STANNICO RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Twelve Months Period Ended December 31, 2010

Date: April 29, 2011

This management discussion and analysis (**"MD&A"**) of the interim financial condition and results of operations of Stannico Resources Inc. (the **"Company"** or **"Stannico"**) for the nine month period ended December 31, 2010, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited financial statements and related notes contained in this report. The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. All amounts presented are stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Company Overview:

The Company was incorporated on October 9, 2008 as 2187223 Ontario Inc. under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and the articles of amendment were subsequently filed on December 18, 2008 to change the name to Stannico Resources Inc. The Company acquired 100% of the issued common shares of Minas De Estano De Espana, S.L.U. ("MEE"), a private corporation incorporated on November 29, 2006 whose business is the exploration, research, exploitation and utilization of mining deposits, resources and substances, as well as the establishment of industries related to them, to obtain mining, industrial and chemical products and processed products in general. The acquisition was accomplished through an exchange of shares which resulted in the former shareholders of MEE obtaining control of the Company. Stannico was formed by the principal shareholders of MEE for the purposes of the MEE acquisition and to raise and facilitate funding in capital markets for the MEE exploration and development programs. In accordance with EIC 124 "Definition of a Business" of the CICA Handbook, the transaction is accounted for as a capital transaction, that is, a financing and recapitalization of MEE. The results of operations of Stannico are included in the financial statements from October 8, 2008, the date of completion of the transaction. For accounting purposes, the Company is considered to be a continuation of MEE except with regard to the authorized and issued share capital, which is that of the legal parent company, Stannico.

On February 6, 2009, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent in respect of a proposed acquisition (the "Proposed Qualifying Transaction") with a Eurotin Inc. ("Eurotin"). Eurotin is a public company trading on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange ("TSXV"). The letter of intent was subsequently amended on September 18, 2009. On August 31, 2010 the Letter of Intent was extended by the parties to February 28, 2011.

On April 18, 2011 the Proposed Qualifying Transaction closed which resulted in the Company becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Eurotin.

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. Since the date of incorporation, Stannico completed private placements of units consistent to raise the working capital to begin its exploration work in Spain.

The business activities of Stannico are primarily focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties in Spain.

In February, November and December, 2009, the Company issued a total of 6,649,998 common shares under private placements for total cash consideration of $555,000. In September 2009, the Company issued 1,024,000 shares for mineral property services provided for a value of $76,000.

In addition, in February, May and July, 2010, the Company issued a total of 5,563,124 common shares under private placements for cash consideration of $730,875. The Company incurred issuance costs of $58,513. In connection with the February 2010 financing, the Company issued 383,334 common shares as a finder's fee to two arms length parties. In addition, in July 2010, the Company issued 964,160 common shares as a share for debt exchange as it relates to the due to shareholder balance in the value of $144,624.

On November 3, 2010, the Company issued 5,361,667 units of the Company at a price of $0.15 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share of the Company at a price of $0.225 per share until November 3, 2012.

On November 3, 2010, the Company issued 7,333,330 common shares on conversion of convertible debt of $0.075 per share.

On November 3, 2010, the Company issued 1,200,000 units the Company at a price of $0.225 per unit pursuant to a drilling services arrangement. Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share of the Company at a price of $0.225 per share until November 3, 2012.

On December 11, 2010, the Company and QEM entered into an agreement whereby both parties agreed to form and enter into a joint venture as it relates to the Santa Maria Property. In lieu of the US$200,000 payment noted in the original agreement (entered into in fiscal 2008); the Company will issue 1,040,000 common shares at a deemed price of $0.20 per share. The issuance of shares will take place upon completion of the Proposed Qualifying Transaction. Upon issuance of the common shares the Company will have a 60% interest in the joint venture.

On December 15, 2010, the Company issued 16,666,667 units of the Company at a price of $0.15 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share of the Company at a price of $0.225 per share until December 15, 2012. The broker received a commission of $100,000 and also received 833,333 compensation options. Each compensation option is exercisable into a unit of the Company. Each unit consists of one common shares and one half of one common share purchase warrant with terms as described above.

The property

On February 15, 2008, the Company acquired the right to earn a 50% direct interest in the Oropesa Investigation Permit No. 13.050 ("IP Oropesa") from Sondeos y Perforaciones Industriales del Biezro, SA ("SPI"). IP Oropesa is situated in Spain within the North East part of the Region of Andalucía and totals 23.4km^2.

The Company can earn a 50% direct interest by spending €1,500,000 on exploration over a three year period. A further 50% interest can be acquired by:

(a) granting SPI a 1.35% net smelter royalty, paying the vendor 0.90% of the value of metal in reserves at the time of feasibility;

(b) paying the vendor 0.90% of the value of the metal reserves at the time of feasibility; and

(c) in the event of commercial production the Company has committed to issue to SPI 4% of the equity of the entity developing and mining Oropesa.

Selected financial information

The following table sets forth selected financial information of Stannico for the year ended December 31, 2009 (audited) and the interim period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 (unaudited).

	January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 (unaudited)	**January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 (audited)**
Revenue	Nil	Nil
Income from Operations	Nil	Nil
Net Loss	$(1,000,375)	$(544,492)
Total Assets	$4,543,411	$1,099,957
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$222,039	$224,201
Due to Eurotin	$180,000	$25,000
Convertible Debt	$-	$470,802
Cash	$1,928,938	$309,831
Mineral Properties and Deferred Development Expenditure	$2,479,324	$698,761

Financial Condition
Stannico's cash balance as at December 31, 2010 was $1,928,938 (December 31, 2009 - $309,831).

Current assets of Stannico as at December 31, 2010 were $2,056,443 (December 31, 2009 - $394,673), representing cash balance, sundry receivables and prepaid expenses. Total assets as at December 31, 2010 were $4,543,411 (December 31, 2009 - $1,099,957), which is comprised of current assets of $2,056,443, equipment of $7,674 and mining properties and deferred acquisition expenditures for $2,479,324. These assets were financed by proceeds from the private placement of shares, the issuance of shares for the acquisition of mineral properties, and loans. Current liabilities as at December, 2010 were $417,671 (December 31, 2009 - $403,450) and are comprised largely of expenditures incurred relating to deferred development costs, convertible debt and general and administrative costs.

Results of Operations

The net loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 was $1,000,375 (December 31, 2009 - $544,592), and is primarily attributable to stock based compensation, general and administrative expenses and professional fees incurred during the period. The negative variance of $455,783 is primarily due to the current year stock based compensation expense of $386,338, related to current year stock option grants.

The twelve months ended December 31, 2010 has seen an increase in occupancy costs due and a reduction in professional fees expenses. Significantly more professional expenses were incurred in 2009 in relation to the Proposed Qualifying Transaction with Eurotin.

Cash

Cash used in operating activities for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2010 was $555,170 and is primarily a result of office and general expenses of $176,983 and professional fees of $182,999 incurred with no offsetting revenue.

Cash from financing activities was $3,507,660 for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2010, which arose from the net proceeds from the private placement of shares and proceeds from Eurotin. Cash used in investing activities was $1,333,383 which is mostly attributable to mining properties and deferred exploration expenditures.

Financial Instruments

Stannico's financial instruments consist of cash accounts, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to shareholder, due to Eurotin and convertible debt. Unless otherwise noted Stannico does not expect to be exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. Stannico estimates that the fair value of these financial instruments approximates carrying value.

Contractual commitments

The Company is committed to future minimum payments under mineral property and consulting agreements as follows:

For the year ending December 31, 2011: $150,000

Liquidity and capital resources

The Company's working capital (deficit) as at December 31, 2010 was $1,638,772 (December 31, 2009 – ($8,777)).

The Company funds its exploration activities through equity financing. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, the Company raised $3,491,277 (for the year ended December 31, 2009 - $836,360) from private equity placements.

At this time, the Company is not anticipating an ongoing profit from operations, therefore it will rely on its ability to obtain equity or debt financing for growth and to finance current and future exploration programs. The Company may need additional capital, and may raise additional funds should its management deem it advisable.

Critical accounting estimates

Mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures

Mineral property acquisition costs and related direct exploration and development expenditures, net of recoveries, are deferred until the properties are placed into production. These net costs will be amortized against income using the unit of production method based on estimated recoverable reserves if the properties are brought into commercial production, or written off if the properties are abandoned or impaired if the carrying value is determined to be in excess of estimated recoverable amounts.

The cost of mineral properties includes any cash consideration paid, and the fair market value of shares and other consideration issued, if any, on the acquisition of property interests. Costs related to properties acquired under option agreements or joint ventures, whereby payments or other considerations are made at the sole discretion of the Company, are recorded in the accounts at such time as the payments are made. For properties held jointly with other parties the Company only records its proportionate share of acquisition and exploration costs. The proceeds from options or participation rights granted to third parties are deducted from the cost of the related property and any excess is deducted from other remaining capitalized property costs. The recorded amounts of property acquisition costs and their related deferred exploration costs represent actual expenditures incurred and may not reflect actual present or future values.

The Company enters into option agreements for mineral property interests by earn-in and expenditure arrangements. No initial cost or fair value amount is initially determined or allocated as acquisition cost unless such amounts can be reliably determined.

The recoverability of carrying amounts for mineral properties and deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Mineral properties are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When events or changes in circumstances indicate possible impairment, estimated future cash flows from a mine or development project are calculated using estimated future prices, mineral resources and operating and capital costs on an undiscounted basis. When estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired. Reductions in carrying amount of assets or groups of assets are recorded to the extent the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

Stock-based compensation plan

The Company has in effect a Stock Option Plan. Stock options awarded are accounted for using the fair value-based method. Fair value is calculated using the Black Scholes model with the assumptions described in the notes to the financial statements. These assumptions are estimated by management based on available information and may be subject to change.

Future income tax assets

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method of accounting. Under this method, future income tax assets and future income tax liabilities are recorded based on temporary differences between the financial reporting basis of the Company's assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax basis. The future benefits of income tax assets, including unused tax losses, are recognized subject to a valuation allowance, to the extent that it is more likely than not that such losses will be ultimately utilized. These future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to apply when the tax assets or liabilities are to be settled or realized.

Future changes in accounting policies

Business Combinations, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: Section 1582, Business Combinations, Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602, Non- Controlling Interests. These new standards will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Corporation is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the new standards. Section 1582 replaces section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 3 - Business Combinations. The section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601, establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial

Reporting Standard IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and applies to interim and annual consolidated financing statements related to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement
In June 2009, the CICA issued amendments to Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, to clarify when an embedded prepayment option is separated from its host debt instrument for accounting purposes. Amendments apply to interim and annual financial statements relating to years beginning on/after January 1, 2011. Management does not expect that the adoption of this new standard will have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards [“IFRS”]

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed that IFRS will replace Canadian GAAP in 2011 for Canadian publicly accountable companies. The Company became a publicly accountable enterprise through an initial public offering of its shares. Accordingly, the Company will be required to report its financial positions and results in accordance with IFRS beginning in 2011. This will also require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company has completed its' assessment and reviewof the impact of IFRS adoption. Management plans for the initial adoption of IFRS include training, securing additional expertise for the actual conversion and board level oversight over the process. Management believes that the Company will be adequately prepared for the conversion to IFRS by the implementation date.

Off balance sheet arrangements
The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Outstanding share data

Common shares

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares, with no par value, of which 52,146,280 were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

Share Purchase Warrants

As at December 31, 2010, 24,661,707 share purchase warrants were outstanding.

Employee Stock options

As at December 31, 2010, 3,675,000 options were outstanding under the Company's stock option plan for directors, officers and consultants of the Company.

Proposed Qualifying Transaction

On April 18, 2011, Eurotin Inc. ("Eurotin") acquired 100% of the common shares of the Company (the "Acquisition). Pursuant to the acquisition and in exchange for obtaining all of the issued and outstanding securities of the Company, Eurotin issued to the Company's security holders 45,677,384 common shares, 12,968,565 warrants, 3,831,250 options (with each warrant and each option entitling the holder to acquire one common share of Eurotin) and 624,500 compensation options. Each compensation option is exercisable into a unit of the Company (with each option entitling the holder to acquire one common and one-half warrant of Eurotin and each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share of Eurotin). Eurotin is a public company trading on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange ("TSXV").

Change in Fiscal Year End

The Company changed its' fiscal year end to March 31.

Risks and uncertainties

The Company's business of exploring for mineral resources involves a variety of operational, financial and regulatory risks that are typical in the natural resource industry. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks and minimize their effect on its financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future, and the Company's common shares should be considered speculative in nature.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. A relatively small proportion of properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The Company has limited experience in the development and operation of mines and has relied on and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for exploration and operating expertise. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined, and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced.

The success of the Company is dependent, among other things, on obtaining sufficient funding to enable the Company to explore and develop its properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties. The Company will require new capital to continue to operate its business and to continue with exploration on its mineral properties, and there is no assurance that capital will be available when needed, if at all. It is likely such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity, which will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various local, provincial and federal governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development, or mining operations, at its projects.

Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any mineral products discovered. The prices of mineral products have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted. The mining industry is intensely competitive. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees, contractors and consultants.

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by local, provincial and federal government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, releases or emissions of

various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner, which means stricter standards and enforcement, and fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Certain directors or proposed directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest, which they may have in any project opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Potential Dilution

The issue of common shares of the Company upon the exercise of the options and warrants will dilute the ownership interest of the Company’s current shareholders. The Company may also issue additional option and warrants or additional common shares from time to time in the future. If it does so, the ownership interest of the Company’s then current shareholders could also be diluted.