



COMMERCE RESOURCES CORP.

Management Discussion & Analysis for the Six Months ended April 30, 2011

The following is a discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of Commerce Resources Corp. (the “Company” or “Commerce”) for the six months ended April 30, 2011, and should be read in conjunction with the interim financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2011, and the audited financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2010, all of which were prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principals.

The effective date of this report is June 29, 2011.

Forward Looking Statements

This Management Discussion & Analysis may contain forward-looking information and is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Readers can identify many of these statements by looking for words such as “believes”, “expects”, “will”, “intends”, “projects”, “anticipates”, “estimates”, “continues” or similar words or the negative thereof.

Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management and its consultants at the date the information is given. It is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. The information is based on reasonable assumptions which include but are not limited to those regarding actual costs for mining and processing and their impact on the cut off grade established, actual capital costs, forecasts of mine production rates, the timing and content of upcoming work programs, geological interpretations, potential process methods and mineral recoveries, the availability of markets for the products produced, market pricing for the products produced, etc.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices for metals, the conclusions of detailed feasibility and technical analyses, lower than expected grades and quantities of resources, mining rates and recovery rates and the lack of availability of necessary capital, which may not be available to the Company on terms acceptable to it or at all.

Forward-looking statements address future events and conditions and therefore involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. There can be no assurance that the plan, intentions or expectations upon which these forward looking statements are based will occur. Forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements should not be in any way construed as guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are contained herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Nature of Business and Overall Performance

Commerce Resources Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company, listed as a Tier 1 Issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada, the OTCQX in the United States of America, and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Germany. The Company's primary focus is on tantalum, niobium and rare earth elements ("REEs"):

Tantalum is an element found in many ways in our everyday lives, improving technology and material performance. Its many applications include use in electronics, medicine, engineering and energy generation. Tantalum has unique attributes that make it suitable for several specific purposes; it has an exceedingly high melting point (about 3,000° C); is highly corrosion-resistant; alloys well with other metals; is superconductive for electricity; and has an excellent capacity to store and release an electrical charge. Tantalum metal and tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5), one of tantalum's compounds, are mainly used in electronics to make a component called a capacitor. It allows the capacitors to be very small and is ideal for high technology uses including digital cameras and video cameras, mobile phones, laptop computers, LCD/Plasma televisions, and data storage devices.

Niobium possesses a unique complex of properties like heat resistance, high thermal conductivity, elasticity, corrosion resistance and the ability to form a stable and adhesive layer of oxide. Due to these properties, niobium and its alloys are widely used in chemistry, metallurgy and electronics as well as in the medical, nuclear, and aerospace industries. Niobium is used mostly to make stainless steel and high-strength, low-alloy steels. These steels are used in large-diameter pipelines for oil and natural gas, in frames and wheels of cars and trucks and as microalloyed steel in structural applications.

REEs are a collection of seventeen chemical elements in the periodic table, namely scandium, yttrium, and the fifteen lanthanides. REEs are incorporated into many modern technological devices, including superconductors, samarium-cobalt and neodymium-iron-boron high-flux rare-earth magnets, electronic polishers, refining catalysts and hybrid car components (primarily batteries and magnets).

Properties

The Company is in the process of exploring three mineral projects located in Canada: the Blue River Tantalum-Niobium Project, and the Eldor and Carbo Rare Earth Projects.

The technical information included in this MD&A unless otherwise stated, has been reviewed by Jody Dahrouge, P. Geol., a Director of the Company. Mr. Dahrouge is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.

Blue River Tantalum/Niobium Project

The Blue River Project, located in British Columbia, Canada, is host to the Upper Fir Deposit. The Upper Fir Deposit is located approximately 30 km north of Blue River, British Columbia and is owned 100% with no underlying royalties.

AMEC Americas Limited ("AMEC") completed the "Blue River Ta-Nb Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Blue River, British Columbia" with an effective date of January 31, 2011, and determined a base case Indicated mineral resource of 36.35 million tonnes containing 195 ppm (gpt) Ta_2O_5 and 1,700 ppm (gpt) Nb_2O_5 . Base case Inferred mineral resources are 6.40 million tonnes containing 199 ppm (gpt) Ta_2O_5 and 1890 ppm (gpt) Nb_2O_5 .

AMEC used a total of 183 drill holes comprising 37,446 metres of HQ drill core and 8,218 sawn core samples to develop the mineral resource estimate. Most holes were at a nominal spacing of 50m with dips typically between -60 to sub-vertical.

Table 1
Blue River Project Estimated Mineral Resources.
Tomasz Postolski, P.Eng, Qualified Person

Confidence Category	Tonnes	Ta ₂ O ₅ [ppm]	Nb ₂ O ₅ [ppm]	ContainedTa ₂ O ₅ [1000s of kg]	ContainedNb ₂ O ₅ [1000s of kg]
Indicated	36,350,000	195	1,700	7,090	61,650
Inferred	6,400,000	199	1,890	1,300	12,100

1. Assumptions include US\$317/kg Ta, US\$46/kg Nb, 65.4% Ta₂O₅ recovery, 68.2% Nb₂O₅ recovery, US\$32/tonne mining cost, US\$17/tonne process and refining cost. Mining losses = 0% and dilution = 0%.
2. Mineral resources are amenable to underground mining methods and have been constrained using a “Stope Analyzer”.
3. An economic cut-off was based on the Ta and Nb values per block which is variable based on the location of blocks used in the mineral resource estimate. A block unit value cut-off ranged from \$52 to \$59.
4. Discrepancies in contained oxide values are due to rounding.
5. In situ contained oxide reported.

The mineral resource estimate is supported by a base case price assumption of US\$317/kg Ta, which is significantly higher than historic average prices. Market analysts are in general agreement that current political and market conditions support the probability of sustained higher prices, but this may not occur.

Table 2 below shows the sensitivity of the Blue River mineral resources to tantalum metal price. Sensitivities are based on a fluctuating metal price but could also represent fluctuating mining or processing costs or metallurgical recoveries or a combination of all of these factors.

Table 2:
Blue River Project Sensitivity of Estimated Mineral Resources to Tantalum Price:
Tomasz Postolski, P.Eng, Qualified Person

Ta price [US\$/kg]	Confidence Category	Tonnes	Ta ₂ O ₅ [ppm]	Nb ₂ O ₅ [ppm]	ContainedTa ₂ O ₅ [1000s of kg]	ContainedNb ₂ O ₅ [1000s of kg]
470	Indicated	51,130,000	188	1,410	9,610	72,300
	Inferred	8,100,000	192	1,700	1,600	13,800
381	Indicated	44,430,000	192	1,530	8,530	68,020
	Inferred	7,300,000	196	1,780	1,400	13,000
317	Indicated	36,350,000	195	1,700	7,090	61,650
	Inferred	6,400,000	199	1,890	1,300	12,100
272	Indicated	29,990,000	197	1,850	5,910	55,480
	Inferred	5,500,000	201	2,010	1,100	11,100
238	Indicated	25,130,000	197	2,000	4,950	50,240
	Inferred	4,900,000	202	2,110	1,000	10,400

1. Ta price was varied and all other assumptions remain the same as base case.
2. Base case is in bold.
3. Mineral resources are amenable to underground mining methods and have been constrained using a “Stope Analyser”.
4. Discrepancies in contained oxide values are due to rounding.
5. In situ contained oxide reported.

To assess reasonable prospects for economic extraction, AMEC considered the concept of mining the Blue River Deposit using variations of room and pillar methods under a conceptual scenario that

considers mining and processing at a rate of 7,500 tonnes per day. Mining and economic parameters were adjusted based on AMEC's experience with analogous deposits and mining methods. Economic viability of the mineral resource can only be demonstrated by Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility Studies, and there is no assurance that the stated resources can be upgraded in confidence and converted to mineral reserves. Further, since underground mining methods are envisioned (room and pillar or variants), the mining recovery may vary from 65% to 85% depending on the success in which pillars can be mined on retreat and/or fill is utilized.

AMEC has concluded that the 2009 work program resulted in a marked improvement in the interpretation of the geology of the Upper Fir tantalum- and niobium-bearing carbonatite, which in turn has resulted in an increase in confidence and size of the deposit.

The resource comprises a series of sill-like carbonatite bodies with up to 91.2m in estimated cumulated true thickness. The composite body extends more than 1,450m in a north-south direction and as much as 800m in an east-west direction. Tantalum and niobium are contained in the minerals ferrocolumbite and pyrochlore.

Preliminary results from 54 holes, totalling 12,949m of HQ drill core, drilled in 2010 were provided to AMEC for review after completion of the resource estimation. Only lithological information from these holes was available. Assays for these holes are expected in the second quarter 2011. The results from 2010 drilling will be used as a basis for an updated resource estimate once received. The Company's focus is on the Blue River Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") currently being completed under the direction of AMEC.

2011 Work Program: Based on project-related activities and cash on hand, the Company is fully funded to complete all studies recommended in 2011. For this year, the Company intends to further expand the knowledge of the deposit with additional closer-spaced diamond drilling. A program of advanced metallurgical testing and more detailed engineering is also planned. Details will follow based on recommendations arising from AMEC's PEA.

Eldor Property

The Eldor Property is situated in northern Quebec approximately 130 km south of the town of Kuujuaq and 100 kilometres north of Adriana Resources' Lac Oteluk Iron Deposit. The property is 100% owned by the Company and is composed of 404 claims comprising approximately 19,006 hectares.

The property covers a carbonatite complex which is host to the newly defined Ashram Rare Earth Zone as well as the Northwest, Southeast, and Star Trench Tantalum and Niobium Zones. The Company's exploration efforts at the Eldor are currently focused on the Ashram Rare Earth Zone.

The Ashram Rare Earth Zone

During exploration at the Eldor Property in 2009, the Company identified the Ashram Rare Earth Zone from rock sampling at a 1 kilometre by 0.8 km magnetic low.

The 2010 drill program at the Ashram Zone consisted of 12 holes totaling 3,312 metres. A National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate, based on the first 12 holes was completed by SGS Canada Inc. - Geostat ("SGS") of Montreal, Quebec, who have recommended an aggressive exploration and development program to rapidly advance the project.

Mineral resources were estimated by SGS Geostat applying four different Total Rare Earth Oxide ("TREO") cut-off grades, with a base-case resource estimated using a TREO cut-off grade of 1.25%. **At this cut-off, the Ashram Zone hosts an Inferred Resource of 117,340,000 tonnes grading 1.74% TREO.** The mineral resource estimate for TREO cut-offs of 1.00%, 1.25% (base case), 1.50% and 1.75% are outlined in the table below.

Table: Mineral Resources Estimate - Eldor Property - Ashram REE Deposit								
Cut-off Grade TREO (%)	Resources Categories	Tonnes*	TREO (%)**	LREO (%)**	IREO (%)**	HREO (%)**	Y2O3 (%)**	CaF2 (%)***
1.00%	Inferred	134,970,000	1.663	1.538	0.067	0.018	0.040	5.30
1.25% (base case)	Inferred	117,340,000	1.740	1.612	0.069	0.019	0.040	5.56
1.50%	Inferred	95,000,000	1.818	1.687	0.071	0.019	0.041	5.78
1.75%	Inferred	50,950,000	1.966	1.831	0.074	0.020	0.042	6.15

*Rounded to nearest 10,000. ** Rounded to nearest 0.001. *** Rounded to nearest 0.01

Notes:

- Effective date March 1, 2011.
- Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Bulk density of 3.0 t/m³ used.
- Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) include: La₂O₃, Ce₂O₃, Pr₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Eu₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Tb₂O₃, Dy₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Yb₂O₃, Lu₂O₃, Y₂O₃.
- Light Rare Earth Oxides (LREO) include: La₂O₃, Ce₂O₃, Pr₂O₃ and Nd₂O₃.
- Intermediate Rare Earth Oxides (IREO) include: Sm₂O₃, Eu₂O₃ and Gd₂O₃.
- Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO) include: Tb₂O₃, Dy₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Yb₂O₃ and Lu₂O₃.

2011 Work Program: Cartwright Drilling Inc. was contracted to conduct a minimum 3,000 metre winter drill program at the Ashram Rare Earth Zone with a drill rig capable of attaining depths in excess of 600 metres. The drill program began March 2, 2011 and was completed in early May.

Commerce recently reported the assay results for the first four of seven drill holes completed during the winter drilling program. The highlight was EC11-048 which intersected rare earth element mineralized carbonatite over its entire length returning **2.10% TREO over 586.92 metres** including **36.99 metres of 3.00% TREO**. EC11-048 is the best hole reported to date in terms of grade and thickness with seven sample intervals returning greater than 4% TREO to a peak value of 9.88% TREO. The hole ended in mineralization as the depth limitations of the drill were reached.

Further results from the first four holes (EC11-048, 49, 50 and 51) are included in the table below:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO (%)
EC11-048	6.83	593.75	586.92	2.10
Incl.	491.37	499.22	7.85	3.00
Incl.	523.67	560.66	36.99	3.00
EC11-049	7.06	323.09	316.03	1.06
Incl.	243.00	323.09	80.09	1.85
Incl.	308.00	323.09	15.09	2.01
EC11-050	12.00	600.46	588.46	1.42
Incl.	165.54	234.82	69.28	2.04
Incl.	439.31	478.35	39.04	2.01
Incl.	590.72	600.46	9.74	2.80

EC11-051	9.14	563.60	554.46	1.86
Incl.	25.00	479.63	454.63	2.00
or	389.00	479.63	90.63	2.37
or	425.25	432.50	7.25	3.00

*All samples were analyzed by Activation Laboratories of Ancaster, ON using its method eight - major oxide, rare earths and trace element package by fusion ICP and ICP/MS in addition to niobium by XRF, and fluorine by method 4F-F. The four most abundant rare earth elements that make up the TREO reported above are cerium, lanthanum / neodymium and praseodymium.

Rare earth element mineralization at the Ashram has now been defined over an area measuring in excess of 600 metres east-west, by 500 metres north-south, to depths in excess of 600 metres. The mineralization remains open to the north, south, east, at depth, and is not fully constrained to the west.

Eight holes totaling 3,656 metres were completed during the winter program. Seven of the holes (3,367 metres) were drilled at the Ashram Zone and were vertically collared on Centre Pond to test the northern, eastern, and depth extensions of the Ashram Deposit. The final hole of the program was drilled at a separate location approximately 1 kilometre north of Ashram known as the Triple D Target. Assay results for the remaining four holes (EC11-052, 053, 054, and 055) are pending.

Hazen Research Inc. of Golden, Colorado is conducting preliminary metallurgical work on material from the 2010 drilling program. Commerce will also be continuing exploration and drilling through the spring and summer in combination with the metallurgical work with the aim to collect the data necessary to complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Ashram Deposit. Details of the spring and summer work program will be provided upon receipt of the final assays from the winter program.

Other Properties - Carbo Property

The Carbo Property is located approximately 80 kilometres northeast of Prince George, British Columbia. The Carbo Property covers a series of rare earth element and niobium bearing dike- or sill-like carbonatites and syenites. In February 2009, Canadian International Metals Inc. (TSXv: CIN) ("CIN") was granted an option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Carbo Claims.

CIN completed a total of nine NQ core holes (1,938.9 metres) and all holes returned significant REE mineralization within carbonatite lithologies. Drilling was concentrated within an approximately 500-metre-square area, within the northeast part of the Carbo claim block. The 2010 drilling, combined with historic exploration, confirmed the presence of significant rare earth element mineralization within the northernmost portions of the more than five-kilometre-long Wicheeda carbonatite-syenite complex. CIN is currently planning a follow up drilling and exploration program for 2011.

Selected Annual Information

The following is a summary of the financial data of the Company for the last three completed fiscal year ends and are derived from the audited annual financial statements of the Company, prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principals ("GAAP"):

	Fiscal year ended October 31		
	2010	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss from continuing operations	(2,372,288)	(2,756,648)	(6,301,541)
Loss from continuing operations (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Net loss	(2,372,288)	(2,756,648)	(6,301,541)

	Fiscal year ended October 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Net loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(2,154,144)	(2,140,649)	(4,695,655)
Net loss and comprehensive loss (per share, basic and diluted)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Total assets	44,235,587	45,092,078	41,209,386
Total long term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividend declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Company has recorded losses in each of its three most recently completed fiscal years and expects to continue to record losses until such time as an economic resource is identified, developed and brought into profitable commercial operation on one or more of the Company's properties or otherwise disposed of at a profit.

Results of Operations

Exploration and Development Activities

Resource property expenditures for the six months ended April 30, 2011, totalled \$4,299,750, an increase of 194% over the level of expenditures in the comparable six months ended April 30, 2010. Most of these expenditures (\$3,290,295) were incurred on the Eldor Project with the balance being incurred on the Blue River Project (\$1,260,068) and the Carbo Claims (\$250,613 recovery).

The increase is due to the level of activities on the properties, including engineering, environmental and metallurgical work at the Blue River Project, as well as an exploration program including drilling being carried out at the Eldor Project.

Blue River: Exploration expenditures during the six months ended April 30, 2011, totalled \$1,260,068. Most of the work done to date this year has been with the objective of better defining the Upper Fir deposit as well as to provide the necessary technical data to support engineering investigations related to Preliminary Economic Assessment. Metallurgical studies have been conducted to define an efficient process for the recovery of tantalum and niobium.

Eldor Project: Exploration expenditures during the six months ended April 30, 2011, totalled \$3,290,295. The majority of the work done to date this year has been drilling to further define and expand the Ashram Rare Earth Deposit. Preliminary mineralogical work was also completed by Roger Mitchell of Lakehead University, ON.

General and Administrative

Net loss for the six months ended April 30, 2011, was \$3,518,402, an increase of 138% over the amount incurred during the comparable six months ended April 30, 2010 of \$1,475,722. The significant reason for the increase in expenses includes stock based compensation (April 30, 2011: \$2,327,091; April 30, 2010: \$408,288) which was higher in 2011 due to an increased amount of options granted.

Other significant differences include:

- Decreased investor relations expenses (April 30, 2011: \$69,432; April 30, 2010: \$90,765), travel and promotion expenses (April 30, 2011: \$98,823; April 30, 2010: 118,360), and advertising and website expenses (April 30, 2011: \$195,331; April 30, 2010: \$208,796); due to the additional marketing to international investors and new marketing initiatives which occurred in the prior year;
- Increased filing and transfer agent fees (April 30, 2011: \$86,003; April 30, 2010: \$19,105) due to the high volume of options and warrants exercised in the current year;

- Increased consulting fees (April 30, 2011: \$192,969; April 30, 2010: \$183,125) are primarily due to the increase in monitoring and participating in the developments surrounding the issue of conflict minerals;
- Decreased bank charges and interest (April 30, 2011: \$1,307; April 30, 2010: \$17,651) reflects interest charges incurred in the previous year;
- Increased loss on disposition of marketable securities (April 30, 2011: \$23,502; April 30, 2010: \$nil) reflects the timing of the sale of securities; and
- Decreased interest income (April 30, 2011: \$48,060; April 30, 2010: \$143,265) due to lower interest rates and reduced investments in the current year.

Asset Backed Commercial Paper

As at April 30, 2011, the Company held asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”) issued by a number of trusts with an original cost of \$7,970,829 (2010: \$8,074,267). When the Company acquired these investments, they were rated R1 (High) by Dominion Bond Rating Services (“DBRS”). These investments matured during the year ended October 31, 2007 however, due to liquidity issues in the ABCP market, they did not settle on maturity. As a result, the Company has classified its ABCP as long-term investments. More information on ABCP can be found in Note 5 of the financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2011. During the six months ended April 30, 2011, \$2,036 (2010: \$7,192) of ABCP was redeemed at no discount and \$101,402 (2010: \$nil) of the Class 9 notes were written off.

Marketable securities

As at April 30, 2011, the Company had \$580,055 in marketable securities valued at fair market value. The Company’s marketable securities are comprised mostly of securities that it received in the sale or optioning of property interests.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the results from the eight previously completed financial quarters:

	April 30, 2011	January 31, 2011	October 31, 2010	July 31, 2010	April 30, 2010	January 31, 2010	October 31, 2009	July 31, 2009
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Income (loss) before income taxes, discontinued and extraordinary items (Total)	(2,157,132)	(1,361,270)	(515,043)	(499,340)	(754,153)	(721,570)	(1,302,861)	(199,671)
Basic and diluted loss before discontinued and extraordinary items (Per share)	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.002)
Net income (loss) (total)	(2,157,132)	(1,361,270)	(397,225)	(499,340)	(754,153)	(721,570)	(1,302,861)	(199,671)
Basic and diluted net loss (per share)	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.002)

The fluctuations on quarterly net loss are primarily due to stock-based compensation expenses recognized on stock options granted to director, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

Second Quarter

Net loss for the three months ending April 30, 2011 was \$2,157,132 compared to a net loss of \$754,153 for the comparative quarter ended April 30, 2010, an increase of \$1,402,980. The most significant difference is stock based compensation (April 30, 2011: \$1,586,796; April 30, 2010: \$175,344) due to the newly granted options.

Other differences include:

- Reduced advertising and website (2011: \$82,117; 2010: \$127,283), investor relations (2011: \$28,424; 2010: \$39,958) and travel and promotion (2011: \$31,254; 2010: \$70,968) due to additional marketing to international investors in the prior year;
- Decreased bank charges and interest (2011: \$870; 2010: \$16,903) reflects savings due to interest charges incurred in the previous year;
- Increased filing and transfer agent fees (2011: \$67,753; 2010: \$17,472) are due to the high volume of options and warrants exercised in the current year; and
- Decreased interest income (2011: \$23,329; 2010: \$77,159) due to lower interest rates and reduced investments in the current year.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

The Company has had to rely upon the sale of equity securities for the cash required for capital acquisitions, exploration and development, and administration, among other things. The capital resources of the Company include resource properties, carried at \$31,048,058. It is the Company's intention to commit further funds for continuing exploration activities.

The Company's financial success will be dependent on the economic viability of its resource properties and the extent to which it can discover and develop new mineral deposits. Such development may take several years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine.

The Company will continue to require funds to continue the exploration of its resource properties. As a result, the Company may have to continue to rely on equity and debt financing. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

All of the Company's properties are in the exploration stage only and all are without known bodies of commercial ore. Development of each of the properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory results. Exploration and development of natural resources involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the extraction and sale of base and precious metals from the properties, such as tantalum and niobium. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations and interest rates.

The Company has no specific work commitments on its resource properties but, as discussed above, will continue to perform exploration work on its Blue River and Eldor properties. The Company's present cash resources are sufficient to meet all of its current contractual obligations and administrative and overhead expenses for at least the next eighteen months.

As at the six months ended April 30, 2011, the Company has total assets of \$45,817,450. The primary assets of the Company are deferred resource property costs of \$31,048,058, asset backed commercial paper carried at \$4,139,881, equipment of \$467,197, marketable securities carried at \$580,055, mining tax receivable of \$4,290,267, and cash (and cash equivalents) of \$4,476,809. The Company has no long-term liabilities and has working capital surplus of \$8,360,673 as at April 30, 2011.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements to which the Company is committed.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company incurred charges with directors of the Company and companies with a common director as follows:

	<u>Six Months Ended</u> <u>April 30, 2011</u>	<u>Six Months Ended</u> <u>April 30, 2010</u>
Administration fees	\$540,000	\$540,000
Consulting fees	76,554	24,421
Deferred exploration and development costs	1,650,521	978,884
Advertising and promotion	-	2,517
Office expenses	<u>5,960</u>	<u>4,654</u>
	<u>\$2,273,035</u>	<u>\$1,550,476</u>

These charges were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties. Administrative fees and rent include management fees, rental expenses and accounting services received during the year.

At April 30, 2011, \$746,745 (2010: \$535,426) was due to a company with a common director of the Company for fees and expenses related to geological consulting, \$nil (2010: \$8,390) was due to a director for consulting fees, \$28,154 (2010: \$22,500) was due from a company with a common director, and \$17,933 (2010: \$34,651) was due from companies with a common director. The payables and receivables

are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At April 30, 2011, \$211,613 included in marketable securities (2010: \$187,150) is with a public company having directors in common.

Other MD&A Requirements

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

As the Company has not had significant revenue from operations in either of its last two financial years, the following is a breakdown of the material costs incurred:

	Year Ended October 31, 2010	Year ended October 31, 2009
Capitalized or Expensed Exploration and Development Costs	\$9,492,053	\$5,979,139
General and Administration Expenses	\$2,641,035	\$3,337,446
Gain on sale of marketable securities	\$nil	\$17,196

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Capital

The following is a breakdown of the share capital of the Company, on an annual basis as well as at the most recently ended quarter and the date of this report:

	June 28, 2011	April 30, 2011	October 31, 2010	October 31, 2009
Common shares	147,650,016	136,456,182	130,699,640	130,517,140
Stock Options	10,945,983	11,050,983	8,420,000	7,540,000
Warrants	28,622,314	33,083,317	36,261,442	36,298,942
Brokers warrants	2,234,115	229,406	621,720	621,720
Brokers unit warrants	89,071	89,071	-	-
Fully Diluted Shares	189,541,499	180,908,959	176,002,802	174,977,802

For additional details of outstanding share capital, refer to the financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2011.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in the accounting policies except for the added disclosures regarding the fair values on the asset-back commercial paper.

International Financial Reporting Standards

On February 13, 2008, Canada's Accounting Standard Board confirmed January 1, 2011, as the effective date for complete convergence of Canadian GAAP to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The official changeover date will apply for interim and financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company has determined that the key elements of this IFRS changeover on the Company will be in the areas of accounting for resource properties' acquisition and exploration costs, impairment of long-lived assets, accounting for share capital including stock options and warrant valuations and general IFRS disclosure requirements.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on the Company's Financial Statements

The adoption of IFRS will result in some changes to the Company's accounting policies that are applied in the recognition, measurement and disclosure of balances and transactions in its financial statements. The opening balance sheet figures will also need to be audited by the Company's auditors. To comply with these requirements, the Company will gather additional information and the current reporting processes will be modified to provide the appropriate level of detail in order to prepare the Company's

financial statements under IFRS.

Impact on the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company will make the appropriate changes to maintain the integrity of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting for the initial transition to IFRS, including the related note disclosures, as well as on-going financial reporting.

Impact on the Disclosure Controls and Procedures

IFRS requires additional disclosures in a number of areas including estimates, related party transactions, income taxes and impairment. In the year of adoption of IFRS, additional disclosures are required to show the transition from GAAP to IFRS for the opening balance sheet figures as of November 1, 2010. Reconciliations of equity and earnings (loss) are required with disclosure of the key differences.

Financial Reporting Expertise

The Company will ensure that the appropriate management oversight is in place and appropriate management review and approval is obtained for all additional financial and other material disclosures. The Company's accounting personnel will be trained in IFRS, and the Audit Committee will assess the Board of Director's IFRS knowledge and recommend any additional training that may be required.

Impact on the Business

The Company has reviewed its significant business activities to date and believes that none of these will be impacted by the transition to IFRS. Business process will be monitored during the following months to detect and address any previously not identified IFRS conversion issues.

Conversion Plan

The Company's conversion plan to transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS consists of three phases:

- Phase 1 (Scoping and diagnostic) – A preliminary diagnostic review which included the determination, at a high level, of the financial reporting differences and options under IFRS and the key areas that may be impacted was completed in 2010.
- Phase 2 (Impact analysis, quantification and evaluation) – In this phase, the Company will perform a detailed assessment and technical analysis of each area identified from Phase 1 that will result in the conclusion of IFRS transitional adjustments, decisions on accounting policy choices and the drafting of accounting policies. The Company has started this second phase with completion expected in the second quarter of 2011.
- Phase 3 (Implementation phase) – This phase includes the collection of financial information necessary to compile IFRS compliant financial statements and the preparation of the opening balance sheet as at November 1, 2011, and will be carried out in the first half of 2012.

Based on the review in Phase 1 and the work to date under Phase 2, a number of key accounting areas were identified where IFRS differs from current GAAP, which are expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements. These key areas are explained below. IFRS will require more extensive disclosure and analysis of balances and transaction in the notes to the financial statements. The Company's review has not identified significant impact on its accounting processes, financial reporting systems and controls.

IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of IFRS

IFRS 1 provides entities adopting IFRS for the first time with a number of optional exemptions and

mandatory exceptions, in certain areas, to the general requirement for full retrospective applications of IFRS. The purpose of the options is to provide relief to companies and simplify the conversion process by not requiring them to recreate information that may not exist or may not have been collected at the inception of the transaction. We have analyzed the various exemptions available and are working towards implementing those most appropriate in our circumstances.

Property, Plant and Equipment

IFRS currently allows property, plant and equipment to be either recorded using the cost or revaluation models. Depreciation must be based on the useful lives of each significant component within property, plant and equipment. We have the option to record items of property, plant and equipment at their fair value on transition to IFRS. This value becomes the deemed cost of the asset. The Company expects to continue to record property, plant and equipment at their historical costs due to the complexity and resources required to determine fair values on an annual basis.

Mineral Properties, Exploration and Development Costs

IFRS currently allows exploration and evaluation expenses to be either capitalized or expensed. The Company expects to continue to capitalize its exploration and evaluation expenses.

Impairment of Mineral Properties

Canadian GAAP provides for a 2 step test with no impairment being required if the undiscounted future expected cash flows relating to an asset are higher than the carrying value of that asset. Under IFRS, the undiscounted cash flows are not considered and an impairment is recorded when the recoverable amount (defined as the higher of 'value in use' and 'fair value less costs to sell') is below the asset's carrying value.

The Company will be required to adopt the discounted future cash flow approach with respect to impairment analysis of its mineral properties. Impairment under this approach may generate a greater likelihood of write-down in future.

Write down to net realizable value can be reversed under IFRS if the conditions of impairment ceased to exist. This difference in approach between Canadian GAAP and IFRS could result in potentially significant volatility in earnings.

Stock Based Compensation

Under IFRS, each instalment is to be treated as a separate share option grant with graded-vesting features, forfeitures are to be estimated at time of grant and revised if actual forfeitures are likely to differ from previous estimates and options granted to parties other than employees are measured on the date the goods or services received. The concept of employees and other providing similar services under IFRS is a broader concept under IFRS. The Company is currently recording its stock based compensation expenses on a straight line basis over the vesting period and forfeitures as they occur. The transition to IFRS would likely result in more variability in the compensation expenses.

The Company continues to monitor IFRS standards development as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board and the regulators which may affect the timing, nature and disclosure of the Company's adoption of IFRS.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents and short term investment are classified as held-for-trading and are measured at fair value.

- Marketable securities and asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”) are classified as available for sale. They are recorded at fair value at initial recognition and measured at fair value at each period and subsequent revaluation resulting in gains or losses is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income.
- Amounts receivable and amounts due from related parties are classified as loans and receivables. They are recorded at cost, which on initial recognition represents their fair value. Subsequent valuations are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due from related parties are classified as other liabilities. They are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent valuations are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures establishes revised standards for the disclosure of financial instruments. This standard establishes a three-tier hierarchy as a framework for disclosing fair value of financial instruments based on inputs used to value the Company’s investments. The hierarchy of inputs and description of inputs is described as follows:

Level 1 – fair values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); or

Level 3 – fair values are based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data, which are unobservable inputs.

Changes in valuation methods may result in transfers into or out of an investment’s assigned level. During the six months ended April 30, 2011, there were no significant transfers between level 1 and 2.

Proposed Transactions and Subsequent Events

- a) Subsequent to the six months ended April 30, 2011, 105,000 options were exercised for proceeds of \$27,300 and 700,000 warrants were exercised for proceeds of \$378,000.
- b) Subsequent to the quarter ended April 30, 2011, 3,761,003 share purchase warrants priced at \$1.50 expired.
- c) Subsequent to the six months ended April, 30, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 10,388,834 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.73 per share for gross proceeds of \$7.58 million. In connection with the completion of the Private Placement, the Company has paid a finder’s fee in the amount of C\$585,375 and 2,004,709 warrants. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the company at a price of \$0.90 per share for a period of two years from the date of closing of the Private Placement

Industry and Economic Factors Affecting Performance

As a mineral exploration and development company, Commerce Resource Corp.’s performance is affected by a number of industry and economic factors and exposure to certain environmental risks and regulatory requirements. These include metal prices, competition amongst exploration firms for attractive mineral properties, the interest of investors in providing high-risk equity capital to exploration companies, and the availability of qualified staff and equipment such as drilling rigs to conduct exploration.

Risk Factors

Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk such that few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. With respect to the Company's properties, where mineral resources exist, substantial expenditures will be required to confirm ore reserves which are sufficient to commercially mine and to obtain the required environmental approvals and permitting required to commence commercial operations. Should any mineral resource be defined on such properties there can be no assurance that the mineral resources on such properties can be commercially mined or that the metallurgical processing will produce economically viable saleable products. The decision as to whether a property contains a commercial mineral deposit and should be brought into production will depend upon the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies, and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and/or geologists, all of which involves significant expense. This decision will involve consideration and evaluation of several significant factors including, but not limited to: (1) costs of bringing a property into production, including exploration and development work, preparation of production feasibility studies and construction of production facilities; (2) availability and costs of financing; (3) ongoing costs of production; (4) market prices for the minerals to be produced; (5) environmental compliance regulations and restraints (including potential environmental liabilities associated with historical exploration activities); and (6) political climate and/or governmental regulation and control.

Environmental Risks and Other Regulatory Requirements

Any future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, will require permits from various federal and local governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. In addition, agreements may be required with local native people groups that could have a material affect on the Company's operations. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with the applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that all permits which the Company may require for the construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Company might undertake. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions 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 mining operations 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 upon them for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

Management

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Additional Information

Additional information related to the Company can be found on the Company's website at www.commerceresources.com or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.