



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**ANNUAL
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Québec, April 2011

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Never before in its history has the company ever made such great strides towards moving to production stage as it has during the course of 2010. This reporting period was filled with such constructive realisations which sought to promote the Company's projects particularly that of bringing the Nampala deposit into production. The latter was one of the main objectives pursued by the Management throughout this past year.

The required environmental and social impact studies, topographic survey and the hydrogeology studies necessary for the feasibility process all occurred without any complications. Furthermore, the 192 drill holes executed on the Nampala deposit in the past two drilling campaigns yielded results above expectations. These latest results will be included in a revised resource calculation which is currently in progress.

With these important milestones achieved, Robex awarded, last December, the contract to perform the Nampala project feasibility study to Bumigeme, a Canadian company with a vast experience in the development of dressing procedures and mineral plants operation. The study's purpose is to assess the commercial viability of an open-pit mining operation with a cyanide treatment plant processing 5,000 tonnes per day. The engineering firm Met-Chem was contracted to develop the mine plan for this feasibility study.

Also during 2010, Robex completed two private placements totaling \$770 000. In addition to the warrants which were exercised and the 3 million dollars raised at the beginning of 2011, the Company is now in a very sound financial position.

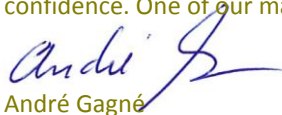
With regards to possible joint ventures and financing, our participation at the PDAC (International Convention, Trade Show and Investors Exchange) in Toronto, as well as the Denver Gold Group show in Zurich has brought new opportunities to Robex. We are presently pursuing discussions with major companies which have demonstrated interest towards our projects.

Robex also maintained excellent relationship with the Malian Government by meeting its exploration obligations and by implicating itself with socio-economic development programs with surrounding communities. A 35 km road was built by Robex thus easing the accessibility to the inhabitants of Diangounté to their village. In addition, Robex provided two potable water wells and computers with printers to two villages of the Nampala region. Inauguration ceremonies related to these social initiatives were broadcasted on the national Malian television network.

During 2010, Dr. Jacques Trottier, an expert geologist, and Mr. Richard Faucher, a professional engineer trained in metallurgical engineering, joined the Board of Robex substantially increasing the technical team of the company. Their respective expertise brings additional credibility to Robex by offering a commensurable value-added to the company. Mr. Jean-Claude Morel, who joined Robex in January 2011 as Executive Vice-president, contributes greatly in strengthening the team with his extensive experience with the UN and his wealth of expertise in planning and managing multidisciplinary complex projects on the African continent.

Robex tackles 2011 with great motivation as the management is encouraged by the results obtained to date. These accomplishments combined with recent record gold price allow Robex to be confident in reaching its objectives of production startup within a near future.

On behalf of all the management team, I extend our thanks to our shareholders for their support and their confidence. One of our main objective is to provide solid returns during the course of the next year.



André Gagné
President and Chief Executive Officer



COMPANY PROFILE AND SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

ROBEX Resources Inc. (“Robex” or “the Company”) is a Canadian mining exploration and development company focusing on gold projects in the country of Mali, West Africa. The Company’s shares are traded on the Canadian TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol **RBX** and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol RB4 and in United-States under OTC-RSRBF. Robex presently holds titles on nine different exploration permits, all located in Mali. Mali is currently Africa’s third most important gold producing country. Three of Robex’s permits are situated in southern Mali (Mininko, Kamasso and N’Golopene) while the other six are located in the western area of the country (Diangounte, Sanoula, Kolomba, Moussala, Wili-Wili and Wili-Wili west). Robex is actively working towards developing its permits, all of which indicate favourable geology for the discovery of gold deposits.

Robex’s top priorities are on the permits of Wili-Wili and Wili-Wili West, Diangounte, as well as Mininko, host to the Nampala deposit. This deposit contains an indicated resource of 290,000 ounces of gold plus an inferred resource of 419,000 on lens 100, and an inferred resources of 86 000 onces on lens 200 and 300, for a total of 795, 000 ounces at grades varying around 1g/t (in accordance with the Canadian standard 43-101).

During the year 2010, Robex carried out several tasks which were required to begin the feasibility study on Nampala. Two drilling campaigns were initiated with the goal to increase the indicated resource and to confirm the north-east extension of lens 100. The campaigns have been successful and a contract for the Nampala project feasibility study was awarded at the end of the year to Bumigeme, a renowned engineering firm with experience in Mali. The feasibility study aims to confirm the economic viability of an open-pit mining operation with a cyanide treatment plant processing 5,000 tonnes per day. The required topographic survey, as well as the environmental and social impact studies needed to complete the feasibility study were awarded as well (see press release of October 18 for details).

During the year 2010, Robex received positive results from metallurgical testwork done on mineral samples collected from the reverse circulation drilling program at the Nampala project. Test results revealed impressive gold recovery rates averaging 89% with a very low cyanide consumption ratio of less than 0.33 kgm/t . The very low consumption of cyanide and limestone during the testwork also confirms to date a very simple mining operation with minimum crushing/grinding for a portion of the feed with the rest being fed directly to the cyanide leach tanks. Such a project could therefore be developed in large part locally and implemented at much lower capital costs than a hardrock operation.

On other fronts, Robex continued along with its promotional efforts towards marketing the company and its most promising projects with the objective of securing financing and developing strategic partnerships. Two private placements for a total amount of \$770,000 were completed. These new funds enabled the Company to carry on tasks necessary to achieve its goal for its development of Nampala and to help finance exploration activities on its top-priority permits such as Wili-Wili and Diangounte. Furthermore, Robex proceeded with the hiring of key personnel in order to carry out important upcoming fieldwork and it also conducted a thorough analysis of its human resources needs so as to strengthen its management team before entering into the next decisive stages in the development of the Company.



As for the Wili-Wili and Wili-Wili West permits, Robex's exploration team had mobilised, during the month of May 2010, one of its two newly acquired RC drills in order to undertake a highly anticipated 5,000 meter drilling campaign. This latest drilling program aims at both testing the newly discovered and promising Hamdalaye zone, which is presently the focal point of a major gold rush by artisanal miners, and following up on previous drilling on the Fandou zone, a 2.8 km X 600m gold anomalous zone discovered back in 2007. Unfortunately, drilling activities were cut short after an unusually early rainy season start and thus, so far, only 500 meters were completed.

Additional information concerning Robex can be found on the www.sedar.com web site, under the Company's section "Sedar filings" or on the company's website at www.robexgold.com.



REVIEW OF MINING ASSETS IN MALI

Caution - forward-looking statements

This section contains anticipated work and budgeted amounts for exploration programs which are dependent upon Robex's ability to obtain the necessary financing. Even though Robex has been successful in obtaining support in the past, there is no guarantee that it will be able to do so in the future.

THE MININKO PERMIT: Nampala gold deposit

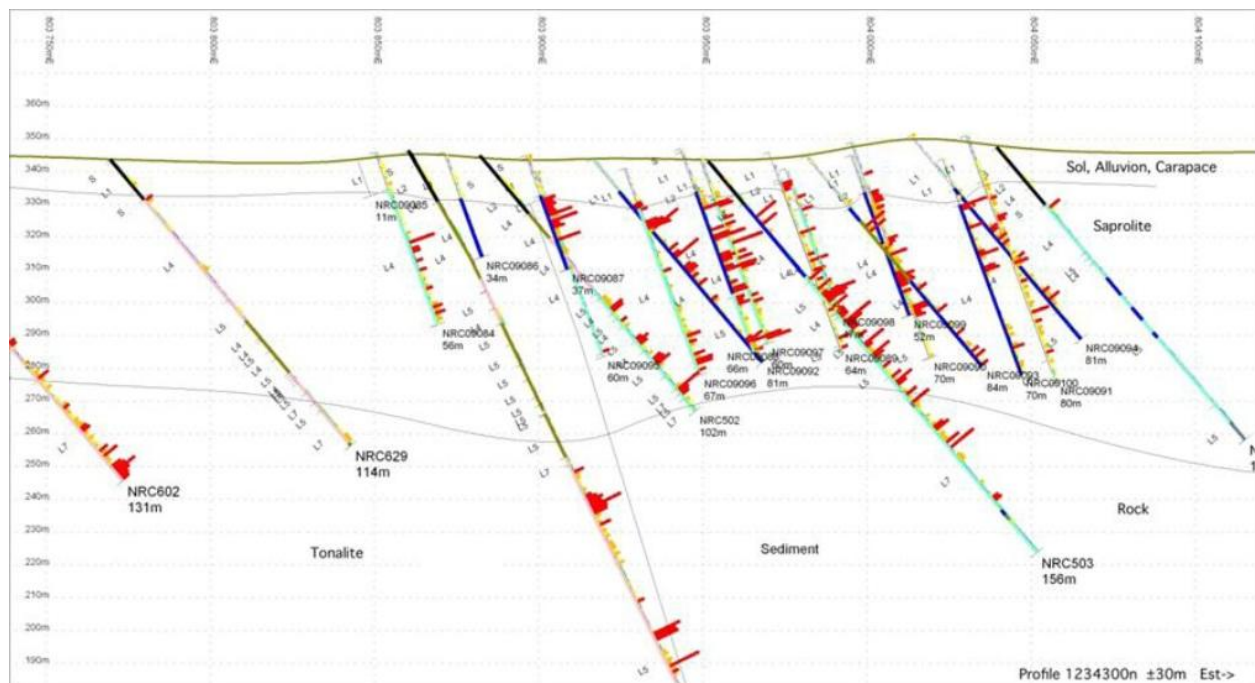
The Nampala gold deposit located on the Mininko permit (62 km²) is the most advanced project of all 9 permits now held by Robex in Mali. During 2007, the resource calculation completed by Australian mining consultant RSG (now Coffey Mining), outlined an inferred resource (NI 43-101 compliant) of 760,000 oz Au at a grade of 0,9 g/t Au (cut-off grade of 0,5 g/t Au) comprised in 28,872 million tonnes of ore rocks. Furthermore, deep drilling completed by Robex during the same year confirmed the down-dip extension and higher grade of the mineralized body. Additional resources could also be developed along strike and to the west.

During the fall season of 2009, the engineering-consulting firm GENIVAR, of Québec, reviewed and consequently assessed the three-dimensional resource block-model on the mineralisation of the Nampala deposit. Initially, the three-dimensional resource block-model was completed in the framework of the gold resource estimate (NI 43-101 compliant) completed by the Australian consultant firm RSG Global (now Coffey Mining) in 2007. The plan and section review completed by Genivar provided a better understanding of the anticipated gold distribution within the Nampala deposit. With the information available to date, the 200 and 300 lenses situated in the central and western portion of the site indicate that inferred resources are estimated to be at 15,000 ounces of gold for Lens 200 and 71,000 ounces of gold for Lens 300. The concentration and distribution within these two bodies represent, at present, a marginal economical potential which will have to be further investigated at a later stage. However, according to the block-model study, Lens 100, developed along the eastern flank of the Nampala zone, is host to an inferred resource of 675,000 ounces of gold contained within 22,539 Mt of ore at an average grade of 0.93 g/t Au. These resources are located between the surface and the explored depth of 150 meters. The Genivar study also showed that 256 000 of the 760 000 ounces estimated in the original 2007 Coffey Mining report are located in the altered and superior part of the deposit, near the surface, on top of fresh rock formation. In accordance with NI 43-101 standards, since the above-mentioned gold distribution data between lenses was extrapolated from the RSG report, further exploration work will be needed to confirm these findings.

The fall 2009 review and analysis of the gold resource contained in the Nampala deposit was followed by a 7 500 meter drilling campaign with the purpose of achieving a 25 m drilling center pattern and enhancing the quality and definition of this resource. During the first quarter of 2010, laboratory test results were received and compiled (see February 18, 2010 press release) and, at the end of last June, Robex was pleased to announce and confirm that 244 000 ounces contained in Lens 100 had been upgraded from the inferred to the indicated category (see June 28, 2010 press release).



Drilling cross-section – Nampala project

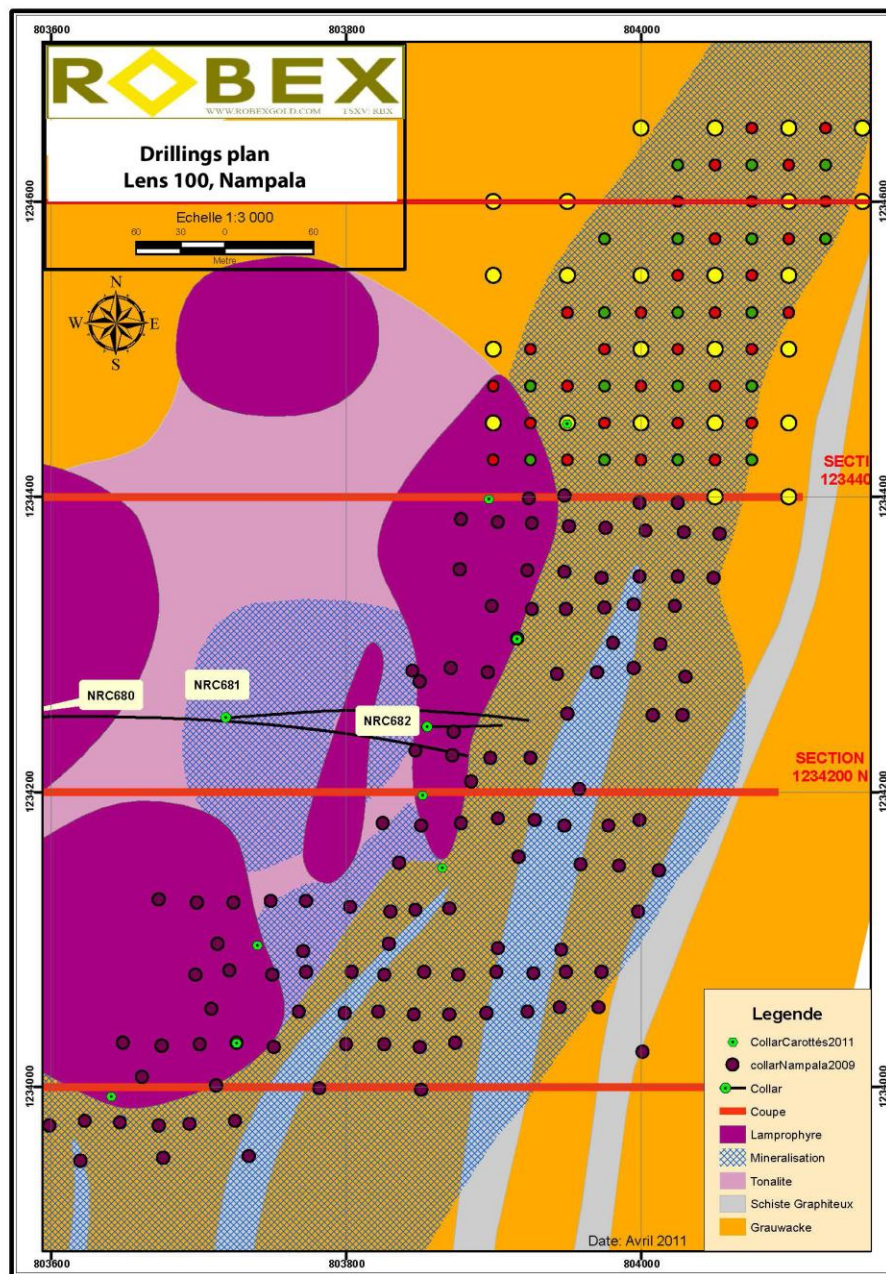


During the third quarter of 2010, Robex announced impressive gold recovery rates from metallurgical testwork on mineral samples collected from the reverse circulation drilling program at the Nampala project. Cyanidation test results show that recovery rates of 88.8 % and 89.2 % were achieved after 48 hours with a very low CN consumption ratio of 0,33 kgm/t or less. One sample was tested as received (no grinding) with a granulometry of 80 per cent at minus 140 microns (100 mesh) and the other (after grinding) with 80 % at minus 18 microns (800 mesh). The very low consumption of cyanide and limestone during the testwork also confirms to date a very simple mining operation with minimum crushing/grinding for a portion of the feed with the rest being fed directly to the cyanide leach tanks. Such a project could be developed in large part locally and implemented at much lower capital costs than a hardrock operation. Additional tests are planned with SGS Mineral Services' laboratory in Lakefield, Canada in order to optimize gold recovery rates, determine grind size and the degree of gold liberation in the plus-200 mesh (74 microns) fraction and optimize cyanide and lime consumption in the hope of also reducing cyanidation time to 36 hours.

With the goal to initiate its feasibility study, Robex awarded several contracts with respect to the environmental, hydrogeological and geophysics studies as well as for a topographic study of the gold zone area (see October 18th press release for more details). Furthermore, an additional 72 reverse circulation holes were drilled on the north-east extension of the oxide portion of zone 100, between sections 400 and 600. The objective of this latest drilling campaign is to upgrade as much of the inferred resource contained on lens 100 to the indicated category, between the surface and a depth of about 80 meters. Results received at the beginning of 2011 revealed grades such as 3.45 g/t over 25 meters and 1.47 g/t over 57 meters including 3.28 g/t over 14 meters. During the past two years, a total of 192 holes were drilled within the oxidized zone of lens 100. These holes helped reduce the spacing grid to 25



meters (as recommended by Coffey Mining in the 43-101 Resource Calculation report) and contributed as well in a better definition of the north-east extension of the Nampala deposit on the Mininko permit. A revised resource calculation is in progress with the purpose of integrating all the results obtained to date. Robex is confident that it will achieve its objective of 350 000 to 375 000 ounces of gold within the oxidized zone. To date, the Nampala deposit contains a resource of 290,000 oz indicated, 419,000 oz inferred on lens 100 and 86,000 oz inferred on lens 200 and 300, for a total of 795,000 oz.



At year end 2010, Robex announced the awarding of the contract to perform the feasibility study on the Nampala project to Bumigeme, a renowned Canadian engineering consulting company. This study, which began in December 2010, aims to confirm the economic viability of an open-pit mining operation through a cyanide treatment plant processing 5,000 tonnes per day. The awarding of the contract for the feasibility study is a very important step in the advancement of the project towards an eventual production decision.

Robex remains confident that excellent past drill results, recent metallurgy tests, which demonstrated recovery rates of about 90 per cent, the low rate of cyanide consumption inferior to 0.33 kilogram per (kg/ton), the resource's geometrically uniform distribution, as well as the rising price of gold, are all factors that will allow Robex to carry out this mining project and to develop the deposit to its full potential.

THE KAMASSO PERMIT

The Kamasso Permit is located immediately to the South of the Mininko permit where it covers 220km² of prospective ground made-up of the same geological formation as the Mininko permit. In 2005, the permit was covered with a regional soil and termite mounds survey which outlined several promising targets that remain to be tested and developed with additional geochemical sampling, prospecting pitting and trenching to outline the best drilling targets. 700 meters of drilling was completed during the last quarter of 2009 for an amount of \$20,000. In 2011, different works are planned for this permit.

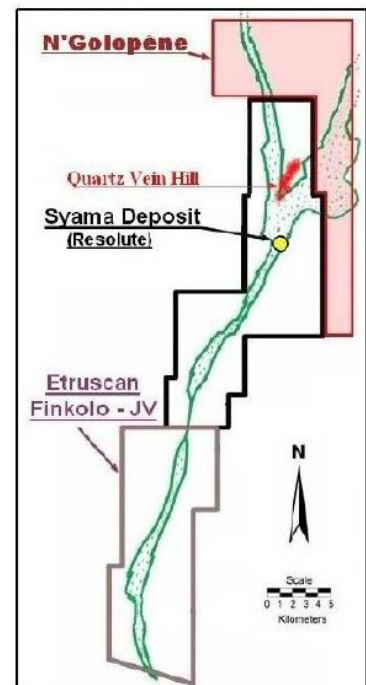
THE N'GOLOPENE PERMIT

Strategically located nearby Syama Mine

The N'Golopene permit covers 57 km² immediately adjoining to the North and East along the same geological sequence as the Syama mine (approximately 6,4Moz at 3.0 g/t Au – reserves and resources combined) now operated by Rolute Mining Ltd of Perth, Australia. During 2006 and 2007 Robex carried out a regional soil sampling survey and a geophysical survey covering about half of the permit area. Results of these surveys combined with a structural interpretation pointed to 2 main targets which were subsequently tested with a 3,000 m of RC drilling. Unfortunately, drilling results were inconclusive.

Considering that there are significant past and present artisanal mining sites located on the permit, it is believed that a reinterpretation of the data available could lead to new and significant gold targets on the permit. These targets are believed to be parallel to the geological axis already tested. Drilling by Rolute, 2 km to the south of the permit, outlined significant gold mineralization in the same geological sequences. One drill hole returned **5.39 g/t Au over 13 m** (drill hole QVC-148).

Shema : The green shaded section represents the extension of the gold anomaly adjacent to the Syama mine, which covers the N'Golopene permit (pink section).

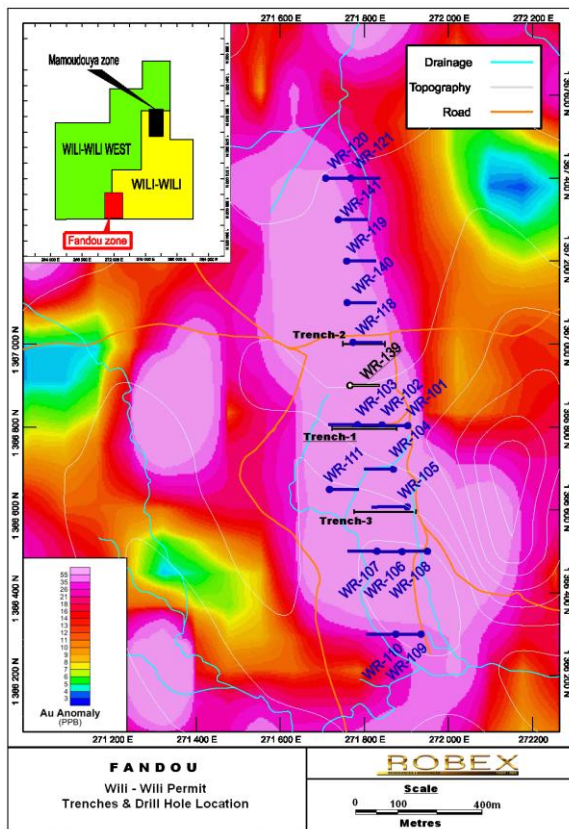


Furthermore, the Resolute-Etruscan Resources Finkolo joint venture project located to the south of the Syama permit straddles the same stratigraphy as the N’Golopene permit. The joint partners are now developing the Tabakoroni gold deposit for eventual production.

No field activities were completed on N’Golopene during 2010. However, negotiations are still underway with an interested party who wishes to develop this permit.

THE WILI-WILI AND WILI-WILI WEST PERMITS

Very promising potential



The two Wili-Wili permits represent a prime asset for the company. The permits are contiguous and together cover an area of 270 km² at the southern edge of the Kedougou-Kenieba window of Western Mali. In 2007, exploration efforts by Robex exposed the Fandou zone along the North-South boundary between the two permits in the southern half of the permits area. Oriented N-S, this strong and pervasive gold in soil anomaly is 2.8 km long by 600 metres wide.

Geophysical and geochemical surveying followed by pitting, trenching and drilling (RC) returned significant mineralization over a strike length of 1 km. The most significant results were outlined in Trench- 01: 2.3g/t Au over 13 m, and in pits P-4 and P-10 with 5.9g/t Au over 9,0 and 3.29g/t Au over 9 m respectively. The subsequent drilling program completed in early 2007, also returned significant values in almost every holes notably: hole WR140 with 1.35g/t Au over 6 m; WR119 with 2.15g/t Au over 5 m; WR101 with 1.15g/t over 7 m; and the best intersection was obtained in hole WR139 where 4.2g/t Au over 22 m was intersected between the depth of 92 and 114 m. It is believed that WR139 terminated in mineralization.



Most significant drill intercepts from early drilling on the Wili Wili permits

Section Northing	Meterage N-S		RC hole no.	Intersection	
	Relat.	Cumul.		g/t	m.
1367300	0	0	WR-141	0.96	6.0
1367200	100	100	WR-119	1.09	32.0
			incl.	2.15	8.0
1367100	100	200	WR-140	1.35	6.0
1367004	96	296	WR-118	4.44	5.0
1366900	104	400	WR-139	4.20	22.0
1366808	92	492	WR-101	1.15	7.0
1366808			WR-102	2.50	8.0
			&	4.44	4.0
1366808			WR-103	1.19	6.0
1366695	113	605	WR-104	1.06	14.0
			incl.	1.98	5.0
1366610	85	690	WR-105	1.22	8.0
1366500	110	800	WR-106	1.34	3.0
1366500		800	WR-108	1.02	3.0
1366300	200	1 000	WR-110	1.18	3.0

During February 2008, an additional 14 shallow pits were excavated in the center of the zone, where previous drilling had returned significant values. The best results were outlined in pits P-4 (5.9 g/t Au over 9.0 m) and P-10 (3.23 g/t Au over 9.0 m). Compilation of the data available concluded that mineralization at the Fandou zone was vertical and continuous between the surface and the drilling intersections at depth.

Based on previous results and its favourable geographic positioning on the West Mali Gold Belt, the Wili-Wili permits are considered to be very promising and are consequently on top of Robex's agenda. Field visits made during the first and second quarter of 2010 allowed Robex's exploration team to gain a better understanding of a newly discovered zone named the Hamdalaye gold zone which is presently the focal point of a major gold rush by artisanal miners. The intense artisanal activities now taking place on this zone seems to be centered on a gold rich quartz vein system oriented N-S with a width of at least 275 m. The Hamdalaye zone, located in the northern half of the permits, was originally highlighted by a regional geochemical soil survey completed by the French BRGM in 1987. Management is looking forward with anticipation and excitement to the start of a drill program to test this promising zone as well as the Fandou zone, a 2.8km X 600m gold anomaly located on the southern part of the permits discovered back in 2007 and, accordingly, a 5 000 meter drilling program was elaborated by Robex's geologists.



With one of its two newly acquired RC drills, Robex was able to begin its highly anticipated drilling campaign during the month of May but, unfortunately, drilling had to be halted due to an unusually early rainy season start. Consequently, only 500 meters of drilling were completed. Robex plans to resume drilling at the beginning of 2012.

THE SANOULA PERMIT

Significant drill results of 2.32 g/t over 15 m

The Sanoula permit covers 31.5 km² within a very favourable geological context. The geological sequences underlying the permit comprise carbonaceous sediments and tourmaline sandstones, known to host the Yatela and Sadiola mines operated by mining giant AngloGold-Ashanti and also the Loulo gold deposit to the South. Furthermore, the Senegalo-Malian shear zone crosses the entire permit from North to South. This deep seated regional structure is also related to gold mineralization at Sadiola and Loulo. Drilling (RC) carried out in 2006 and 2007 by Robex, along the Senegalo-Malian shear zone within the Sanoula permit, yielded promising gold results in tourmaline rich meta-sedimentary sequences like the ones found at the Loulo Gold Mine.

The most significant results from the drilling are in hole SAR029 with 2.07 g/t Au across 10 m and in hole SAR061 with 3.60 g/t Au across 4 m. Also six other mineralized intervals yielded grades of 0.74 g/t to 3.75 g/t Au across widths ranging between 2.0 and 5.0 m. Mineralization is found in a shear zone related to the Senegalo-Malian structure, where the silicified sedimentary rock formations are injected with steeply dipping quartz veins.

Table of past drilling results (interpreted composite samples)

Forage	Échantillon	De	A	m	g/t
SAR021	300061	75	79	4.0	2.08
SAR022	300963	27	31	4.0	1.13
SAR029	300289	21	36	15.0	2.31
SAR030	300334	72	75	3.0	1.76
SAR059	304344	15	18	3.0	5.97
SAR060	304464	82	84	2.0	1.48
SAR061	304437	42	51	9.0	2.80

No field work was carried out during 2010. It is expected that in 2011, 2000 to 3000 m of RC drilling will be done.



THE KOLOMBA AND MOUSSALA PERMITS

Located to the South of the Loulo Mine, the Kolomba and Moussala permits are contiguous and, together, cover 198 km². Between 2005 and 2007, Robex completed several exploration activities on these permits including drilling of previously outlined geochemical gold in soil anomalies.

KOLOMBA: Drilling completed on the MM-2, MM-3 and Bilali Santos anomalies outlined low grade but consistent gold content. The best values were obtained in trenches excavated on a 40 x 50m gold in soil anomaly:

- Tr5: 34m @ 1,03g/t Au
- Tr6: 16m @ 1,92g/t Au
- Tr7: 34m @ 1,26g/t Au

MOUSSALA: In 2007, a program of geological mapping and two 100 m long trenches were completed on the property. They were centered over an anomalous gold zone located at the crossing of two structures identified on Kolomba, to the North.

A North-South trending 660 m wide gold in soil anomaly has been outlined with the geochemical soil survey. One of three zones identified appears to be the strike extension of the Bilali and MM-5A anomalies identified on the Kolomba permit. Two active artisanal mining sites have been visited in the Northeast quadrant of the permit.

The geology of the Southern half of the permit differs from that of the Northern half and could be more prospective for gold mineralization with five high grade geochemical anomalies distributed within a 1,5 km wide corridor. These targets of interest could rapidly be set for drilling.

No field activities were conducted on these two permits during the third quarter of 2010 but Robex intends, during the next year, to complete pitting and trenching activities in combination with an estimated 1000 to 3000 m of RC drilling.

THE DIANGOUNTÉ PERMIT

The Diangounté permit covers 52.14 km² of prospective Birimian volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy. The project area is known for its extensive gold in soil anomaly (Klöckner 1989) outlining the La Corne alluvial gold deposit where 1,78M³ of alluvial and eluvial gravels at a grade of 3,22g/m³ have been outlined. This regional anomaly is similar as the original gold in soil anomaly that lead to the discovery of the Sadiola orebody, located some 30 km to the Northeast. Interpretation of the geophysical survey data is rendered difficult due to the relative narrowness of the mineralized veins and structures. In addition, the absence, in the soils, of arsenic as a gold tracer limits the signature of the anomalies on the permit.

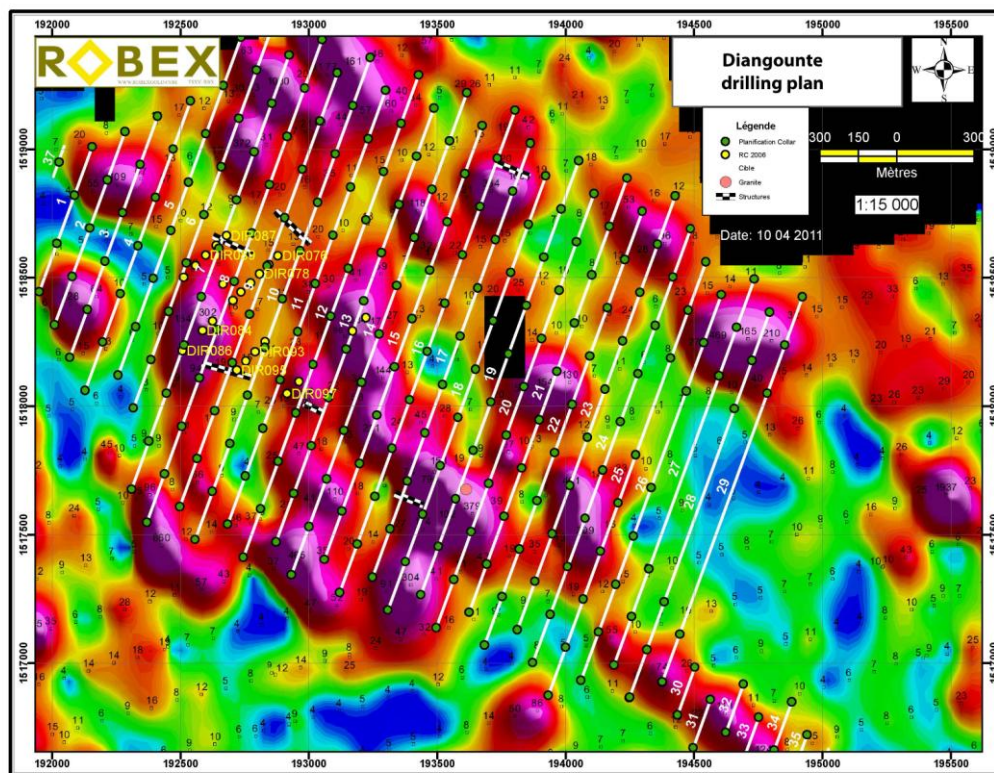


In 2006, Robex completed 2,079 m of RC drilling in 24 holes (2,079 m) to test the source rocks of the alluvial gold. Narrow but significant mineralization was encountered in several of the holes with the best one in **DIR097 with 24,8g/t Au across 6.0 m** between 27 and 33 m.

The mineralization observed in the artisan excavations was confirmed at depth with the RC drilling. The free and often coarse gold is hosted in quartz veins associated with narrow, S-E trending, sub-vertical shears. The shear zones and related silicification affects the mafic to ultramafic intrusive and volcanic sequence and the hornblende bearing granite-granodiorite-tonalite bodies. Additional prospecting is recommended on the permit in an attempt to locate a more substantial gold concentration in the identified shear zone and possible parallel structures.

No work was carried out on the permit during 2010. However, Mr. Jacques Marchand P.Eng, P.Geo, an independent qualified person under 43-101, as well as Mr. Abdel Kader Maiga, director of operations for Robex, have recently discovered on the Diangounte permit a new zone unidentified to date in Robex mapping records which regroups six veins of mineralised quartz presently exploited by artisanal miners. These new veins are found within a geochemical anomaly which extends over a circular area covering eight square km, expanding the exploitable area discovered by Robex in early 2000. The drill results from this period revealed results of up to 100gpt over three meters. All of these factors have convinced Robex to begin 20,000 meters drilling campaign of reverse circulation on the existing license for Diangounte.

Diangounte drilling plan:



OPERATION RESULTS AND SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Net loss for the year is \$511,711 (\$501,403 for 2009), expenses for the year totaled \$521,021 (\$523,879 for 2009) including cost of stock option compensation of \$192,375 (\$77,519 in 2009).

	As at December 31,2010 \$	As at December 31, 2009 \$	As at December 31, 2008 \$
Income	---	---	2,939
Net loss	(511,711)	(501,403)	(953,965)
Net loss of basic and diluted shares	(0,004)	(0,005)	(0,013)
Total assets	14,100,214	12,989,814	12,038,218

DETAIL OF EXPENSES

Description	Years ended December 31	
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Administration	22,342	39,973
Stock-based compensation expense	192,375	77,519
Professional fees	167,480	184,592
Interest and bank charges	2,970	7,230
Financial reporting and stock exchange fees	50,931	48,927
Financing solutions	46,000	64,000
Advertising and promotion	1,924	33,941
Realized loss on disposal of investments available for sale	32,625	61,772
Foreign exchange loss	2,010	3,534
Others	2,364	2,391
TOTALS	521,021	523,879

Income

Income is mostly composed of interests on investments and transactions on long-term investments in 2008. In 2009 and 2010, there was no income.



Net loss

- 2010 : During 2010, a number of 2,125,000 stock options were granted compared to 1,500,000 during 2009, thus marking an increase of \$114,586 in the stock-based compensation expense component. The financing solutions expense had a \$18,000 decrease because of the Company's added efforts directed towards fundraising activities back in 2009. Advertising and promotion expenses decreased for an amount of \$32,017 in 2010 compared to 2009. Particular efforts were made during 2009 with regard to increasing the Company's visibility in the financial community. The loss stemming from the disposal of investments was \$29,147 less during 2010 compared to 2009.
- 2009 : In 2009, there were no write-offs on mining rights and titles while, in 2008, an amount of \$862,112 was written off. Administration expenses were reduced from \$141,351 in 2008 to \$39,973 in 2009 mainly because the officer based in Mali is no longer with the Company. Furthermore, there was a \$46,253 decrease in professional fees due to a reduction in administration fees. Interest and bank charges were reduced from \$38,706 to \$7,230 because the term note was barred by Statute at the end of 2008. The realized loss on disposal of investments available for sale increased from \$14,595 in 2008 to \$61,772 in 2009. The stock-based compensation expense also increased from \$45,313 in 2008 to \$77,519 in 2009 because, since a modification in the company's share option plan, options are now totally vested when granted (with the exception of options granted to financial advisors) thus implying that options are totally expensed when granted. The financing solutions expense had a \$47,177 increase because of the company's added efforts directed towards fundraising activities.
- 2008 : Net loss includes write-off on mining rights and titles totalling \$862,112 and a gain on debts bared by statute of \$538,398. Some losses on disposal of mining rights and titles of \$28,802 incurred this year added to some losses on sale of investments of \$14,595 administration costs were up from \$104,648 in 2007 to \$141,351 in 2008, while professional fees were reduced from \$301,451 in 2007 to \$230,845 in 2008. Some large diminishing occurred in financing solutions from \$58,840 in 2007 to \$16,628 this year and in advertizing and promotion from \$71,987 in 2007 to \$12,901 in 2008 to appropriate to financial crisis. The stock-based compensation expense was reduced to \$45,313 from \$231,199 in 2007. An acreted interest on convertible debenture issued during the year has been accounted for \$4,502.



Total assets

2010 compared to 2009

- During 2010, \$770,000 was raised through two private placements while, in 2009, two private placements were also concluded for a total amount of \$1,750,000.
- No mining rights and titles were acquired during 2010 while acquisitions, during 2009, amounted to \$48,152.
- Capitalized and deferred exploration and development expenses totaled \$1,061,793 in 2010. Expenses were mostly associated to activities on the Mininko and the Wili-Wili permits.
- Following the acquisition of exploration equipment, fixed assets increased by an amount of \$250,070.
- Disposal of investments resulted in a cash inflow of \$6,368 compared to \$12,427 in 2009.

2009 compared to 2008

- In 2009, the Company concluded two private placements for a total amount of \$1,750,000 while, in 2008, no funds were raised.
- The \$100,000 convertible debenture was reimbursed during 2009.
- The acquisition costs for mining rights and titles amounted to \$48,152 in 2009 compared to \$158,891 in 2008.
- Investments available for sale were sold for an amount of \$12,427 in 2009 compared to \$64,551 in 2008.
- Deferred exploration and development expenses totalled \$610,272 in 2009. Exploration expenses were mostly attributed to the Mininko permit.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(000\$ except loss/share)	2010				2009			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net loss	(236)	(39)	(134)	(102)	(107)	(92)	(192)	(110)
Net loss per share	(0,002)	(0,000)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,001)	(0,002)	(0,001)



DETAIL OF EXPENSES

Description	Fourth quarter ended December 31	
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Administration	6,710	5,284
Stock-based compensation expense	104,625	---
Professional fees	44,518	46,263
Interest and bank charges	975	1,541
Financial reporting and stock exchange fees	13,805	5,772
Financing solutions	41,000	6,000
Advertising and promotion	(663)	15,474
Realized loss on disposal of investments available for sale	32,625	40,069
Foreign exchange loss	2,010	3,534
Others	893	(518)
TOTALS	246,498	122,519

Variations in quarterly losses can be explained by the following:

2010-Q4 Net loss for the fourth quarter amounted to \$236,132 compared to \$107,888 in 2009. The most significant variation came from the stock-based compensation expense component which amounted to \$104,625 during the last quarter of 2010 compared to \$0 for the corresponding period of 2009. There was a \$35,000 increase in financing solutions expenses because the Company took additional measures to ensure the long-term development of its Malian assets and to enhance their valuation. Advertising and promotion expenses were subject to a \$15,237 reduction because, during the same quarter of 2009, particular efforts were made to increase the Company's visibility in the financial community.

2010-Q3 Net loss for the third quarter of 2010 amounted to \$38,974 compared to \$91,763 in 2009. Most notable variations stem from reductions in administration expenses, professional fees, financial reporting and stock exchange fees and financial solutions expenses. For 2010, administration expenses do not include any insurance expense. Professional fees were subject to a reduction due to the capitalization, as deferred exploration expenses, of professional fees directly related to the development of Robex's properties in Mali and to a decrease in legal fees. The decrease in financial reporting and stock exchange fees is explained by the fact that costs related to the shareholder general assembly were expensed a quarter earlier this year compared to 2009, the annual



meeting having been held during the month of May 2010 compared to the month of July 2009 for the previous year's meeting. Financial solutions expenses were also lower because, in 2009, additional measures were taken by the Company with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships.

2010-Q2 Net loss for the second quarter of 2010 amounted to \$134,354 compared to \$192,075 in 2009. There was a \$25,550 reduction to stock-based compensation expenses even though options were granted during the months of March and April 2010. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company had granted a greater amount of options. Professional fees decreased from \$62,052 in the second quarter of 2009 to \$48,776 for the same quarter of 2010 mostly because fees directly related to the development of Robex's properties in Mali were capitalised as deferred exploration expenses. Financial solutions expenses also decreased for an amount of \$25,500 because, in 2009, the Company took additional measures with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships. Lastly, financial reporting and stock exchange fees showed a \$8,684 increase mostly because expenses related to the annual general assembly of shareholders were taken into account a quarter earlier. Note that this year's assembly was held during the month of May 2010 while last year's annual meeting took place during the month of July 2009.

2010-Q1 Net loss for the first quarter of 2010 amounted to \$102,251 compared to \$109,677 in 2009. There was a \$37,781 increase in stock-based compensation because options were granted during the month of February 2010 and professional fees also increased for an amount of \$15,508 because of a reduction in administration fees in 2009. During the first quarter of 2010, there was a \$7,810 decrease in administration expenses because of reduced insurance costs compared to the first quarter of 2009. Financial solutions expenses also decreased for an amount of \$15,000 because, in 2009, the Company took additional measures with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships. There was also a reduction in interest and bank charges for an amount of \$4,375 because of the absence of interest charges during the first quarter of 2010. Advertising and promotion expenses were subject to a \$17,532 reduction because, during the first quarter of 2009, particular efforts were made to increase the Company's visibility in the financial community. Finally, since no investments were sold during the first quarter of 2010, realized losses on the disposal of investments available for sale were nil for that quarter while the Company recorded, for the same period of 2009, a \$21,703 loss.

2009-Q4 Net loss during the fourth quarter of 2009 amounted to \$107,888 compared to \$465,645 in 2008. During the fourth quarter of 2009, there were no write-offs on mining rights and titles while an amount of \$862,112 was written off during the fourth quarter of 2008. Also, a gain of \$538,398 on debts barred by statute was realized during the fourth quarter of 2008 compared to \$0 during the same quarter of 2009. As for other expenses, during the fourth quarter of 2009, we observe a decrease of \$19,068 in administration expenses compared to 2008, mainly because the officer based in Mali is no longer with the Company. During the fourth quarter of 2008, a loss of \$25,834 on the



sale of mining rights and titles was posted while no sale of mining rights and titles was made during the same quarter of 2009. Administration fees increased in the fourth quarter of 2009 for an amount of \$29,747 compared to 2008 because of an increase in administration activities in the last quarter of 2009. And finally, during the last quarter of 2009, investments available for sale were sold for a \$40,069 loss compared to \$14,595 during the same quarter of 2008.

2009-Q3 Net loss during the third quarter of 2009 amounted to \$91,763 compared to \$157,863 in 2008. Administration expenses were reduced from \$44,496 in 2008 to \$12,157 in 2009 mainly because the officer based in Mali is no longer with the Company. Professional fees decreased from \$68,856 in 2008 to \$47,356 in 2009 because of a reduction in administration fees. Interest and bank charges were reduced from \$11,383 to \$309 because the term note was barred by Statute at the end of 2008. Finally, financing solutions expenses were higher by \$11,940 in 2009 because of an increase in the company's measures taken with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships.

2009-Q2 Net loss during the second quarter of 2009 amounted to \$192,075 compared to \$158,632 in 2008. Administration expenses were reduced from \$29,402 in 2008 to \$12,122 in 2009 mainly because the officer based in Mali is no longer with the Company. Professional fees decreased from \$76,834 in 2008 to \$62,052 in 2009 because of a reduction in administration fees. There was a \$66,339 increase in the stock-based compensation expense because the Company granted 1,500,000 options during the second quarter of 2009. Finally, financing solutions expenses were higher by \$18,295 in 2009 because of an increase in the company's measures taken with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships.

2009-Q1 The net loss for the first quarter of 2009 was \$109,677 and is in part explained by the realized loss of \$21,703 on the disposal of investments available for sale. During 2008, there was no disposal of long-term investments. Administration expenses were reduced from \$43,101 in 2008 to \$10,410 in 2009 mainly because the officer based in Mali is no longer with the Company. The stock-based compensation expense decreased from \$26,784 in 2008 to \$219 in 2009 because, at the end of 2008, all options were considered acquired and no other options were granted during the first quarter of 2009. Professional fees decreased from \$68,639 in 2008 to \$28,921 in 2009 because of the absence of administration fees. Financing solutions expenses were \$15,172 higher due to the company's additional measures taken with regard to securing financing and developing strategic partnerships. Finally, advertising and promotion expenses resulted in a \$8,712 increase because of the direction's effort to enhance Robex's visibility among investors.



FOURTH QUARTER

Highlights of the fourth quarter of 2010 are as follows:

- During the month of November 2010, the Company issued 2,076,923 units at a price of \$0.13 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one-half warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 until October, 2012.
- Capitalized and deferred exploration and development expenses increased during the fourth quarter of 2010 by an amount of \$499,438. These expenses were associated mainly to activities on the Mininko permit.
- The company granted 1,125,000 stock options which resulted in a stock-based compensation expense of 104 625 \$ for the quarter.

CASH FLOW SITUATION AND FINANCING

The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage, thus it is dependent on obtaining regular financing in order to continue exploration. Despite previous success in raising sufficient capital, there is no guarantee of obtaining any future financing.

Working capital decreased from a surplus of \$164,657 as at December 31, 2009 to a deficit of \$67,266 as at December 31, 2010. This decrease is mostly attributable to the increased use of funds with regard to exploration activities during 2010.

The free cash flow totals \$165,376 as at December 31, 2010 compared to \$360,568 in 2009.

During March 2010, the Company issued 5,555,555 units at a price of \$0.09 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.13 until March, 2012.

During November 2010, the Company issued 2,076,923 units at a price of \$0.13 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one-half warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 until October, 2012. The issuance costs for this private placement amounted to \$9,850.

Proceeds from these issuances have been allocated proportionally between share capital and warrants based on the respective fair values of each of these instruments issued.

The Company also issued 500,000 shares following the exercise of options for \$ 50,000 paid in cash and issued 5,555,940 shares with regard to the exercise of warrants for \$ 559,443 paid in cash.



During February 2009, the Company issued 20,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.10 for the first year and for \$0.15 until February, 2011.

During October 2009, the Company issued 15,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.11 until October, 2011. The issuance costs of this private placement amounted to \$84,112, of which \$32,000 represents the fair value of 500,000 finder's warrants. Each warrant entitles the agent to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 at any time until October 15, 2011.

Proceeds from these issuances have been allocated proportionally between share capital and warrants based on the respective fair values of each of these instruments issued.

As at the date of this report (April 29, 2011):

- 155,774,948 common shares were outstanding (December 31, 2009 : 106,661,205).
- 3,625,000 options were outstanding. Exercise prices vary between 0.12 ¢ and 0.37 ¢ and expiry dates between 2012 and 2016. Each option allows their holders to buy one common share of the Company.
- 22,887,033 warrants were outstanding, entitling their holders to subscribe to the same amount of common shares at prices varying from 0.05 ¢ to 0.18 ¢ with expiry dates between October 2011 and February 2013.

Information regarding outstanding shares as at April 29, 2011 :

Description	Number of shares	Amount \$
As at December 31, 2009	106,601,205	23,738,355
Issued during March 2010	5,555,555	343,000
Issued during November 2010	2,076,923	229,800
Issued in 2010 following the exercise of warrants	5,555,940	647,754
Issued in 2010 following the exercise of options	500,000	85,500
Issued during February 2011	23,243,075	2,585,800
Issued in 2011 following the exercise of warrants	12,182,250	1,713,816
As at April 29, 2011	155,774,948	29,344,105



Information regarding outstanding options as at April 29, 2011:

Description	Number of options	Average exercise price \$
As at December 31, 2009	575,000	0,14
Granted during February 2010	500,000	0,12
Granted during May 2010	250,000	0,14
Granted during June 2010	250,000	0,17
Granted during November 2010	1,125,000	0,15
Exercised during March and April 2010	(500,000)	0,10
Cancelled or expired	(175,000)	0,22
Granted during February and April 2011	1,600,000	0,21
As at April 29, 2011	3,625,000	0,17
Exercisable	3,625,000	0,17

Options granted and exercisable as at April 29, 2011 to directors, officers, employees and suppliers:

Outstanding	Exercisable	Price (\$)	Expiry date
25,000	25,000	0,37	January 13, 2012
400,000	400,000	0,16	February 15, 2013
375,000	375,000	0,12	February 15, 2015
250,000	250,000	0,14	May 24, 2015
250,000	250,000	0,17	June 16, 2015
1,125,000	1,125,000	0,15	November 4, 2015
200,000	200,000	0,16	February 7, 2016
1,000,000	1,000,000	0,235	April 14, 2016



The fair value of these options was estimated using the Black Scholes stock option evaluation model with the following assumptions: estimated weighted average duration of 3 to 5 years for these options, risk free interest rate of 2.05 % to 2.63 %, variable volatility and no forecasted dividend.

Information regarding outstanding warrants as at April 29, 2011 :

Date	Number of warrants	Average exercise price \$
As at December 31, 2009	35,500,000	0,10
Issued during March 2010	5,555,555	0,13
Issued during November 2010	1,038,461	0,18
Exercised in 2010	(5,555,940)	0,10
Expired in February 2011	(13,299,330)	0,15
Issued during February 2011	11,830,537	0,18
Exercised from January to April 2011	(12,182,250)	0,12
As at April 29, 2011	22,887,033	0,15

Warrant characteristics as at April 29, 2011 are as follows:

Number	Exercise price \$	Expiry date
6,460,500	0,11	October 2011
1,980	0,05	October 2011
3,555,555	0,13	March 2012
1,038,461	0,18	October 2012
11,830,537	0,18	February 2013
22,887,033		



RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The statement of loss and share issue expenses include an amount of \$69,000 (\$67,155 in 2009) incurred directly with directors and officers or with companies controlled by them. These transactions occurred in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of the consideration established by the related parties.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Since January 1, 2011, a total of 12,182,250 warrants have been exercised for a total cash consideration of \$1,513,258.

On February, 2011, the Company issued 20,076,923 units at a price of \$0.13 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one-half warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 until February, 2013.

During the month of April 2011, the board of directors approved the grant of 1,000,000 stock options to one of its officers. These options are exercisable at a price of \$0.235 per share and expire five years from the date of grant.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Future accounting changes

International financial reporting standards (“IFRS”)

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) confirmed that Canadian publicly accountable companies will be required, beginning in 2011, to prepare their financial statements under IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The transition date to IFRS applies to interim and annual financial statements starting as of January 1, 2011. IFRS use a conceptual framework comparable to Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“Canadian GAAP”); however there are numerous differences in reporting, presentation and disclosure.

The implementation of IFRS, for which the transition date has been set for the Company to January 1, 2011, will require, among other things:

- a retrospective application of all IFRS, except in the specific exemptions and exceptions included in IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS 1”);
- a comparative information for fiscal year 2010 (including interim periods);
- the disclosure of the impact of the IFRS transition on January 1, 2010, being the Company’s transition date;
- various reconciliations based on the publication date of the first IFRS financial statements.



Our IFRS transition plan

The Company implemented a plan in order to complete the transition in time for the preparation of the financial statements for the first quarter of 2011. The main elements of this plan include, among other things:

- Identifying the main accounting changes relating to the adoption of IFRS;
- Identifying and implementing changes relating to internal control, control processes and information systems;
- Providing people in charge of preparing financial information with IFRS training;
- Informing users of the Company's financial statements about changes relating to the adoption of IFRS.

Accounting policies

Management is currently analysing accounting policy changes which could affect the Company, including the impact of the requirements of IFRS 1.

At this stage of the transition plan, management determined that the main impacts of the IFRS transition should be the following:

- IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 2, Share-based Payment;
- IFRS 3, Business Combinations;
- IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources;
- IAS 27, Consolidated and separate Financial Statements
- The presentation and level of disclosure of financial information.

- **IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards**

As part of the IFRS adoption, the Company will be required to apply IFRS 1, which provides guidance to entities applying IFRS for the first time.

Under IFRS 1, an entity must generally retrospectively apply all IFRS that are effective at the end of the first adoption period. However, IFRS 1 contains some mandatory exceptions and some optional exemptions to the retrospective application.

Management has assessed IFRS 1 exemptions and exceptions and their impact on future IFRS financial statements. Following is a summary description of these exemptions and exceptions and their impacts:



a) Optional exemptions**- Deemed cost :**

The Company has chosen to present its fixed assets at their fair value at the IFRS transition date. The fair value of the company's fixed assets is approximately the same as their book value. As for the fixed assets derived from IFRS 6 reclassification of deferred exploration expenditures, they will be evaluated at their fair value or their book value when it compares to the fair value.

- Share-based payment transactions :

A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply IFRS 2 share-based payment to equity instruments that were granted on or before 7 November 2002. A first-time adopter is also encouraged, but not required, to apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted after 7 November 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and 1 January 2005. The Company has chosen not to apply IFRS 2 with regard to equity instruments vested before January 1, 2010.

- Fair value measurement of financial assets of financial liabilities at initial recognition :

Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs 7 and 9, an entity may apply the requirements on the last sentence of IAS 39 paragraph and in paragraph AG76A, in either of the following ways: prospectively to transactions entered into after 25 October 2002 or prospectively to transactions entered into after 1 January 2004. This exemption has no impact on the Company's financial statement since financial assets and liabilities are already accounted for at their fair value at the date of transition.

- Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates :

When an entity prepares separate financial statements, IAS 27 requires it to account for its investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates either at cost or in accordance with IAS 39. Since the Company only prepares consolidated financial statements, no choices are deemed necessary.

b) Mandatory exceptions**- Estimates**

The company has reviewed estimates which are used in its financial statements. The most important estimate concerns the carrying value of exploration assets and when such assets are required to be assessed for impairment. The exception prohibiting retrospective application for estimates will have no impact on IFRS financial statements.

- Non-controlling interests

A first time adopter shall apply the requirements of IAS 27 prospectively from the date of transition to IFRSs. Therefore, total comprehensive income will be attributed to the owners of the parent entity and to the non-controlling interest. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on its financial statements with regard to this exception.



The January 1, 2010, Canadian GAAP balance sheet has been reconciled to IFRS. This reconciliation has not been audited.

	Canadian GAAP	Effect fo transition to IFRS	IFRS
	January 1, 2010		January,1 2010
Assets	\$		\$
Current			
Cash	350,568		350,568
Accounts receivable	25,345		25,345
	385,913		
Mining rights and titles	12,590,569	Note 1	***
Investements	9,900		9,900
Fixed assets	3,432		3,432
	12,989,814		
Current liabilites			
Accounts payable	221,256		221,256
Non-controlling interest	938		938
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	23,738,355		23,738,355
Warrants	473,400		473,400
Contributed surplus	4,237,254		4,237,254
Deficit	(15,661,606)		(15,661,606)
Accumulated comprehensive loss	(19,783)	other	(19,783)
	12,767,620		
	12,989,814		

Note 1 : With regard to IFRS 6, the Company must classify exploration assets distinctively as tangible or intangible. So far, information and valuations regarding this reclassification are not accurate enough to be presented. Evaluation work is presently underway.

Also, due to insufficient information at this time, IFRS financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 are not presented here. Management is presently working on setting up this information and work will be completed in time for the preparation of the financial statements for the first quarter of 2011.

- **Other standards**

Management has assessed the expected impact of anticipated significant differences between IFRS and the actual accounting treatment under Canadian GAAP. The following table provides the main aspects of the Company's financial statements that could be affected by the changes in accounting policies. This list is aimed at emphasizing the most important aspects in the opinion of management.

However, some important IASB projects currently in progress, such as accounting for exploration costs, could modify the final differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, as well as their impact on the Company's financial statements.

Management expects that the differences relating to the reporting, examination, presentation and disclosure of financial information should mainly affect the following key accounting aspects:

Key accounting aspects	Main differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP applicable to the Company	Expected impact for the Company
IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements	Additional information in notes to the financial statements. IAS 1 also requires the presentation of current assets and liabilities in order of liquidity.	A model for IFRS compliant financial statements and its various reconciliations has been developed as the preparation of the opening balance sheet is well underway. A preliminary version of the first IFRS financial statements will soon be available.
IFRS 2, Share-based Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Differences on how to assess share-based payments granted to employees and non-employees. ▪ Recognition of a waiver rate to consider the failure to exercise because of vesting conditions that are not met. 	Differences regarding IFRS 2 will have no impact for the Company except for qualitative disclosure information.
IFRS 3, Business Combinations	Applying the purchase method requires identifying the acquirer, determining the acquisition date, recognising and measuring the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and recognising and measuring goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.	The application of the purchase method will have no impact for the Company since subsidiaries have had no activities since their creation and their only asset is a small amount of cash. Acquired assets and non-controlling interests are therefore already measured at fair value.



Key accounting aspects	Main differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP applicable to the Company	Expected impact for the Company
IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p>This standard, which is in the process of being modified by the IASB, applies to expenses incurred after the acquisition of legal mining rights to prospect a specified area and before the technical feasibility is demonstrated.</p> <p>It also includes specific criteria for the accounting of impairment losses relating to exploration costs that have been capitalized.</p> <p>In Canada, accounting principles are presented in Section 3061, Property, Plant and Equipment, Section 3063, Impairment on Long-Lived Assets and EIC-174, Mining Exploration Costs.</p> <p>In Canada, unlike IFRS, impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and there is no requirement to reverse past impairments in the case of subsequent positive changes in estimates that led to the recording of an impairment loss.</p>	<p>Among other things, the Company is expecting a different presentation of exploration costs in the balance sheet between tangible and intangible mining assets in order to meet the requirements of IFRS 6.</p> <p>Moreover, the Company will probably need to update its accounting policy and processes in place relating to impairment calculation and validation.</p>
IAS 27, Consolidated and separate Financial Statements	<p>With respect to this new accounting policy, the notion of control will apply in accordance with a unique model for all entities and will no more be centered around the control of voting rights.</p> <p>Non-controlling interests, from now on, will be presented within equity separately from the equity of the owners of the parent and total comprehensive income will be attributed to the owners of the parent entity and to the non-controlling interest.</p>	<p>With regard to the Company's subsidiaries, the new standard for control will have no impact.</p> <p>Presentation of non-controlling interests will have to be revised.</p>



Expected impact of IFRS implementation has been evaluated and it is considered by the Company to be minimal except for financial statement presentation differences and the extensive necessary disclosures with regard to transitional information and new IFRS accounting policies.

Furthermore, this assessment is based on those IFRS published by the IASB and currently applicable, but management monitors IFRS changes on a continuous basis, notably as part of the IASB and FASB convergence project.

Information systems

Taking into account the current structure of the Company, we do not expect major changes to information systems. We will make necessary changes as the transition process progresses.

Internal control over financial reporting

We are implementing control processes which are updated, if necessary, as part of the IFRS transition. At this stage of our plan, we did not identify major changes in our control and validation processes.

Training of personnel in charge of preparing financial information

The Company identified personnel requiring training on IFRS and appointed an independent external expert for assistance. Several IFRS training meetings took place with the external expert and follow-up meetings are expected on a continuous basis during the next quarters so as to be kept up-to-date and well informed of both ongoing and future IFRS-related obligations, changes and impacts.

Impact on our operations

The Company does not expect the IFRS adoption will have significant impacts on its operations. This initial assessment will be updated on a continuous basis.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company has and assumes financial assets and liabilities such as cash, accounts receivable, investments and accounts payable. The fair value of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

The fair value of investments varies based on the price of the share held by the Company, and the impact of the change is recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss when the loss or gain has not been realized and in the statement of loss when it is realized.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market fluctuations in the price of gold, the U.S. currency and CFA francs with respect to the Canadian currency. The Company is not managing its exposure to these risks by using derivative financial instruments and forward sales contracts. The risks and managing these risks has remained unchanged over previous years.



Currency risk

As at December 31, 2010, the Company only holds cash in CFA francs totalling 1,701,660 CFA francs (CAN\$3,467).

Credit risk

Financial instruments exposing the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise accounts receivable. The Company continuously assesses the possible losses and establishes a provision for losses based upon the estimated realizable value.

Liquidity risk

The purpose of managing liquidity risk is to maintain a sufficient amount of cash to ensure that the Company has available funds to meet its obligations.

Accounts payable are due over the next fiscal year.

FINANCING

During the month of March, 2010, the Company issued 5,555,555 units at a price of \$0.09 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.13 until March, 2012.

During the month of November, 2010, the Company issued 2,076,923 units at a price of \$0.13 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one-half warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 until October, 2012.

During the year 2010, the Company also issued 500,000 shares following the exercise of options for \$50,000 paid in cash and issued 5,555,940 shares following the exercise of warrants for a cash consideration of \$559,443.

During the month of February, 2011, the Company issued 20,076,923 units at a price of \$0.13 each. Each of these units is comprised of one common share and of one-half warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 until February, 2013.

Between the months of January and April 2011, the Company also issued 12,182,250 shares following the exercise of warrants for a total cash consideration of \$1,513,258.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109, the Company's evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 under the supervision and with the participation of the President and the Chief Financial Officer.



Based on the results of this evaluation, the President and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were generally effective.

The only issue identified during the process was related to internal control over financial reporting. The issued identified, the concentration of some duties, is one that affects small companies. As a small organization, the Company's management is composed of a small number of key individuals, resulting in a situation where limitations in segregation of duties have to be compensated by more effective supervision and monitoring by the President and the Chief Financial Officer. Company's officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue would also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased funding costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, the Company's management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when budgets will enable that action.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSABILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements and the other financial information included in this management report are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been examined and approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements were prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted Canadian accounting principles and include certain amounts based on management's best estimates using careful judgment. The selection of accounting principles and methods is management's responsibility.

The Company maintains internal control systems designed to ensure that financial information is relevant and reliable and that assets are safeguarded.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in a manner to comply with the requirements of applicable laws and established financial standards and principles, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct in its activities.

The Board of Directors supervises the financial statements and other financial information through its audit committee, which is comprised of a majority of non-management directors.

This committee's role is to examine the financial statements and recommend that the Board of Directors approve them, to examine the internal control and information protection systems and all other matters relating to the Company's accounting and finances. In order to do so, the audit committee meets annually with the external auditors, with or without the Company's management, to review their respective audit plans and discuss the results of their examination. This committee is responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditors or the renewal of their engagement.

The external auditors, Samson Bélair/Deloitte & Touche s.e.n.c.r.l., appointed by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting have audited the Company's financial statements with their report indicating the scope of their audit and their opinion on the financial statements.



CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate cash resources to support planned activities. The Company includes shareholders equity and cash equivalents in the definition of capital.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations. The Company monitors capital in the light of its monthly burn rate and short-term obligations linked to its financial liabilities.

OTHER INFORMATION

This discussion and analysis of the financial position and results of operations as at April 29, 2011 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and before and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. The unaudited financial statements for the quarters ended September 30, 2010 and before were not reviewed by external auditors. Additional information on the Company can be obtained at the website www.sedar.com under SEDAR filings.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSABILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management, and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements were prepared by the company's management in accordance with generally accepted Canadian accounting principles. The financial statements include certain amounts based on the use of estimates and assumptions. Management has established these amounts in a reasonable manner, in order to ensure that the interim financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

(signed) André Gagné, president and CEO (signed) Claude Goulet, treasurer

Quebec, April 29, 2011

