Management Discussion and Analysis for the three months ended March 31, 2013
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Dated: May 8, 2013

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available at the Company's website *www.coromining.com*. In addition, reference should be made to the risk factors section of the most recently filed Annual Information Form ("AIF") or the Company's audited and consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The following information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and denominated in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

This MD&A may contain forward looking statements based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of exploration or other risk factors beyond its control. Actual results may differ materially from the expected results.

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1 PROFILE AND STRATEGY

1.1 Profile and Strategy

Coro Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "Coro") is an exploration/development stage mining company that was incorporated in 2004 and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, under the symbol "COP". As of April 30, 2013 the Company had 138,293,934 shares outstanding and a market capitalization of CA$27.7 million. The Company has its registered corporate office in Vancouver, Canada.

Coro's development and exploration portfolio in Chile includes the Berta (section 2.2), El Desesperado ("El Des") (section 2.3), Payen (section 2.4) projects. In Mendoza, Argentina it is advancing its San Jorge project (section 2.5).

Coro was founded with the goal of building a mining company focused on medium-sized base and precious metals deposits in Latin America. It intends to achieve this goal through the exploration for, and acquisition of, projects that can be developed and placed into production. The Company's strategy is to become a mid-tier producer and intends to do this by identifying, securing and developing resources that are located in areas with established infrastructure. To minimize political and execution risks associated with its strategy, Coro intends to focus its efforts in politically stable countries.

The Board of Directors is comprised of three Independent Directors, one Outside Director and two Executive Directors. The Board is chaired by Robert Watts, an Independent Director with over 40 years of experience in the mining industry. The Board has significant experience in the fields of exploration, accounting & finance, mining law, and mining operations. The Outside Director represents the Company's major shareholder Benton Capital Corp. ("Benton"), Benton holds 42% of the outstanding shares of the Company. Alan Stephens is the President and CEO of the Company and has over 37 years of international mining experience including in Latin America.

1.2 Going Concern

The financial statements and the Management Discussion and Analysis have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company reported a loss of $1.4 million and as at that date had cash and cash equivalents of $0.5 million, net working capital balance of $0.3 million and an accumulated deficit of $26.6 million. The Company also has property payments due on certain properties (section 4.4). The Company has a number of financing alternatives available to it. The Company anticipates receiving $2 million from the sale of the Chacay property in May 2013, with a further $0.5 million to later in 2013. The Company is also pursuing a number of additional financing alternatives, including joint venturing some of its properties.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional funding from loans, equity financings or through other arrangements. The success of such initiatives cannot be assured. These conditions and events cast significant doubt on the validity of the going concern assumption.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The Company's working capital requirements for the next twelve months will be determined by the success of its exploration programs in Chile, its development projects, Berta and San Jorge, and the availability of financing, and therefore it is difficult to determine the Company's exact working capital requirements.

2 PROJECTS UPDATE

2.1 Overview

- Announced Partner on Berta (May 2013)
- Agreed to terms on Chacay disposition (Apr 2013)
- Amended terms on Berta Agreement (Apr 2013)
- Sale of Chacay property, subject to title due diligence (Feb 2013)
- El Inca option terminated (Jan 2013)

2.2 Berta Property, Chile

The Berta Property (section 4.4), which is a 506 hectare property located approximately 20km west of the village of Inca de Oro in the III Region of Chile, at an elevation of 1,700m. The Company has also acquired by staking additional ground surrounding and overlaying the Berta property.

In May, the Company announced a Letter of Intent with ProPipe S.A. ("ProPipe") ("ProPipe LOI") whereby ProPipe could earn up to a 50% interest in the project by completing various milestones on the project (refer to news release dated May 8, 2013). A summary of the earn-in thresholds are as follows:

- An initial 10 % interest by making the option payment due in June 2013 (section 4.4);
- an additional 3% by filing an Environmental Impact Declaration ("EID") by July 30, 2013;
- an additional 5% by completing a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") by September 30, 2013;
- up to additional up to 32% by arranging project financing for up to 100% of the total project costs (including an overrun facility).

Table 2: ($000's)	Quarterly								YTD			
Berta Expenditures	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	
	Expensed Expenditures (up to December 31, 2012)							**Costs Capitalized Effective Jan 1, 2013**				**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	5	3	88	163	153	204		-	88		616
Drilling & trenching	-	409	-	277	873	534	65		-	277		2,158
General & admin costs	-	4	-	2	9	5	1		-	2		21
Property investigation	-	67	157	70	151	75	59		-	70		579
Property acquisition	200	-	1	-	800	-	-		-	-		1,001
Travel & accommodation	-	1	3	4	8	15	22		-	4		53
Total exploration costs	**200**	**486**	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**		**-**	**441**		**4,428**
Engineering	*All Costs on Berta Prior to January 1, 2013 were expensed – refer above*							-			-	-
Environmental								26			26	26
Geology								113			113	113
Misc. development costs								74			74	74
Property acquisition								-			-	-
Share-based compensation								8			8	8
Deferred Costs Berta								**221**			**221**	**221**
Berta Expenditures	**200**	**486**	**164**	**441**	**2,004**	**782**	**351**	**221**	**-**	**441**	**221**	**4,649**

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

The NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Berta Sur indicated that at a $3.00/lb copper price, the optimum pit was determined to contain 6,101,000t at a grade of 0.40%CuT and a strip ratio of 0.04:1. An upside case pit at $3.825/lb Cu contained 9,687,000t at 0.34%CuT and a strip ratio of 0.16:1. For full details of the resource estimate reference should be made to the ProPipe NI 43-101 Technical Report available on www.sedar.com or www.coromining.com

Drilling and trenching in Q4 2012 principally relate to the costs of sampling some existing trenches on the property. Drilling costs include the cost of a Phase III, 36 hole (4,028m) infill reverse circulation ("RC") drill program the results of which were announced in September 2012. March 2012 included 32 holes (10,520m of RC drilling) aimed at testing a number of targets outlined by mapping and the Induced Polarization ("IP") survey. Q3 2011 costs for drilling relate to a 24 hole (4,360m RC drill program). The drill results included a highlight intercept of 200 metres at 0.70% copper equivalent. For full results of this drill program reference should be made to the Company's news release dated September 27, 2011.

Included within property investigation costs are the assay costs associated with the aforementioned drill programs. Also included in Q4 2011 property investigation costs are the costs of a grid chemistry sampling program, an IP survey and initial reconnaissance mapping program. Q1 2012 property investigation costs include topographic surveying and grid layout work. The costs in Q4 2012 include the costs of the metallurgical testwork. The Berta preliminary metallurgical test work results demonstrated that the oxide material may have rapid heap leach recoveries in excess of theoretical percent solubility due to the presence of significant copper wad which is soluble in the reducing, ferrous sulphate rich conditions of the column, but which did not report to the %CuS head assay.

The property acquisition cost in Q2 2011 relates to the first option payment due upon signing the agreement and the $800,000 in Q2 2012 relates to the second option payment (section 4.4).

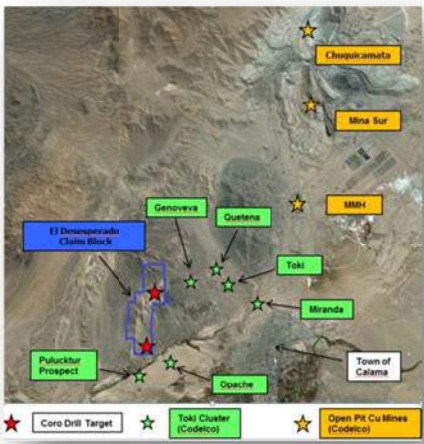
Development Costs:
In Q1 2013, the principal costs on the project were related to geology, as the Company completed and filed the NI 43-101 technical report for the initial resource at Berta Sur. The Company also continued to evaluate the Berta Central area which has potential to add more resources to the project .

Misc. development costs include an allocation of costs from our Santiago office and our allocation of time from our Vice President of Development. Under the terms of the ProPipe LOI it is anticipated that a majority of the costs associated with advancing Berta going forward will be borne by ProPipe.

2.3 El Desesperado, Chile

The 698 hectare property is located approximately 7km northwest of the city of Calama, in the II Region of Chile and immediately west of the Toki Cluster of porphyry copper deposits currently being developed by Codelco. These include the major Toki, Quetena, Genoveva and Opache deposits, each containing several hundred million tonnes of copper oxide resources, grading 0.4-0.5%Cu.

Table 3: ($000's)				**Quarterly**					**YTD**			
El Des Expenditures	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	-	-	10	68	51	-	-	51	129
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	5	19	300	-	-	-	-	324
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
Property investigation	-	-	-	30	19	5	40	38	-	30	38	132
Property acquisition	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	500	-	200	500	700
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	6	-	-	6	25
Total exploration costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**230**	**24**	**39**	**428**	**596**	**-**	**230**	**596**	**1,318**

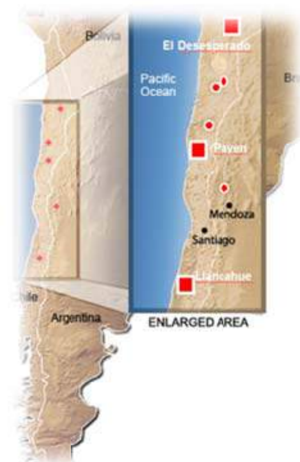


Consulting, labour and professional fees in Q4 2012 and Q1 2013 include a cost allocation of the time of our geological team in Chile. Drilling costs in Q4 2012 relate to an initial 8 hole (2,308m) RC drill program that included intercepts of 88m @ 0.71%CuT and 32m @ 0.99% CuT encountered in CED R-4 in EL Des Norte. The initial drill program was designed to demonstrate the presence of a porphyry copper system within the very large prospective area identified from surface work. The presence of the attractive grades and thicknesses in CED R-4 together with remnant copper oxides and anomalous leached cap assays in other holes, combined with our sampling and mapping, indicate that the EL Des Norte target has the potential to host a significant porphyry copper deposit.

Q1 2012 relate to topographic surveying and grid layout work, the Q2 2012 costs relate to a geophysical survey, the Q3 2012 costs relate to a ground magnetic survey over the entire property and a geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the north sector. The Q4 2012 property investigation costs include assay costs related to the aforementioned drill program, Q1 2013 Property investigation costs include surveying costs to assist with detailed geological mapping and sampling.

The property acquisition costs relates to the initial payment due on signing of the option agreement in February 2012 (section 4.4). In Q1 2013, the Company made its second payment of $0.5 million for El Des.

2.4 Payen, Chile



The 1,225 hectare Property is located approximately 90km NNE of La Serena, 4km W of the Pan-American Highway and approximately 47km from the coast, in the III Region of Chile, at an elevation of 1,100m.

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

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

Table 4: ($000's)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**		
Payen Expenditures	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Consult, lab & prof.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	-	-	35	50
Drilling & trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General & admin costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	8
Property investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	42	-	-	42	103
Property acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
Travel & accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	6	14
Total exploration costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**584**	**91**	**-**	**-**	**91**	**675**

Consulting, labour and professional fees in Q4 2012 and Q1 2013 include a cost allocation of the time of our geological team in Chile. Property investigation in Q4 2012 includes costs associated with extending an existing ground magnetics survey and surveying costs. The Q1 2013 costs include surveying costs to assist with geological mapping and sampling. The property acquisition payment relates to the initial payment due on signing of the option agreement in October 2012 (section 4.4).

2.5 San Jorge, Argentina

In Argentina, the Company is currently advancing the San Jorge porphyry copper-gold deposit, located in the Province of Mendoza. The Company filed an updated Environment Impact Study ("EIS") (July 2012) to incorporate the railway envisaged in the March 2012 Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS"- refer to table 6) on the San Juan Copper Leach Project ("San Juan Project"), which involves the construction of an SX/EW heap leach operation in the neighboring province of San Juan. Prior to our decision to advance the San Juan Project, the Provincial Legislature of Mendoza, on August 24, 2011, had voted against ratifying the Company's EID for a float only project (refer to table 6) in Mendoza that had been approved by the Government on Mendoza in February 2011.

Coro has completed a legal review of the process that led to the "no" ratification vote and believes it has grounds to file suit against the Mendoza government and certain individuals involved in the process, as the vote took place in the run-up to the provincial elections, without the conclusions of the legislature's commissions who had spent a number of months evaluating the EID, and more pertinently, the validity of the process which led to its approval, being considered.

Law 7722 that prohibits the use of sulphuric acid in Mendoza and required the ratification of the EID for the float only project has been subject to legal challenges of its constitutionality by Coro and several other parties since its inception in 2007. Coro expects that if the legal challenges to Law 7722 are favourably resolved, Law 7722 could be declared unconstitutional, which could result in the removal of the ratification requirement of the Company's approved EID for the float only project and the removal of the prohibition against the use of sulphuric acid in the Province of Mendoza.

Notwithstanding, the Company continues to advance the development of its San Juan Copper Leach Project due to the uncertain political environment in the Province of Mendoza.

The following table summarizes the economic studies undertaken to date on San Jorge;

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

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

Q1 2013 MD&A (expressed in U.S. Dollars) CORO MINING CORP. TSX Symbol: COP Page| 6

Table 7: ($000's)				Quarterly						YTD		
San Jorge Expenditures	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**LTD**
Engineering	-	90	242	100	12	-	-	-	-	100	-	2,655
Environmental & permitting	236	222	174	56	101	56	42	48	154	56	48	2,497
Geology	129	81	89	117	59	19	28	11	58	117	11	4,544
Misc. development costs	307	365	185	245	140	174	93	99	136	245	99	7,486
Property acquisition costs	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	11,869
Share based payments	92	85	88	86	42	48	41	34	272	86	34	965
Total costs capitalized	**4,764**	**843**	**778**	**604**	**354**	**297**	**1,454**	**192**	**620**	**604**	**192**	**30,016**

Engineering costs in Q3 2011, relate to the San Juan Project PFS, which was completed in Q1 2012.

Environmental and permitting costs include the legal costs, community consultation & communication costs associated with trying to obtain the social and environmental license to develop the project. The higher costs in Q2 2011 and Q3 2011 are associated with the work being undertaken leading up to the ratification decision in August 2011. Included in Q1 2012 are legal costs associated with the ongoing permitting issues for the project. The increase in Q2 2012 relates to the submission of an updated EIS to include the railway proposed in the PFS for the San Juan Project.

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

Miscellaneous development costs in Q2 and Q3 2011 were higher due to the Company's increased profile and community consultation and education program in Mendoza, as the project approached the ratification decision. Q3 2011 also included the costs of establishing the Minera San Jorge Foundation which was designed to develop the agricultural and eco-tourist potential of the large ranch on which the project is located, as well as assisting in the socioeconomic development of the Uspallata community.

Miscellaneous costs were higher in Q1 2012 due to the Company working on the revised EIS. The Q4 2012 & Q1 2013 costs were lower than previous quarters as the Company reduced costs in Argentina.

Property acquisition costs in Q4 2012 relate to the payment of four quarterly payments upon signing of the revised acquisition terms with Franco Nevada (section 4.4). The Q2 2011 payment of $4 million was made under the previous acquisition terms for the project. The March 31, 2013 payment remained unpaid as of the date of this MD&A.

Share based compensation relates to the accounting requirement to capitalize share based compensation (the fair value of stock options granted) granted to our development team.

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

2.6 Other Chilean Exploration

In Chile, the Company's other exploration costs include but are not limited to the costs associated with Chacay, El Inca (option terminated in January 2013), El Tapao (optioned terminated in April 2012) and Llancahue.

Chacay, Chile

On March 28, 2013, the Company entered into a binding Amending Agreement (the "Chacay Agreement") with Compania Minera Relincho SA ("Relincho"), a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited ("Teck"), whereby the core mining claims covering Coro's Chacay property are to be sold to Relincho for $2.0 million and a 1.5% NSR. The Agreement requires Coro to transfer the core claims and deliver an updated ownership certificate upon which $2.0 million will be promptly paid. Under the terms of the Chacay Agreement, Coro also agreed to enter into a sale promise agreement to sell the remainder of their Chacay claims for $0.5 million and a 1.5% NSR. The purchase agreement for the remaining claims will be executed upon Coro providing certain information to Relincho.

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

Llancahue:
The Llancahue Copper property is located 38km south west of the city of Talca in the VII Region of central Chile. In 2008, 7 RC holes were drilled with the last hole, (LLA-07), intersecting significant mineralization (which included a highlight intercept of 100m at 1.37% copper).

Table 9:				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Other Exploration ($000's)	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	84	45	132	21	57	56	26	28	63	21	28
Drilling & trenching	605	208	(54)	-	-	230	179	-	41	-	-
General & admin costs	256	210	175	86	280	259	179	39	88	86	39
Property investigations	83	63	14	72	30	19	12	98	39	72	98
Property acquisition	25	(1)	2	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
Travel & accommodation	25	17	23	20	15	9	14	2	14	20	2
Total exploration costs	**1,078**	**542**	**292**	**199**	**382**	**773**	**410**	**167**	**245**	**199**	**167**

Drilling costs include 3 holes (458 metres) in Q4 2011 at El Tapao, where no significant mineralization was encountered. Property acquisition costs in Q3 2012 relate to the El Inca property. The Company also fully provides for value added taxes ("IVA") in Chile and these costs are included within general and admin. The provision for IVA fluctuates based on our exploration activity, and Q2 & Q3 2012 there was a significant increase in our exploration activities.

3 OUTLOOK

Since mid-2011, Coro has focussed its activities in Chile, successfully identifying and acquiring two attractive exploration stage porphyry copper projects, El Des and Payen, and acquiring the smaller Berta project with the objective of expeditiously advancing it to a development decision. A PFS was completed for the San Jorge project in Argentina, and an updated EIS submitted to the authorities during 2012.

Given the current difficult market conditions for junior companies, Coro has focussed on replenishing its treasury and in February it announced the sale of the Chacay project to a subsidiary of Teck for $2.0 million with a further $0.5 million expected by the end of the year. The Company retains a 1.5% NSR on the property. Chacay is a non-core project that was not actively being advanced and its disposition resulted in a non-dilutive financing for the Company.

In April 2013, the Company renegotiated the underlying terms of the Berta Option agreement (section 4.4.) which reduced the June 2013 payment from $1.5 million to $0.5 million, and the June 2014 payment from $3.5 million to $2.5 million in return for the owner retaining a 1.5%NSR on all production. In May 2013, the Company entered into the ProPipe LOI, which if completed as stated, could result in the Company receiving future cash flows from Berta without having to make further capital contributions to the project.

In February 2013, the Company made the annual option payment for El Des and does not have another option payment due for Payen until October 2013. Exploration activity on these properties has significantly decreased as, because of market conditions, we have made a decision to seek partners for them. Accordingly confidentiality agreements have been signed with a number of companies and data and site reviews are proceeding.

Finally, the Company has initiated a cost rationalization process and as of April 30, 2013 had cash and cash equivalents of $0.3 million.

4 Q1 2013 FINANCIAL POSITION REVIEW

4.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 10: - Cash and Working Capital ($000's)	**Dec 31, 2012**	**Mar 31, 2013**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,086	517
AR and prepaids	47	56
Investments	19	10
AP and accruals	(297)	(231)
Net working capital	1,855	352

The Company's working capital position decreased from December 2012 as a result of exploration expenditures of $0.8 million including the second payment on El Des ($0.5m) and development expenses on Berta and San Jorge ($0.4m). For a discussion on the Company's working capital requirements reference should be made to section 1.2.

4.2 Other Assets and Liabilities

Table 11: -Other Assets and Liabilities ($000's)	**Dec 31, 2012**	**Mar 31, 2013**
Property, plant and equipment	622	615
Mineral property interests	**29,824**	**30,237**
Berta (section 2.1)	-	221
San Jorge (section 2.5)	29,824	30,016
Total Other Assets	30,446	30,852

Property, plant and equipment include the surface rights surrounding San Jorge ($537,000). Total assets of Coro as at March 31, 2013 were $31.4 million (Dec 2012: $32.6m) and total liabilities were $0.3 million (Dec 2012: $0.3m).

4.3 Equity and Financings

Table 12: - Shareholders' Equity ($000's)	**Dec 31, 2012**	**Mar 31, 2013**
Common shares	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	5,317	5,608
Accumulated other comprehensive income	534	515
Deficit	(25,206)	(26,575)
Total shareholders' equity	32,301	31,204

The movement in Deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income are explained in section 5. The increase in contributed surplus related to the expensing of stock based compensation.

Equity instruments

Table 13: - Equity Instruments	**Dec 31, 2012**	**Mar 31, 2013**
Common shares outstanding	138,293,934	138,293,934
Options outstanding		
Number	11,793,333	11,618,333
Weighted average price	CA$0.60	CA$0.60
Warrants outstanding		
Number	-	-
Weighted average price	-	-
Market capitalization ($000's)	CA$27,659	CA$20,744
Closing share price	CA$0.20	CA$0.15

As of April 30, 2013 the Company had 138,293,934 shares outstanding. In March 2012, the Company granted 4,095,000 options at an exercise price of CA$0.41. Benton owns 57,866,754 shares in the Company (42%) and on March 21, 2013 received an unsolicited takeover bid which was later withdrawn on March 28, 2013.

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

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

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

4.4 Contractual Obligations

The following table shows the contractual obligations of the Company including property options payments as at March 31, 2013:

Table 15: - Contractual Obligations ($000's)	2013 (9 months)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Operating leases	94	28	-	-	-	-	122
Property Option Payments[1]	**3,250**	**7,050**	**6,250**	**22,250**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**45,050**
San Jorge	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000	11,250
Berta[2]	1,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	5,000
El Desesperado	-	1,300	3,000	8,000	-	-	12,300
Payen	500	1,000	2,000	13,000	-	-	16,500
Total	**3,344**	**7,078**	**6,250**	**22,250**	**1,250**	**5,000**	**45,172**

[1] Excludes royalty payments and net profit interests refer below.
[2] Berta terms were amended in April 2013 refer below

As of March 31, 2013 the Company had no significant commitments for capital expenditures and the aforementioned option payments are at the election of the Company.

Property Option Payments

San Jorge, Argentina:
In October 2012, the Company amended the San Jorge Purchase Agreement which now requires annual payments of $1.25 million (payable quarterly), for 10 years, commencing on March 31, 2012 ($1.25 million paid). In addition, there is a 7.5% NSR payable on all gold produced from the property. The annual payments are not payable when that payment is exceeded by the gold NSR payment. Coro may at any time, prepay the outstanding amount with a one-time payment equal to the net present value of the future payments, using a 5% discount rate. No other considerations, obligations, payments, or royalties are due, and Coro may withdraw from the Agreement at any time with no further obligations. The March 31, 2013 payment remains unpaid as of the date of this MD&A.

Berta, Chile:
In June 2011, Coro entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Berta property for a total cash consideration of $6 million. This consideration is to be paid in the following staged option payments; $1.0 million (paid); $1.5 million in June 2013; $3.5 million in June 2014. In addition, a 1.5% NSR is payable on any sulphide copper production together with any by-product metals. In April 2013, the acquisition terms were amended to $0.5 million in June 2013 and $2.5 million in June 2014 and the 1.5% NSR was payable on all copper production.

The obligations under the Berta agreement are intended to be offset by the undertakings under the ProPipe LOI that was entered into in May 2013 (section 2.2).

El Desesperado, Chile:
In February 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the El Desesperado property for a total consideration of $13 million. This consideration is to be paid in the following option payments; $0.7 million (paid); $1.3 million in February 2014; $3 million in February 2015; $8 million in February 2016. In addition, a 1.9% sales royalty is payable on any production from the property. Coro has a right of first refusal on the sales royalty.

Payen:

In October 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Payen property, in Chile, for a total consideration of $17 million. This consideration is to be paid in the following option payments; On signing: $0.5 million (paid); $0.5 million in October 2013; $ 1.0 million in October 2014; $2 million in October 2015; $13 million in October 2016. A 2.5%NSR is retained by the owner and Coro may acquire half of this (1.25% NSR) for $10 million.

5 Q1 2013 EXPENDITURES REVIEW

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

Table 16: ($000’s)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Expenditures summary	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Net Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs (section 5.1)	1,278	1,028	455	871	2,407	1,594	1,773	854	245	871	854
Other Expenses (section 5.2)	824	1,114	291	799	418	612	498	515	2,534	799	515
Loss before tax and equity earnings	2,102	2,142	746	1,670	2,825	2,206	2,271	1,369	2,779	1,670	1,369
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281)	-	-
Loss (Earnings)	**2,102**	**2,142**	**746**	**1,670**	**2,825**	**2,206**	**2,271**	**1,369**	**2,498**	**1,670**	**1,369**
Other Comprehensive Loss (Income)	(174)	1,214	(527)	(224)	207	(216)	41	19	523	(224)	19
Comprehensive Loss (Income)	**1,928**	**3,356**	**219**	**1,446**	**3,032**	**1,990**	**2,312**	**1,388**	**3,021**	**1,446**	**1,388**
Basic loss (earnings) per share	$0.06	$0.02	$0.06	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01
Fully diluted loss (earnings) per share	$0.06	$0.02	$0.06	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01

As the Company is in the exploration and development stage it has no sales or revenues. Other comprehensive income principally arises from converting the Canadian dollar functional denominated financial statements of the Parent Entity from Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar reporting currency. The smaller other comprehensive income movements in the last couple of quarters are consistent with the reduction in the Canadian assets held.

5.1 Exploration costs

The following table summarizes the quarterly and year to date expenditures on the Company’s exploration properties in Chile.

Table 17: ($000’s)				**Quarterly**						**YTD**	
Exploration Chile	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Consult, lab & prof.	84	50	135	109	219	219	313	114	63	109	114
Drilling & trenching	605	617	(53)	277	879	784	542	-	41	277	-
General & admin costs	256	212	177	88	288	264	181	48	88	88	48
Property investigations	83	131	170	173	199	98	173	178	39	173	178
Property acquisition	225	-	1	200	800	201	500	500	-	200	500
Travel & accommodation	25	18	25	25	22	29	63	14	14	25	14
Total exploration costs	**1,278**	**1,028**	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**245**	**872**	**854**
By Project:											
Berta (section 2.2)	200	486	165	441	2,003	783	351	-	-	441	-
Chacay (section 2.6)	732	297	(10)	48	6	3	5	34	108	48	34
El Desesperado (section 2.3)	-	-	-	230	24	39	428	596	-	230	596
El Inca (section 2.6)	-	-	-	-	-	464	200	3	-	-	3
Payen (section 2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	91	-	-	91
Other	312	247	300	141	363	306	204	130	124	141	130
Total exploration costs	**1,278**	**1,028**	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**245**	**872**	**854**

Drilling costs, Q4 2012 relates to El Des and El Inca (section 2.3 & 2.6), Q3 2012 relates to Berta and El Inca (section 2.2 & 2.6) and Q1 & Q2 2012 relates to drilling at Berta (section 2.2). Q4 2011 drilling relates to a drill program at the El Tapao (section 2.8). The Q3 2011 drilling relates to the 24 hole (4,360m) reverse drill circulation program undertaken at Berta.

General & administration costs include a portion of all administrative costs of running the Company's Santiago office and a provision for Chilean Value Added Taxes ("IVA"). In Chile, IVA is not refundable in cash and is applied against other IVA credits. The increase in Q2 2011, Q3 2011, Q2 2012, Q3, 2012 and Q4 2012 is due to the provision for IVA on the increased drilling programs in the respective quarters.

The property acquisition costs are as follows Q1 2012; El Des, Q2 2012; Berta, Q3 2012; El Inca, Q4 2012; Payen and Q1 2013; El Des.

5.2 Other Expenses

The following table details the Company's quarterly and annual expenditures.

Table 18:	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
Expenditures summary ($000's)	**Q211**	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Other Expenses											
Depreciation and amortization	9	3	7	6	7	6	7	5	3	6	5
Finance income	(30)	(23)	(28)	(17)	(28)	(11)	(6)	(2)	(21)	(17)	(2)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	91	(328)	234	69	(102)	102	(38)	(5)	124	69	(5)
Legal and filing fees	52	13	(1)	47	19	2	6	29	50	47	29
Other corporate costs	104	118	87	75	62	85	80	44	48	75	44
Realized gain on disposal	-	-	(817)	(253)	1	-	(1)	-	(4,805)	(253)	-
Salaries & management fees	206	148	167	192	191	190	178	187	200	192	187
Share-based payments	261	66	346	380	240	238	258	248	871	380	248
Unrealized loss (gain) on held-for-trading	131	1,117	296	299	28	(1)	16	9	6,064	299	9
	824	**1,114**	**291**	**798**	**418**	**611**	**500**	**515**	**2,534**	**798**	**515**

Finance income is comprised of interest income on cash and cash equivalents. Foreign exchange losses are attributed to exchange rate movements on translation of transactions in other than the functional currency. The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of all entities except for the Parent Company which is functionally Canadian. Foreign exchange loss (gain) is primarily driven by U.S. dollar holdings in the Canadian Parent Company.

Legal and filing fees are higher in the first half of each year as a result of annual listing fees, and legal & regulatory costs associated with the annual general meeting. Other corporate costs in Q2 2011 were higher due to professional advisory fees.

Salaries & management fees rose in Q1 2012 as a result of the hiring of an IR Manager. Q4 2012 costs were lower due to higher recovered costs from a third party. Share-based compensation relates to stock-based compensation expenses associated with option grants.

5.3 Related Party Disclosure:

The Company considers the Executive Directors and Officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

Table 19- Key Management Personnel Compensation ($000's)	**Quarterly**								**YTD**		
	Q211	**Q311**	**Q411**	**Q112**	**Q212**	**Q312**	**Q412**	**Q113**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Short-term employee benefits	249	206	211	263	254	263	262	268	206	263	268
Share-based payments	690	148	228	168	293	167	167	131	148	168	131
Total	**939**	**354**	**439**	**431**	**547**	**430**	**429**	**399**	**354**	**431**	**399**

Fluctuations in short term employee benefits are due to the underlying agreements being denominated in Chilean Pesos and the Canadian dollar. The Chilean salaries are also subject to indexing.

6 RISKS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES & POLICIES

For a full version of the critical accounting estimates and policies reference should be made to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, which are available on the Company's website at www.coromining.com. In addition, reference should be made to the most recently filed Annual Information Form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

6.1 Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Financial Reporting

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- ensure the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Management has concluded that, as at March 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective due to the existence of a material weakness. A material weakness existed in the design of internal control over financial reporting caused by a lack of adequate segregation of duties in the financial close process. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing, authorizing, and reviewing information that is key to the preparation of financial reports. He is also responsible for preparing and reviewing the resulting financial reports. This weakness has the potential to result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements.

Management has concluded, and the audit committee has agreed that taking into account the present stage of the Company's development, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional staff to correct the weakness at this time.

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

6.2 Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this "MD&A" constitute forward-looking statements, including those identified by the expressions "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "should" and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Company or its management. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Information concerning the interpretation of drill results also may be considered forward-looking statements, as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed. The estimates, risks and uncertainties described in this MD&A are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent the Company's estimates only as of the date of this MD&A and should not be relied upon as representing the Company's estimates as of any subsequent date. The material factors and assumptions that were applied in making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include: (a) execution of the Company's existing plans or exploration programs for each of its properties, either of which may change due to changes in the views of the Company, or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs; and (b) the accuracy of current interpretation of drill and other exploration results, since new information or new interpretation of existing information may result in changes in the Company's expectations. Readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements, as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

6.3 Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Refer to section 1.2

6.4 NI 43-101 Compliance Requirements

Under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), if an issuer disclosures in writing scientific or technical information about a mineral project on a property material to the issuer, the issuer must include in the written disclosure the name and the relationship to the issuer of the qualified person who: (a) prepared or supervised the preparation of the information that forms the basis for the written disclosure or (b) approved the written disclosure. For the purposes of this MD&A, Alan Stephens, FIMMM, President and CEO of the Company, a geologist with more than 37 years of experience is the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 has approved the written disclosure in this MD&A. This MD&A references a number of previous new releases in respect of disclosure of technical matters relating to mineral properties and reference should be made to these news releases to fully understand these references.

6.5 Other Risks

Reference should be made to the Company's risks and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2012, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion on the risk factors associated with **Nature of Operations; Environmental Permitting at San Jorge; Foreign Political Risk; Government Laws, Regulation & Permitting; Estimates of Mineral Resources; Key Management and Competition; Title to Properties; Commodity Prices; Foreign Currency Risk;** amongst other things.

6.6 Critical Accounting Policies

Reference should be made to the Company's risks and critical accounting policies and practices section of the December 31, 2012, Management Discussion and Analysis for a complete discussion on the critical accounting policies associated with **Foreign currency translation; Exploration and Evaluation Costs; Asset impairment; Recent Accounting Pronouncements;** amongst other things

The accounting policies followed in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except as described below.

(i) IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under previous IFRS, consolidation was required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The Company assessed its consolidation conclusions on January 1, 2013 and determined that the adoption of IFRS 10 did not result in any change in the consolidation status of any of its subsidiaries and investees.

(iii) IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under previous IFRS, entities had the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in jointly controlled entities. The Company has classified its joint arrangements and concluded that the adoption of IFRS 11 did not result in any changes in the accounting for its joint arrangements.

(iii) IFRS 13, Fair value measurements, provides as single framework for measuring fair value. The measurement of the fair value of an asset or liability is based on assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. The Company adopted IFRS 13 on January 1, 2013 on a prospective basis. The adoption of IFRS did not require any adjustments to the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure fair value and did not result in any measurement adjustments as at January 1, 2013.

(iv) The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 effective January 1, 2013. These amendments required the Company to group other comprehensive incomes by those that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified. The Company has reclassified comprehensive income items of the comparative period. These changes did not result in any adjustments to other comprehensive income or comprehensive income.

7 SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited)

Table 20: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Performance									
	Quarterly								YTD	
	Q211	Q311	Q411	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	2012	2013
Net Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration Expenditures										
Consulting, lab.& prof. fees	84	50	135	109	219	219	313	114	109	114
Drilling and trenching	605	617	(53)	277	879	784	542	-	277	-
General & admin costs	256	212	177	88	288	264	181	48	88	48
Property investigations	83	131	170	173	199	98	173	178	173	178
Property acquisition costs	225	-	1	200	800	201	500	500	200	500
Travel & accommodation	25	18	25	25	22	29	63	14	25	14
Total Exploration Costs	**1,278**	**1,028**	**455**	**871**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**871**	**854**
Corporate and Other Costs										
Depreciation & amortization	9	3	7	6	7	6	7	5	6	5
Finance income	(30)	(23)	(28)	(17)	(28)	(11)	(6)	(2)	(17)	(2)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	91	(328)	234	69	(102)	102	(38)	(5)	69	(5)
Legal and filing fees	52	13	(1)	47	19	2	6	29	47	29
Other corporate costs	121	118	87	75	62	85	80	44	75	44
Realized gain on disposal	-	-	(817)	(252)	1	-	(1)	-	(252)	-
Salaries and management fees	175	148	167	192	191	191	177	187	192	187
Stock-based payments expense	261	66	346	380	240	238	258	248	380	248
Unrealized gain on held-for-trading	130	1,117	296	299	28	(1)	16	9	299	9
Total Corporate & Other	**809**	**1,114**	**291**	**799**	**418**	**611**	**501**	**515**	**799**	**515**
Loss (earnings)	**2,087**	**2,142**	**746**	**1,670**	**2,825**	**2,205**	**2,273**	**1,369**	**1,670**	**1,369**
Other Comprehensive Income	(174)	1,214	(527)	(224)	207	(216)	41	19	(224)	19
Comprehensive Loss (income)	**1,913**	**3,356**	**219**	**1,446**	**3,032**	**1,989**	**2,314**	**1,388**	**1,446**	**1,388**
Basic loss (earnings) per share	$0.01	$0.02	$0.00	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01
Fully diluted loss (earnings) per share	$0.01	$0.02	$0.00	$0.01	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01
Exploration Expenditures by project										
Chile:										
Berta *(Excludes capitalized costs)*	200	485	165	441	2,004	783	351	-	441	-
El Desesperado	-	-	-	230	24	39	428	34	230	34
El Inca	-	-	-	-	-	464	200	596	-	596
Chacay	732	297	(10)	48	6	3	5	3	48	3
Payen	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	91	-	91
Other	346	246	300	153	373	306	204	130	141	130
Total exploration	**1,278**	**1,028**	**455**	**872**	**2,407**	**1,595**	**1,772**	**854**	**872**	**854**

Table 21: ($000's)	Summary of Financial Position							
	Q211	Q311	Q411	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113
Financial Position								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	15,116	12,017	11,965	10,971	7,868	5,922	2,086	517
AR and prepaids	68	57	76	91	43	57	47	56
Other current assets	2,304	1,028	479	58	27	29	19	10
Total Current Assets	17,488	13,102	12,520	11,120	7,938	6,008	2,152	583
Property, plant and equipment	645	650	629	630	638	630	622	615
Mineral property interests- San	**25,493**	**26,336**	**27,115**	**27,719**	**28,073**	**28,370**	**29,824**	**30,016**
Engineering	2,211	2,301	2,543	2,642	2,654	2,654	2,655	2,655
Environmental & permitting	1,799	2,021	2,195	2,251	2,352	2,408	2,449	2,497
Geology	4,121	4,202	4,310	4,426	4,487	4,505	4,533	4,544
Misc. development costs	6,207	6,572	6,739	6,984	7,179	7,215	7,387	7,486
Property acquisition costs	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	10,619	11,869	11,869
Share-based compensation	537	622	710	797	838	969	927	965
Mineral property interests- Berta								**221**
Engineering								-
Environmental & permitting								26
Geology	*All Costs related to Berta were expensed prior to January 1, 2013*							113
Misc. development costs								74
Property acquisition costs								-
Share-based compensation								8
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**43,626**	**40,088**	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**
Liabilities								
AP and accrued liabilities	969	586	519	704	630	696	297	231
Shareholders' Equity								
Common shares	51,800	51,897	51,650	51,650	51,657	51,656	51,656	51,656
Contributed surplus	3,189	3,281	3,986	4,452	4,733	5,016	5,317	5,608
AOCI	1,028	(185)	342	566	359	575	534	515
Deficit	(13,360)	(15,491)	(16,233)	(17,903)	(20,730)	(22,935)	(25,206)	(26,575)
Total Shareholders' Equity	42,657	39,502	39,745	38,765	36,019	34,312	32,301	31,204
Total Liabilities and Equity	**43,626**	**40,088**	**40,264**	**39,469**	**36,649**	**35,008**	**32,598**	**31,435**
Weighted average # of shares (000's)	135,626	137,874	135,170	138,269	138,271	138,273	138,294	138,294
Working Capital	16,519	12,516	12,001	10,416	7,308	5,312	1,855	352

Table 22: Selected Annual Information	2011	2012	YTD 2013
Net sales or revenues	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations	(7,462)	(8,781)	(1,369)
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Earnings (loss) before discontinued operations diluted per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Net earnings (loss)	(7,462)	(8,781)	(1,369)
Net earnings (loss) per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Net earnings (loss) diluted per-share	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Total assets	40,264	32,598	31,435
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-