



Southeast Asia's Gold Production Company

Second Quarter Report 2011

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

**INTERIM MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
(UNAUDITED)**

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Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. Interim Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”)

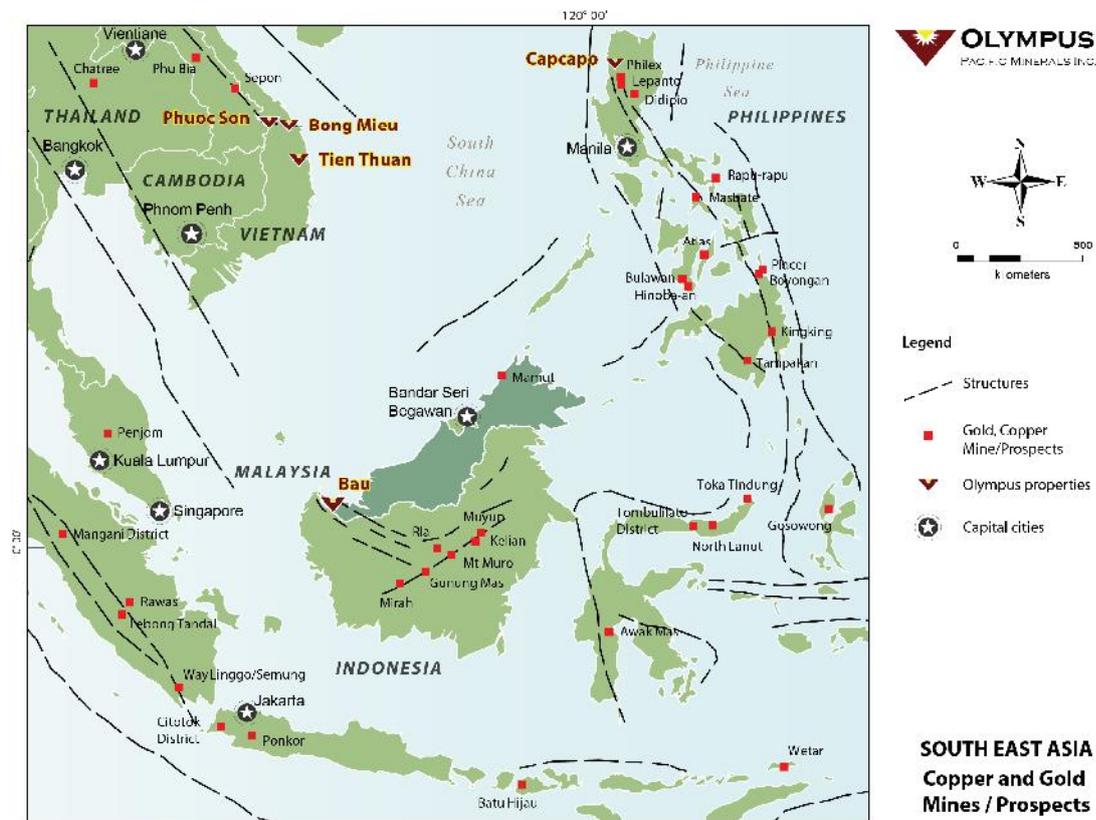
**For the six months ended June 30, 2011,
dated as at August 12, 2011.**

The following Interim Management Discussion and Analysis, which has been prepared for the six months ended June 30, 2011, of the financial results of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. (the “Company” or “Olympus”) for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes that follow, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This discussion covers the six month period ended June 30, 2011 and the subsequent period to August 12, 2011. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the annual MD&A and annual audited consolidated financial statements and the notes for the three years ended December 31, 2010 and the related MD&A included in the Company’s annual report. Other pertinent information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at www.edgar.com as well as on the Company’s web site at www.olympuspacific.com. Olympus is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol OYM, on the Australian Securities Exchange under the symbol OYM and on the over-the-counter bulletin board in the United States under the symbol OLYMF. For the purpose of preparing our MD&A, the Company considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) if it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances. All dollar amounts are stated in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

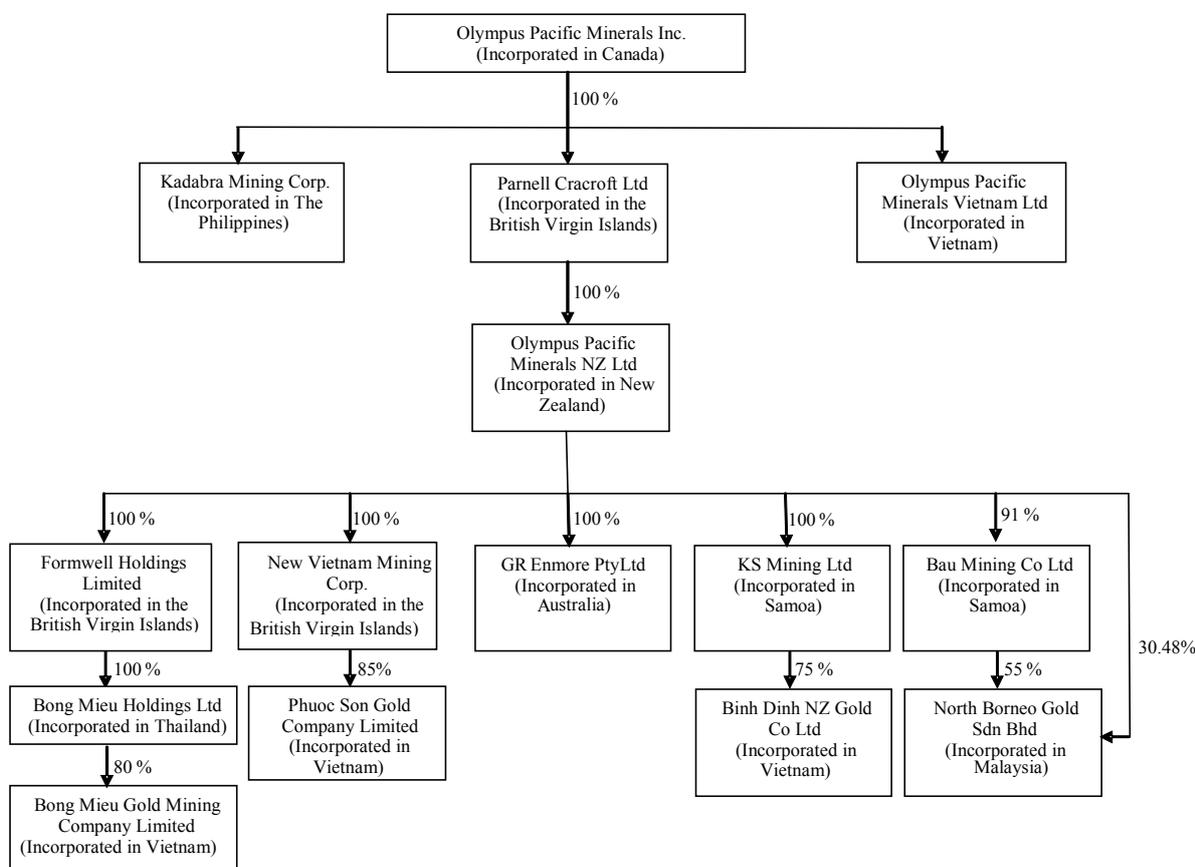
Company Background

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. is a Canadian company with international operations involved in the exploration, development and mining of mineral properties in Southeast Asia, with a focus in Vietnam and Malaysia. The Company, a first mover in Vietnam, is building its base with the aim of being a leading gold producer and explorer in Southeast Asia and has commissioned the first two foreign owned gold mines and processing facilities to be operated in Vietnam since the 1940s. The management team is strongly committed to Olympus's vision of making major discoveries in the region and increasing shareholder value. The Company focuses its activities on three multi-project properties, two located in Central Vietnam - the Bong Mieu Gold property and the Phuoc Son Gold property, and one located in Malaysia - the Bau Gold project.



The material business operations of the Company are presently carried out in large part through wholly or jointly owned private subsidiary companies as set out in the chart below:

Structure Chart of the Company and its Subsidiaries



Bong Mieu Gold Project (80%) - Vietnam

Bong Mieu hosts the following producing gold mines: Bong Mieu Central (VN220) which contains proven and probable reserves and has been in commercial production since the fourth quarter of 2006; Bong Mieu Underground (VN230), in commercial production since the second quarter of 2009; and Bong Mieu also hosts other target exploration sites including Bong Mieu East (VN240) and a number of other surface showings. It is being actively explored for additional resources.

Phuoc Son Gold Project (85%) - Vietnam

Phuoc Son hosts the high-grade gold deposit (Dak Sa). The Bai Dat Underground mine (VN320) at Dak Sa contains proven and probable reserves and was brought into commercial production on October 1, 2009. Phuoc Son ore was temporarily processed at the Bong Mieu plant until December 31, 2010. The new Phuoc Son plant was commissioned in June 2011 and has been commercially producing from July 1, 2011. The Phuoc Son property contains multiple gold mineralization zones that are being actively explored for additional resources.

North Borneo Gold – Bau Gold Project (80.53%) – Malaysia

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated mining and exploration tenements that collectively cover more than 828 km² of the most highly prospective ground within the historic Bau Goldfield in Sarawak, East Malaysia. The property is attributed with significant gold resources and has been independently assessed as having substantially greater resource potential.

The Company has agreed to acquire a further 13.02 percent from the local Malaysian joint venture partner in three remaining tranches, with final completion in July 2013 which will bring the Company's effective interest to 93.55%.

Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company – Tien Thuan Gold Project (75%) – Vietnam

The Tien Thuan Gold Project covers about 100 km² of hilly terrain, encompassing numerous hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences within and peripheral to a large, multiphase intrusive complex of predominantly granitic composition. Quartz veins extend over 15 km of strike. Two discrete intrusive complexes featuring vein and disseminated molybdenum mineralization have been discovered. Geological mapping has revealed outcropping features that are broadly consistent with economically productive circum-pacific porphyry (copper-molybdenum-gold-silver) deposits. Exploration is in progress.

Capcapo - Philippines

Olympus has an option to earn up to a 60 percent interest in this Philippines mining property, subject to Philippines foreign ownership laws, upon completing specified expenditures on the property. The Company's ability to earn this interest in the property has to date been inhibited by difficulties in settling a formal joint venture operating agreement with its partner. Continuing progress is being made in resolving outstanding issues with its partner.

GR Enmore Gold Project - New South Wales, Australia

The Enmore Gold Project covers approximately 325km² within the Enmore-Melrose Goldfield of northeastern New South Wales, Australia. The Company holds a 100 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 290km² and is earning an 80 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 35 km². The geological setting is broadly analogous to that at the nearby Hillgrove copper gold mine.

Company Strategy

The Company's 2011 goals, in line with its strategy, are focused on the following:

- Increasing gold reserves and resources and improving existing resource classifications;
- Achieving enhanced cash flows from operating subsidiaries through cost control and minimizing exposure to direct and indirect taxes;
- Improving its processing plants to maximize gold production; and

Specific goals and the 2011 outlook for each of the subsidiaries are discussed in the operations sections in this MD&A.

The Business Environment

Six critical business factors impact the Company performance:

1. Mineral Reserves and Resources

The mineral reserves and resources are the foundation of the Company's business. They have a direct impact on feasibility and scoping studies and the value of our Company. The mineral reserves and resources also dictate how much ore the Company can produce, and for how many years it can be produced. The grade of ore mined can vary from year to year. This has a significant impact on the volume of metal sold, and on the financial results.

2. Gold Price

The price received for the gold produced and sold has a direct impact on Company profitability. The price of gold also has a direct bearing on feasibility studies that the Company has or may complete in the future, increasing or decreasing the potential rate of return on a project. The price of gold may also have a bearing on the Company's ability to access capital to explore or develop.

3. Licensing

In order to explore, develop or conduct mining operations in Vietnam, the Company must establish or create an entity authorized to conduct business in Vietnam via an Investment Certificate. Then, the Company requires a prospecting license, an exploration license, a mining license, an export license and a myriad of minor permits, depending on the level of work being conducted on the property. Without all the appropriate licenses, the Company activities could not occur. For more information on licenses, please refer to the key license schedule on page 12.

4. Cost Changes

A changing cost and taxation environment has a direct impact on financial results of the Company. It also impacts the results of feasibility studies making a project more or less attractive to develop in the future. Capital costs for most projects worldwide have increased substantially due to the higher costs of mining related equipment and consumables the price of which is mostly determined by global demand and supply. The Vietnamese government, as recently as 2010, has increased royalties on gold production.

5. Exchange Rates

Company revenue is exclusively denominated in US dollars, but because the Company operates in Southeast Asia, costs are in several different currencies. The Company is most affected by changes in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar, US dollar, Australian dollar, Malaysian ringgit, and the Vietnamese dong. As the Company's cash is mostly held in US dollars, future changes in the relationship between the US dollar and other currencies can have a direct impact on funds available for future spending.

6. Human Resources

People are critical to the Company's success. In 2011 the Company will continue to enhance its Human Resource Management in terms of: teamwork; employment relations; organization design and development; the transferring of skills from expatriate employees to appropriately trained local employees; talent acquisition; and the retention, training and development of key people to maximize their contribution to the achievement of the Company's goals.

Global Reserves & Resources

The Company's estimated Global Reserves and Resources at June 30, 2011 are summarized in the table below (shown after depletion by mining production up to the end of the period). Earlier changes to the reserves and resources estimates that were published in the MD&A for previous quarters can be found on the Company's filings at www.sedar.com.

RESERVES		As at June 30, 2011		
Property	Reserve Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Bong Mieu Gold Property ⁽¹⁾				
NI43-101	Proven	0	-	0
	Probable	199,178	2.26	14,488
	Total P&P	199,178		14,488
Phuoc Son Gold Property ⁽²⁾				
NI43-101	Proven	195,706	5.62	35,380
	Probable	617,347	6.23	123,703
	Total P&P	813,053	6.09	159,083
RESOURCES		<i>(Measured & Indicated Resources Include Proven and Probable Reserves)</i>		
Bong Mieu Gold Property ⁽³⁾				
NI43-101	Measured	973,660	2.02	63,080
	Indicated	2,196,536	1.60	112,797
	Total M&I	3,170,196	1.73	175,877
	Inferred	4,729,320	1.40	212,930
Ancillary Metal Credits (See Note 7 Below)	Measured			37,495
	Indicated			60,721
	Total M&I credits			98,216
	Inferred			99,050
Historic Estimate	Measured	24,200	5.00	3,890
	Indicated	192,700	6.60	40,890
	Total M&I	216,900	6.42	44,780
	Inferred	1,220,000	8.00	313,792
Phuoc Son Gold Property ⁽⁴⁾				
NI43-101	Measured	126,123	8.94	36,259
	Indicated	476,877	9.36	143,460
	Total M&I	603,000	9.27	179,719
	Inferred	2,475,266	6.02	478,744
Tien Thuan Gold Property ⁽⁵⁾				
NI43-101	n/a	Not disclosed - See Note (5) below.		
Bau Gold Property ⁽⁶⁾				
NI43-101	Measured	0	-	0
	Indicated	10,963,000	1.60	563,900
	Total M&I	10,963,000	1.60	563,900
	Inferred	35,808,000	1.64	1,888,500
Global Totals:		As at June 30, 2011		
RESERVES				
NI43-101	Proven	195,706	5.62	35,380
	Probable	816,525	5.26	138,190
	Total P&P	1,012,231	5.33	173,570
RESOURCES				
NI43-101	Measured	1,099,783	3.87	136,834
	Indicated	13,636,413	2.01	880,878
	Total M&I	14,736,196	2.15	1,017,712
	Inferred	43,012,586	1.94	2,679,224
Historic Estimate	Measured	24,200	5.00	3,890
	Indicated	192,700	6.60	40,890
	Total M&I	216,900	6.42	44,780
	Inferred	1,220,000	8.00	313,792

Notes to reserves and resources table

(1) Bong Mieu Reserve Estimate

Bong Mieu reserves were estimated by Olympus in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards and were independently reviewed by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens & Associates ("TMC/SA") in March 2009. A copy of the TMC/SA technical report entitled "Updated Technical Review of Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam", dated April, 2009 can be found in the Company's filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and reserve impairments up to end of Q2 2011 are as noted below:

1.1 Ho Gan Deposit

Lower and upper grade-cutoffs are 0.80 g/t Au and 10.00 g/t Au respectively. The mining dilution factor is 10% @ 0.30 g/t Au.

No new reserves were developed during Q2 2011. Accordingly, the remaining reserve was estimated by deducting the tonnage mined during Q2 2011 from the official reserve remaining at YE 2010. The tonnage mined during Q2 2011 was estimated by reconciling the tonnage (by truck count) with mill tonnage (by weightometer).

2.2 Ho Ray-Thac Trang Deposit: No reserves have yet been estimated.

2.3 Nui Kem Deposit: No reserves have yet been estimated.

(2) Phuoc Son (Dak Sa) Reserve Estimate

Dak Sa (Bai Dat and Bai Go Sector) reserves were estimated by Olympus (based on a 3.00 g/t Au stope cut-off, practical stope layouts and the application of appropriate mining dilution rules and minimum width criteria) in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards. This estimate was independently audited by TMC/SA in March 2008. This TCM/SA report entitled "Technical Report on the Phuoc Son Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam" (March 2008), is within Company filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and Q2 2011 reserve impairments are as noted below:

2.1 Bai Dat Sector

During Q2 2011, mining of Bai Dat deposit continued, but no new (NI 43-101 status) reserves were developed. The Q2 2011 reserve was therefore determined by deducting the ore mined during Q2 2011 from the official Q1 2011 reserve. The ore mined was determined by underground survey reconciled with the official milled tonnage (by weightometer). The Bai Dat reserve estimate employed a lower grade-cutoff of 3.00 g/t Au and an upper cutoff of 100.00 g/t Au.

2.2 Bai Go Sector

During Q2 2011, no mining was conducted and no new (NI 43-101 status) reserves were developed. Accordingly, the Bai Go Q2 2011 reserve remains the same as the March 2008 reserve estimate, which employed a lower grade-cutoff of 3.00 g/t Au and an upper cut of 80.00 g/t Au.

(3) Bong Mieu Resource Estimate

Bong Mieu resources were initially estimated by Olympus (in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards) and independently audited/updated by Watts Griffis and McQuat (WGM) ("A Technical Review of the Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam"), in September 2004, by Terra Mining Consultants and Stevens & Associates ("TMC/SA") ("Technical Review of the Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam") in August 2007 and by TMC/SA ("Updated Technical Review of Bong Mieu Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam") in March 2009. Copies of these reports can be found within Company filings at www.sedar.com. Deposit notes and Q2 2011 resource impairments are as noted below:

3.1 Bong Mieu Central (Ho Gan) Deposit

During Q2 2011, mining was conducted, but no new (NI43-101 status) resources were estimated. The Q2 2011 resource was therefore estimated by deducting the tonnage mined during Q2 2011 from the official reserve remaining at end of Q1 2011.

3.2 Bong Mieu East (Ho Ray-Thac Trang) Deposit

During Q2 2011, no mining was conducted and no new (NI43-101 status) resource estimate was completed. The Q2 2011 resource therefore remains the same as the March 2009 independent review by TMC/SA (refer above), which incorporated drilling completed by Olympus during 2008 (using upper and lower grade cutoffs of 0.5 g/t Au and 10 g/t Au respectively) to update prior NI43-101 and CIMM standard estimates/audits.

3.3 Bong Mieu South (Nui Kem) Deposit

The Nui Kem underground resource is a historic estimate; being an independent estimate by Continental Resource Management Pty Ltd (CRM) in 1993. This estimate used lower and upper grade-cutoffs of 3.00 g/t Au and 30.00 g/t Au respectively. Although this CRM estimate pre-dates NI 43-101, it

was independently reviewed by Watts, Griffis and McOuatt ("WGM") in 1997 and again in 2007 by TMC/SA (refer above).

Neither WGM nor TMC/SA audited the CRM estimate, nor did they attempt to reclassify the Nui Kem resource to meet NI43-101 standards. Nonetheless, both independent consultant groups consider it to have been carried out in a manner consistent with standard industry practice of the time and deem it to be relevant and of historic significance. It is accordingly herein reported as a historical resource. Investors should not assume that all or any of the historical resource will necessarily be converted into current NI 43-101 reserves or resources.

During Q2 2011, Olympus continued mining production from trial stoping and underground exploration developments. The historic resource has not been impaired by this production because the production to date is small and predominantly external to the CRM resource boundaries. Depth considerations effectively preclude resource drilling from surface, but it is anticipated sufficient data will become available from underground drilling and exploratory headings to enable a NI 43-101 compliant estimate to be prepared which will allow an application for an extended mining license.

(4) Phuoc Son (Dak Sa) Resource Estimate

Dak Sa (Bai Dat and Bai Go Sector) resources were estimated by Olympus in January 2008, in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions & standards. This estimate was independently reviewed by TCM/SA in a technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Phuoc Son Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam", dated March 2008, a copy of which can be found in the Company's filings at www.sedar.com. A prior independent review (by WGM) entitled "A Technical Review of the Phuoc Son Gold Project in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam", dated January 30, 2004 can also be found in the Company's filings at www.sedar.com. Current resources include an in-house estimate of additional resources conducted in May 2010. Deposit notes and Q2 2011 resource impairments are as noted below:

4.1 Dak Sa South (Bat Dat) Deposit

During Q2 2011, mining of the Bai Dat deposit continued, but no additional (NI43-101 status) resources were defined. Accordingly, the Q2 2011 resource estimate (which includes mining reserves) was determined by deducting Q2 2011 mining depletion from the resource remaining at end of Q1 2011. The Dak Sa South estimate (refer above) employed an upper grade cutoff of 100.00 g/t Au, with no lowercut.

4.2 Dak Sa North (Bai Go) Deposit

During Q2 2011, no mining was conducted and no additional (NI43-101 status) resources were defined. The Q2 2011 resource estimate (which includes mining reserves) accordingly remains the same as in the May 2010 estimate (refer above). The Dak Sa North resource estimate employed an upper grade cutoff of 80.00 g/t Au, with no lowercut.

(5) Tien Thuan Resource Estimate

No Tien Thuan resource is disclosed as of Q2 2011 because no NI43-101 status resource estimate has yet been made. An historic (1993) gold resource estimate by the Geological Survey of Vietnam cannot presently be disclosed because it is neither JORC nor NI43-101 compliant.

(6) Bau Resource Estimate

Current Bau resources are pursuant to an independent study conducted by TMC/SA dated June 15, 2010. This estimate employed lower grade-cutoffs of 0.75 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Au respectively for virgin deposits and tailings deposit. Upper cutoffs ranged from 3.3 g/t Au in respect of tailings and from 6.47 g/t Au to 33.13 g/t Au in respect of other deposits, depending upon grade statistics for each deposit.

A prior estimate (of partial Bau resources) was completed in November 2008 by Ashby Consultants Ltd (ACL) of New Zealand. The ACL estimate (conducted in accordance with JORC standards) is superseded by the TMC/SA estimate, which was conducted in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definition standards. A copy of the TMC/SA technical report in respect of the Bau resource estimate may be viewed within the Company's filings at www.sedar.com.

Current Bau project resource drilling is expected to enable a new resource estimate in Q4 2011.

(7) Ancillary Metals

The gold-equivalent value of the Tungsten in the Bong Mieu East Resource was calculated using Tungsten value of US\$390/MTU and gold value of US\$1,410/oz. Other metals, such as silver, copper, lead, zinc and fluorine, have not been included in the Q2 2011 estimate because they are of insignificant value or uneconomic to recover.

(8) SEC Note

The mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates contained in this table have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These standards are similar to those used by the United

States Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Industry Guide No. 7. However, the definitions in NI 43-101 differ in certain respects from those under Industry Guide No. 7. Accordingly, mineral reserve and mineral resource information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by companies reporting in accordance with The United States Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Industry Guide No. 7.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "indicated resources." We advise U.S. investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This section uses the term "inferred resources." We advise U.S. investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or prefeasibility studies, except in rare cases. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically and legally mineable.

Key Licenses

The following is a summary of key license areas at June 30, 2011, for which details can be viewed at our website (www.olympuspacific.com).

Company	Licenses Granted-Area	Renewal License Applications-Area	New License Applications-Area
<u>Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	3,000.0 Ha	-	-
Exploration Licenses	-	1,850.0 Ha	-
Mining Licenses	358.0 Ha	-	-
<u>Phuoc Son Gold Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	7,000.0 Ha	-	-
Exploration Licenses	-	2,800 Ha*	-
Mining Licenses	-	1.5 Ha*	-
<u>North Borneo Gold</u>			
Mining Licenses	799.9 Ha	48.2 Ha	470.3 Ha
Mining Certificates	1,694.9 Ha	12,150.0 Ha	-
Exploration Prospecting Licenses	-	28,715.5 Ha	2,000.0 Ha
General Prospecting Licenses	-	35,808.4 Ha	77,500.0 Ha
<u>Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company</u>			
Investment Certificate	6,480.0 Ha	-	-

*A new license application has been submitted for renewal of the license area.

Production Plant Output Results

Statistical Results from the Plants:

	2011 Quarters				Annual	
	Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	2010
Tonnes of ore milled	37,163	49,497			86,660	138,779
Grade (g/t Au)	4.33	5.32			4.89	9.35
Mill recoveries (percent)	75	82			79	80
Gold production (ounces)	3,868	5,717			9,585	33,234
Gold sales (ounces)	4,935	-			4,935	29,186

Process Plants – Operating Results for the Combined Projects for the six months ended June 30, 2011

	<u>Bong Mieu Central (Ho Gan) VN220</u> 2011 (\$)	<u>Bong Mieu Underground (Nui Kem) VN230</u> 2011 (\$)	<u>Combined Bong Mieu Properties</u> 2011 (\$)	<u>Phuoc Son Underground (Bai Dat) VN320</u> 2011 (\$)	<u>YTD Total 2011</u> \$	<u>Annual Total 2010</u> \$
Gold sales	1,755,487	1,770,585	3,526,072	3,223,608	6,749,680	35,986,013
Cost of sales	697,291	1,621,461	2,318,752	2,467,822	4,786,574	13,213,918
Amortization	222,833	1,292,658	1,515,491	-	1,515,491	9,110,306
Toll treatment charged to Phuoc Son	(17,756)	-	(17,756)	17,756	-	-
Royalties	52,979	52,079	105,058	155,395	260,453	4,795,935

During the second quarter, Ho Gan (VN220) accounted for 65% of the total gold production, Nui Kem (VN230) accounted for 9% and Phuoc Son (VN320) accounted for 26%. Mill recovery for Ho Gan and Nui Kem was 76% and 82%, respectively. Mill recovery for Phuoc Son was 92%.

Cyclones for close-circuit table middlings regrinding operations were commissioned at the Bong Mieu plant in May 2011.

The Phuoc Son Plant commissioning and debugging occurred late in the second quarter. The first gold bar, weighing 11.1 kilos, was poured on June 22, 2011. An initial bar was smelted a week earlier at the Bong Mieu plant. The plant was placed into commercial production in July 2011.

As part of treasury management, gold bullion is now being held rather than sold immediately. At June 30, 2011, 1,815 oz of gold bullion and 2,408 oz of gold doré bars were on hand. Gold bullion can be sold and cash transferred within three business days.

Results of our exploration, development, and production activities

Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited (“BM”)

Background

The Bong Mieu Gold Mining property, located in Tam Lanh Commune of the Tam Ky District in the southeast corner of Quang Nam province in Central Vietnam, hosts the producing Bong Mieu Central (VN220) and Underground (VN230) gold mines. The Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) contains proven and probable reserves and has been in commercial production since 2006. The Bong Mieu Underground Deposit (VN230) is located one kilometer from the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220). The Bong Mieu Underground Mine (Nui Kem VN230) is being explored and developed. It was placed into commercial production in the second quarter of 2009 following completion of the Bong Mieu plant upgrade. Exploration to date has resulted in a significant new discovery in the east area of the property, Bong Mieu East (VN240), as well as a number of new surface showings. There is potential for additional discoveries and resource expansion based on work completed to date.

Structure

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc., through its holding companies, holds an 80 percent ownership interest in Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited (“BM”), a joint venture enterprise incorporated in Vietnam, which has surface rights to the Bong Mieu Gold Property. The other 20 percent of BM is owned by two Vietnamese organizations, MIDECO (10 percent) and MINCO (10 percent).

The Vietnamese partners have not, at this stage, paid their share of the funding requirements. Joint venture profits are to be shared in proportion to ownership once funding requirements are met. The Company pays the Vietnam Government a royalty equal to three percent of the sales value of gold production in Vietnam from Bong Mieu.

Olympus manages the exploration and operation programs on the property on behalf of the joint venture.

The following table provides key information for the Bong Mieu property:

	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Net deferred exploration and development at 30 June	\$14,757,119	\$13,291,609
Property, plant, and equipment at 30 June	\$4,956,043	\$5,708,957
Spending on exploration and development activities	\$2,205,007	\$4,689,381
Expenditure on property, plant, and equipment	\$733,077	\$1,282,332

Reserves and Resources

Please refer to page 8 for a summary of Bong Mieu Gold Property mineral reserve and resource estimates as at June 30, 2011.

Exploration

Ho Gan Exploration (VN220)

Exploration at Hogan continued in the second quarter with results from two drill holes confirming continuation of the deposit in a Southeasterly extension. The results showed strong gold grade and thickness variation. Further exploratory drilling (1,900m in 30 holes) at Ho Gan is scheduled to commence in July 2011.

Nui Kem Exploration (VN230)

Two exploration holes were drilled on the Nui Kem northern slope to probe the Ho Gan projection within the Nui Kem footwall sequence. Both holes intersected a sheared, altered and mineralized (sulphidic) zone at the projected depth, but insignificant mineralization was intersected. Drilling has been suspended.

Bong Mieu East Exploration (VN240)

The Bong Mieu East geological model was updated with results from 2010 infill drilling. Validation, including technical report preparation, remained in progress at end of the second quarter and is scheduled to be reported in the third quarter. A further 4,500m of drilling (in 43 holes) is scheduled to commence in August 2011 with the aim of upgrading inferred resources to indicated or better status.

The Company continues to work with the Phu Ninh District Peoples Committee, Quang Nam Department of Culture and Tourism and other departments, to reach an agreement on the boundary and license area.

Production and Operating Statistical Results

Combined Production on Bong Mieu Gold Property Projects:

Bong Mieu Central (VN220) and Bong Mieu Underground (VN230) Deposits

	Q1-2011	Q2-2011	Q3-2011	Q4-2011	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Tonnes of ore milled	36,667	41,527			78,194	63,663
Grade (g/t Au)	4.22	4.19			4.21	4.94
Mill recoveries (percent)	74	77			76	70
Gold production (ounces)	3,706	4,262			7,968	7,035
Gold sales (ounces)	2,569	-			2,569	7,383

Gold produced from Bong Mieu Central and Bong Mieu Underground ore represented 73% of the group production for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

The tables below show individual operating mine statistics of projects on the Bong Mieu Property:

Bong Mieu Central Project (VN220) – Ho Gan

	Q1-2011	Q2-2011	Q3-2011	Q4-2011	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Tonnes of ore milled	19,324	36,772			56,096	16,504
Grade (g/t Au)	4.48	4.19			4.29	4.78
Mill recoveries (percent)	73	76			75	64
Gold production (ounces)	2,045	3,740			5,785	1,630
Gold sales (ounces)	1,279	-			1,279	1,624

Production from the underground operation and open pit during the second quarter was 2,100 tonnes at 4.29g/t Au and 37,461 tonnes at 3.97g/t Au, respectively.

Bong Mieu Underground Project (VN230) – Nui Kem

	Q1-2011	Q2-2011	Q3-2011	Q4-2011	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Tonnes of ore milled	17,343	4,755			22,098	47,159
Grade (g/t Au)	3.93	4.21			3.99	5.00
Mill recoveries (percent)	76	82			77	71
Gold production (ounces)	1,661	522			2,183	5,405
Gold sales (ounces)	1,290	-			1,290	5,759

Total ore mined during the second quarter was 4,311 tonnes at 4.78g/t Au. Development activities comprise 327m of lateral drives and 128m of raises.

Financial Performance

A total of 2,569 ounces of gold were sold by BM for proceeds of \$3,526,072 during the six month period ended June 30, 2011. The average realized gold price for the period was US\$1,373 per ounce.

2011 Outlook

- Continue to increase production plant throughput from the Bong Mieu projects to replace Phuoc Son feed, and reduce plant operating costs.
- Focus mine exploration on Ho Gan extensions and Nui Kem shoots.
- Plan for ongoing positive cash flows and long term profitability after the discontinuance of treatment of Dak Sa ore at Bong Mieu.
- Focus BM on internal debt reduction.
- Explore Bong Mieu East by drilling of 4,500 meters at Ho Ray-ThacTrang. This is scheduled in the second half of 2011 with the goal of upgrading inferred resources to indicated or better status.

Phuoc Son Gold Company Limited (“PSGC”)

Background

Phuoc Son Gold property covers 70 square kilometers and is located in the western highlands of Quang Nam Province in Central Vietnam and 74 kilometers away from the Bong Mieu Gold property. The property includes the high-grade Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320), which has proven and probable reserves and was put into commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2009. The Phuoc Son property also contains multiple gold mineralization zones that are being actively explored for additional resources.

Structure

Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc., through its subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Corporation, holds an 85 percent interest in the Phuoc Son Gold Project. In 2003, the Company’s subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Corporation (“NVMC”), entered into a joint venture with Mien Trung Industrial Company (“Minco”), a mining company then controlled by the local provincial government, to form the Phuoc Son Gold Company (“PSGC”). PSGC has an investment license on the Phuoc Son property. NVMC’s initial interest in PSGC is 85 percent and Minco has a 15 percent interest. Joint venture profits are to be shared in proportion to ownership once funding requirements are met. After five years, from the end of the period in which PSGC makes a profit for 12 consecutive months, Minco can increase its interest by 15 percent to 30 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. After 20 years, Minco can increase its interest to a total of 50 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such additional 20 percent interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. Fair market value shall be determined by using an independent accounting firm to perform the fair market value assessment and that assessment will be considered final and binding for both parties. If Minco does not proceed to exercise its rights of acquisition within three months from the dates of entitled acquisition, Minco will be considered as having waived its right to acquire the interest

The Company pays the Vietnam Government a royalty equal to fifteen percent of the sales value of gold production in Vietnam from Phuoc Son.

Olympus manages the exploration and operation programs on the property on behalf of the joint venture.

The following table provides key information for the Phuoc Son property:

	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Net deferred exploration and development at 30 June	\$15,882,975	\$15,630,107
Property, plant, and equipment at 30 June	\$28,821,017	\$21,819,427
Spending on exploration and development activities	\$1,557,892	\$4,099,686
Expenditure on property, plant, and equipment*	\$6,069,963	\$19,955,625

*This includes advances on property, plant and equipment

Reserves and Resources

Exploration work to date has defined the “productive” Dak Sa shear deposit over a strike length of approximately five kilometers, expanded the Dak Sa resource base, and has confirmed that the mineralization remains open along strike and down dip.

A resource update estimation for the North and South Deposits completed in May 2010 indicated an approximate 16% gold resource increase, in comparison with 2008 March estimated results. The current resource estimate (by block modeling, using Inverse Distance Square) was based on 157 drill holes and included additional mineralization extensions that had been intersected by step-out drilling in 2008 around the periphery of the South and North deposits.

Please refer to page 8 for a summary of Phuoc Son Gold Property mineral reserve and resource estimates as at June 30, 2011.

Exploration

During the first six months of 2011, no general Phuoc Son (VN310) exploration was conducted.

A program is proposed with the goal of upgrading the inferred resources hosted within the Dak Sa Shear to the north of Bai Go and will be conducted in two phases. The first phase (9,000m in 26 holes) is scheduled to commence during the third quarter 2011. The second phase (14,000m in 55 holes) will be contingent upon phase 1 results and will address the balance of the currently inferred resources.

Production and Operating Results

Phuoc Son Gold Company – Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320)

An extension of the trucking permit for toll treatment of Phuoc Son ore at the Bong Mieu plant was not granted until late March, therefore underground development was suspended for a two month period while resources were concentrated on the completion of the Phuoc Son processing plant. Management decided not to recommence trucking of the ore to Bong Mieu during the license renewal period of March 15 2011 to May 30, 2011, and chose to stockpile ore for processing at the new plant.

The table below shows operating mine statistics of the Dak Sa Underground Project (VN320).

Phuoc Son Underground Project (VN320) – Dak Sa, Bai Dat

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual 2011	Annual 2010
Tonnes of ore milled	496	7,970			8,466	75,116
Grade (g/t Au)	12.21	11.20			11.26	13.08
Mill recoveries (percent)	83	92			92	82
Gold production (ounces)	162	1,455			1,617	26,199
Gold sales (ounces)	2,366	-			2,366	21,803

Plant commissioning and debugging occurred in the second quarter, with the first gold bar being poured on June 22, 2011. An initial bar was smelted a week earlier at the Bong Mieu plant. Mill recovery attained during commissioning was 92%. Final commissioning is ongoing and is expected to be completed during the third quarter.

Total ore generated for the quarter is 20,126 tonnes at 12.74g/t Au and development is 703m, a significant increase from last quarter's figures.

Bai Go portal construction commenced early in the second quarter upon completion of the access road. Development advance from the portal is 36m, with 22 steel sets erected and ongoing concreting of the portal including drainage and floor. Contract work for slope stabilization of the Bai Go road is ongoing. The development of the northern block is scheduled to provide production late in the third quarter of 2012.

The tailings dam design capacity was revised to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment document, thereby increasing the excavation volume and clay placement for Stage 1. Excavation of Tailings Dam 1 holding basin is complete, and additional excavation for seepage pond area is ongoing.

The completion date for the Tailings Dam Stage 1 is expected to take place during the third quarter of 2011, as the inclement weather in the preceding period resulted in delays.

Application for the new/renewed mining license and exploration license is ongoing.

Financial Performance

A total of 2,366 ounces of gold were sold by PSGC for proceeds of \$3,223,608 in January 2011 and there were no further gold sales during the six-month period ended June 30, 2011. The average realized gold price was US\$1,362 per ounce.

Subsequent to the end of the period gold production at the Phuoc Son plant had risen to just over 950 oz per week.

Licensing

The trucking permit for Dak Sa ore (VN320) expired on December 31, 2010, but was renewed until March 15, 2011 effective until May 30, 2011. Management decided not to utilize this permit opting instead to stock pile ore for treatment in the new processing plant.

2011 Outlook

- Complete construction of the new plant and associated civil works – commissioned in June 2011 and brought into commercial production on July 1, 2011.
- Transition to full scale processing on site in the second half of 2011.
- Continue to increase production levels throughout 2011.
- Focus exploration on north and south orebody extensions.
- Further develop the Bai Go Road and a portal to access the northern reserves.

Other Properties

North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd

Bau Gold Project (MY110)

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated mining and exploration tenements that collectively cover more than 828 km² of the most highly-prospective ground within the historic Bau Goldfield, in Sarawak, East Malaysia. Operating since 1864, this goldfield has estimated historic gold production of more than 3 million oz. gold including recorded production of 1.5 million oz. of gold. Regional analogy with goldfields across the border in Kalimantan suggests significantly greater remaining potential.

The Company has agreed to acquire a further 13.02% interest, in addition to the 12.5% acquired during the third quarter of 2010, 12.5% acquired during the fourth quarter of 2010 and 5.48% acquired during the second quarter of 2011, from the local Malaysian joint venture partner to be settled in tranches with final completion on July 15, 2013. As a result the joint venture agreement has been revised to deal with a number of operational and governance matters.

The central goldfield area has been the principal focus of exploration since commencement of the joint venture in November, 2006. An independent consultant commissioned by Zedex Minerals Limited established a JORC status gold resource of 1.612 M oz in three near-surface deposits (Jugan, Pejiru and Sirenggok), and in auriferous tailings at the historic Bukit Young Goldmine Sdn Bhd ("BYG") open pit. Olympus subsequently commissioned an independent consultant to undertake a NI 43-101 compliant re-estimation of these resources including deposit extensions and adjacent zones. This latest estimate established a JORC/NI 43-101 compliant gold resource of 2.45M oz. Potential for substantial additional gold resource has also been estimated (by an independent consultant) in deposit extensions and closely adjacent zones. Other (as yet unexplored) potential remains within peripheral zones.

During the first half of 2010, an independent assessment was conducted by TMCSA, primarily to convert an earlier attributed 1.612M oz JORC 2004 compliant gold resource (in respect of the Jugan, Pejiru, Sirenggok, and BYG Tailings deposits) to NI 43-101 status, and to estimate additional resources within deposit extensions and adjacent mineralization zones.

The current estimate (by block modeling, using Ordinary Kriging) is based on 1,911 drill holes. Except for the BYG tailings deposit, a 0.75 g/t Au lower grade cutoff was used throughout, whilst the uppercuts

ranged from 6.47 g/t Au to 33.13 g/t Au depending upon the grade statistics of individual deposits. The BYG tailings estimate utilized lower and upper cutoffs of 0.5 and 3.3 g/t Au respectively. The update indicated an approximate 52% gold resource increase at Bau, of which the increase is mainly within Indicated and Inferred categories.

The Bau resource comprises multiple deposits, all of which remain open with potential for further expansion through continuing exploration. The deposits comprise several different mineralization styles and have to date been drilled only to shallow depth.

During the second half of 2010, exploration drilling of new geological and geophysical targets commenced. A separate resource drilling programme, aimed at upgrading the bulk of the existing resource to measured and indicated categories and to test deeper and lateral extensions of mineralization also commenced around the same time. As at June 30, 2011, both drilling programmes were still in progress.

Bau General (MY101)

By end of Q2 2011, the Company had drilled approximately 14,000m (since September, 2010).

Taiton (MY160)

Resource diamond drilling continued throughout the first half of 2011, in order to upgrade resources within the Taiton sector of the Tai Parit Fault structure to measured and indicated categories. A parallel programme of exploration mapping and drilling also investigated a range of other targets within Taiton sector.

Juala (MY180)

Two holes were drilled in Arong Bakit quarry, one intersected 2.5m @ 12.13g/t Au and 5.7m @ 1.08g/t Au in skarn veins. Three further holes intersected sparse, intrusive-hosted Cu-Au mineralization.

Bekajang (MY170)

One hole intersected jasperoid mineralization (40m @ 4.79g/t Au) adjacent to the BYG pit.

During the remainder of 2011, the Company will increase exploration activity with the addition of two more rigs (to a total of four). Two rigs will be allocated to resource upgrade drilling and two to exploration. A further 12,000m of drilling is expected to be completed by year end. A further resource assessment is scheduled to be made during late Q4 2011.

The following table provides key information for the Bau property:

	YTD 2011	Annual 2010
Net deferred exploration and development at 30 June	\$4,656,166	\$2,267,174
Property, plant, and equipment at 30 June	\$78,862	\$51,484
Spending on exploration and development activities	\$2,291,713	\$2,551,343
Expenditure on property, plant, and equipment	\$37,776	\$40,848

Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company Limited

Tien Thuan Gold Project

The Tien Thuan Gold Project lies some 50 km West of the port city of Quy Nhon in Binh Dinh Province in Southern Vietnam. The project area broadly encompasses about 100 km² of hilly terrain containing numerous hard rock and alluvial gold occurrences, within and peripheral to a large, multiphase intrusive complex of predominantly felsic composition. Prior exploration by the Vietnamese Geological Survey (DGMV) during 1990-93 recorded six sub-parallel, closely spaced quartz veins hosted by a granitic intrusive. DGMV assays revealed gold values ranging up to 157 g/t Au, with 35 percent of all samples reporting above 3.0 g/t Au.

The JV has since mapped and sampled three intrusive related vein-swarms, confirming the presence of multiple quartz veins of potentially economic grade and width.

The Binh Dinh Provincial Government has granted an Investment Certificate to the Olympus subsidiary, Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company (BNG). Pursuant to the Investment Certificate, Olympus may earn 75 percent equity in the Tien Thuan Project, by funding exploration through to the completion of a bankable feasibility study (such funding to be repayable from future profits). Upon reaching a "decision to mine", project development will be jointly funded on a pro-rata basis.

No new exploration work was carried out on the Tien Thuan property in the period to June 30, 2011.

GR Enmore Pty Limited

Enmore Gold Project

The Enmore Gold Project covers approximately 325km² within the Enmore-Melrose Goldfield of northeastern New South Wales, Australia. The Company holds a 100 percent interest in two exploration licences covering 290km² and is earning an 80 percent interest in two exploration licences covering 35 km². The geological setting is broadly analogous to that at the nearby Hillgrove copper gold mine.

Exploration results to date have confirmed the potential for lode and/or quartz stock-work style gold deposits at a number of individual prospects, including: Bora, Sunnyside, Lone Hand, Stony Hill, Sheba and Tabben. Potentially minable grades and widths have to date been drill-intersected at Sunnyside and Bora prospects.

During the first quarter of 2011, a technical report on results of the 2010 fieldwork was completed and statutory reporting was conducted. In 2011 the Company intends to complete an in-fill soil geochemical survey to refine anomalies along the Bora, Sheba and Sunnyside faults, together with extension of soil geochemistry into the Lone Hand area. Drilling of the anomalies identified is planned to commence in 2012.

Kadabra Mining Corporation

Capcapo Property Summary

The Capcapo property is located north of the prolific Baguio-Mankayan Gold District in the Philippines. On November 23, 2006, a Memorandum of Agreement and Supplement to Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") was entered into by Abra Mining and Industrial Corporation ("AMIC"), the Company and Jabel Corporation that allows the Grantee and certain Filipino persons (defined as "Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and a Philippine national") an option subject to compliance with Philippines foreign ownership laws, to earn a 60 percent interest in AMIC's Capcapo mining tenement. Company efforts in Capcapo (PH 100) have concentrated on obtaining Community approval which is required before any exploration can continue. The Company's ability to earn this interest in the property has to date been inhibited by difficulties in settling a formal joint venture operating agreement with its partner. Progress is being made in resolving outstanding issues with its partner.

During Q2 2011, a technical report (on the 2007 drilling programme) was completed.

No further field work will be conducted pending signing of the joint venture agreement with AMIC, however, a detailed forward field program is presently in preparation.

Operational Activities

Comments on selected items from our Consolidated Statements of Operations are noted in the table:

	YTD Q2 2011	YTD Q22010	YTD % Change	Q2 2011	Q2 2010	Q2 % Change	Comments on variances
Sales	6,749,680	18,531,762	-64%	-	10,144,324	-100%	The Company sold 4,935 ounces of gold in the first six months of 2011 (at an average realized price of US\$1,368 per ounce, an increase of \$203 per ounce on the average price in 2010). Sales decreased due to higher levels of inventory being held.
Cost of sales	4,786,574	7,844,352	-39%	-	4,271,226	-100%	Decreased as a result of reduced sales.
Amortization	1,742,435	3,468,684	-50%	658,146	1,717,289	-62%	Decreased as a result of reduced sales.
Corporate and administrative expenses	5,789,121	4,840,202	20%	3,664,518	2,837,934	29%	Increased year to date largely due to increased professional and consulting fees due to engagement of external professionals providing advice on the Convertible Notes issued and derivatives issuance costs relating to new convertible notes.
Stock-based compensation	616,227	1,378,474	-55%	280,079	564,546	-50%	Decreased due to changes in the stock price at the time of valuation in 2011 compared with 2010.
Interest and accretion on term loans	1,833,417	647,875	183%	1,262,468	620,118	104%	Increased as a result of the new debt facilities.
Derivatives-fair value revaluation	(6,986,110)	(374,173)	1767%	(3,021,676)	(2,264,173)	33%	Fluctuates with market prices of underlying valuation factors such as the gold price, share price, volatility and risk-free rates.
Royalty expense	260,453	2,056,030	-87%	-	1,744,953	-100%	Royalties paid to Government decreased due to lower production volumes.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Q2 2011	Q1 2011	Q2 2010	Q1 2010
Sales	\$-	\$ 6,749,680	\$ 10,144,324	\$ 8,387,438
Interest/ accretion (expense)/interest income	(1,246,767)	(564,534)	(610,871)	(24,221)
Net Income/(Loss)	(2,656,484)	1,863,770	1,059,813	(1,617,310)
Income/(Loss) per share-basic	(0.007)	0.005	0.003	(0.005)
Deferred exploration and development cost additions	\$3,649,921	2,700,815	2,396,840	1,809,085
Capital assets additions	\$3,213,827	\$ 3,657,349	\$ 9,494,826	\$ 879,451

Second Quarter Highlights

- The new Phuoc Son plant was commissioned in June 2011 and the first gold dore bar weighing 11.1 kilos was poured.
- A total of 5,717 ounces of gold was produced during the second quarter, the Bong Mieu plant producing 4,262 ounces and the new Phuoc Son plant producing 1,455 ounces. No gold was sold by the Company in the second quarter.
- Positive drill results from North Borneo Gold are being reviewed and an assessment of results will be released later this year.
- The Company successfully closed private placement debt financing with net proceeds of \$28,732,255 during the second quarter.
- The Company increased its stake in North Borneo Gold (the Bau Gold Project) by 5.48% to an effective interest of 80.53% during the second quarter.
- In-country refining trials have been successful, thereby counteracting the export tax that was effective from January 1, 2011.
- Joint venture discussions with respect to the Capcapo project have progressed with a Joint Venture Agreement now being drafted and expected to be finalized in 2011.

Liquidity Section – Investing and Financing Activities

Investing activities

During the six month period ended June 30, 2011, Olympus invested a total of \$6,350,736 (2010: \$11,876,238) in exploration and development expenses and \$6,871,176 (2010: \$21,974,982) acquiring property, plant and equipment, including capital lease payments and obligations, as follows:

	Property Plant & Equipment		Deferred Exploration & Development Expenditure	
	YTY 2011	2010	YTD 2011	2010
Bong Mieu	733,077	1,282,332	2,205,007	4,689,381
Phuoc Son North	6,069,963	19,955,625	1,557,893	4,099,686
Borneo Gold	37,776	40,848	2,291,713	2,551,343
Binh Dinh				
NZ Gold	-	11,861	171,139	535,828
Other	30,360	684,316	124,984	-
	<u>6,871,176</u>	<u>21,974,982</u>	<u>6,350,736</u>	<u>11,876,238</u>

On September 30, 2010 the Company entered into an agreement, as amended on May 20, 2011, to acquire up to 93.55% interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd by July 2013, subject to payments to be made in several tranches.

The transaction is summarized as follows:

	Purchase Price	Purchase Date	North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd Class A Shares	Company's Effective Holding
Tranche 1	\$ 7,500,000	09/30/2010	31,250	62.55%
Tranche 2	\$ 7,500,000	10/30/2010	31,250	75.05%
Tranche 3a	\$ 6,000,000	5/20/2011	13,700	80.53%
Tranche 3b	\$ 3,000,000	1/20/2012	6,800	83.25%
Tranche 3c	\$ 2,000,000	4/20/2012	4,500	85.05%
Tranche 4a	\$ 3,000,000	12/14/2012	7,000	87.85%
Tranche 4b	\$ 6,000,000	7/15/2013	14,250	93.55%
			<u>108,750</u>	<u>93.55%</u>

The agreement includes a condition subsequent that must be met before the Tranche 3c payment is required to be settled. The condition subsequent requires the vendor to obtain:

- All renewals or grants (as applicable) of mining licences and mining certificates relating to the Jugan deposit (including, without limitation, the renewal of mining certificate MD 1D/1/1987 relating to the Jugan, Sirenggok and Jambusan areas) on terms acceptable to the Purchaser in all respects; and
- All ministerial, Governor and other regulatory approvals to ensure that the mining licences and certificates referred to at (a) above are valid and effective in all respects in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

Conditions to be met before settlement of each tranche are as follows:

- Tranche 1 - has no conditions;
- Tranche 2 - amendment of the Joint Venture agreement to deal with a number of operational and governance matters. This condition was met on October 30, 2010 and settlement of Tranche 2 occurred on that date;
- Tranche 3 - if the condition subsequent noted above has been met by March 31, 2012 settlement of the Tranche 3c payment occurs. If the condition subsequent has not been met then all remaining shares transfer to the purchaser at no additional cost;
On completion of Tranche 3c the right of the vendor to appoint a director to the board of North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd ceases;
- Tranche 4 - has no conditions.

Financing activities

Equity Financing

The Company receives cash for use in operations mainly from the issuance of common shares, debt facilities, the exercise of warrants/stock options, investment income generated by its cash position, gold sales and the occasional sale of selected assets.

As at June 30, 2011, the cash and cash equivalents' balance is \$11,494,263 compared to \$4,105,325 as at December 31, 2010. In the first quarter of 2011, the company raised funds of US\$5,498,220 net of costs, through newly issued equity. In 2010 the company raised US\$15,841,667 of funds through newly issued equity.

Debt Financing

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company raised funds of USD\$28,732,255, net of costs, by the issue of convertible notes. In the first quarter of 2010, the Company raised funds of CAD\$11,730,001, net of costs, by the issue of convertible notes.

The terms of the convertible notes are as follows:

At June 30, 2011									
Convertible Notes	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	Number of Units	Face Value		Effective Interest Rate	Conversion Rate per Unit	Total Shares on Conversion
					CAD	USD			
9% CAD Notes ⁽¹⁾	26-Mar-10	26-Mar-14	9%	12,819,942	10,768,751		32.6%	0.42	25,639,883
8% CAD Notes ⁽²⁾	29-Apr-11	29-Apr-15	8%	150	15,000,000		36.8%	0.50	30,000,000
8% USD Notes ⁽³⁾	6-May-11	6-May-15	8%	14,600,000		14,600,000	24.5%	0.51	28,627,451

(1) The 9% CAD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.42 per warrant share.

(2) The 8% CAD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.55 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 per warrant share.

(3) The 8% USD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.55 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 per warrant share.

In the second quarter of 2010, through the issuance of senior secured redeemable gold delivery preference notes (Gold Loan) and common stock purchase warrants, the Company raised, net of transaction costs, a further US \$20.216 million.

At June 30, 2011 the Gold Loan had a face value of US \$16,920,000. The Gold Loan has an original face value of US \$21,960,000. It was issued in US \$10,000 units, bears interest at 8% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Gold Loan initially obligates the Company to deliver (subject

to adjustment) an aggregate of approximately 24,400 ounces of gold (at US \$900 per ounce). The Gold Loan matures on May 31, 2013, and requires various quantities of gold to be delivered at regular six monthly intervals leading up to the maturity date. The amount of gold that must be delivered is established by reference to a Gold Price Participation Arrangement ("GPPA"). Under certain conditions, the GPPA allows the Company to proportionally reduce the quantity of gold it has to deliver. For gold prices between US \$900 and US \$1,200 per ounce, payment volumes are altered so that the Company's US dollar repayment obligation to repay the loans will not be affected by any changes in gold prices. However, volumes of gold payments are frozen if the price of gold falls below US \$900 (the Company being protected from having to deliver more gold) or exceeds US \$1,200 per ounce (the Company then being forced to give away a capped volume and thus value to the note holders) so in option terms the Company has a written put when gold prices are below US \$900 per ounce and written call option when they are above US\$1,200 per ounce.

The common stock purchase warrants offered with the Gold Loan are exercisable for a number of shares of common stock in the Company equal to 20% of the stated or deemed principal amount of the issued notes divided by CAD \$0.60. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,470 units of common stock. The warrants are fully vested, are exercisable in whole or in part at CAD \$0.60 per share, and have been accounted for as equity.

A one-off provision for the early redemption of the Gold Loan on November 30, 2011 exists. If exercised, the Company on this redemption date will be required to pay all accrued but unpaid interest on the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan and an additional amount, in one lump sum that is equal to 12% of the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan.

On the date of issuance, the value of the Gold Loan, net of transaction costs, was determined as \$18.189 million.

As part of that offering, the Company issued broker warrants which were valued at \$0.252 million and have been recorded as part of the transaction cost.

The net funds of the above debt facilities have mainly been applied to the establishment of a processing plant and facilities at Phuoc Son and facilities at Bong Mieu, as well as for working capital purposes. The Company continues to generate internal cash flow that is reinvested into capital expenditure.

Gold delivered as repayment of the loan is accounted for as a disposal of a current asset, for which a gain or loss is recorded as other income/(loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). The gain or loss represents the difference between the value of the note settled by way of gold and the cost of production of inventory used to settle that portion of the loan.

The ability of the Company to continue its growth is dependent upon obtaining the necessary funding and/or generating funds to continue its exploration and development programs and/or the realization of proceeds from the sale of one or more of its properties and/or assets.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Use of Financial Instruments

The Company has not entered into any financial agreements to minimize its investment, currency or commodity market risk. The principal financial instruments affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations are currently its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The excess cash is deposited in interest bearing bank deposit accounts with maturities of three months or less from the date of deposit. The gold produced in Vietnam is refined in Vietnam and Switzerland and from June 28, 2010 gold was sold on the spot market in US dollars via Auramet Trading, LLC Fort Lee, New Jersey (previously sold at the London Bullion Market a.m. Fixing).

Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations

As at June 30, 2011						
Payment Due	Total	Less than one year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 and thereafter
Capital lease obligations	646,042	646,042	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	428,402	354,280	59,968	14,154	-	-
Purchase obligations - supplies & services	1,478,317	1,478,317	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligations - capital	193,124	193,124	-	-	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	1,552,555	376,461	184,530	562,828	403,273	25,463
Total	4,298,440	3,048,224	244,498	576,982	403,273	25,463

In the normal course of business, the Company may be subject to various legal claims. Provisions are recorded where claims are likely.

Common shares

As of June 30, 2011, the Company had issued and outstanding 380,665,683 common shares.

Regulatory Update

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i.) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (ii.) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (iii.) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

It should be noted that a control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its assessment, management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2011, the Company has sufficient personnel with the required experience and capabilities to complete all necessary control procedures associated with financial reporting and that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were considered effective in terms of National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of the end of the period covered in this report, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and determined that as of June 30, 2011, that the general design and operation of the our disclosure controls were satisfactory.

Regulatory Reporting in the United States

The Company's common shares are listed and posted for trading on the over-the-counter bulletin board (OTCBB) in the United States. This allows U.S. residents to trade the Company's common shares efficiently.

Board and Management Changes

There have been no changes to the Board or management during the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are prepared by appropriately qualified people and based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described below.

Ore reserves and resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons, relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, goodwill, provisions for asset retirements, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortization charges.

Derivative valuation (Note 19)

The Group measures certain derivative financial liabilities by reference to their fair values at the balance sheet date. The estimation of fair value of such derivatives is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices and volatility, equity prices, risk-free rates and terms to maturity. Changes in such estimates may impact upon the carrying value of derivative liabilities and derivative revaluation charges.

Impairment of assets (Notes 10, 11, 12, 13)

The Group assesses each cash generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment of the assets comprising the cash generating unit exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of

the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These estimates require the use of assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, political environment, exploration potential and operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Management has assessed its cash generating units as being individual ore bodies, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets.

Capitalized exploration costs (Note 11)

Exploration costs are capitalized by the Group and accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area of interest (or alternatively by its sale), of where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations are continuing.

Production start date (Notes 10, 11, 12, 13)

The Group assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into the production stage being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project, such as the complexity of a plant and its location. The Group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the production phases is considered to commence and all related amounts are reclassified from 'Mines under construction' to 'producing mines' and 'property, plant and equipment'. Some of the criteria used will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared to the original construction cost estimates
- Completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment
- Ability to produce metal in saleable form (within specifications)
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of metal

When a mine development/construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine development/construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation/amortization commences.

Inventories (Note 16)

Net realizable value tests are performed monthly and represent the estimated future sales price of the product based on prevailing spot metals prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method.

Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Asset retirement obligations (Note 18)

The provisions for asset retirement obligations are based on estimated future costs using information available at the balance date. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) may be impacted.

Share-based payment transactions (Note 25)

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of options is determined by using the Black-Scholes model. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Contingencies (Note 27)

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Impact of Adoption of IFRS

The adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. Generally speaking IFRS requires that an entity apply all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period on a retrospective basis with any adjustments to the assets and liabilities as a result of the adoption taken to retained earnings. IFRS 1 does however provide for certain mandatory exceptions and limited optional exemptions in specified areas of certain standards from this general requirement. The following are the exemptions available under IFRS 1 that are significant to the Company and have been applied in preparing the Company's first financial statements under IFRS:

Business Combinations

IFRS 1 allows a first time adopter to elect not to apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has applied the business combinations exemption in IFRS 1 to not apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to past business combinations. Accordingly, the Company has not restated business combinations that took place prior to the transition date. As the Company early adopted CICA Handbook Section 1582 Business Combinations on January 1, 2010, which was converged with IFRS 3, there are no adjustments required for 2010.

Share-based Payments

The Company is required to apply IFRS 2 Share-based Payments to equity instruments that vest after January 1, 2010. The Company has from time to time issued share-based payment awards that vest on a graded basis. Adopting IFRS has resulted in no material change to stock-based compensatory expense.

The impacts of adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the total equity and profit after tax as reported under previous Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (CGAAP) are illustrated below.

Reconciliation of Total Equity as Presented Under Previous CGAAP to that Under IFRS

As at		December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010	January 01, 2010
Total Equity under previous CGAAP		78,310,831	80,180,844	48,314,083
Adjustments to retained earnings (net of tax)				
Revaluation of embedded derivatives on Convertible Note	(a)	(7,436,642)	361,173	-
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Gold Loan	(b)	(1,102,149)	(98,000)	-
Revaluation of deferred tax liability	(c)	619,978	186,104	-
Adjustments to other reserves				
Conversion Option reclassified to liabilities under IFRS	(a)	(2,835,624)	(3,218,000)	-
Vested Warrants on Convertible Note recognized as derivative liabilities under IFRS	(a)	(1,624,800)	(1,624,800)	-
Vested Warrants on Gold Loan recognized as derivative liabilities under IFRS	(b)	(704,000)	(704,000)	-
Equity under IFRS		65,227,594	75,083,321	48,314,083

Reconciliation of Income/(Loss) and Comprehensive Income/(Loss) After Tax Under Previous CGAAP to that Under IFRS

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Prior year income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) after tax as previously reported	(4,854,259)	(1,006,775)
CGAAP to IFRS transition adjustments:		
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Convertible Note	(a) (7,436,642)	361,173
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Gold Loan	(b) (1,102,149)	(98,000)
Revaluation of deferred tax liability	(c) 619,978	186,104
Prior year loss and comprehensive loss after tax under IFRS	(12,773,072)	(557,498)
Prior year basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders under IFRS	\$(0.039)	\$(0.002)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic-under IFRS	329,747,069	316,600,801

- a) Under Canadian GAAP the components of the Convertible Notes that exhibit characteristics of a liability are initially recognized at fair value as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently accounted for at amortized cost. The equity components (warrants and conversion features) are fair valued using a black-scholes model and binomial option pricing model, respectively, and are recognized in equity. The carrying amounts of the warrant and conversion features are not re-measured in subsequent periods.

The Convertible Notes and associated warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars. The functional reporting currency of the Company is US\$. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the warrants and conversion feature is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the contractual obligations arising from the warrants and conversion feature do not meet the definition of equity instruments under IFRS. For IFRS purposes the warrants meet the definition of derivatives, are recorded as financial liabilities, and are re-valued at each reporting date with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income/(loss).

- b) Similarly, under Canadian GAAP the equity components (warrants) of the Company's Gold Loan are recognized in equity at their fair values on inception and are not re-measured in subsequent periods. However, as the exercise price of the stock underlying these warrants is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the warrants meet the definition of derivatives and are recorded as financial liabilities for IFRS purposes, and are re-valued at each reporting date, with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income/(loss).
- c) Under Canadian GAAP, for non-monetary assets, temporary differences that arise when changes in exchange rates lead to changes in the tax basis rather than the carrying amounts of those assets measured in the functional currency are not recognized. However, under IFRS, a deferred tax asset/liability is required to be recognized in respect of such temporary differences.

There are no material differences between the cash flow statement presented under IFRS and the cash flow statement presented under previous CGAAP.

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as adopted by Canada, effective for the Group's reporting for the six month period ended June 30, 2011.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the parent company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency. The financial statements of subsidiaries are maintained in their functional currencies and converted to US dollars for consolidation of the Group results. The functional currency of each entity is determined after consideration of the primary economic environment of the entity. The monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated balance sheet dates and non-monetary items are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Business combinations

On the acquisition of a subsidiary, the acquisition method of accounting is used, whereby the purchase consideration is allocated to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities (identifiable net assets) of the acquire on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition. Those mining rights, mineral reserves and resources that are able to be reliably valued are recognized in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Other potential reserves, resources and mineral rights, for which, in the Directors' opinion, values cannot be reliably determined, are not recognized. Acquisition costs are expensed.

When the cost of acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to the Group's share of the identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill, which is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually or where there is an indication of impairment. If the fair value attributable to the Group's share of the identifiable net assets exceeds the cost of acquisition, the difference is immediately recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries that are not held by the Group and are presented in equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from the parent's shareholders' equity.

Mineral properties

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors, including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof.

The Company records its interests in mineral properties and areas of geological interest at cost. All costs, comprised of cash paid and/or the assigned value of share consideration, relating to the acquisition of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. The capitalized cost of the mineral properties is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if it is determined that the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds the recoverable amount. The net proceeds from the sale of a portion of a mineral project which is sold before that project reaches the production stage will be credited against the cost of the overall project. The sale of a portion of a mineral project which has reached the production stage will result in a gain or loss recorded in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Mineral properties are amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related project following commencement of commercial production. The recorded amount may not reflect recoverable value as this will be dependent on the development program, the nature of the mineral deposit, commodity prices, adequate funding and the ability of the Company to bring its projects into production.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO") occur as a result of the acquisition, development or construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations protecting the environment and public safety on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. The recorded ARO reflects the expected cost of reclamation, taking into account the probability of particular scenarios.

The Company recognizes the fair value of an ARO as a liability, in the period of disturbance or acquisition associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the assets. The Company concurrently recognizes a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset that is depreciated over the life of that asset. The value of the ARO is estimated using the risk-adjusted expected cash flow approach discounted at a risk-free interest rate. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the ARO is adjusted to reflect the passage of time or changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Changes in the obligation due to the passage of time are recognized in income as an operating expense. Changes in the obligation due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset that is depreciated over the remaining life of the asset.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources and includes costs such as exploratory drilling and sample testing and the costs of pre-feasibility studies.

The Company defers all exploration and evaluation expenses relating to mineral projects and areas of geological interest, in which it has licenses or a joint venture operating, until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. These costs will be amortized over the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related property following commencement of production.

Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are recognized as assets at their cost of acquisition or at fair value if purchased as part of a business combination.

Initial reconnaissance exploration is expensed as incurred.

An impairment review is performed, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, when there are indicators that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amounts. To the extent that this occurs, the excess is fully provided against, in the financial year in which this is determined. Exploration and evaluation assets are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the conditions outlined above is met.

Deferred development costs

The Company defers all development expenses relating to mineral projects and areas of geological interest, in which it has licenses or a joint venture operating, until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. These costs will be amortized over the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related property following commencement of production.

Capital work in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the capital work in progress account. On completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing it into working condition for its intended use.

Costs associated with a start-up period are capitalized where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels without a commissioning period.

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. The net carrying amounts of capital work in progress at each mine property are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that these values exceed their recoverable amounts, that excess is fully provided against in the financial year in which this is determined.

Property, plant and equipment

The Company initially records buildings, plant and equipment and infrastructure at cost, being the purchase price and the directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Buildings, plant and equipment, and infrastructure involved in service, production and support are then amortized, net of residual value, using the straight-line method, over the estimated productive life of the asset. Where parts of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate part. Each asset or part's estimated useful life has due regard to both its own physical life limitations and the present assessment of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the item is located, and to possible future variations in those assessments. Productive lives for these assets range from 3 to 10 years, but the productive lives do not exceed the related estimated mine life based on proven and probable reserves. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The expected useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	4 to 10 years
Infrastructure	3 to 8 years
Computer hardware and software	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The net carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash generating unit level when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. To the extent that these values exceed their recoverable amounts, that excess is fully provided against in the financial year in which this is determined.

Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs includes the cost of the replacement of parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Group, the expenditure is capitalized and the carrying amount of the item replaced derecognized. Similarly, overhaul costs associated with major maintenance are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives where it is probable that future economic benefits will be available and any remaining carrying amounts of the cost of previous overhauls are derecognized. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is disposed of, it is derecognized and the difference between its carrying value and net sales proceeds is disclosed as a profit or loss on disposal in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Any items of property, plant or equipment that cease to have future economic benefits are derecognized with any gain or loss included in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) in the financial year in which the item is derecognized.

Leasing commitments

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, including whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on

the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment after inception is only made in specific circumstances.

Assets held under finance leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Group, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalized in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments during the lease term calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. These amounts are determined at the inception of the lease and are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease term. The capital elements of future obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest elements of the lease or hire purchase obligations are charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have not passed to the Group are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

At least annually, the Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its non-current assets for impairment. They are also reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances, such as a decrease in commodity (gold) prices, increase in costs of capital, the achievement of lower than expected resource quantities and grades or the expiration and non-renewal of a key exploration or mining license, indicate that the carrying amounts of related assets or groups of assets might not be recoverable. Such reviews are undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where assets do not generate cash inflows independent of other assets, in which case the review is undertaken at the cash-generating unit level. Where a cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, has goodwill allocated to it, or includes intangible assets that are either not available for use or that have an indefinite useful life (and which can only be tested as part of a cash-generating unit), an impairment test is performed at least annually or whenever there is an indication that the carrying amounts of such assets may be impaired.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, defined as the higher of the asset's value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) to reflect the asset at the lower amount. In assessing the value-in-use, the relevant future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of such assets and from their disposal are discounted to their present value using a market-determined pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risks for which the cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Fair value less costs to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. For mining assets this would generally be determined based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use and eventual disposal of the asset. In assessing these cash flows and discounting them to present value, assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the prior impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount is increased to the recoverable amount, but not beyond the carrying amount, net of depreciation or amortization that would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Stripping costs

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are accounted for as variable production costs that are included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the stripping costs are incurred.

Inventory

Inventory is comprised of ore in stockpiles, operating supplies, gold in circuit, doré bars and gold bullion. Inventory is recorded at the average cost, determined from the weighted average of the cost of

similar items at the beginning of a month and the cost of similar items added during the month. Gold bullion, doré bars and gold in circuit inventory cost includes the laid-down cost of raw materials plus direct labour and an allocation of applicable overhead costs. Gold in circuit inventory represents gold in the processing circuit that has not completed the production process, and is not yet in a saleable form.

Ore in stockpiles is measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Costs are allocated to a stockpile based on relative values of material stockpiled and processed using current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including applicable overheads, depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations, and removed at the stockpiles average cost per recoverable unit.

The Company values finished goods (gold bullion and doré bars), ore in stockpiles, and gold in circuit at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Operating supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The Company does not have any overdraft facilities with any bank.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are considered an element of the historical cost of an asset when a period of time is necessary to prepare it for its intended use. The Company capitalizes borrowing costs to assets under development or construction while development or construction activities are in progress. Capitalizing borrowing costs ceases when construction of the asset is substantially complete and it is ready for its intended use.

Borrowing costs related to the establishment of a loan facility are capitalized and amortized over the life of the facility. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the financial period in which it is incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequently, all financial liabilities with the exception of derivatives are carried at amortized cost.

The Group considers whether a contract contains an embedded derivative when the Group becomes a party to the contract. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract if it is not measured at fair value through profit and loss and when the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). The losses arising from impairment are recognized in as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Fair values

The fair value of quoted financial assets is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using

valuation techniques. These include recent arm's-length market transactions; reference to current market values of other instrument which are substantially the same; discounted cash flow analyses; and pricing models.

Derivative financial instruments are valued using applicable valuation techniques such as those outlined above.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Gains and losses on de-recognition are recognized within finance income and finance costs respectively.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortized costs

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Objective evidence of impairment of loans and receivables exists if the counter-party is experiencing significant financial difficulty, there is a breach of contract, concessions are granted to the counter-party that would not normally be granted, or it is probable that the counter-party will enter into bankruptcy or a financial reorganization.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss), to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost as the reversal date.

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value (because its fair value cannot be reliably measured), the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group has embedded derivative instruments in its debt finance on the Convertible Note and the Gold Loan Notes.

The components of the gold note that exhibit characteristics of a derivative, being those that fluctuate in accordance with gold price movements, are recognized at fair value as a derivative liability at the date of issue. The derivative liability is re-valued at each reporting date with the corresponding unrealized movement in value being reflected in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

The convertible notes and associated warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars. The functional reporting currency of the Company is US dollars. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the warrants and conversion feature is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the contractual obligations arising from the warrants and conversion feature do not meet the definition of equity instruments and are considered derivative liabilities. The warrants are recorded as financial liabilities and are re-valued at each reporting date with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Loans are recognized at inception at the fair value of proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Finance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) using the effective interest method.

Convertible Borrowings

The components of the Convertible Note that exhibit characteristics of a liability are initially recognized at fair value as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets, net of transaction costs and are subsequently accounted for at amortized cost. The derivative liability components (warrants and conversion features) are fair valued using a binomial option pricing model. The carrying amount of the warrant and conversion features are re-measured at each reporting date and any movement in value is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the convertible note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of broker transaction costs. Interest on the liability component of the convertible note is recognized as an expense in the the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Transaction costs are apportioned between the components of the convertible note based on the allocation of proceeds to such components when the instrument is first recognized.

Gold Loan Notes

The equity components (attached warrants) are valued using the Black Scholes option pricing model after taking account of relevant inputs.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the gold note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of an allocated portion of broker transaction costs, and is accreted to face value over the life of the debt on an effective yield basis.

Interest on the liability component of the gold note is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability, equity and derivative components of the gold note based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability, equity and derivative components when the instrument is first recognized.

Employee entitlements

Provisions are recognized for short-term employee entitlements, on an undiscounted basis, for services rendered by employees that remain unpaid at the balance sheet date.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted to net present value using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax for each taxable entity in the Group is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method in respect of all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except as indicated below:

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. To the extent that an asset not previously recognized fulfils the criteria for recognition, a deferred income tax asset is recorded.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Mining taxes and royalties are treated and disclosed as current and deferred taxes if they have the characteristics of an income tax.

Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are recorded at the net proceeds received, which is the fair value of the consideration received less costs that are incurred in connection with the share issue.

Stock-based cash settled transactions

The transactions involving the issuance of vested and vesting warrants associated with the 2010 convertible note issue and the warrants to the agent under the offering are measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The contractual life of each warrant is four years.

Stock-based compensation

The Group makes share-based awards to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants.

Equity-settled awards

For equity-settled awards, the fair value is charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) and credited to equity, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, after adjusting for the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest (taking into account the achievement of non-market-based performance conditions). The fair value of the equity-settled awards is determined at the date of the grant. In calculating fair value, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company (market conditions). The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model. At each balance sheet date prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed (after adjusting for non-market performance conditions). The movement in cumulative expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) with a corresponding entry within equity.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognized as if the terms had not been modified over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification, over the remainder of the new vesting period.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the new award is treated as if it is a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Cash-settled awards

For cash-settled awards, the fair value is recalculated at each balance date until the awards are settled based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest, adjusting for market and non-market based performance conditions. During the vesting period, a liability is recognized representing the portion of the vesting period that has expired at the balance sheet date multiplied by the fair value of the awards at that date. After vesting, the full fair value of the unsettled awards at each balance date is recognized as a liability. Movements in the liability are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. Sales, export taxes or duty are recorded as part of cost of sale.

Revenue from the sale of gold and by-products, such as silver, are recognized when: (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; (ii) reasonable assurance exists regarding the measurement of the consideration that will be derived from the sales of goods, and the extent to which goods may be returned; and (iii) ultimate collection is reasonably assured. The risks and rewards of ownership for the gold and silver reside with the Company until the point that gold and silver are

confirmed as sold to the end consumer. Gold is sold on the spot market in US dollars whereas silver is sold at the silver fixing price of the London Bullion Market in US dollars.

Refining and transport charges are classified as part of cost of sales and revenues from by-products are netted against cost of sales.

Changes in Accounting Standards

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss). Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss), dividends to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment, are recognized in profit or loss; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income/(loss).

IFRS 9 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

For annual periods beginning on January 1, 2013, IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* will replace portions of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and interpretation SIC-12 *Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities*. The new standard requires consolidated financial statements to include all controlled entities under a single control model. The Company will be considered to control an investee when it is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the current ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. As required by this standard, control is reassessed as facts and circumstances change. All facts and circumstances must be considered to make a judgement about whether the Company controls another entity; there are no 'bright lines'. Additional guidance is given on how to evaluate whether certain relationships give the Company the current ability to affect its returns, including how to consider options and convertible instruments, holding less than a majority of voting rights, how to consider protective rights, and principal-agency relationships (including removal rights), all which may differ from current practice.

IFRS 10 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, which applies to accounting for interests in joint arrangements where there is joint control. The standard requires the joint arrangements to be classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The structure of the joint arrangement would no longer be the most significant factor when classifying the joint arrangement as either a joint operation or a joint venture. In addition, the option to account for joint ventures (previously called jointly controlled entities) using proportionate consolidation will be removed and replaced by equity accounting. Due to the adoption of this new section, venturers will transition the accounting for joint ventures from the proportionate consolidation method to the equity method by

aggregating the carrying values of the proportionately consolidated assets and liabilities into a single line item.

IFRS 11 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities*, which includes disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements. Due to this new section, the Company will be required to disclose the following: judgements and assumptions made when deciding how to classify involvement with another entity, interests that non-controlling interests have in consolidated entities, and nature of the risks associated with interests in other entities.

IFRS 12 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. The new standard will generally converge the IFRS and US GAAP requirements for how to measure fair value and the related disclosures. IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements, when fair value is required or permitted by IFRS. Upon adoption, the Company will provide a single framework for measuring fair value while requiring enhanced disclosures when fair value is applied. In addition, fair value will be defined as the 'exit price' and concepts of 'highest and best use' and 'valuation premise' would be relevant only for non-financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 13 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*. As a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 has been reissued to reflect the change as the consolidation guidance has recently been included in IFRS 10. In addition, IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the Company prepares separate financial statements. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the new accounting standard on its separate financial statements.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. As a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will further provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and will set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. This standard will be applied by the Company when there is joint control, or significant influence over an investee. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not include control or joint control of those policy decisions. When determined that the Company has an interest in a joint venture, the Company will recognize an investment and will account for it using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28. IFRS 28 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

Transactions and Loans with Related Parties

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of incorporation	% equity interest held as at June 30,	
		2011	2010
Formwell Holdings Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Bong Mieu Holdings Ltd.	Thailand	100	100
Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited	Vietnam	80	80
Olympus Pacific Vietnam Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
New Vietnam Mining Corporation	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Phuoc Son Gold Company Limited	Vietnam	85	85
Olympus Pacific Thailand Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Kadabra Mining Corp.	Philippines	100	100
Olympus Pacific Minerals Vietnam Ltd.	Vietnam	100	100
Olympus Pacific Minerals NZ Ltd.	New Zealand	100	100
Parnell Cracroft Ltd	British Virgin Islands	100	100
GR Enmore Pty Ltd.	Australia	100	100
Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company Ltd.	Vietnam	75	75
North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	80.53	50.05
Bau Mining Co Ltd	Samoa	91	91
KS Mining Ltd	Samoa	100	100

Compensation of key management of the group was as follows:

	Year-to-date June 30	
	2011	2010
Management fees	\$1,543,349	\$599,878
Share based compensation	\$414,334	\$893,153
Total compensation of key management	\$1,957,683	\$1,493,031

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The above figures represent amounts either paid or accrued.

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses

Management fees incurred on behalf of the Company were paid to companies controlled by officers of the Company. The companies that were paid for management fees and reimbursement of expenses include the following: Orangu Holdings Limited and Dason Investments Limited associated with David Seton in 2011 and 2010; Wholesale Products Trading Limited associated with Peter Tiedemann in 2011 and 2010; Action Management Limited associated with Charles Barclay in 2011 and 2010; Cawdor Holding Limited associated with Russell Graham in 2011 and 2010; Lloyd Beaumont Trust associated with Paul Seton in 2011 and 2010; Whakapai Consulting Ltd associated with Jane Bell in 2011 and 2010; and Jura Trust Limited associated with John Seton in 2011 and 2010.

Directors' interest in the stock option plan

Stock options held by members of the Board of Directors under the stock option plan to purchase ordinary shares have the following expiry dates and exercises prices:

Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price CAD\$	Number of options outstanding		
			June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 01, 2010
Mar-07	Mar-12	0.65	850,000	850,000	850,000
Mar-07	Mar-12	0.75	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Jan-08	Jan-13	0.40	1,809,000	1,809,000	1,809,000
Apr-09	Jan-14	0.12	722,872	722,872	722,872
Jan-10	Dec-14	0.40	3,073,618	3,073,618	
Feb-10	Apr-12	0.87278	166,667	166,667	
Feb-10	Jun-12	0.5742	625,000	625,000	
Jun-10	Apr-15	0.42	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Jun-10	Apr-15	0.60	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Sep-10	Dec-14	0.45	997,252	997,252	
Jan-11	Dec-15	0.72	1,737,723		
Total			19,982,132	18,244,409	7,381,872

Directors' interest in the deferred share units plan

Deferred share units are held by non-executive members of the Board of Directors. Under this plan, fees are paid as deferred share units ["DSUs"] whose value is based on the market value of the common shares.

Award Date	Units	Value of units outstanding		
		June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	January 01, 2010
14/05/2008	350,000	\$ 136,165	\$ 103,531	\$ 99,907
14/05/2009	362,070	140,862	107,101	103,353
Total of deferred share units outstanding	712,070	\$ 277,027	\$ 210,632	\$ 203,260

Risk Factors and Uncertainties

The Company faces significant risk factors and uncertainties associated with its business, similar to those faced by other exploration and development companies in South East Asia, including the following general description of material risk factors:

- **Not All of the Company's Mineral Properties Contain a Known Commercially Mineable Mineral Deposit:** The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its ability to develop the extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for extraction. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit is commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including, but not limited to the following: particular attributes of the deposit, such as depth, grade, size and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are volatile; and government regulations, including regulations relating to investment, mining, prices, taxes, royalties, land use and tenure, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.
- **Because the Company Has Primarily Been an Exploration Company, the Company is Dependent Upon its Ability to Raise Funds in Order to Carry Out its Business:** With ongoing cash requirements for exploration, development and new operating activities, it will be necessary in the near and over the long-term to raise substantial funds from external sources. There is no guarantee the Company will be able to raise such funds on terms that it finds commercially acceptable, or at all. If the Company is unable to raise these funds at all, or on commercially reasonable terms, it would be unable to pursue its business activities and investors could lose all or part of their investment. If the Company is able to raise funds, investors could experience a dilution of their interests which may negatively impact the market value of the shares.
- **The Company Used a Pre-Feasibility Study and Did Not Complete a Feasibility Study Before Making its Decision To Place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Into Production:** The economic feasibility of the Company's mining properties is based upon a number of factors, including estimations of reserves and mineralized material, extraction and process recoveries, engineering, capital and operating costs, future production rates and future prices of gold, and other precious metals that the Company may attempt to mine in the future. It is customary for a company to prepare a feasibility study on a property before making the decision to place the property into production. A feasibility study is a detailed report assessing the feasibility, economics and engineering of placing a mineral deposit into commercial production. However, the Company did not have a feasibility study prepared before making its decision to place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) into production. Instead, the Company prepared a pre-feasibility study, which is a less comprehensive report. Pre-feasibility studies can underestimate a project's capital and operating costs, while at the same time overestimating the amount of reserves, grade recovery from processing and mineralization. Accordingly, as the Company attempts to scale up the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) to full production, it may learn that it has underestimated the amount of capital it will need and the costs involved in mining the deposit, as well as other issues such as grade recovery and throughput affecting the project's profitability. Had the Company prepared a full feasibility study, rather than just a pre-feasibility report, it is possible that the Company might have determined that the economics of the project were unfavorable and decided not to place the mine into production.
- **The Company Conducted Only Limited Drilling on its Bong Mieu Property. As a result, the Decision to Place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Into Production May Have Been Based Upon Incomplete Information:** The Company conducted a limited amount of drilling before making its decision to place the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) into production. As a result, the Company's estimates of the mineralized material and reserves on the property, which played a large role in the Company's production decision, may not be accurate. Furthermore, the Company's determination of the character, location, size and accessibility of the mineralized material may have been based upon incomplete data, rendering its conclusions potentially inaccurate about the commerciality of the property. The Company is currently evaluating its funding options and the economic viability of further exploring the property in order increase the known reserves and discover additional mineralization. In the current economic climate, the Company may be unable to raise the

necessary funding or may determine it uneconomic to do so. Accordingly, it may be unable or unwilling to undertake certain additional exploration it wants to conduct on the property, limiting its ability to continue the exploration and development of the property.

- **Because the Company's Testing of its Mining Process at the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) Was Limited to Small Pilot Plant and Bench Scale Testing, it May be Unable to Obtain the Expected Metallurgical Recoveries When it Scales Up its Operations, Rendering the Project Unprofitable:** Before the Company placed the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) into production, it built a pilot plant and conducted bench scale testing. A pilot plant is a small-scale mill in which representative tonnages of ore can be tested under conditions which foreshadow or imitate those of the full-scale operation proposed for a given ore. Although a pilot plant can provide information on mining the deposit, very frequently a company will have difficulty duplicating the results from the pilot plant and bench scale testing when scaling the project up to a larger production level, which has been the case to date with the Company's operations at the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220). The mine commenced limited operations in 2006, pouring its first gold bar in March 2006. At that time, it was determined that the mining process had to be reconfigured. Consequently, the Company took steps to modify its mining process, causing the Company not to meet its planned production goals. The current ore throughput at the mine is approximately 500 tonnes per day. The Company's original estimates of future cash operating costs at the mine, which were based largely on the Company's pilot plant and bench scale testing, have been increased to reflect the above factors.

Since the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), as well as the Company's other property interests, have no significant operating histories, estimates of mineralized material and reserves, mining and process recoveries and operating costs must be based, in addition to the information received from the pilot plant and bench scale testing, to a large extent upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes, and upon scoping and feasibility estimates that derive forecasts of operating costs from anticipated tonnages and grades of mineralized material and reserves to be mined and processed, the configuration of the mineralized deposits, expected recovery rates of minerals, comparable facility and equipment costs, and climatic conditions and other factors. Commonly in new projects, such as the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), actual construction costs, operating costs and economic returns differ materially from those initially estimated. The Company cannot be certain that the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220) will ever achieve the production levels forecasted, that the expected operating cost levels will be achieved, or that funding will be available from internal and external sources in necessary amounts or on acceptable terms to continue the necessary development work. Failure to achieve the Company's production forecasts would negatively affect the Company's revenues, profits and cash flows. Accordingly, if the Bong Mieu Central Gold Mine (VN220), or any of the Company's other properties, cannot be developed within the time frames or at the costs anticipated, or that any forecasted operating results can be achieved, the projects could possibly be rendered unprofitable.

- **The Company has Debt (Both Convertible And Secured) and May be Unable to Service or Refinance This Debt, Which Could Have Negative Consequences On the Company's Business, Could Adversely Affect its Ability to Fulfill its Obligations Under its Notes and May Place the Company at a Competitive Disadvantage in our Industry:** In the first half of 2010 and 2011, the Company incurred indebtedness by way of convertible unsecured notes ("Convertible Notes") and by way of secured redeemable gold delivery promissory notes. The existence of this debt could have negative consequences for the Company. For example, it could:

- increase the Company's vulnerability to adverse industry and general economic conditions;
- require the Company to dedicate a material portion of cash flow from operations to make scheduled principal payments on the debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow for working capital, capital investments and other business activities;
- limit the Company's ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital investments and other business activities;
- limit the Company's flexibility to plan for, and react to, changes in its business and industry; and
- place the Company at a competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors.

- **Servicing the Company's Debt Requires an Allocation of Cash and the Company's Ability to Generate Cash Flow May Be Adversely Affected By Factors Beyond Its Control:** The Company's business may not generate cash flow in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay the principal of, or interest on, its indebtedness or to fund other liquidity needs, including working capital, capital expenditures, project development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances and other general corporate requirements. The Company's ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. As such, the Company is faced with the risk that (i) the Company's business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or (ii) future sources of funding will be available to the Company in amounts sufficient to enable it to fund its capital needs.

If the Company cannot fund its capital needs, it will have to take actions such as reducing or delaying capital expenditures, project development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances; selling assets; restructuring or refinancing our debt; or seeking additional equity capital. The Company cannot assure you that any of these remedies could, if necessary, be effected on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or that they would permit the Company to meet its scheduled debt service obligations.

- **Restrictive Covenants in the Convertible Promissory Notes and the Agreements Governing The Company's Other Indebtedness Restrict Its Ability to Operate Its Business:**

The documentation governing the Convertible Notes and the Gold Loan Notes contain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, pay dividends, make investments, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate with other entities or sell all or substantially all of the Company's assets. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default thereunder, which could allow the noteholders or their representative to increase the interest rate payable and/or declare all amounts outstanding thereunder immediately due and payable. If the Company is unable to repay outstanding borrowings when due, the lenders, under the Gold Loan Notes and the collateral trustee will under the indenture governing the Convertible Notes and related agreements have the right to proceed against the collateral granted to them, including the shares in the Company's subsidiary holding companies which control Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son and the loans owed to the Company by Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son. The Company may also be prevented from taking advantage of business opportunities that arise because of the limitations imposed on it by the restrictive covenants under its indebtedness.

- **The Company Will Not Be Able to Insure Against All Possible Risks:** Exploration for natural resources involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability. If any such catastrophic event occurs, investors could lose their entire investment. Obtained insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with the activities of the Company. Moreover, the Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations. Should a catastrophic event arise, investors could lose their entire investment.
- **The Company is Subject to Commodity Price Fluctuations. If the Price of Gold Declines, the Company's Properties May Not Be Economically Viable:** The Company's revenues are, and are expected to be for the foreseeable future in large part derived from the extraction and sale of precious metals such as gold. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased

production due to new or improved mining and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals cannot be predicted and the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. If the price of gold (including other base and precious metals) is below the cost to produce gold, the properties will not be mined at a profit. Fluctuations in the gold price affect the Company's reserve estimates, its ability to obtain financing and its financial condition as well as requiring reassessments of feasibility and operational requirements of a project. Reassessments may cause substantial delays or interrupt operations until the reassessment is finished.

- **The Company May Not be Able to Compete with Other Mining Companies for Mineral Properties, Investment Funds, Personnel and Technical Expertise:** The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes for mineral properties, investment funds and technical expertise with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than it does. Competition could prevent the Company from conducting its business activities or prevent profitability of existing or future properties or operations if the Company were unable to obtain suitable properties for exploration in the future, secure financing for our operations or attract and retain mining experts. The Company's inability to effectively compete could substantially impair its results of operations.
- **If the Company Does Not Comply With All Applicable Regulations, it May be Forced to Halt its Business Activities:** The activities the Company engages in are subject to various laws in the different jurisdictions in which the Company operates, among other matters, governing land use, the protection of the environment, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. The Company may not be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits required to carry out exploration at, developments of, or mining at the projects. Unfavourable amendments and / or back-dating of changes to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of resource exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a materially adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures which could result in a cessation of operations by the Company. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting and licensing requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in resource exploration may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Large increases in capital expenditures resulting from any of the above factors could force the Company to cease business activities which could cause investors to lose their investment.
- **Non-Compliance With Environmental Regulation May Hurt the Company's Ability to Perform its Business Activities:** The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdiction in which it operates. Environmental legislation is still evolving in these jurisdictions and it is expected to evolve in a manner which may require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. If there are future changes in environmental regulation, or changes in its interpretations, possibly backdated, they could impede the Company's current and future business activities and negatively impact the profitability of operations.
- **Land Reclamation Requirements for Exploration Properties May be Burdensome and may Divert Funds from the Company's Exploration Programs:** Although variable, depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies, as well as companies with mining operations, in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance. Reclamation may include requirements to control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents and to reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation. In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on the Company in connection with our mineral exploration, the Company must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration programs.

- **Mining Operations and Projects are Vulnerable to Supply Chain Disruption and the Company's Operations and Development Projects Could be Adversely Affected by Shortages of, as well as Lead Times to Deliver, Strategic Spares, Critical Consumables, Mining Equipment or Metallurgical Plant:** The Company's operations and development projects could be adversely affected by shortages of, as well as lead times to deliver, strategic spares, critical consumables, mining equipment and metallurgical plant. In the past, the Company and other gold mining companies have experienced shortages in critical consumables, particularly as production capacity in the global mining industry has expanded in response to increased demand for commodities, and it has experienced increased delivery times for these items. These shortages have also resulted in unanticipated increases in the price of certain of these items. Shortages of strategic spares, critical consumables, mining equipment or metallurgical plant, which could occur in the future, could result in production delays and production shortfalls, and increases in prices result in an increase in both operating costs and the capital expenditure to maintain and develop mining operations.

The Company and other gold mining companies, individually, have limited influence over manufacturers and suppliers of these items. In certain cases there are only limited suppliers for certain strategic spares, critical consumables, mining equipment or metallurgical plant who command superior bargaining power relative to the Company, or it could at times face limited supply or increased lead time in the delivery of such items.

If the Company experiences shortages, or increased lead times in delivery of strategic spares, critical consumables, mining equipment or processing plant, its results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

- **If the Company is Unable to Obtain and Keep in Good Standing Certain Licenses, it will be Unable to Explore, Develop or Mine any of its Property Interests:** In order to explore, develop or conduct mining operations in Vietnam, the Company must establish or create an entity authorized to conduct Business in Vietnam via an Investment License. Then, the Company requires a prospecting license, an exploration license and a mining license, and a range of other lesser licenses or permits, depending on the level of work being conducted on the property. Without all the appropriate licenses, the activities could not occur.
- **If the Company Does Not Make Certain Payments or Fulfill Other Contractual Obligations, it May Lose its Option Rights and Interests in its Joint Ventures:** There is a risk that the Company may be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under any option or joint venture agreements to which it is presently or becomes a party in the future and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs. The loss of any option rights or interest in joint ventures would have a material adverse effect on the Company.
- **Title to the Company's Assets Can Be Challenged or Impugned, Which Could Prevent the Company From Exploring, Developing or Operating at Any of its Properties:** There is no guarantee that title to concessions will not be challenged or impugned. In Vietnam or the Philippines, or Malaysia the system for recording title to the rights to explore, develop and mine natural resources is such that a title opinion provides only minimal comfort that the holder has title. In Vietnam, mining laws are in a state of flux, continuously being reviewed and updated, and the system is new and as yet untested. If title to assets is challenged or impugned, the Company may not be able to explore, develop or operate its properties as permitted or enforce its rights with respect to the properties.
- **Political and Economic Instability in Vietnam, the Philippines or Malaysia Could Make it More Difficult or Impossible for the Company to Conduct its Business Activities:** The Company's exploration, development and operation activities occur in Australia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippines and, as such, the Company may be affected by possible political or economic instability in those countries. The risks include, but are not limited to, terrorism, military repression, fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Changes in resource development or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in those countries may prevent or hinder the Company's business activities and render its properties unprofitable by preventing or impeding future property exploration, development or mining. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, royalties and duties, income

taxes, nationalization of properties or businesses, expropriation of property, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. The laws on foreign investment and mining are still evolving in Vietnam and it is not known how they will evolve. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. There may be risks in the Philippines and Malaysia including nationality restriction in the ownership of mining properties regarding the payment of permitting fees and obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous peoples. Vietnamese tax laws are open to interpretation and, in respect to mining locations, there are no clear precedents. Management considers the Company has made adequate provision for liabilities to the Vietnamese Government based on correspondence with the Vietnamese authorities and or external advice received, there is however a risk that additional and / or backdated payment requirements will be levied on the Company.

- **Vietnamese Tax Laws Are Open to Interpretation and, With Respect to Mining and Refining Locations, There Are No Clear Precedents to Properly Guide the Company's Tax Policies:** Management considers that the Company has made adequate provision for tax liabilities to the Vietnamese national, provincial and local authorities based on correspondence with such authorities, and on external advice received. Because Vietnam's tax laws, especially with respect to mining and refining, are evolving and open to interpretation, there is a risk that material additional and/or back dated taxes and penalties may be levied on the Company, which could adversely impact its results of operations.
- **Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Fluctuations May Increase the Company's Costs:** The profitability of the Company may decrease when affected by fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar, Australian dollar, US Dollar, Vietnamese Dong and Malaysian Ringgit. Exchange rate fluctuations affect the costs of exploration and development activities that the Company incurs in United States dollar terms. The Company does not currently take any steps to hedge against currency fluctuations. In the event of interest rates rising, the liabilities of the Company that are tied to market interest rates would increase the Company's borrowing costs.
- **The Company's Stock Price Could Be Volatile:** The market price of the Company's common shares, like that of the common shares of many other natural resource companies, has been and is likely to remain volatile. Results of exploration activities, the price of gold and silver, future operating results, changes in estimates of the Company's performance by securities analysts, market conditions for natural resource shares in general, and other factors beyond the control of the Company, could cause a significant decline on the market price of common shares and results in the need to revalue derivative liabilities.
- **In the US, the Company's Common Shares Are "Penny Stock" Which Imposes Significant Restrictions on Broker-Dealers Recommending the Stock for Purchase:** Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations define "penny stock" to include common stock that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. These regulations include the following requirements: broker-dealers must deliver, prior to the transaction, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market; broker-dealers must disclose the commissions payable to the broker-dealer and its registered representative; broker-dealers must disclose current quotations for the securities; if a broker-dealer is the sole market-maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealers presumed control over the market; and a broker-dealer must furnish its customers with monthly statements disclosing recent price information for all penny stocks held in the customer's account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Additional sales practice requirements are imposed on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. For these types of transactions, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. If our Shares become subject to these penny stock rules these disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the Shares, if such trading market should ever develop. Accordingly, this may result in a lack of liquidity in the Shares and investors may be unable to sell their Shares at prices considered reasonable by them.
- **Neither the Company or any of its subsidiaries Plan to Pay Any Dividends in the Foreseeable Future:** The Company has not paid a dividend in the past and it is unlikely that the Company will declare or pay a dividend until warranted based on the factors outlined below. The declaration, amount and date of distribution of any dividends in the future will be decided by the Board of

Directors from time-to-time, based upon, and subject to, the Company's earnings, financial requirements, loan covenants and other conditions prevailing at the time.

- **Shareholders Could Suffer Dilution of the Value of Their Investment if the Company Issues Additional Shares:** There are a number of outstanding securities and agreements pursuant to which common shares may be issued in the future. If these shares are issued, this may result in further dilution to the Company's shareholders.
- **In the Event That Key Employees Leave the Company or its Subsidiaries, The Company Would Be Harmed Since it is Heavily Dependent Upon Them for All Aspects of the Company's Activities:** The Company is dependent on key employees and contractors, and on a relatively small number of key directors and officers, the loss of any of whom could have, in the short-term, a negative impact on the Company's ability to conduct its activities and could cause a decline in profitability of the properties or additional costs as a result of a delay in the development or exploration of properties. The Company has consulting agreements with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Commercial Officer, VP Commercial (Vietnam), VP Finance and VP Investor Relations.
- **Management May Be Subject to Conflicts Of Interest Due to Their Affiliations With Other Resource Companies:** Because some of the Company directors and officers have private mining interests and also serve as officers and/or directors of other public mining companies, their personal interests may be in conflict with the interests of the Company. Because of their activities, situations may arise where these persons are presented with mining opportunities, which may be desirable for the Company, as well as other companies in which they have an interest, to pursue. If the Company is unable to pursue such opportunities because of its officers' and directors' conflicts, this would reduce the Company's opportunities to increase its future profitability and revenues. In addition to competition for suitable mining opportunities, the Company competes with these other companies for investment capital, and technical resources, including consulting geologists, metallurgist engineers and others. Similarly, if the Company is unable to obtain necessary investment capital and technical resources because of its officers' and directors' conflicts, the Company would not be able to obtain potential profitable properties or interests which would reduce the Company's opportunities to increase its future revenues and income. Such conflicts of interest are permitted under Canadian regulations and will continue to subject the Company to the continuing risk that it may be unable to acquire certain mining opportunities, investment capital and the necessary technical resources because of competing personal interests of some of its officers and directors. The Company has no formal policy to review and resolve any potential conflicts of interests, which instead are resolved on a case by case basis in accordance with applicable Canadian law. These conflicts of interests could deny the Company access to important corporate opportunities.
- **Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders Could Decrease the Trading Price of the Common Shares:** Sales of large quantities of the common shares in the public markets or the potential of such sales could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares.
- **The Profitability of the Company's Operations, and the Cash Flows Generated by These Operations, Are Significantly Affected by Fluctuations in Input Production Prices, Many of Which are Linked to the Prices of Oil and Steel:** Fuel, energy and consumables, including diesel, heavy fuel oil, chemical reagents, explosives, tires, steel and mining equipment consumed in mining operations form a relatively large part of the operating costs and/or capital expenditures of any mining company. We have no influence over the cost of these consumables, many of which are linked to some degree to the price of oil and steel.

The price of oil has recently been volatile. The Company's mines at Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son are most vulnerable to changes in the price of oil. Furthermore, the price of steel which is used in the manufacture of most forms of fixed and mobile mining equipment is also a relatively large contributor to the operating costs and capital expenditure of a mining company and has also been volatile recently.

Fluctuations in the price of oil and steel have a significant impact upon operating cost and capital expenditure estimates and, in the absence of other economic fluctuations, could result in significant changes in the total expenditure estimates for new mining projects or render certain projects non-viable.

- **Inflation May Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Company's Operational Results:** Most of the Company's operations are located in countries that have experienced high rates of inflation during certain periods. Since the Company is unable to influence the market price at which it sells gold, it is possible that significantly higher future inflation in the countries in which the Company operates may result in an increase in future operational costs in local currencies (without a concurrent devaluation of the local currency of operations against the dollar or an increase in the dollar price of gold). This could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's results of operations and our financial condition. Significantly higher and sustained inflation in the future, with a consequent increase in operational costs, could result in operations being reduced or rationalized at higher cost mines.

- **Mining Companies Such as the Company Are Increasingly Required to Consider and Ensure the Sustainable Development of, and Provide Benefits to, the Communities and Countries in Which They Operate:** As a result of public concern about the perceived ill effects of economic globalization, business generally and multinational corporations such as the Company face increasing public scrutiny of their activities. These businesses are under pressure to demonstrate that, as they seek to generate satisfactory returns on investment to shareholders, other stakeholders, including employees, communities surrounding operations and the countries in which they operate, benefit and will continue to benefit from their commercial activities. Such pressures tend to be particularly focused on companies whose activities are perceived to have a high impact on their social and physical environment. The Company's failure to adequately perceive and address these pressures could lead to reputational damage, legal suits and social spending obligations.

In addition, the location of existing and proposed mining operations often coincides with the location of existing towns and villages, natural water courses and other infrastructure. Mining operations must therefore be designed to minimize their impact on such communities and the environment, either by changing mining plans to avoid any such impact, modifying mining plans and operations, or relocating the relevant people to an agreed location. These measures may include agreed levels of compensation for any adverse impact the mining operation may continue to have upon the community. The Company is subject to the above factors at certain of its existing and proposed mining sites and at all of the Company's exploration sites. The cost of these measures could increase capital and operating costs and therefore could have an adverse impact upon the Company's results of operations.

Material Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Phuoc Son plant was put into commercial production on July 1, 2011.

Forward Looking Information

This report contains certain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, management's expectations, estimates, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "budget", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, statements regarding:

- reserve and resource estimates;
- estimates of future production;
- unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations;
- production and recovery rates;
- financing needs, the availability of financing on acceptable terms or other sources of funding, if needed; and
- the timing of additional tests, feasibility studies and environmental or other permitting

The forward-looking statements contained herein are based on our management's current expectations that are inherently subject to a number of business and economic risks and uncertainties and contingencies. Forward-looking statements involve significant known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- failure to establish estimated resources and reserves;
- the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates;
- capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates;
- delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals;
- changes in national and local government legislation, taxation or regulations, political or economic developments;
- inflation;
- changes in currency exchange rates;
- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- delays in the development of projects; and
- other risks that we set forth in our filings with the SEC and other regulatory authorities from time to time.

Due to the inherent risks associated with our business, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by applicable laws.



NOTICE TO THE READER

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and all information contained in the attached 2011 Second Quarter Report have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of the Company.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of three members, has reviewed the financial statements and related financial reporting matters.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, have not performed a review of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

(United States dollars)	For the three-month period ended June 30		For the six month period ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sales	\$ -	\$ 10,144,324	\$ 6,749,680	\$ 18,531,762
Cost and expenses				
Cost of sales	-	4,271,226	4,786,574	7,844,352
Amortization	658,146	1,717,289	1,742,435	3,468,684
Royalty expense	-	1,744,953	260,453	2,056,030
Stock-based compensation (note 25)	280,079	564,546	616,227	1,378,474
Interest and accretion on term loans	1,262,468	620,118	1,833,417	647,875
Derivatives - fair value revaluation	(3,021,676)	(2,264,173)	(6,986,110)	(374,173)
Corporate and administrative expenses	3,664,518	2,837,934	5,789,121	4,840,202
	<u>2,843,535</u>	<u>9,491,893</u>	<u>8,042,117</u>	<u>19,861,444</u>
Other (income) expense				
Interest income	(15,701)	(9,247)	(22,117)	(12,785)
Write-off of deferred exploration costs	-	-	-	-
Other income	(942,171)	-	(946,014)	(10,000)
Loss on disposal of capital asset	26,752	-	26,752	4,825
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	647,747	(312,132)	449,637	(436,505)
	<u>(283,373)</u>	<u>(321,379)</u>	<u>(491,742)</u>	<u>(454,465)</u>
Income/(loss) for the period before income tax	<u>(2,560,162)</u>	<u>973,810</u>	<u>(800,695)</u>	<u>(875,217)</u>
Income tax (recovery) expense				
Corporate income tax	96,322	(86,003)	(7,981)	(317,719)
Net income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	<u>(2,656,484)</u>	<u>1,059,813</u>	<u>(792,714)</u>	<u>(557,498)</u>
Attributable to:				
Equity owners	\$ (2,644,081)	\$ 587,520	\$ (640,692)	\$ (1,704,018)
Non-controlling interest	(12,403)	472,293	(152,022)	1,146,520
	<u>\$ (2,656,484)</u>	<u>\$ 1,059,813</u>	<u>\$ (792,714)</u>	<u>\$ (557,498)</u>
Earnings/(loss) per share attributable to equity holders (note 8)				
Basic	\$ (0.007)	\$ 0.003	\$ (0.002)	\$ (0.002)
Diluted	\$ (0.007)	\$ 0.003	\$ (0.002)	\$ (0.002)

See accompanying notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at (United States dollars)	June 30 2011	December 31 2010	January 1 2010
ASSETS			
Non-current			
Advances on plant & equipment	\$ 222,626	\$ 1,361,327	\$ -
Property, plant and equipment (note 10)	38,890,942	30,649,677	9,430,738
Deferred exploration expenditure (note 11)	13,469,238	10,661,320	7,464,937
Deferred development expenditure (note 12)	22,658,973	21,064,312	17,584,116
Mine properties (note 13)	38,704,934	39,197,779	7,203,352
	<u>113,946,713</u>	<u>102,934,415</u>	<u>41,683,143</u>
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 14)	11,494,263	4,105,325	5,718,725
Trade and other receivables (note 15)	2,090,324	7,989,736	3,345,241
Inventories (note 16)	13,042,537	6,689,000	3,078,218
Other financial assets (note 17)	2,202,642	1,473,929	198,941
	<u>28,829,766</u>	<u>20,257,990</u>	<u>12,341,125</u>
Total assets	<u>142,776,479</u>	<u>123,192,405</u>	<u>54,024,268</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity owners			
Capital and reserves (note 24)	130,714,888	126,412,502	101,743,411
Deficit	(67,508,371)	(66,867,679)	(52,985,295)
	<u>63,206,518</u>	<u>59,544,823</u>	<u>48,758,116</u>
Non-controlling interest	5,208,137	5,682,771	(444,033)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>68,414,655</u>	<u>65,227,594</u>	<u>48,314,083</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current			
Provisions (note 18)	1,176,093	1,119,332	770,010
Derivative financial liabilities (note 19)	23,352,306	18,200,216	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (note 20)	6,388,289	8,979,280	-
Convertible borrowings (note 21)	21,454,854	6,436,133	-
Deferred tax liabilities	6,550,605	6,590,305	-
	<u>58,922,147</u>	<u>41,325,266</u>	<u>770,010</u>
Current			
Provisions (note 18)	703,063	967,574	469,305
Trade and other payables (note 22)	5,580,490	8,033,182	4,299,869
Other financial liabilities (note 23)	646,043	818,946	171,001
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (note 20)	7,672,800	6,429,600	-
Convertible borrowings (note 21)	837,281	390,243	-
	<u>15,439,677</u>	<u>16,639,545</u>	<u>4,940,175</u>
Total liabilities	<u>74,361,824</u>	<u>57,964,811</u>	<u>5,710,185</u>
Commitments, contingencies and contractual obligations (note 27)			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 142,776,479</u>	<u>\$ 123,192,405</u>	<u>\$ 54,024,268</u>

See accompanying notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the six months ended June 30, 2011
(Unaudited-stated in United States dollars)

	Notes	Issued Capital	Deficit	Other Reserves Note 24(d)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010		\$ 97,318,003	\$ (52,985,295)	\$ 4,425,408	\$ (444,033)	\$ 48,314,083
Income/(loss) for the year			(13,882,384)		1,109,312	(12,773,072)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		0	(13,882,384)	0	1,109,312	(12,773,072)
Issue of share capital	24	32,585,853				32,585,853
Options granted and vested				2,323,275		2,323,275
Options exercised				(654,896)		(654,896)
Warrants granted and vested				521,560		521,560
Non-controlling interest on amalgamation					9,910,790	9,910,790
Investment in subsidiary				(10,106,702)	(4,893,298)	(15,000,000)
Balance at January 1, 2011		129,903,856	(66,867,679)	(3,491,355)	5,682,771	65,227,593
Income/(loss) for the period			(640,692)		(152,022)	(792,714)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		0	(640,692)	0	(152,022)	(792,714)
Issue of share capital	24	5,932,238			750,000	6,682,238
Options granted and vested				2,401,714		2,401,714
Options exercised				(661)		(661)
Warrants granted and vested				896,485		896,485
Investment in subsidiary				(4,927,389)	(1,072,611)	(6,000,000)
Balance at June 30, 2011		\$ 135,836,094	\$ (67,508,371)	\$ (5,121,206)	\$ 5,208,138	\$ 68,414,655

For the six months ended June 30, 2010
(Unaudited-stated in United States dollars)

	Notes	Issued Capital	Deficit	Other Reserves Note 24(d)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010		\$ 97,318,003	\$ (52,985,295)	\$ 4,425,408	\$ (444,033)	\$ 48,314,083
Income/(loss) for the period			(1,704,018)		1,146,520	(557,498)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		0	(1,704,018)	0	1,146,520	(557,498)
Issue of share capital		15,053,302				15,053,302
Options granted and vested				1,825,175		1,825,175
Options exercised		36,194		(20,285)		15,909
Warrants granted and vested				521,560		521,560
Non-controlling interest on amalgamation					9,910,790	9,910,790
Balance at June 30, 2010		112,407,499	(54,689,313)	6,751,858	10,613,277	75,083,321

See accompanying notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statement of Deficit

(United States dollars)	For the three-month period ended June 30		For the six month period ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Deficit				
Beginning of the period	\$ 64,864,290	\$ 55,276,832	\$ 66,867,679	\$ 52,985,295
Loss for the period attributable to equity owners	2,644,081	(587,520)	640,692	1,704,018
Deficit, end of the period	\$ 67,508,371	\$ 54,689,312	\$ 67,508,371	\$ 54,689,313

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	For the three month period ended June 30		For the six month period ended June 30	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Operating activities :				
Loss for the period after tax	\$ (2,656,484)	\$ 1,059,813	\$ (792,714)	\$ (557,498)
<i>Items not affecting cash</i>				
Amortization	658,146	1,717,289	1,742,435	3,468,684
Loss on disposal of capital assets	26,752	-	26,752	4,825
Gain on gold loan principal repayment	(931,959)	-	(931,959)	-
Stock-based compensation expense	280,079	564,546	616,227	1,378,474
Deferred income tax	9,978	(86,003)	(140,324)	(186,104)
Derivatives issuance costs	673,456	-	673,456	-
Derivatives revaluation	(3,021,676)	(2,264,173)	(6,986,110)	(374,173)
Interest and accretion of term loans	480,548	268,050	550,778	268,050
Unrealized foreign exchange	341,385	(253,303)	364,175	(105,711)
ARO adjustment (net)	19,623	8,949	38,931	20,954
<i>Changes in non-cash working capital balances</i>				
Trade and other receivables and other financial assets	4,702,185	(1,119,202)	5,016,098	(4,564,926)
Trade and other payables	(5,810,645)	5,574,982	(2,159,204)	4,581,958
Inventory	(5,769,840)	(669,636)	(5,861,157)	(751,206)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(10,998,453)</u>	<u>4,801,312</u>	<u>(7,842,617)</u>	<u>3,183,327.00</u>
Investing activities :				
Cash acquired in amalgamation (note 9)	-	-	-	45,643
Deferred exploration and development costs	(3,649,921)	(2,396,840)	(6,350,736)	(4,205,925)
Investment in subsidiary	(6,000,000)	-	(6,000,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,213,827)	(9,494,826)	(6,871,176)	(10,374,277)
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(12,863,748)</u>	<u>(11,891,666)</u>	<u>(19,221,912)</u>	<u>(14,534,559)</u>
Financing activities :				
Capital lease payments	(101,160)	-	(209,906)	(67,410)
Convertible notes issued	28,732,255	-	28,732,255	11,481,794
Gold loan notes issued	-	20,565,905	-	20,565,905
Share issue cost	-	-	-	-
Shares issued, net of costs	-	36,194	5,498,220	309,720
Proceeds from options exercised	-	-	-	-
Capital contributions from JV partner	750,000	-	750,000	-
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>29,381,095</u>	<u>20,602,099</u>	<u>34,770,569</u>	<u>32,290,009</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	5,518,894	13,511,745	7,706,040	20,938,777
Cash - beginning of the period	6,290,097	13,258,515	4,105,325	5,718,725
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(314,728)	(173,553)	(317,102)	(60,795)
Cash - end of the year	\$ 11,494,263	\$ 26,596,707	\$ 11,494,263	\$ 26,596,707
Supplemental information:				
Interest paid	\$ 781,920	\$ -	\$ 1,282,641	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,646,076	\$ 489,956	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

June 30, 2011

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1. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "Olympus") for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 12, 2011. Olympus is a corporation continued under the Canada Business Corporation Act with its registered office located and domiciled in Ontario, Canada whose shares are publically traded. Its ordinary shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Australian Securities Exchange and the Over the Counter Bulletin Board in the United States of America.

The principal activities of the group are the acquisition, exploration, development, mining and re-instatement of gold bearing properties in Southeast Asia. The Company has three key properties located in Central Vietnam - the Bong Mieu Gold property, the Phuoc Son Gold property and the Binh Dinh NZ Gold property, as well as one key property in Central Malaysia - The Bau Gold property.

2. Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These are the Group's first IFRS condensed consolidated interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS annual financial statements and IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in note 30. This note includes reconciliations of equity and total comprehensive income for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under Canadian GAAP (previous GAAP) to those reported for those periods and at the date of transition under IFRS.

3. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the parent's functional and presentation currency.

The accounting policies in note 6 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements. These policies are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2011. Any subsequent changes to IFRS pertaining to the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 could result in restatement of these consolidated financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on changeover to IFRS.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are prepared by appropriately qualified people and based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described below.

Ore reserves and resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons, relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgements made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, goodwill, provisions for asset retirements, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortisation charges.

Derivative valuation (Note 19)

The Group measures certain derivative financial liabilities by reference to their fair values at the balance sheet date. The estimation of fair value of such derivatives is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices and volatility, equity prices, risk-free rates and terms to maturity. Changes in such estimates may impact upon the carrying value of derivative liabilities and derivative revaluation charges.

Impairment of assets (Notes 10, 11, 12, 13)

The Group assesses each cash generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment of the assets comprising the cash generating unit exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These estimates require the use of assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, political environment, exploration potential and operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Management has assessed its cash generating units as being individual ore bodies, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets.

Capitalized exploration costs (Note 11)

Exploration costs are capitalized by the Group and accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area of interest (or alternatively by its sale), or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations are continuing.

Production start date (Notes 10, 11, 12, 13)

The Group assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into the production stage being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project, such as the complexity of a plant and its location. The Group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the production phase is considered to commence and all related amounts are reclassified from 'capital assets in progress' to 'producing mines' and 'property, plant and equipment'. Some of the criteria used will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared to the original construction cost estimates;

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- Completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment;
- Ability to produce metal in saleable form (within specifications);
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of metal.

When a mine development/construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine development/construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation/amortisation commences.

Inventories (Note 16)

Net realisable value tests are performed monthly and represent the estimated future sales price of the product based on prevailing spot metals prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method.

Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Asset retirement obligations (Note 18)

The provisions for asset retirement obligations are based on estimated future costs using information available at the balance date. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) may be impacted (refer to note 18).

Share-based payment transactions (Note 25)

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of options is determined by using the Black-Scholes model. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Contingencies (Note 27)

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

5. Change in accounting policies, new standards and interpretations not applied

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at

fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss). Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income/(loss), dividends to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment, are recognized in profit or loss; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income/(loss).

IFRS 9 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

For annual periods beginning on January 1, 2013, IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* will replace portions of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and interpretation SIC-12 *Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities*. The new standard requires consolidated financial statements to include all controlled entities under a single control model. The Company will be considered to control an investee when it is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the current ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. As required by this standard, control is reassessed as facts and circumstances change. All facts and circumstances must be considered to make a judgement about whether the Company controls another entity; there are no 'bright lines'. Additional guidance is given on how to evaluate whether certain relationships give the Company the current ability to affect its returns, including how to consider options and convertible instruments, holding less than a majority of voting rights, how to consider protective rights, and principal-agency relationships (including removal rights), all which may differ from current practice.

IFRS 10 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, which applies to accounting for interests in joint arrangements where there is joint control. The standard requires the joint arrangements to be classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The structure of the joint arrangement would no longer be the most significant factor when classifying the joint arrangement as either a joint operation or a joint venture. In addition, the option to account for joint ventures (previously called jointly controlled entities) using proportionate consolidation will be removed and replaced by equity accounting. Due to the adoption of this new section, Venturers will transition the accounting for joint ventures from the proportionate consolidation method to the equity method by aggregating the carrying values of the proportionately consolidated assets and liabilities into a single line item.

IFRS 11 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities*, which includes disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements. Due to this new section, the Company will be required to disclose the following: judgements and assumptions made when deciding how to classify involvement with another entity, interests that non-controlling interests have in consolidated entities, and nature of the risks associated with interests in other entities.

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IFRS 12 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. The new standard will generally converge the IFRS and US GAAP requirements for how to measure fair value and the related disclosures. IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements, when fair value is required or permitted by IFRS. Upon adoption, the Company will provide a single framework for measuring fair value while requiring enhanced disclosures when fair value is applied. In addition, fair value will be defined as the 'exit price' and concepts of 'highest and best use' and 'valuation premise' would be relevant only for non-financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 13 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*. As a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 has been reissued to reflect the change as the consolidation guidance has recently been included in IFRS 10. In addition, IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the Company prepares separate financial statements. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the new accounting standard on its separate financial statements.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

On January 1, 2013, the Company will be required to adopt IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. As a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will further provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and will set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. This standard will be applied by the Company when there is joint control, or significant influence over an investee. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not include control or joint control of those policy decisions. When determined that the Company has an interest in a joint venture, the Company will recognize an investment and will account for it using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.

IFRS 28 is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

6. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group). All intra-group balances and transactions, including unrealized profits and losses arising from intra-Group transactions, have been eliminated in full.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the parent company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency. The financial statements of subsidiaries are maintained in their functional currencies and converted to US dollars for consolidation of the Group results. The functional currency of each entity is determined after consideration of the primary economic environment of the entity. The monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that

are denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated balance sheet dates and non-monetary items are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Business combinations

On the acquisition of a subsidiary, the acquisition method of accounting is used, whereby the purchase consideration is allocated to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities (identifiable net assets) of the acquire on the basis of fair value at the date of acquisition. Those mining rights, mineral reserves and resources that are able to be reliably valued are recognized in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. Other potential reserves, resources and mineral rights, for which, in the Directors' opinion, values cannot be reliably determined, are not recognized. Acquisition costs are expensed.

When the cost of acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to the Group's share of the identifiable net assets, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill, which is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually or where there is an indication of impairment. If the fair value attributable to the Group's share of the identifiable net assets exceeds the cost of acquisition, the difference is immediately recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries that are not held by the Group and are presented in equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from the parent's shareholders' equity.

Mineral properties

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors, including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof.

The Company records its interests in mineral properties and areas of geological interest at cost. All costs, comprised of cash paid and/or the assigned value of share consideration, relating to the acquisition of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. The capitalized cost of the mineral properties is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if it is determined that the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds the recoverable amount. The net proceeds from the sale of a portion of a mineral project which is sold before that project reaches the production stage will be credited against the cost of the overall project. The sale of a portion of a mineral project which has reached the production stage will result in a gain or loss recorded in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Mineral properties are amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related project following commencement of commercial production. The recorded amount may not reflect recoverable value as this will be dependent on the development program, the nature of the mineral deposit, commodity prices, adequate funding and the ability of the Company to bring its projects into production.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO") occur as a result of the acquisition, development or construction and normal operation of mining property, plant and equipment, due to government controls and regulations protecting the environment and public safety on the closure and reclamation of mining properties. The recorded ARO reflects the expected cost of reclamation, taking into account the probability of particular scenarios.

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The Company recognizes the fair value of an ARO as a liability, in the period of disturbance or acquisition associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the assets. The Company concurrently recognizes a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset that is depreciated over the life of that asset. The value of the ARO is estimated using the risk-adjusted expected cash flow approach discounted at a risk-free interest rate. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the ARO is adjusted to reflect the passage of time or changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Changes in the obligation due to the passage of time are recognized in income as an operating expense. Changes in the obligation due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset that is depreciated over the remaining life of the asset.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources and includes costs such as exploratory drilling and sample testing and the costs of pre-feasibility studies.

The Company defers all exploration and evaluation expenses relating to mineral projects and areas of geological interest, in which it has licenses or a joint venture operating, until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. These costs will be amortized over the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related property following commencement of production.

Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are recognized as assets at their cost of acquisition or at fair value if purchased as part of a business combination.

Initial reconnaissance exploration is expensed as incurred.

An impairment review is performed, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, when there are indicators that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amounts. To the extent that this occurs, the excess is fully provided against, in the financial year in which this is determined. Exploration and evaluation assets are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the conditions outlined above is met.

Deferred development costs

The Company defers all development expenses relating to mineral projects and areas of geological interest, in which it has licenses or a joint venture operating, until the project to which they relate is placed into production, sold or where management has determined impairment. These costs will be amortized over the proven and probable reserves, or measured and indicated resources where the criteria to establish proven and probable reserves have not been met, available on the related property following commencement of production.

Capital work in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the capital work in progress account. On completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing it into working condition for its intended use.

Costs associated with a start-up period are capitalized where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels without a commissioning period.

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. The net carrying amounts of capital work in progress at each mine property are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that these values exceed their recoverable amounts, that excess is fully provided against in the financial year in which this is determined.

Property, plant and equipment

The Company initially records buildings, plant and equipment and infrastructure at cost, being the purchase price and the directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Buildings, plant and equipment, and infrastructure involved in service, production and support are then amortized, net of residual value, using the straight-line method, over the estimated productive life of the asset. Where parts of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate part. Each asset or part's estimated useful life has due regard to both its own physical life limitations and the present assessment of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the item is located, and to possible future variations in those assessments. Productive lives for these assets range from 3 to 10 years, but the productive lives do not exceed the related estimated mine life based on proven and probable reserves. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The expected useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	4 to 10 years
Infrastructure	3 to 8 years
Computer hardware and software	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The net carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash generating unit level when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. To the extent that these values exceed their recoverable amounts, that excess is fully provided against in the financial year in which this is determined.

Expenditure on major maintenance or repairs includes the cost of the replacement of parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Group, the expenditure is capitalized and the carrying amount of the item replaced derecognized. Similarly, overhaul costs associated with major maintenance are capitalized and depreciated over their useful lives where it is probable that future economic benefits will be available and any remaining carrying amounts of the cost of previous overhauls are derecognized. All other costs are expensed as incurred.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is disposed of, it is derecognized and the difference between its carrying value and net sales proceeds is disclosed as a profit or loss on disposal in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Any items of property, plant or equipment that cease to have future economic benefits are derecognized with any gain or loss included in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) in the financial year in which the item is derecognized.

Leasing commitments

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, including whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment after inception is only made in specific circumstances.

Assets held under finance leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Group, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalized in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments during the lease term calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement. These amounts are determined at the inception of the lease and are depreciated over the shorter of

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their estimated useful lives or lease term. The capital elements of future obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest elements of the lease or hire purchase obligations are charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have not passed to the Group are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

At least annually, the Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its non-current assets for impairment. They are also reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances, such as a decrease in commodity (gold) prices, increase in costs of capital, the achievement of lower than expected resource quantities and grades or the expiration and non-renewal of a key exploration or mining license, indicate that the carrying amounts of related assets or groups of assets might not be recoverable. Such reviews are undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where assets do not generate cash inflows independent of other assets, in which case the review is undertaken at the cash-generating unit level. Where a cash-generating unit, or group of cash-generating units, has goodwill allocated to it, or includes intangible assets that are either not available for use or that have an indefinite useful life (and which can only be tested as part of a cash-generating unit), an impairment test is performed at least annually or whenever there is an indication that the carrying amounts of such assets may be impaired.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, defined as the higher of the asset's value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) to reflect the asset at the lower amount. In assessing the value-in-use, the relevant future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of such assets and from their disposal are discounted to their present value using a market-determined pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risks for which the cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Fair value less costs to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. For mining assets this would generally be determined based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use and eventual disposal of the asset. In assessing these cash flows and discounting them to present value, assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the prior impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount is increased to the recoverable amount, but not beyond the carrying amount, net of depreciation or amortisation that would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Stripping costs

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are accounted for as variable production costs that are included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the stripping costs are incurred.

Inventory

Inventory is comprised of ore in stockpiles, operating supplies, gold in circuit, doré bars and gold bullion. Inventory is recorded at the average cost, determined from the weighted average of the cost of similar items at the beginning of a month and the cost of similar items added during the month. Gold bullion, doré bars and gold in circuit inventory cost includes the laid-down cost of raw materials plus

direct labour and an allocation of applicable overhead costs. Gold in circuit inventory represents gold in the processing circuit that has not completed the production process, and is not yet in a saleable form.

Ore in stockpiles is measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Costs are allocated to a stockpile based on relative values of material stockpiled and processed using current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including applicable overheads, depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations, and removed at the stockpiles average cost per recoverable unit.

The Company values finished goods (gold bullion and doré bars), ore in stockpiles, and gold in circuit at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Operating supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The Company does not have any overdraft facilities with any bank.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are considered an element of the historical cost of an asset when a period of time is necessary to prepare it for its intended use. The Company capitalizes borrowing costs to assets under development or construction while development or construction activities are in progress. Capitalizing borrowing costs ceases when construction of the asset is substantially complete and it is ready for its intended use.

Borrowing costs related to the establishment of a loan facility are capitalized and amortized over the life of the facility. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the financial period in which it is incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequently, all financial liabilities with the exception of derivatives are carried at amortized cost.

The Group considers whether a contract contains an embedded derivative when the Group becomes a party to the contract. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract if it is not measured at fair value through profit and loss and when the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). The losses arising from impairment are recognized in as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

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Fair values

The fair value of quoted financial assets is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. These include recent arm's-length market transactions; reference to current market values of other instrument which are substantially the same; discounted cash flow analyses; and pricing models.

Derivative financial instruments are valued using applicable valuation techniques such as those outlined above.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Gains and losses on de-recognition are recognized within finance income and finance costs respectively.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortized costs

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Objective evidence of impairment of loans and receivables exists if the counter-party is experiencing significant financial difficulty, there is a breach of contract, concessions are granted to the counter-party that would not normally be granted, or it is probable that the counter-party will enter into bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss), to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost as the reversal date.

Assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value (because its fair value cannot be reliably measured), the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group has embedded derivative instruments in its debt finance on the Convertible Note and the Gold Loan Notes.

The components of the gold note that exhibit characteristics of a derivative, being those that fluctuate in accordance with gold price movements, are recognized at fair value as a derivative liability at the date of issue. The derivative liability is re-valued at each reporting date with the corresponding unrealized movement in value being reflected in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

The convertible notes are denominated in Canadian dollars and US dollars and the associated warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars. The functional reporting currency of the Company is US dollars. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the warrants and conversion feature is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the contractual obligations arising from the warrants and conversion feature do not meet the definition of equity instruments and are considered derivative liabilities. The warrants are recorded as financial liabilities and are re-valued at each reporting date with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Loans are recognized at inception at the fair value of proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Finance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) using the effective interest method.

Convertible Borrowings

The components of the Convertible Note that exhibit characteristics of a liability are initially recognized at fair value as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets, net of transaction costs and are subsequently accounted for at amortized cost. The derivative liability components (warrants and conversion features) are fair valued using a binomial option pricing model. The carrying amount of the warrant and conversion features are re-measured at each reporting date and any movement in value is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the convertible note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of broker transaction costs. Interest on the liability component of the convertible note is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Transaction costs are apportioned between the components of the convertible note based on the allocation of proceeds to such components when the instrument is first recognized.

Gold Loan Notes

The equity components (attached warrants) are valued using the Black Scholes option pricing model after taking account of relevant inputs.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the gold note debt that is recognized and included in term liabilities, net of an allocated portion of broker transaction costs, and is accreted to face value over the life of the debt on an effective yield basis.

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Interest on the liability component of the gold note is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability, equity and derivative components of the gold note based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability, equity and derivative components when the instrument is first recognized.

Employee entitlements

Provisions are recognized for short-term employee entitlements, on an undiscounted basis, for services rendered by employees that remain unpaid at the balance sheet date.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted to net present value using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax for each taxable entity in the Group is based on the local taxable income at the local statutory tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and includes adjustments to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method in respect of all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except as indicated below:

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow

all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. To the extent that an asset not previously recognized fulfils the criteria for recognition, a deferred income tax asset is recorded.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Mining taxes and royalties are treated and disclosed as current and deferred taxes if they have the characteristics of an income tax.

Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are recorded at the net proceeds received, which is the fair value of the consideration received less costs that are incurred in connection with the share issue.

Stock-based cash settled transactions

The transactions involving the issuance of vested and vesting warrants associated with the 2010 convertible note issue and the warrants to the agent under the offering are measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The contractual life of each warrant is four years.

Stock-based compensation

The Group makes share-based awards to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants.

Equity-settled awards

For equity-settled awards, the fair value is charged to the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) and credited to equity, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, after adjusting for the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest (taking into account the achievement of non-market-based performance conditions). The fair value of the equity-settled awards is determined at the date of the grant. In calculating fair value, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company (market conditions). The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model. At each balance sheet date prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed (after adjusting for non-market performance conditions). The movement in cumulative expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) with a corresponding entry within equity.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognized as if the terms had not been modified over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification, over the remainder of the new vesting period.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss). However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the new award is treated as if it is a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Cash-settled awards

For cash-settled awards, the fair value is recalculated at each balance date until the awards are settled based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest, adjusting for market and

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non-market based performance conditions. During the vesting period, a liability is recognized representing the portion of the vesting period that has expired at the balance sheet date multiplied by the fair value of the awards at that date. After vesting, the full fair value of the unsettled awards at each balance date is recognized as a liability. Movements in the liability are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. Sales, export taxes or duty are recorded as part of cost of sale.

Revenue from the sale of gold and by-products, such as silver, are recognized when: (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; (ii) reasonable assurance exists regarding the measurement of the consideration that will be derived from the sales of goods, and the extent to which goods may be returned; and (iii) ultimate collection is reasonably assured. The risks and rewards of ownership for the gold and silver reside with the Company until the point that gold and silver are confirmed as sold to the end consumer. Gold is sold on the spot market in US dollars whereas silver is sold at the silver fixing price of the London Bullion Market in US dollars.

Refining and transport charges are classified as part of cost of sales and revenues from by-products are netted against cost of sales.

7. Segment Analysis

For management purposes, the group is organised into one business segment and has two reportable segments based on geographic area as follows:

- The Company's Vietnamese operations produce ore in stockpiles, gold in circuit, doré bars and gold bullion through its Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son subsidiaries;
- The Company's Malaysian operations are engaged in the exploration for, and evaluation of, gold properties within the country.

Management monitors the operating results of its reportable segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss, as well as mine development, and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, group financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

	Property, plant and equipment	Deferred exploration expenditure	Deferred development expenditure	Mine properties	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	Current assets	Liabilities
At June 30, 2011								
Vietnam	\$ 38,761,661	\$ 8,688,088	\$ 22,658,973	\$ 6,878,498	\$ 222,626	\$ 77,209,846	\$ 15,672,981	\$ 6,406,744
Malaysia	78,862	4,656,166	-	31,276,437	-	36,011,464	189,216	6,667,079
Other	50,419	124,984	-	550,000	-	725,403	12,967,569	61,288,001
Total	\$ 38,890,942	\$ 13,469,238	\$ 22,658,973	\$ 38,704,934	\$ 222,626	\$ 113,946,713	\$ 28,829,766	\$ 74,361,824
At December 31, 2010								
Vietnam	\$ 30,528,865	\$ 8,394,147	\$ 21,064,312	\$ 7,371,340	\$ 1,361,327	\$ 68,719,991	\$ 16,994,721	\$ 9,125,471
Malaysia	51,484	2,267,175	-	31,276,437	-	33,595,096	185,331	6,619,248
Other	69,328	-	-	550,000	-	619,328	3,077,938	42,220,092
Total	\$ 30,649,677	\$ 10,661,322	\$ 21,064,312	\$ 39,197,777	\$ 1,361,327	\$ 102,934,415	\$ 20,257,990	\$ 57,964,811
At January 1, 2010								
Vietnam	9,421,704	7,464,937	17,584,116	7,203,352	-	41,674,109	6,642,507	3,193,285
Other	9,034	-	-	-	-	9,034	5,698,618	2,516,900
Total	\$ 9,430,738	\$ 7,464,937	\$ 17,584,116	\$ 7,203,352	\$ -	\$ 41,683,143	\$ 12,341,125	\$ 5,710,185

	For the Period Ended June 30, 2011		For the Period Ended June 30, 2010	
	Revenue	Income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss)	Revenue	Income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss)
Vietnam	\$ 6,749,680	\$ (257,502)	\$ 18,531,762	\$ 4,624,349
Malaysia	-	(39,090)	-	165,631
Other	-	(496,122)	-	(5,347,478)
Total	\$ 6,749,680	\$ (792,714)	\$ 18,531,762	\$ (557,498)

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8. Earnings Per Share

	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Earnings for the period	(\$792,714)	(\$557,498)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	373,422,295	316,600,801
Basic earnings per share	(\$0.002)	(\$ 0.002)
Dilutive effect of stock options outstanding and convertible notes	31,870,731	37,619,788
Diluted earnings per share	(\$0.002)	(\$0.002)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted earnings per share is based on basic earnings per share adjusted for the potential dilution if share options and warrants are exercised and the convertible borrowings are converted into common shares.

9. Business combinations

The Group has not made any business combinations in the six month period ended June 30, 2011.

Prior year business combinations

Amalgamation with Zedex

The Company has accounted for the amalgamation between the Company via Olympus Pacific Minerals NZ ("Olympus NZ"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc, and registered in New Zealand, and Zedex Minerals Limited ("Zedex"), also registered in New Zealand, as an acquisition with the Company being identified as the acquirer, and recorded it as a business combination.

Under the terms of the transaction the two companies amalgamated and management of the Company took control of the assets and liabilities from January 12, 2010. Total consideration for the amalgamation amounted to US\$15,206,478 and was paid to Zedex shareholders by way of redistribution of the 65,551,043 Olympus shares that Zedex already held along with the issuance of a further 54,226,405 new Olympus shares. In addition, stock options were issued in Olympus to compensate for the cancellation of Zedex options. The fair value of this exchange of options was determined using a Black-Scholes calculation to equal \$446,701, which is included in the total consideration of \$15,206,478. Further as a result of the exchange of Zedex options for Olympus options an additional amount of \$66,591 has been immediately expensed in stock-based compensation expense.

Zedex had the right under an agreement it acquired in January 2006 to a 2 percent gross production royalty on Bong Mieu sales, less incremental costs. Under the agreement, Ivanhoe Mines Limited assigned to Zedex all its rights, title to and interest in the debt, gross production royalties and royalty agreement. The royalty was calculated as 2 percent of the net sales amount equal to the revenues for gold and silver less refining and delivery costs. The amalgamation results in this royalty agreement being dissolved releasing Olympus from any future obligation in this regard.

All costs associated with the amalgamation have been expensed when incurred, these being recorded in corporate and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

The purchase consideration was settled by way of share issue. The shares were not issued until January 25, 2010.

The purchase consideration was allocated as follows:

	\$
Current assets	
Cash	45,643
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	158,997
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	86,759
Mineral properties	33,159,770
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,626,168)
Non-current liabilities	
Deferred tax liability	(6,707,733)
	<u>25,117,267</u>
Other elements of consideration	
Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests	(9,910,790)
Total Consideration	<u><u>15,206,478</u></u>

Increase in investment in North Borneo Gold

On September 30, 2010 the Company entered into an agreement, as amended on May 20, 2011, to acquire up to a 93.55% interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd by July 2013, subject to payments to be made in several tranches.

The Company has accounted for the increased interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd as an equity transaction and has recorded in other reserves the premium paid on the purchase on a pro rata basis of the fair value of the non-controlling interest initially recognized on acquisition.

The transactions can be summarized as follows:

	Purchase Price	Purchase Date	North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd Class A Shares	Company's Effective Holding
Tranche 1	\$ 7,500,000	9/30/2010	31,250	62.55%
Tranche 2	\$ 7,500,000	10/30/2010	31,250	75.05%
Tranche 3a	\$ 6,000,000	5/20/2011	13,700	80.53%
Tranche 3b	\$ 3,000,000	1/20/2012	6,800	83.25%
Tranche 3c	\$ 2,000,000	4/20/2012	4,500	85.05%
Tranche 4a	\$ 3,000,000	12/14/2012	7,000	87.85%
Tranche 4b	\$ 6,000,000	7/15/2013	14,250	93.55%
			<u><u>108,750</u></u>	<u><u>93.55%</u></u>

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The agreement includes a condition subsequent that must be met before the Tranche 3c payment is required to be settled. The condition subsequent requires the vendor to obtain:

- a) All renewals or grants (as applicable) of mining licences and mining certificates relating to the Jugan deposit (including, without limitation, the renewal of mining certificate MD 1D/1/1987 relating to the Jugan, Sirenggok and Jambusan areas) on terms acceptable to the Purchaser in all respects; and
- b) All ministerial, Governor and other regulatory approvals to ensure that the mining licences and certificates referred to at (a) above are valid and effective in all respects in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

Conditions to be met before settlement of each tranche are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Tranche 1 | - has no conditions; |
| Tranche 2 | - amendment of the Joint Venture agreement to deal with a number of operational and governance matters. This condition was met on October 30, 2010 and settlement of Tranche 2 occurred on that date; |
| Tranche 3 | - if the condition subsequent noted above has been met by March 31, 2012 settlement of the Tranche 3c payment occurs. If the condition subsequent has not been met then the shares transfer to the purchaser at no additional cost.
On completion of Tranche 3c the right of the vendor to appoint a director to the board of North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd ceases; |
| Tranche 4 | - has no conditions. |

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

At June 30, 2011

	Land & buildings	Plant & equipment	Infrastructure	Capital assets in progress	Total
At December 31, 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	\$184,756	\$6,896,788	\$1,830,156	\$21,737,979	\$30,649,679
Additions	15,824	1,077,851	-	9,034,226	10,127,901
Disposals	-	(26,752)	-	-	(26,752)
Reclassifications	1,072,356	11,057,683	298,338	(12,428,377)	-
Depreciation	(52,053)	(1,426,178)	(384,157)	-	(1,862,388)
Translation adjustments	-	2,502	-	-	2,502
At June 30, 2011, net of accumulated depreciation	\$1,220,883	\$17,581,894	\$1,744,337	\$18,343,828	\$38,890,942
At June 30, 2011:					
Cost	\$2,190,995	\$26,279,510	\$5,031,251	\$18,343,828	\$51,845,584
Accumulated depreciation	970,112	8,697,616	3,286,914	-	12,954,642
Net carrying amount	\$1,220,883	\$17,581,894	\$1,744,337	\$18,343,828	\$38,890,942

At December 31, 2010

	Land & buildings	Plant & equipment	Infrastructure	Capital assets in progress	Total
At January 1, 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	\$331,492	\$5,508,753	\$2,590,631	\$999,861	\$9,430,738
Additions	28,508	3,357,973	32,294	21,517,084	24,935,858
Disposals	-	(15,606)	-	-	(15,606)
Reclassifications	33,310	467,566	278,090	(778,966)	-
Depreciation	(208,555)	(2,424,654)	(1,070,859)	-	(3,704,069)
Translation adjustments	-	2,757	-	-	2,757
At December 31, 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	\$184,755	\$6,896,788	\$1,830,155	\$21,737,979	\$30,649,677
At December 31, 2010:					
Cost	\$1,102,815	\$14,236,823	\$4,732,912	\$21,737,979	\$41,810,529
Accumulated depreciation	918,060	7,340,035	2,902,757	-	11,160,852
Net carrying amount	\$184,755	\$6,896,788	\$1,830,155	\$21,737,979	\$30,649,677

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The carrying value of plant and equipment held under finance leases at June 30, 2011 is \$849,071 (December 31, 2010: \$971,195).

Included in capital assets in progress at 30 June 2011 was an amount of US\$4.9 million (December 31, 2010: US\$3.01 million) for interest and borrowing costs capitalized for the Phuoc Son plant which was under construction and placed into commercial production on July 1, 2011.

11. Deferred Exploration Expenditure

US\$	Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company	Phuoc Son Gold Company	North Borneo Gold	Binh Dinh NZ GoldCo	Kadabra Mining Corp	Total
Cost as at January 1, 2010	3,333,369	4,363,485	-	-		7,696,854
Additions	402,038	479,582	2,267,175	535,828		3,684,622
Cost as at December 31, 2010	3,735,407	4,843,067	2,267,175	535,828	-	11,381,476
Additions	129,327	129,009	2,291,713	171,139	124,985	2,846,173
Translation adjustments	-	-	97,278	-	-	97,278
Cost as at June 30, 2011	3,864,734	4,972,076	4,656,166	706,967	124,985	14,324,927

US\$	Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company	Phuoc Son Gold Company	North Borneo Gold	Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company	Kadabra Mining Corp	Total
Accumulated amortization as at January 1, 2010	(117,316)	(107,054)	-	-		(224,370)
Additions	(29,701)	(466,085)	-	-		(495,786)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2010	(147,017)	(573,139)	-	-		(720,156)
Additions	(13,369)	(122,164)	-	-		(135,533)
Accumulated amortization as at June 30, 2011	(160,386)	(695,303)	-	-		(855,689)
Net book value as at December 31, 2010	3,588,389	4,269,929	2,267,175	535,828		10,661,320
Net book value as at June 30, 2011	3,704,348	4,276,773	4,656,166	706,967	124,985	13,469,238

Accumulated amortization relates to the Bong Mieu central mine which commenced commercial production on October 1, 2006, the Bong Mieu underground mine which commenced production on April 1, 2009 and the Phuoc Son mine which commenced commercial production on October 1, 2009.

12. Deferred Development Expenditure

US\$	Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company	Phuoc Son Gold Company	Total
Cost as at January 1, 2010	7,826,662	11,106,178	18,932,839
Additions	4,284,323	3,633,441	7,917,764
Cost as at December 31, 2010	12,110,985	14,739,619	26,850,604
Additions	2,075,680	1,428,883	3,504,563
Cost as at June 30, 2011	14,186,665	16,168,502	30,355,167
Accumulated amortization as at January 1, 2010	(306,467)	(1,042,256)	(1,348,723)
Additions	(2,100,383)	(2,337,185)	(4,437,568)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2010	(2,406,850)	(3,379,441)	(5,786,291)
Additions	(727,043)	(1,182,860)	(1,909,903)
Accumulated amortization as at June 30, 2011	(3,133,893)	(4,562,301)	(7,696,194)
Net book value as at December 31, 2010	9,704,134	11,360,178	21,064,312
Net book value as at June 30, 2011	11,052,771	11,606,202	22,658,973

13. Mine Properties

US\$	Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company	Phuoc Son Gold Company	North Borneo Gold	Binh Dinh NZ Gold Co	GR Enmore	Total
Cost as at January 1, 2010	3,220,670	4,995,064	-	-	-	8,215,734
Additions	-	-	31,276,437	1,333,333	550,000	33,159,770
Cost as at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010	3,220,670	4,995,064	31,276,437	1,333,333	550,000	41,375,504
Accumulated amortization as at January 1, 2010	(654,693)	(355,000)	-	-	-	(1,009,693)
Additions	(289,534)	(878,500)	-	-	-	(1,168,034)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2010	(944,227)	(1,233,500)	-	-	-	(2,177,727)
Additions	(267,760)	(225,083)	-	-	-	(492,843)
Accumulated amortization as at June 30, 2011	(1,211,987)	(1,458,583)	-	-	-	(2,670,570)
Net book value as at December 31, 2010	2,276,443	3,761,564	31,276,437	1,333,333	550,000	39,197,777
Net book value as at June 30, 2011	2,008,683	3,536,481	31,276,437	1,333,333	550,000	38,704,934

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Bong Mieu Gold Property

The Company holds an 80 percent interest in the Bong Mieu Gold Project and holds mining and investment licenses covering thirty square kilometres within the Bong Mieu gold property area. The investment license covers three deposits: Bong Mieu Central Gold mine (an open pit), Bong Mieu Underground (an underground deposit) and Bong Mieu East (a potentially open-pit deposit). In 1997, the Company's subsidiary, Formwell Holdings Limited ("FHL"), entered into a joint venture with The Mineral Development Company Limited ("Mideco") and with Mien Trung Industrial Company ("Minco"), a mining company then controlled by the local provincial government to form the Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company ("BMGC"). The Company constructed the Bong Mieu Central open pit mine and associated infrastructure in 2005 and 2006, and commercial gold production commenced in the fourth quarter of 2006. The Company placed the Bong Mieu Underground project into production effective April 1, 2009 on substantial completion of the plant installation which enabled commercial production of Bong Mieu Underground to commence. The Company pays the Vietnam Government a royalty equal to three percent of the sales value of gold production in Vietnam from the Bong Mieu Gold Project.

Phuoc Son Gold Property

The Company holds an 85 percent interest in the Phuoc Son Gold Project with a focus of exploration, development and production of gold and other potential minerals in the specified project area, located in Phuoc Son and Nam Giang districts in the Quang Nam Province. In 2003, the Company's subsidiary, New Vietnam Mining Company ("NVMC"), entered into a joint venture with Minco, a mining company then controlled by the local provincial government, to form the Phuoc Son Gold Company ("PSGC"). PSGC has an investment license on the Phuoc Son property. NVMC's initial interest in PSGC is 85 percent and Minco has a 15 percent interest. After five years, from the end of the period in which PSGC makes a profit for 12 consecutive months, Minco can increase its interest by 15 percent to 30 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. After 20 years, Minco can increase its interest to a total of 50 percent if Minco chooses to acquire such additional 20 percent interest from NVMC by paying fair market value. Fair market value shall be determined by using an independent accounting firm to perform the fair market value assessment and that assessment will be considered final and binding for both parties. If Minco does not proceed on exercising its right of acquisition within three months from the dates of entitled acquisition, Minco will be considered as having waived its right to acquire the interest.

The Phuoc Son Gold Property was put into commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Ore mined from Phuoc Son was trucked to the Bong Mieu processing facility under a trucking permit until December 31, 2010. The permit was renewed effective March 15, 2011, however, management decided not to utilize the permit opting instead to stock pile ore for treatment in the new processing plant.

The Company pays the Vietnam Government a royalty equal to fifteen percent of the sales value of gold production in Vietnam from the Phuoc Son Gold Project.

North Borneo Gold Property

During the third and fourth quarters of 2010, the Company purchased an additional combined 25 percent interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd and in May 2011, the Company acquired an additional 5.48%, taking its effective interest in the Bau Gold Project to 80.53%. The remaining interest is held by the Malaysian mining group, Gladioli Enterprises Sdn Bhd. Pursuant to the Bau Agreement, Olympus is the project operator.

The Bau Gold Project comprises consolidated mining and exploration tenements within the historic Bau Goldfield, in Sarawak, East Malaysia.

The Company has agreed to acquire a further 13.02 percent from the local Malaysian joint venture partner in three remaining tranches, with final completion in July 2013 which will bring the Company's effective interest to 93.55%. As a condition of settlement of Tranche 2, the Joint Venture agreement has been revised. The revisions deal with a number of operational and governance matters. Further information about the acquisition can be found in note 9.

Binh Dinh NZ Gold Property

The Company holds a 75 percent development interest in the Tien Thuan Gold Project in Binh Dinh Province, Central Vietnam.

The Tien Thuan Gold Project lies some 50 km west of the port city of Quy Nhon in Binh Dinh Province.

The Binh Dinh Provincial Government has granted an Investment Certificate to the Olympus subsidiary, Binh Dinh New Zealand Gold Company ("BNG"). Pursuant to the Investment Certificate, Olympus may earn 75 percent equity in the Tien Thuan Project, by funding exploration through to completion of a bankable feasibility study (such funding to be repayable from future profits). Upon reaching a "decision to mine", project development will be jointly funded on a pro-rata basis.

GR Enmore Pty Limited

The Company holds a 100 percent interest in the Enmore Gold Project in north western New South Wales, Australia through two exploration licenses covering 290km² and is earning an 80 percent interest in two exploration licenses covering 35 km².

Capcapo

On November 23, 2006, a Memorandum of Agreement and Supplement to Memorandum of Agreement (collectively, the "MOA") was signed with Abra Mining and Industrial Corporation ("AMIC") and Jabel Corporation ("Jabel") which allows the Grantee (defined as "Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and a Philippine national") to acquire an option to earn a 60 percent interest, subject to Philippines foreign ownership laws, in the Capcapo Property upon completing a specified level of expenditures on the Capcapo Property. All previously capitalized costs in relation to this project were written-off in 2008.

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made at call and for less than one month, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The fair value of cash and short-term deposits at June 30, 2011 and at December 31, 2010 approximates carrying value.

The Group only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of high quality credit standing.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Cash at banks and on hand	\$11,312,944	\$4,105,325
Short-term deposits	181,319	-
Total	\$11,494,263	\$4,105,325

15. Trade and Other Receivables

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Trade receivables	\$ -	\$ 1,628,255
Vietnam value-added tax	1,160,898	5,613,964
Deposits	641,766	620,679
Other receivables	287,660	126,838
Total	\$ 2,090,324	\$ 7,989,736

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16. Inventories

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Doré bars and gold bullion	\$ 4,656,746	\$ 2,153,029
Ore in stockpiles	3,406,367	714,021
Gold in circuit	809,995	94,924
Mine operating supplies	4,169,429	3,727,026
Total	\$ 13,042,537	\$ 6,689,000

17. Other Financial Assets

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Prepaid expenses	\$ 2,202,642	\$ 1,473,929

Prepayments are entered into in the ordinary course of business and are generally utilized within a twelve month period.

18. Provisions

	<u>Asset Retirement</u> <u>Obligation</u>	<u>Employee</u> <u>Entitlements</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2010	\$ 974,726	\$ 128,756	\$ 135,833	\$ 1,239,315
Arising during the year	574,666	173,616	571,058	1,319,339
Write back of unused provisions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Accretion	90,334	-	-	90,334
Utilization	(29,049)	(208,665)	(324,369)	(562,083)
At December 31, 2010	1,610,677	93,707	382,522	2,086,906
Arising during the six months	53,357	110,093	226,361	389,811
Write back of unused provisions	-	-	(95,106)	(95,106)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Accretion	38,931	-	-	38,931
Utilization	(150,411)	(106,288)	(284,687)	(541,386)
At June 30, 2011	\$ 1,552,554	\$ 97,512	\$ 229,090	\$ 1,879,156
Comprising:				
Current 2011	376,461	97,512	229,090	703,063
Non-current 2011	1,176,093	-	-	1,176,093
	\$ 1,552,554	\$ 97,512	\$ 229,090	\$ 1,879,156
Comprising:				
Current 2010	491,345	93,707	382,522	967,574
Non-current 2010	1,119,332	-	-	1,119,332
	\$ 1,610,677	\$ 93,707	\$ 382,522	\$ 2,086,906

Asset Retirement Obligations

In accordance with Vietnamese and Malaysian law, land must be restored to its original condition. The Group recognized \$1,714,381 in provisions for this purpose. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the biggest uncertainty in estimating the provision relates to the costs that will be incurred. The provisions for asset retirement obligations are based on estimated future costs using information available at the balance sheet date. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 6.9%. The rehabilitation is expected to occur progressively over the next 5 years. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of comprehensive income/(loss) may be impacted.

Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements includes the value of excess leave entitlements allocated over the leave taken by the employees of the Group. These amounts are expected to be utilised as the employees either take their accrued leave or receive equivalent benefits upon ceasing employment. Employee entitlements also include provisions for short-term incentive plan benefits.

Other

Other provisions mainly represents a provision for audit fees that relate to the period but for which the services are generally performed in a future period.

19. Derivative Financial Liabilities

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Gold loan - gold price movements derivative	4,685,000	4,497,000
Gold loan vested warrants - conversion option	858,163	1,806,149
Convertible notes - conversion option	9,907,801	7,837,083
Convertible notes vested warrants - conversion option	7,901,342	4,059,984
Total	\$23,352,306	\$18,200,215

Convertible Notes (Unsecured)

Some of the convertible notes outstanding are denominated in Canadian dollars while others are denominated in US dollars and the associated warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars. The functional reporting currency of the Company is US dollars. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the warrants and conversion feature of the convertible notes denominated in Canadian dollars is not denominated in the Company's functional currency, the contractual obligations arising from the warrants and conversion feature meet the definition of derivatives under IFRS. They are re-valued at each reporting date using the Black-Scholes model for the warrants and a binomial option pricing model for the conversion option, with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

8% Redeemable Promissory Notes (Gold Loan)

The gold loan was issued in US\$10,000 units, bears interest at 8 percent per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Gold Loan initially obligates the Company to deliver (subject to adjustment) an aggregate of approximately 24,400 ounces of gold (at US\$900 per ounce). The Gold Loan matures on May 31, 2013, and requires various quantities of gold to be delivered at regular six monthly intervals leading up to the maturity date. The amount of gold that must be delivered is established by reference to a Gold Price Participation Arrangement ("GPPA"). Under certain conditions, the GPPA allows the Company to proportionally reduce the quantity of gold it has to deposit in trust. For gold prices between US\$900 and US\$1,200 per ounce, payment volumes are altered so that the Company's US dollar repayment obligation to repay the loans will not be affected by any changes in gold prices. However, volumes of gold payments are frozen if the price of gold falls below US\$900 (the Company being protected from having to deliver more gold) or exceeds US\$1,200 per ounce (the Company then being forced to give away a capped volume and thus value to the note

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holders) so in option terms the Company has a written put when gold prices are below US\$900 per ounce and written call option when they are above US\$1,200 per ounce.

The call option and put option features of the Gold Loan are re-valued at each reporting date using the Black 76 variant of the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with each gold deposit date (May 31 and November 30 each year) valued as a separate option in accordance with the criteria noted above.

The call option component of the gold note, a derivative liability of the Company, has a value of US\$4,711,000 at June 30, 2011 (US\$4,846,000 as at December 31, 2010). Inputs used when valuing the call option components of the Gold Loan are:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Gold futures prices	US\$1,504 per ounce to US\$1,526 per ounce	US\$1,425 per ounce to US\$1,468 per
Exercise price (call options)	US\$1,200 per ounce	US\$1,200 per ounce
Term to maturity	0.42 to 1.92 years	0.42 to 2.42 years
Annualized volatility	20%	18% to 24%
Risk free rate	0.2% to 0.8%	0.2% to 0.8%

The put option component of the gold note, a derivative asset of the Company, has a value of US\$26,000 at June 30, 2011 (US\$349,000 as at December 31, 2010). Inputs used when valuing the put option components of the Gold Loan are:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2010</u>
Gold futures prices	US\$1,504 per ounce to US\$1,526 per ounce	US\$1,425 per ounce to US\$1,468 per
Exercise price (put options)	US\$900 per ounce	US\$900 per ounce
Term to maturity	0.42 to 1.92 years	0.42 to 2.42 years
Annualized volatility	20%	27% to 31%
Risk free rate	0.2% to 0.8%	0.2% to 0.8%

The common stock purchase warrants offered with the Gold Loan are exercisable for a number of shares of common stock in the Company equal to 20% of the stated or deemed principal amount of the issued notes divided by CAD \$0.60. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,470 shares of common stock. The warrants are fully vested, are exercisable in whole or in part at CAD \$0.60 per share. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the gold loan warrants is not denominated in the Company's functional currency, the warrants meet the definition of derivatives and are recorded as derivative liabilities under IFRS, and are revalued at each reporting date, with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

20. Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Gold loan	\$ 14,061,089	\$ 15,408,880
Current portion	7,672,800	6,429,600
Non-current portion	6,388,289	8,979,280
Total	\$ 14,061,089	\$ 15,408,880

8% Redeemable Promissory Notes (Gold Loan)

On June 21, 2010 the Company announced that it had consummated a private placement memorandum consisting of (i) a senior secured redeemable gold delivery promissory note ("Gold

Loan”) and (ii) common stock purchase warrants. The Gold Loan is secured by certain assets of the Company and Formwell Holdings Limited and New Vietnam Mining Corporation (“Guarantors”).

As at June 30, 2011, the Gold Loan has a face value of US\$16,920,000 (December 31, 2010: \$19,440,000). The Gold Loan has an original face value of US\$21,960,000, the difference to the original face value being payments of principal of US\$5,040,000. It was issued in US\$10,000 units, bears interest at 8% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears.

The Gold Loan initially obligates the Company to deliver gold as settlement of the loan’s principal, subject to the adjustment feature described in note 19.

The common stock purchase warrants offered with the Gold Loan are exercisable for a number of shares of common stock in the Company equal to 20% of the stated or deemed principal amount of the issued notes divided by CAD \$0.60. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,470 shares of common stock. The warrants are fully vested, are exercisable in whole or in part at CAD \$0.60 per share, and have been accounted for as derivative liabilities.

A one-off provision for the early redemption of the Gold Loan on November 30, 2011 exists. If exercised, the Company on this redemption date will be required to pay all accrued but unpaid interest on the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan and an additional amount, in one lump sum that is equal to 12% of the outstanding stated or deemed principal amount of the Gold Loan.

On the date of issuance, the value of the Gold Loan, net of transaction costs, was determined as \$18.189 million.

As part of this offering, the Company issued broker warrants which were valued at \$0.252 million and have been recorded as part of the transaction cost.

Gold delivered as repayment of the loan is accounted for as a disposal of a current asset, for which a gain or loss is recorded as other income/(loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). The gain or loss represents the difference between the value of the note settled by way of gold and the cost of production of inventory used to settle that portion of the loan.

The Gold Loan Notes require the Company to meet certain covenants, all of which had been met as at June 30, 2011, including the following:

- Affirmative and negative covenants, anti-dilution provision and other provisions that are customary for transactions of this nature.

The Company must obtain the approval of the Holders of the Gold Loan for:

- Any indebtedness incurred twelve months after the closing date (except in relation to deferred price payments associated with North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd) or in excess of CAD \$75 million at any time during the period that the Gold Loan is outstanding that is outside the ordinary course of business;
- Lending money to any person in excess of CAD \$2 million other than investments in selected governments, and financial institutions with a combined capital and surplus in excess of \$200 million, accounts receivable in the normal course of business, and any transactions with guarantors, noted in the Intercompany Subordination Agreement that was signed as part of the Gold Loan arrangement, and
- Incurring capital expenditures of CAD \$100 million or more in any one year.

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21. Convertible Borrowings

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Convertible notes	\$ 22,292,135	\$ 6,826,376
Current portion	837,281	390,243
Non-current portion	21,454,854	6,436,133
Total	\$ 22,292,135	\$ 6,826,376

At June 30, 2011									
Convertible Notes	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	Number of Units	Face Value CAD	Face Value USD	Effective Interest Rate	Conversion Rate per Unit	Total Shares on Conversion
9% CAD Notes ⁽¹⁾	26-Mar-10	26-Mar-14	9%	12,819,942	10,768,751		32.6%	0.42	25,639,883
8% CAD Notes ⁽²⁾	29-Apr-11	29-Apr-15	8%	150	15,000,000		36.8%	0.50	30,000,000
8% USD Notes ⁽³⁾	6-May-11	6-May-15	8%	14,600,000		14,600,000	24.5%	0.51	28,627,451

(1) The 9% CAD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.42 per warrant share.

(2) The 8% CAD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.55 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 per warrant share.

(3) The 8% USD Notes also have two separate common stock warrants. A vested warrant that is fully vested and immediately exercisable at an exercise price of CAD\$0.55 each and a Vesting warrant that is exercisable, subject to vesting upon early redemption of the Convertible Notes, for two common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.50 per warrant share.

22. Trade and Other Payables

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Current:		
Trade payables	\$3,180,724	\$809,712
Accruals and other payables	2,399,766	7,223,471
	\$5,580,490	\$8,033,183

23. Other Financial Liabilities

The Company has capital leases for projects related to the Bong Mieu and Phuoc Son properties.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Total minimum lease payment	\$ 646,043	\$ 818,946
Less: current portion	(646,043)	(818,946)
	\$ -	\$ -

As all lease payments will be settled within one year the present value of the lease payments approximates their book value.

24. Capital and Reserves

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with one vote per share and no par value per share.

The following table shows movements in the capital stock of the Company for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010.

	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Common shares, January 1, 2010	268,458,779	\$97,318,003
Common shares issued ⁽²⁾	54,226,405	\$14,759,776
Common shares issued ⁽³⁾	951,703	293,526
Exercise of options	1,181,150	717,201
Common shares issued ⁽⁴⁾	37,000,000	16,291,697
Conversion of Notes	3,692,760	1,267,210
Share issue costs ⁽⁴⁾	-	(743,557)
Common shares, December 31, 2010	365,510,797	\$129,903,856
	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Common shares, December 31, 2010	365,510,797	\$129,903,856
Common shares issued ⁽¹⁾	14,000,000	\$5,787,600
Exercise of options	3,334	2,148
Exercise of warrants	9,921	18,068
Conversion of Notes	1,141,631	413,801
Share issue costs ⁽¹⁾	-	(289,380)
Common shares, June 30, 2011	380,665,683	\$135,836,093

- (1) In March 2011 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 14,000,000 shares at a price of A\$0.40 per share, for gross proceeds of \$5,787,600 and net proceeds of \$5,498,220. Agents for the private placement were paid a cash commission of 5% of the gross proceeds of the placement.
- (2) On January 12, 2010 Olympus and Zedex amalgamated their business and Olympus took control. The amalgamation was effected with a record date of January 19, 2010, at that time Zedex shareholders shares were cancelled and they were allocated 1 common share in Olympus in exchange for 2.4 common shares in Zedex. The consideration for the amalgamation was valued at \$15,206,478 which was settled by way of shares. This resulted in 54,226,405 new common shares in Olympus being issued and 65,551,043 common shares which were formerly held by Zedex being redistributed to former Zedex shareholders. The shares were issued on January 25, 2010.
- (3) The Company issued 951,703 common shares in settlement of AUD\$319,335 consultancy fee related to the amalgamation with Zedex.
- (4) The Company issued 37,000,000 common shares at A\$0.45 per share, for gross proceeds of 16,291,697 and net proceeds of \$15,548,141. Agents for the private placement were paid a cash commission of 5% of the gross proceeds of the placement.

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b) Stock Options

Under the Company's stock option plan, options to purchase shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the new plan is 12 percent (on a non-diluted basis) of the Company's issued and outstanding shares. Options granted under the plan have a maximum term of five years and vesting dates are determined by the Board of Directors on an individual basis at the time of granting.

The following table provides a summary of the stock option activity for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010.

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
Outstanding, beginning of the period	31,084,998	0.52	18,212,496	0.50
Granted	3,120,462	0.72	18,395,716	0.50
Exercised	(3,334)	0.45	(4,072,798)	0.32
Cancelled/ Expired	(259,000)	0.54	(1,450,416)	0.51
Outstanding, end of the period	33,943,126	0.54	31,084,998	0.52
Options exercisable at the end of the period	31,135,686	0.54	23,701,997	0.53

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2011.

Range of Exercise Prices \$CAD	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding As at June 30, 2011	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number Exercisable As at June 30, 2011	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
\$0.12	1,390,614	2.51	0.12	1,390,614	0.12
\$0.40 - 0.49	14,652,882	2.57	0.41	13,469,549	0.41
\$0.50 - 0.59	3,241,667	0.05	0.57	3,241,667	0.57
\$0.60 - 0.69	6,700,000	2.35	0.62	5,433,333	0.63
\$0.70 - 0.79	7,020,462	3.32	0.74	6,663,022	0.74
\$0.80 - 0.89	833,334	1.54	0.84	833,334	0.84
\$0.90 - 0.92	104,167	0.84	0.92	104,167	0.92
	33,943,126		0.54	31,135,686	0.54

c) Warrants

The following table shows movements in number of warrants of the Company for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010.

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$CAD
Outstanding, beginning of the period	20,278,076	\$0.74	-	-
Granted – Vested Warrants ¹	-	-	15,178,559	\$0.50
Granted – Broker Warrants	-	-	2,428,571	\$0.50
Granted – Agent Warrants	-	-	2,668,750	\$0.60
Granted – Gold Loan Warrants ²	-	-	2,196	\$2082
Granted – Agent Warrants	4,690,196	\$0.55	-	-
Granted – Vested Warrants ³	150	\$55,000	-	-
Granted – Vested Warrants ⁴	14,600,000	\$0.55	-	-
Exercised	(59,514)	\$0.50	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of the period	39,508,908	\$0.86	20,278,076	\$0.74

1. In 2010 the Company issued a further 15,178,559 vesting warrants have been issued which only vest in the event of early redemption of the 9% CAD convertible note described in note 19. In that event the vested warrants are no longer exercisable. The warrants each convert to one common share upon exercise.
2. Gold Loan warrants were issued in June 2010. Each Gold Loan warrant entitles the holder to purchase 3,470 common shares at an exercise price of CAD\$0.60 each. The Company has thus issued 2,196 warrants for the purchase of 7,620,120 common shares.
3. In April 2011 the Company issued a further 150 vesting warrants have been issued which only vest in the event of early redemption of the 8% CAD convertible note described in note 19. In that event the vested warrants are no longer exercisable. Each Vested warrant converts to 100,000 common shares upon exercise.
4. In May 2011 the Company issued a further 14,600,000 vesting warrants have been issued which only vest in the event of early redemption of the 8% USD convertible note described in note 19. In that event the vested warrants are no longer exercisable. Each Vested warrant converts to 0.98 of a common share upon exercise.

d) Consolidated Changes in Equity - Other Reserves

	Other Reserves	Broker Warrants	Foreign Currency Translation	Equity Based Compensation Reserve	Investment Premium Reserve	Total
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ (93,627)	-	\$ (2,513,078)	\$ 7,032,113	-	\$ 4,425,408
Options granted and vested	-	-	-	2,323,275	-	2,323,275
Options exercised	-	-	-	(654,896)	-	(654,896)
Warrants granted and vested	-	521,560	-	-	-	521,560
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(10,106,702)	(10,106,702)
Balance at December 31, 2010	(93,627)	521,560	(2,513,078)	8,700,492	(10,106,702)	(3,491,355)
Options granted and vested	-	-	-	2,401,714	-	2,401,714
Options exercised	-	-	-	(661)	-	(661)
Warrants granted and vested	-	896,485	-	-	-	896,485
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(4,927,389)	(4,927,389)
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ (93,627)	\$ 1,418,045	\$ (2,513,078)	\$ 11,101,545	\$ (15,034,091)	\$ (5,121,206)

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The changes in equity-other reserves for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010 is as follows:

	Other Reserves	Broker Warrants	Foreign Currency Translation	Equity Based Compensation Reserve	Total
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ (93,627)	-	\$ (2,513,078)	\$ 7,032,113	\$ 4,425,408
Options granted and vested	-	-	-	1,825,175	1,825,175
Options exercised	-	-	-	(20,286)	(20,286)
Warrants granted and vested	-	521,560	-	-	521,560
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ (93,627)	\$ 521,560	\$ (2,513,078)	\$ 8,837,002	\$ 6,751,857

Other reserves

This reserve originated in 2009 and represents the tax recovery on expiry of warrants.

Broker warrants

This reserve represents broker warrants associated with the 9% CAD Convertible Note that was issued in March 2010, the 8% CAD Convertible Note that was issued in April 2011 and the 8% USD Convertible Note that was issued in May 2011.

Foreign currency translation

This reserve originated on January 1, 2009 when the Company changed from reporting in CAD to USD and represents accumulated translation differences on balance sheet translation.

Equity based compensation reserve

This reserve records the movements in equity based compensation.

Investment premium reserve

This reserve represents the premium paid on acquisition of a greater equity interest in North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd.

25. Employee Benefits

Share based payments

Equity settled share based payments are valued at grant date using a Black Scholes model.

Under the Company's stock option plan, options to purchase shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the new plan is 12 percent (on a non-diluted basis) of the Company's issued and outstanding shares. Options granted under the plan have a maximum term of five years and vesting dates are determined by the Board of Directors on an individual basis at the time of granting.

The total share compensation expense recognized for stock options during the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 is \$616,227 (six month period ended June 30, 2010 - \$1,378,474).

During the six month period ended June 30, 2011, 3,120,462 options were issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and were valued for accounting purposes, at \$908,053. These options have various exercise prices of between CAD\$0.62 and CAD\$0.72. The exercise price of these and most of the other outstanding options was determined based on the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) which is the listing of the stock activities for five business days from the grant date. 2,484,302 of the options vest immediately, the remaining 636,160

outstanding options vest 1/3 on date of grant; 1/3 after 12 months from the grant date and another 1/3 after 24 months from the grant date.

Deferred Share Units

In second quarter 2008, the Company set up a deferred share unit plan for the non-executive members of the Board. Under this plan, fees are paid as deferred share units (“DSUs”) whose value is based on the market value of the common shares. Under terms of the plan, the DSU plan will be an unfunded and unsecured plan. The deferred share units are paid out in cash upon retirement/resignation. The value of DSU cash payment changes with the fluctuations in the market value of the common shares. Compensation expense for this plan is recorded in the year the payment is earned and changes in the amount of the deferred share unit payments as a result of share price movements are recorded in management fees and salaries in the period of the change. Total DSUs granted as at June 30, 2011 were 712,070 units. No DSUs were granted during the six month period ended June 30, 2011. Liabilities related to this plan are recorded in accrued liabilities and totalled \$277,027 as at June 30, 2011 (year ended December 31, 2010 - \$384,556). Compensation income related to this plan for the six month period ended June 30, 2011 was \$107,529 (expense for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010: \$7,371).

26. Related Party Disclosures

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of incorporation	% equity interest held as at June 30,	
		2011	2010
Formwell Holdings Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Bong Mieu Holdings Ltd.	Thailand	100	100
Bong Mieu Gold Mining Company Limited	Vietnam	80	80
Olympus Pacific Vietnam Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
New Vietnam Mining Corporation	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Phuoc Son Gold Company Limited	Vietnam	85	85
Olympus Pacific Thailand Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Kadabra Mining Corp.	Philippines	100	100
Olympus Pacific Minerals Vietnam Ltd.	Vietnam	100	100
Olympus Pacific Minerals NZ Ltd.	New Zealand	100	100
Parnell Cracroft Ltd	British Virgin Islands	100	100
GR Enmore Pty Ltd.	Australia	100	100
Binh Dinh NZ Gold Company Ltd.	Vietnam	75	75
North Borneo Gold Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	80.53	50.05
Bau Mining Co Ltd	Samoa	91	91
KS Mining Ltd	Samoa	100	100

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Compensation of key management of the group was as follows:

	Year-to-date June 30	
	2011	2010
Management fees	\$1,543,349	\$599,878
Share based compensation	\$414,334	\$893,153
Total compensation of key management	\$1,957,683	\$1,493,031

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The above figures represent amounts either paid or accrued.

Management fees and reimbursement of expenses

Management fees incurred on behalf of the Company were paid to companies controlled by officers of the Company. The companies that were paid for management fees and reimbursement of expenses include the following: Orangué Holdings Limited and Dason Investments Limited associated with David Seton in 2011 and 2010; Wholesale Products Trading Limited associated with Peter Tiedemann in 2011 and 2010; Action Management Limited associated with Charles Barclay in 2011 and 2010; Cawdor Holding Limited associated with Russell Graham in 2011 and 2010; Lloyd Beaumont Trust associated with Paul Seton in 2011 and 2010; Whakapai Consulting Ltd associated with Jane Bell in 2011 and 2010; and Jura Trust Limited associated with John Seton in 2011 and 2010.

Directors' interest in the stock option plan

Stock options held by members of the Board of Directors under the stock option plan to purchase ordinary shares have the following expiry dates and exercises prices:

Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price CAD\$	Number of options outstanding		
			June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 01, 2010
Mar-07	Mar-12	0.65	850,000	850,000	850,000
Mar-07	Mar-12	0.75	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Jan-08	Jan-13	0.40	1,809,000	1,809,000	1,809,000
Apr-09	Jan-14	0.12	722,872	722,872	722,872
Jan-10	Dec-14	0.40	3,073,618	3,073,618	
Feb-10	Apr-12	0.87278	166,667	166,667	
Feb-10	Jun-12	0.5742	625,000	625,000	
Jun-10	Apr-15	0.42	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Jun-10	Apr-15	0.60	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Sep-10	Dec-14	0.45	997,252	997,252	
Jan-11	Dec-15	0.72	1,737,723		
Total			19,982,132	18,244,409	7,381,872

Directors' interest in the deferred share units plan

Deferred share units are held by non-executive members of the Board of Directors. Under this plan, fees are paid as deferred share units ("DSUs") whose value is based on the market value of the common shares.

Award Date	Units	Value of units outstanding		
		June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	January 01, 2010
14/05/2008	350,000	\$ 136,165	\$ 103,531	\$ 99,907
14/05/2009	362,070	140,862	107,101	103,353
Total of deferred share units outstanding	712,070	\$ 277,027	\$ 210,632	\$ 203,260

27. Commitments and Contingencies

As at June 30, 2011						
Payment Due	Total	Less than one year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 and thereafter
Capital lease obligations	646,042	646,042	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	428,402	354,280	59,968	14,154	-	-
Purchase obligations - supplies & services	1,478,317	1,478,317	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligations - capital	193,124	193,124	-	-	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	1,552,555	376,461	184,530	562,828	403,273	25,463
Total	4,298,440	3,048,224	244,498	576,982	403,273	25,463

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to various legal claims. Provisions are recorded where claims are likely and estimable.

28. Financial Instruments

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk. These risks arise from exposures that occur in the normal course of business and are managed by the Officers of the Company. Material risks are monitored and are regularly discussed with the Audit Committee of the Board.

Market and commodity price risk

The profitability of the operating subsidiaries of the Company is related to the market price of gold and silver. The Company's market risk exposure, for metal prices and exchange rates, with respect to its accounts receivable is minimal as payment is typically received within two weeks of shipment.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2011 the Company sold gold at the weighted average price of US\$1,368 per ounce. A change of US\$100 in the gold price per ounce the Company received would have changed the Company's net loss by approximately \$493,500 in the period.

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The Company has entered into a redeemable promissory note arrangement that requires repayment of the principal by the physical delivery of gold into trust at regular six monthly periods until May 2013. The price of gold will determine the physical quantities of gold that need to be delivered as settlement of the liability associated with this financial arrangement. Components of the Gold Loan that exhibit characteristics of a derivative are discussed in note 19.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in Canada, Vietnam, Malaysia, Australia and the Philippines. The functional and reporting currency of the parent company is the US dollar. The functional currency of significant subsidiaries is also in US dollars. The subsidiaries transact in a variety of currencies but primarily in the US dollar, Vietnamese dong and Malaysian ringgit.

The most significant transaction exposure arises in the parent Company in Canada. The balance sheet of the Parent Company includes US and Canadian dollar cash and cash equivalents and Convertible Note liabilities in Canadian dollars. The Parent Company is required to revalue the US dollar equivalent of the Canadian dollar cash and cash equivalents and liability at each period end. Foreign exchange gains and losses from these revaluations are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

At present, the Company does not hedge foreign currency transaction or translation exposures.

Interest rate risk

As at June 30, 2011, the Company holds Convertible Note liabilities that attract interest at rates of 8% and 9% (refer note 21). The Company also has a redeemable promissory note arrangement associated with the delivery of gold that requires interest to be paid a fixed rate of 8% per annum (refer notes 19 and 20).

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company minimizes its exposure by holding cash and cash equivalents with two major financial institutions in Canada.

Credit risk exposure is mitigated because the Company can sell the gold it produces on many different markets and payment is typically received within two weeks of shipment. The Company's receivables are all current.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through excess financial obligations over available financial assets at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents. As at June 30, 2011, the Company was holding cash and cash equivalents of \$11,494,263 (December 31, 2010 - \$4,105,325). 85 percent of the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance is comprised of cash deposited with two major Canadian financial institutions in interest bearing bank deposit accounts. A table of commitments and contractual obligations of the Company are presented in note 27.

Capital Management

The objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it has the ability to provide returns for shareholders in the future and support its long-term growth strategy.

In the period, the Company has raised cash by issuing equity instruments.

The Company's capital structure reflects the requirements of a company focused on significant growth in a capital intensive industry. The Company may face lengthy development lead times, as well as risks associated with raising capital, rising capital costs and timing of project completion because of the availability of resources, permits and other factors beyond control. The operations are also affected by potentially significant volatility of the gold mineral cycles.

The Company continually assesses the adequacy of its capital structure and makes adjustments within the context of its strategy, the mineral resources industry, economic conditions and the risk characteristics of our assets. To adjust or maintain the capital structure, the Company may obtain additional financing or issue new equity instruments.

The Company, at this stage, manages its capital structure by performing the following:

- Maintaining a liquidity cushion in order to address the operational and/or industry disruptions or downturns;
- Preparing detailed budgets, by project, that are approved by the Board of Directors (the "Board") for development, exploration, acquisition and corporate costs;
- Routine internal reporting and Board meetings to review actual versus budgeted spending; and
- Detailed project financial analysis to determine new funding requirements.

As at June 30, 2011, the Company has convertible debt and gold loan debt totaling \$36,353,224 (December 31, 2010 – \$22,235,256) and a cash balance of \$11,494,263 (December 31, 2010 - \$4,105,325). This meets the Company's preferred minimum liquidity cushion.

Total managed capital as at June 30, 2011 was \$120,116,088 (December 31, 2010 - \$101,601,187). The Company has no obligation to pay dividends on share capital.

	US\$ June 30, 2011	US\$ December 31, 2010
Current		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7,672,800	6,429,600
Convertible borrowings	837,281	390,243
Trade and other payables	5,580,490	8,033,182
Non-Current		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	6,388,289	8,979,280
Convertible borrowings	21,454,854	6,436,133
Derivative financial liabilities	23,352,306	18,200,216
Less:		
Cash	(11,494,263)	(4,105,325)
Trade and other receivables	(2,090,324)	(7,989,736)
Net Debt	<u>51,701,433</u>	<u>36,373,593</u>
Equity	<u>68,414,655</u>	<u>65,227,594</u>
Capital and Net Debt	<u>120,116,088</u>	<u>101,601,187</u>

29. Material Events After the Consolidated Balance Sheet Date

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Phuoc Son plant was put into commercial production on July 1, 2011.

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30. Impact of Adoption of IFRS

The adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. Generally speaking IFRS requires that an entity apply all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period on a retrospective basis with any adjustments to the assets and liabilities as a result of the adoption taken to retained earnings. IFRS 1 does however provide for certain mandatory exceptions and limited optional exemptions in specified areas of certain standards from this general requirement. The following are the exemptions available under IFRS 1 that are significant to the Company and have been applied in preparing the Company's first financial statements under IFRS:

Business Combinations

IFRS 1 allows a first time adopter to elect not to apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company has applied the business combinations exemption in IFRS 1 to not apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to past business combinations. Accordingly, the Company has not restated business combinations that took place prior to the transition date. As the Company early adopted CICA Handbook Section 1582 Business Combinations on January 1, 2010, which was converged with IFRS 3, there are no adjustments required for 2010.

Share-based Payments

The Company is required to apply IFRS 2 Share-based Payments to equity instruments that vest after January 1, 2010. The Company has from time to time issued share-based payment awards that vest on a graded basis. Adopting IFRS has resulted in no material change to stock-based compensatory expense.

The impacts of adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on the total equity and profit after tax as reported under previous Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (CGAAP) are illustrated below.

Reconciliation of Total Equity as Presented Under Previous CGAAP to that Under IFRS

As at		December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010	January 01, 2010
Total Equity under previous CGAAP		78,310,831	80,180,844	48,314,083
Adjustments to retained earnings (net of tax)				
Revaluation of embedded derivatives on Convertible Note	(a)	(7,436,642)	361,173	-
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Gold Loan	(b)	(1,102,149)	(98,000)	-
Revaluation of deferred tax liability	(c)	619,978	186,104	
Adjustments to other reserves				
Conversion Option reclassified to liabilities under IFRS	(a)	(2,835,624)	(3,218,000)	-
Vested Warrants on Convertible Note recognized as derivative liabilities under IFRS	(a)	(1,624,800)	(1,624,800)	-
Vested Warrants on Gold Loan recognized as derivative liabilities under IFRS	(b)	(704,000)	(704,000)	-
Equity under IFRS		65,227,594	75,083,321	48,314,083

Reconciliation of Income/(Loss) and Comprehensive Income/(Loss) After Tax Under Previous CGAAP to that Under IFRS

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Prior year income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) after tax as previously reported	(4,854,259)	(1,006,775)
CGAAP to IFRS transition adjustments:		
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Convertible Note	(a) (7,436,642)	361,173
Revaluation of embedded derivative on Gold Loan	(b) (1,102,149)	(98,000)
Revaluation of deferred tax liability	(c) 619,978	186,104
Prior year loss and comprehensive loss after tax under IFRS	(12,773,072)	(557,498)
Prior year basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders under IFRS	\$(0.039)	\$(0.002)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic-under IFRS	329,747,069	316,600,801

- a) Under Canadian GAAP the components of the Convertible Notes that exhibit characteristics of a liability are initially recognized at fair value as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently accounted for at amortized cost. The equity components (warrants and conversion features) are fair valued using a black-scholes model and binomial option pricing model, respectively, and are recognized in equity. The carrying amounts of the warrant and conversion features are not re-measured in subsequent periods.

The Convertible Notes and associated warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars. The functional reporting currency of the Company is US\$. As the exercise price of the stock underlying the warrants and conversion feature is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the contractual obligations arising from the warrants and conversion feature do not meet the definition of equity instruments under IFRS. For IFRS purposes the warrants meet the definition of derivatives, are recorded as financial liabilities, and are re-valued at each reporting date with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income/(loss).

- b) Similarly, under Canadian GAAP the equity components (warrants) of the Company's Gold Loan are recognized in equity at their fair values on inception and are not re-measured in subsequent periods. However, as the exercise price of the stock underlying these warrants is not denominated in the Company's functional currency the warrants meet the definition of derivatives and are recorded as financial liabilities for IFRS purposes, and are re-valued at each reporting date, with any change in valuation being recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income/(loss).
- c) Under Canadian GAAP, for non-monetary assets, temporary differences that arise when changes in exchange rates lead to changes in the tax basis rather than the carrying amounts of those assets measured in the functional currency are not recognized. However, under IFRS, a deferred tax asset/liability is required to be recognized in respect of such temporary differences.

There are no material differences between the cash flow statement presented under IFRS and the cash flow statement presented under previous CGAAP.

END OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OLYMPUS PACIFIC MINERALS INC.

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