and Infrastructure		3.0		2.8		0.2			
Energy supply		-		2.5		(2.5)			
Construction management		-		1.5		(1.5)			

25.8 \$

28.2 \$

San Jose Project Financing

Total

Prospectus December 17, 2010 Closed December 23, 2010

	San Jose Project Financing**										
•		Expresse	d in	CAD \$ m	nillic	ns					
·	E:	xpected									
		Use of I		ıal Use							
	Pr	Proceeds* o		oceeds	Va	ariance					
Planned expansion	\$	14.5	\$	-	\$	14.5					
Exploration programs		5.5		-		5.5					
Working capital		17.7		-		17.7					
Total	\$	37.7	\$	-	\$	37.7					
*avaludas avar allatma	nnt										

^{&#}x27;excludes over-allotment

Management believes the Company's cash position, along with its ongoing operation in Caylloma and the credit facility, is sufficient to support the Company's operating and capital requirements on an ongoing basis. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to further acquisition opportunities. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital or access debt facilities as required in both the short and long term, but it recognizes the uncertainty attached thereto.

2.4

Guarantees and Indemnifications (expressed in \$'000's)

The Company may provide guarantees and indemnifications in conjunction with transactions in the normal course of operations. These are recorded as liabilities when reasonable estimates of the obligations can be made. Indemnifications that the Company has provided include obligation to indemnify:

^{*}excludes over-allotment

^{**}US CAD FX rate at 1.0

^{**} funds to be utilized post development

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- directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries for potential liability while acting as a director or officer of the Company, together with various expenses associated with defending and settling such suits or actions due to association with the Company;
- > certain vendors of acquired company for obligations that may or may not have been known at the date of the transaction.

The Caylloma mine closure plan was approved in November 2009 with total closure costs of \$3,587 of which \$1,756 is subject to an annual collateral in the form of a letter of guarantee, to be awarded each year in increments of \$146 over 12 years, and is based on the estimated life of the mine.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., a third party, has established a bank letter of guarantee on behalf of Bateas in favor of the Peruvian mining regulatory agency in compliance with local regulation associated with the approved Bateas' mine closure plan, for the sum of \$293. This bank letter of guarantee expires 360 days from December 2010.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., has also established bank letters of guarantee totalling \$54 to provide an annual guarantee associated with an office lease contract and truck rentals. These bank letters of guarantee expire 360 days from June 2010.

The Company acts as guarantor to finance lease obligations held by two of its mining contractors. These finance lease contracts are related to the acquisition of mining equipment deployed at the Caylloma mine. As at March 31, 2011, these obligations amounted to \$556 with \$136 and \$420 maturing in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments that are expected to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that is material to investors, other than those disclosed in this MD&A and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Related Party Transactions

Refer to Note 9 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for related party transactions.

The transactions with related parties are measured at the agreed upon exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed upon by the parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and payable in the normal course of business.

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgments and estimates. The condensed consolidated financial statements include judgments and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgments and estimates are pervasive throughout the condensed consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences.

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Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgments and estimates that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Critical Judgments

• The analysis of the functional currency for each entity of the Company. In concluding that the United States dollar ("US\$), with the exception of the parent entity and certain holding companies which have a Canadian dollar ("CAD\$") functional currency, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

ii. Estimates

- The recoverability of amounts receivable which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the estimation of assay grades of metal concentrates sold in the determination of the carrying value of accounts receivable which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and included as sales in the consolidated statements of income;
- the carrying value of the short term investments and the recoverability of the carrying value which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the determination of net realizable value of inventories on the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depreciation included in the consolidated statements of income:
- the determination of mineral reserve, carrying amount of mineral properties, and depletion of mineral properties included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depletion included in the consolidated statements of income;
- the determination of the fair value of financial instruments and derivatives included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the fair value estimation of share-based awards included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense in the consolidated statements of income;
- the provision for income taxes which is included in the consolidation statements of income and composition of deferred income tax asset and liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position;
- the inputs used in determining the net present value of the liability for provisions related to decommissioning and restoration included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the inputs used in determining the various commitments and contingencies accrued in the consolidated statements of financial position; and,
- the assessment of indications of impairment of each mineral properties and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

Financial Instruments and Related Risks

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk, and price risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis. Refer to Note 15 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the Company's Annual Information Form filed on Sedar.

Other Data

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.fortunasilver.com.

Share Position and Outstanding Warrants and Options

The Company's outstanding share position as at May 13, 2011 is 123,066,221 common shares. In addition, a total of 3,988,500 incentive stock options are currently outstanding as follows:

Type of Security N	No. of Shares	Exercise Price (CAD\$)	Expiry Date
Incentive Stock Options:	240,000	\$1.35	February 5, 2016
•	200,000	\$2.29	March 30, 2016
	60,000	\$1.75	May 8, 2016
	200,000	\$1.75	May 22, 2016
	2,500	\$0.85	July 5, 2016
	225,000	\$1.55	July 5, 2016
	813,000	\$1.66	July 10, 2016
	225,000	\$1.61	September 13, 2016
	60,000	\$0.85	January 11, 2017
	670,000	\$2.22	January 11, 2017
	20,000	\$0.85	February 6, 2017
	38,000	\$0.85	June 27, 2017
	25,000	\$0.85	October 24, 2017
	250,000	\$2.52	February 5, 2018
	520,000	\$0.85	October 5, 2018
	240,000	\$0.85	November 5, 2018
	200,000	\$0.83	July 6, 2019
TOTAL OUTSTANDING OPTIONS	3,988,500	•	

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International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Effective January 1, 2011, Canadian publicly listed entities were required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Due to the requirement to present comparative financial information, the effective transition date is January 1, 2010. The three months ended March 31, 2011 is our first reporting period under IFRS.

Our IFRS conversion team identified three phases to our conversion: Scoping and Diagnostics, Analysis and Development, and Implementation and Review.

We have now completed our IFRS conversion project through implementation. Review and post-implementation will continue in future periods, as outlined below.

The following outlines our transition project, IFRS transitional impacts and the on-going impact of IFRS on our financial results.

Transitional Financial Impact

Shareholders' Equity Impact

As a result of the policy choices we have selected and the changes we were required to make under IFRS, we have recorded a reduction in our equity of approximately \$1.2 million as at January 1, 2010. The table below outlines adjustments to our equity on adoption of IFRS on January 1, 2010, and at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2010 for comparative purposes.

Expressed in \$ millions	Notes	J	anuary 1, 2010	March 31, 2010	De	cember 31, 2010
Shareholders' Equity, Canadian GAAP		\$	112.56	\$ 152.05	\$	206.01
Adjustments:						
Effect of foreign exchange on inventory, deposits on long term assets, and mineral						
properties, property, plant and equipment	19 a)		(2.54)	(4.02)		(5.34)
Deferred income tax adjustments	19 b)		1.48	1.72		1.94
Transfer of accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings (deficit)	19 c)		2.90	2.90		2.90
Reset accumulated other comprehensive income to zero	19 c)		(2.90)	(2.90)		(2.90)
Adjustment to revise provisions	19 d)		(0.32)	(0.19)		(0.25)
Adjustment for depletion on mineral properties related to provisons	19 d)		0.18	0.19		0.23
Total IFRS adjustments to Shareholders' Equity		•	(1.20)	(2.30)		(3.42)
Shareholders' Equity, IFRS	•	\$	111.36	\$ 149.76	\$	202.59

A reconciliation of our comprehensive income under Canadian GAAP and IFRS for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010 and a discussion of the impact of IFRS on our cash flows are provided below.

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For the first quarter ended March 31, 2011

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Comprehensive Income Impact

As a result of the policy choices we have selected and the changes we were required to make under IFRS, we have also recorded an increase in our net income of approximately \$0.4 million and \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. We have recorded a reduction in our total comprehensive income of approximately \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million for the three months ended March, 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively.

The following is a summary of the adjustments to comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010 under IFRS (all of which are outlined in the notes to our condensed consolidated interim financial statements):

		Thre	Three months ended March 31, 2010					
average and in \$ millions	Notes	CA	D GAAP		Effect of ransition to IFRS	IFRS		
expressed in \$ millions	Notes	CA	D GAAI		to IFKS	пко		
Income (loss) for the period		\$	5.3	\$	0.4 \$	5.7		
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Unrealized gain on translation of functional currency to								
reporting currency	19 a)		2.8		(1.5)	1.3		
Other comprehensive income			2.8		(1.5)	1.3		
Total comprehensive income for the period		\$	8.1	\$	(1.1) \$	7.0		

		Year ended December 31, 2010						
expressed in \$ millions	Notes	CA	D GAAP		Effect of ransition to IFRS		IFRS	
Income (loss) for the year	Hotes	\$	13.0	\$	3.0	\$	16.0	
Other comprehensive income (loss)		·		·		·		
Transfer of unrealized loss to realized loss upon reduction of net								
investment, net of taxes	19 c)		2.1		(2.1)		-	
Unrealized gain on translation of functional currency to								
reporting currency	19 a)		5.9		(3.2)		2.7	
Other comprehensive income			8.0		(5.3)		2.7	
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$	20.9	\$	(2.2)	\$	18.7	

Note: There may be differences due to rounding of decimal places

Cash Flow Impact

The adoption of IFRS has had no material impact on the net cash flows of the Company. The changes made to the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income has resulted in reclassifications of various amounts on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, however there is no net impact on cash and cash equivalents.

Financial Statement Presentation Changes

The transition to IFRS has resulted in financial statement presentation changes in our financial statements, most significantly on the consolidated statement of income. The changes to the balance sheet relate mainly to the combining of mineral properties, property, plant and equipment and renaming of asset retirement obligations to provisions; and, future income tax liability to deferred income tax liabilities.

The following is a summary of the significant changes to our consolidated statement of income:

- expenses by function and nature our statement of income presents expenses by function. Accordingly, depreciation, depletion, and accretion are no longer presented as a separate line item on the statement of income but depreciation and depletion are included in cost of sales. Unwinding of discount is included in interest expense;
- government royalties to sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- distribution costs to cost of sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- community relation costs to cost of sales from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- other income and expenses from interest and other income and expenses to selling, general and administrative expenses;
- exploration and evaluation costs moved from selling, general and administrative expenses;
- interest expense includes interest on debt financing and unwinding of discount; and,
- current workers participation from income tax to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses.

The above changes are reclassifications within our statement of income so there is no net impact to our income as a result of these changes.

Control Activities

For all changes to policies and procedures that have been identified, the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures has been assessed and any changes have been implemented. In addition, controls over the IFRS changeover process have been implemented, as necessary. We have identified and implemented the required accounting process changes that resulted from the application of IFRS accounting policies and these changes were not significant. We have completed the design, implementation and documentation of the internal controls over accounting process changes resulting from the application of IFRS accounting policies. We applied our existing control framework to the IFRS changeover process. All accounting policy changes and transitional financial position impacts were subject to review by senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Business Activities and Key Performance Measures

We have assessed the impact of the IFRS transition project on our financial covenants and key ratios. The transition did not significantly impact our covenants and key ratios that have an equity component.

We have also reviewed the impact of the IFRS transition project on our compensation arrangements. We have identified compensation arrangements that are calculated based on indicators in our financial statements. We are continuing to work with our Human Resources department to ensure that all compensation arrangements

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incorporate indicators from our financial statements prepared under IFRS in accordance with our compensation policies.

Information Technology and Systems

The IFRS transition project did not have a significant impact on our information systems for the convergence periods. We also do not expect significant changes in the post-convergence periods.

Review

The post-implementation phase will involve continuous monitoring of changes in IFRS in future periods. We note that the standard-setting bodies that determine IFRS have significant ongoing projects that could impact the IFRS accounting policies that we have selected. In particular, we expect that there may be additional new or revised IFRSs or IFRICs in relation to consolidation, joint ventures, financial instruments, hedge accounting, discontinued operations, leases, employee benefits, revenue recognition and stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine. We also note that the International Accounting Standards Board is currently working on an extractive industries project, which could significantly impact our financial statements primarily in the areas of capitalization of exploration costs and disclosures. We have processes in place to ensure that potential changes are monitored and evaluated. The impact of any new IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations will be evaluated as they are drafted and published.

Other Risks and Uncertainties

There have been no major changes from the reported risks factors outlined in the Annual Information Form dated March 24, 2011.

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of March 31, 2011, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Based on the results of this evaluation the CEO and the CFO have concluded that such disclosure controls are sufficiently effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to management and disclosed in accordance with the applicable securities laws.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, with the participation of its CEO and CFO, are responsible for establishing a system of internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability and integrity of the Company's financial information and the preparation of its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, believe that due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projection of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the

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risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Outlook

The Company anticipates that the San Jose Project, currently under construction in Mexico, will begin to contribute both silver and gold ounces starting in the third quarter of 2011 allowing Fortuna to maintain its organic silver production growth in 2011.

Once San Jose is in operation in the third quarter of 2011, Management anticipates that Fortuna's operations at Caylloma and San Jose should produce a total of 2.4 million ounces of silver and 7,530 ounces of gold or 2.8 million silver equivalent ounces (*) plus base metal credits in 2011. San Jose's contribution will be 500,000 ounces of silver and 4,580 ounces of gold. The Company is executing plans to reach a production rate of 7 million ounces of silver equivalent annual production from existing reserves by 2013.

2011 Production Guidance

Mine	Silver (oz)	Gold (oz)	Zinc (lbs)	Lead (lbs)	Copper (lbs)
Caylloma, Peru	1,900,000	2,950	25,200,000	16,600,000	760,000
San Jose, Mexico	500,000	4,580			
Total :	2,400,000	7,530	25,200,000	16,600,000	760,000

(*) Based on Ag = US\$ 23.60/oz, Au = US\$ 1,350/oz and metallurgical recoveries of 88% and 90% for Ag and Au respectively

In 2012, its first full year of production, the San Jose Mine is scheduled to produce 1.77 million ounces of silver and 16,120 ounces of gold or 2.75 million silver equivalent ounces. At full design capacity, planned for late 2013 (24 months from the start of operations), the San Jose Mine's annual production forecast is 3.2 million ounces of silver, 24,220 ounces of gold or 4.6 million silver equivalent ounces.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this MD&A and any documents incorporated by reference into this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. Any statements or information that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategies", "targets", "goals", "forecasts", "objectives", "budgets", "schedules", "potential" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things:

- estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed;
- timing of the completion of construction activities at the Company's properties and their completion on budget;
- production rates at the Company's properties;
- cash cost estimates:
- timing to achieve full production capacity at the Company's properties;
- timing for completion of infrastructure upgrades related to the Company's properties;
- timing for delivery of materials and equipment for the Company's properties; and
- the sufficiency of the Company's cash position and its ability to raise equity capital or access debt facilities.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, social, political and competitive uncertainties and contingencies and other factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The estimates and assumptions of the Company contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, (1) that all required third party contractual, regulatory and governmental approvals to the Offer will be obtained for the development, construction and production of its properties, (2) there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether due to labour disruptions, supply disruptions, power disruptions, damage to equipment or otherwise; (3) permitting, development, expansion and power supply proceeding on a basis consistent with the Company's current expectations; (4) currency exchange rates being approximately consistent with current levels; (5) certain price assumptions for silver, lead, zinc and copper; (6) prices for and availability of natural gas, fuel oil, electricity, parts and equipment and other key supplies remaining consistent with current levels; (7) production forecasts meeting expectations; (8) the accuracy of the Company's current mineral resource and reserve estimates; (9) labour and materials costs increasing on a basis consistent with the Company's current expectations; and (10) assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation.

In addition, there are known and unknown risk factors which could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Known risk factors include, risks associated with project development; the need for additional financing; operational risks associated with mining and mineral processing; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or

economic developments in Canada, Mexico, the United States, Peru or other countries in which the Company does or may carry on business; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses; fluctuations in silver, lead, zinc and copper prices; title matters; uncertainties and risks related to carrying on business in foreign countries; environmental liability claims and insurance; reliance on key personnel; currency exchange rate fluctuations; competition; and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in the Risks and Uncertainties section in the MD&A and in the Risk Factors section in the Company's Annual Information Form for the financial year ended December 31, 2010 filed with the Canadian Securities Administrators and available at www.sedar.com.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, the Company does not assume the obligation to revise or update these forward looking statements after the date of this document or to revise them to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events.