



SILVERCORP METALS INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Three and Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except per share figures or otherwise stated)

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SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that have affected Silvercorp Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries' ("Silvercorp" or the "Company") performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended September 30, 2019 and the related notes contained therein. In addition, the following should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, the related MD&A, the Annual Information Form (available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com), and the annual report on Form 40-F. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flow in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Silvercorp's significant accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended September 30, 2019, as well as Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019. This MD&A refers to various non-IFRS measures, such as total and cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, all-in & all-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, cash flow from operations per share, and production costs per tonne. Non-IFRS measures do not have standardized meanings under IFRS. Accordingly, non-IFRS measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. To facilitate a better understanding of these measures as calculated by the Company, we have provided detailed descriptions and reconciliations, in section 10 of this MD&A. Figures may not add due to rounding.

This MD&A is prepared as of November 6, 2019 and expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share, per share, unit cost, and production data, unless otherwise stated.

1. Core Business and Strategy

Silvercorp Metals Inc. is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and mining of mineral properties. The Company's goal is to continuously create healthy returns to shareholders through efficient management, organic growth and the acquisition of profitable projects. Silvercorp balances profitability, social and environmental relationships, employees' wellbeing, and sustainable development. Silvercorp is a primary silver producer in China through the operation of several silver-lead-zinc mines at the Ying Mining District in Henan Province, China and its GC silver-lead-zinc mine in Guangdong Province, China. The Company's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and NYSE American Stock Exchange.

2. Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2020 Highlights

- Ore milled up 11% compared to the prior year quarter;
- Produced and sold approximately 1.9 million ounces of silver, 1,100 ounces of gold, 19.1 million pounds of lead, and 6.7 million pounds of zinc, compared to 1.9 million ounces of silver, 1,000 ounces of gold, 19.4 million pounds of lead, and 4.9 million pounds of zinc in the prior year quarter;
- Revenue up 4% to \$49.9 million compared to the prior year quarter;
- Net income attributable to equity shareholders of \$12.2 million, or \$0.07 per share, up 52% compared to \$8.0 million, or \$0.05 per share in the prior year quarter;
- Cash production cost per tonne of ore processed¹ of \$65.73, down 1% compared to \$66.33 in the prior year quarter;
- Cash cost per ounce of silver¹, net of by-product credits, of negative \$2.72, up 20% compared to negative \$3.37 in the prior year quarter;
- All-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver¹, net of by-product credits, of \$4.15, up 63% compared to \$2.54 in the prior year quarter;
- Cash flow from operations of \$26.2 million, up 24% compared to \$21.1 million in the prior year quarter;
- Strong balance sheet with \$135.2 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, an increase of \$19.9 million or 17% compared to \$115.3 million as at March 31, 2019; and,

¹ Non-IFRS measure. Please refer to section 10 for reconciliation

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- Ended the quarter with inventories of 4,176 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 586 tonnes zinc concentrate, up 28% and 59%, respectively, compared to 3,248 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 368 tonnes of zinc concentrate as at March 31, 2019.

3. Operating Review

(a) Consolidated operation performance

The following table summarizes consolidated operational information for the three and six months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

Consolidated	Three months ended September 30,			Six months ended September 30,		
	2019	2018	Changes	2019	2018	Changes
Production Data						
Mine Data						
Ore Mined (tonne)	259,257	248,419	4%	516,649	485,117	6%
Ore Milled (tonne)	265,281	239,728	11%	524,824	477,468	10%
Head Grades						
Silver (gram/tonne)	238	243	-2%	246	242	2%
Lead (%)	3.6	3.7	-2%	3.7	3.5	5%
Zinc (%)	1.6	1.4	13%	1.6	1.5	10%
Recovery Rates						
Silver (%)	93.4	94.3	-1%	93.5	93.9	0%
Lead (%)	94.4	95.1	-1%	94.5	95.0	-1%
Zinc (%)	76.9	69.0	11%	76.3	70.8	8%
Cost Data						
+ Mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	72.85	72.71	0%	75.12	74.40	1%
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	52.37	53.90	-3%	53.91	55.05	-2%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore mined (\$)	20.48	18.81	9%	21.21	19.35	10%
+ Unit shipping costs (\$)	2.60	3.07	-15%	2.69	2.96	-9%
+ Milling costs per tonne of ore milled (\$)	12.46	11.60	7%	12.47	12.87	-3%
Cash milling costs per tonne of ore milled (\$)	10.76	9.36	15%	10.69	10.54	1%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore milled (\$)	1.70	2.24	-24%	1.78	2.33	-24%
+ Cash production cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	65.73	66.33	-1%	67.29	68.55	-2%
+ All-in sustaining cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	109.51	107.45	2%	114.80	110.91	4%
+ Cash cost per ounce of Silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	(2.72)	(3.37)	19%	(2.45)	(5.18)	53%
+ All-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	4.15	2.54	63%	4.91	1.61	205%
Concentrate inventory						
Lead concentrate (tonne)	4,176	3,732	12%	4,176	3,732	12%
Zinc concentrate (tonne)	586	598	-2%	586	598	-2%
Sales Data						
Metal Sales						
Silver (in thousands of ounces)	1,894	1,901	0%	3,749	3,364	11%
Gold (in thousands of ounces)	1.1	1.0	10%	2.1	1.7	24%
Lead (in thousands of pounds)	19,069	19,422	-2%	36,911	34,318	8%
Zinc (in thousands of pounds)	6,655	4,888	36%	13,989	11,265	24%
Revenue						
Silver (in thousands of \$)	27,439	23,439	17%	50,997	43,262	18%
Gold (in thousands of \$)	1,314	1,024	28%	2,396	1,716	40%
Lead (in thousands of \$)	16,202	18,789	-14%	31,380	35,840	-12%
Zinc (in thousands of \$)	4,045	4,361	-7%	9,197	11,773	-22%
Other (in thousands of \$)	886	478	85%	1,492	625	139%
	49,886	48,091	4%	95,462	93,216	2%
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges						
Silver (\$ per ounce)	14.49	12.33	18%	13.60	12.86	6%
Gold (\$ per ounce)	1,195	1,024	17%	1,141	1,009	13%
Lead (\$ per pound)	0.85	0.97	-12%	0.85	1.04	-18%
Zinc (\$ per pound)	0.61	0.89	-31%	0.66	1.05	-37%

+ Non-IFRS measures, see section 10 for reconciliation.

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(i) Mine and Mill Production

For the three months ended September 30, 2019 ("Q2 Fiscal 2020"), on a consolidated basis, the Company mined 259,257 tonnes of ore, an increase of 4% or 10,838 tonnes, compared to 248,419 tonnes in the three months ended September 30, 2018 ("Q2 Fiscal 2019"). Ore mined at the GC mine increased by 23% or 15,415 tonnes, while the ore mined at the Ying Mining District decreased by 3% or 4,577 tonnes. Ore milled were 265,281 tonnes, up 11% compared to 239,728 tonnes in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, on a consolidated basis, the Company mined 516,649 tonnes of ore, an increase of 6% or 31,532 tonnes, compared to 485,117 tonnes mined in the same prior year period. Ore milled was 524,824 tonnes, up 10% compared to 477,468 tonnes in the same prior year period.

(ii) Metal Sales

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the Company sold approximately 1.9 million ounces of silver, 1,100 ounces of gold, 19.1 million pounds of lead, and 6.7 million pounds of zinc, compared to 1.9 million ounces of silver, 1,000 ounces of gold, 19.4 million pounds of lead, and 4.9 million pounds of zinc in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the Company sold approximately 3.7 million ounces of silver, 2,100 ounces of gold, 36.9 million pounds of lead, and 14.0 million pounds of zinc, increases of 11%, 24%, 8%, and 24%, respectively, compared to 3.4 million ounces of silver, 1,700 ounces of gold, 34.3 million pounds of lead, and 11.3 million pounds of zinc sold in the same prior year period.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had inventories of 4,176 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 586 tonnes of zinc concentrate, up 28% and 59%, respectively, compared to 3,248 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 368 tonnes of zinc concentrate as at March 31, 2019.

(iii) Per Tonne Production Costs¹

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the consolidated total mining costs and cash mining costs were \$72.85 and \$52.37 per tonne, compared to \$72.71 and \$53.90 per tonne, respectively, in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The consolidated total milling costs and cash milling costs in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$12.46 and \$10.76 per tonne, compared to \$11.60 and \$9.36 per tonne, respectively, in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase in the cash milling cost was mainly due to an increase of \$0.3 million in material costs resulting from the timing difference of maintenance and prevention work performed at the mill.

The consolidated cash production costs per tonne of ore processed in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were 65.73, down 1% compared to \$66.33 in Q2 Fiscal 2019, and below the Company's Fiscal 2020 annual guidance of \$71.80. The consolidated all-in sustaining production costs per tonne of ore processed was up 2% to \$109.51 compared to \$107.45 in Q2 Fiscal 2019, but below the Company's Fiscal 2020 annual guidance of \$125.50. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$1.7 million in sustaining capital expenditures.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the consolidated total mining costs and cash mining costs were \$75.12 and \$53.91 per tonne, respectively, compared to \$74.40 and \$55.05 per tonne in the same prior year period. The consolidated total milling costs and cash milling costs were \$12.47 and \$10.69, respectively, compared to \$12.87 and \$10.54 per tonne in the same prior year period.

Correspondingly, the consolidated cash production costs per tonne of ore processed for the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$67.29, down 2% compared to \$68.55 in the same prior year period. The all-in sustaining production costs per tonne of ore processed were \$114.89, up 4% compared to \$110.91 in the same prior year period mainly due to an increase of \$4.7 million in sustaining capital expenditures. However, both the cash production costs and all-in sustaining production costs per tonne were lower than the Company's Fiscal 2020 annual guidance.

¹ Non-IFRS measure. Please refer to section 10 for reconciliation

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(iv) Costs per Ounce of Silver, Net of By-Product Credits¹

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the consolidated cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, was negative \$2.72, compared to negative \$3.37 in the prior year quarter. The increase was mainly due to a decrease of \$1.11 in by-product credits per ounce of silver mainly resulting from lower realized selling price for lead and zinc. Sales from lead and zinc in the current quarter amounted to \$20.2 million, a decrease of \$2.9 million, compared to \$23.2 million in the prior year quarter.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the consolidated all-in sustaining costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, was \$4.15 compared to \$2.54 in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in by-product credits as discussed above and the increase in sustaining capital expenditures as discussed above.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, on a consolidated basis, approximately 32,948 metres or \$1.1 million worth of diamond drilling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 30,027 metres or \$0.8 million) and 11,656 metres or \$3.1 million worth of preparation tunnelling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 10,619 metres or \$3.1 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs. In addition, approximately 20,107 metres or \$7.1 million worth of horizontal tunnels, raises, ramps and declines (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 18,875 metres or \$6.2 million) were completed and capitalized.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the consolidated cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, was negative \$2.45, compared to negative \$5.18 in the same prior year period. The increase was mainly due to a decrease of \$2.99 in by-product credits per ounce of silver mainly resulting from lower realized selling price for lead and zinc. Sales from lead and zinc for the six months ended September 30, 2019 amounted to \$40.6 million, a decrease of \$7.0 million, compared to \$47.6 million in the same period year period.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the consolidated all-in sustaining costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits was \$4.91 compared to \$1.61 in the same prior year period. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in by-product credits as discussed above and the increase in sustaining capital expenditures.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, on a consolidated basis, approximately 64,566 metres or \$2.0 million worth of diamond drilling (same prior year period – 64,295 metres or \$1.8 million) and 24,312 metres or \$6.2 million worth of preparation tunnelling (same prior year period – 21,401 metres or \$6.3 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs. In addition, approximately 41,499 metres or \$14.5 million worth of horizontal tunnels, raises, ramps and declines (same prior year period – 36,341 metres or \$13.2 million) were completed and capitalized.

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(b) Individual Mine Performance

(i) Ying Mining District

The following table summarize the operational information at the Ying Mining District from the three and six months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. The Ying Mining District consists of several mines, including the SGX, HPG, TLP, LM, PCG, and HZG mines, and is the Company's primary source of production.

Ying Mining District	Three months ended September 30,			Six months ended September 30,		
	2019	2018	Changes	2019	2018	Changes
Production Data						
Mine Data						
Ore Mined (tonne)	176,085	180,662	-3%	352,669	337,393	5%
Ore Milled (tonne)	179,147	172,200	4%	356,828	328,129	9%
Head Grades						
Silver (gram/tonne)	306	308	-1%	318	315	1%
Lead (%)	4.5	4.6	-3%	4.5	4.6	-1%
Zinc (%)	0.8	0.9	-11%	0.9	1.0	-14%
Recovery Rates						
Silver (%)	96.2	96.1	0%	96.0	96.1	0%
Lead (%)	95.7	95.6	0%	95.7	95.8	0%
Zinc (%)	58.6	51.2	15%	58.5	52.9	11%
Cost Data						
+ Mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	85.63	81.50	5%	88.55	86.50	2%
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	59.26	58.65	1%	61.16	62.15	-2%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore mined (\$)	26.37	22.85	15%	27.39	24.35	12%
+ Unit shipping costs (\$)	3.82	4.26	-10%	3.82	4.28	-11%
+ Milling costs per tonne of ore milled (\$)	11.53	10.47	10%	11.23	11.48	-2%
Cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled (\$)	9.81	8.54	15%	9.48	9.37	1%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore milled (\$)	1.72	1.93	-11%	1.75	2.11	-17%
+ Cash production cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	72.89	71.45	2%	74.57	75.80	-2%
+ All-in sustaining cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	117.37	108.75	8%	123.24	116.17	6%
+ Cash cost per ounce of Silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	(1.95)	(2.80)	30%	(1.70)	(4.27)	60%
+ All-in sustaining cost per ounce of Silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	3.40	1.52	124%	4.10	0.75	447%
Concentrate inventory						
Lead concentrate (tonne)	3,580	3,452	4%	3,580	3,452	4%
Zinc concentrate (tonne)	550	230	139%	550	230	139%
Sales Data						
Metal Sales						
Silver (in thousands of ounces)	1,711	1,765	-3%	3,373	3,078	10%
Gold (in thousands of ounces)	1.1	1.0	10%	2.1	1.7	24%
Lead (in thousands of pounds)	16,389	17,359	-6%	31,225	30,672	2%
Zinc (in thousands of pounds)	1,428	1,648	-13%	3,518	3,781	-7%
Revenue						
Silver (in thousands of \$)	25,481	22,140	15%	47,211	40,490	17%
Gold (in thousands of \$)	1,314	1,024	28%	2,396	1,716	40%
Lead (in thousands of \$)	13,945	16,822	-17%	26,638	32,097	-17%
Zinc (in thousands of \$)	960	1,464	-34%	2,624	3,980	-34%
Other (in thousands of \$)	598	296	102%	1,203	430	180%
	42,298	41,746	1%	80,072	78,713	2%
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges						
Silver (\$ per ounce)	14.89	12.54	19%	14.00	13.15	6%
Gold (\$ per ounce)	1,195	1,024	17%	1,141	1,009	13%
Lead (\$ per pound)	0.85	0.97	-12%	0.85	1.05	-19%
Zinc (\$ per pound)	0.67	0.89	-25%	0.75	1.05	-29%

+ Non-IFRS measures, see section 10 for reconciliation

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i) Q2 Fiscal 2020 vs. Q2 Fiscal 2019

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the total ore mined at the Ying Mining District was 176,085 tonnes, down by 3% or 4,577 tonnes, compared to 180,662 tonnes mined in Q2 Fiscal 2019. Ore milled was 179,147 tonnes, up by 4% or 6,947 tonnes, compared to 172,200 tonnes in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

Head grades of ore milled at the Ying Mining District in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were 306 grams per tonne ("g/t") for silver, 4.5% for lead, and 0.8% for zinc, compared to 308 g/t for silver, 4.6% for lead and 0.9% for zinc in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The Company continues to achieve good dilution control using its "Enterprise Blog" to assist and manage daily operations.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the Ying Mining District sold approximately 1.7 million ounces of silver, 16.4 million pounds of lead, and 1.4 million pounds of zinc, compared to 1.8 million ounces of silver, 17.4 million pounds of lead, and 1.6 million pounds of zinc in Q2 Fiscal 2019. As at September 30, 2019, the Ying Mining District had inventories of 3,580 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 550 tonnes zinc concentrate, compared to 3,150 tonnes of silver-lead concentrate and 250 tonnes of zinc concentrate as at March 31, 2019.

Total and cash mining costs per tonne at the Ying Mining District in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$85.63 and \$59.26 per tonne, respectively, compared to \$81.50 and \$58.65 per tonne in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly due to an overall 3% increase in the mining contractors' rate.

Total and cash milling costs per tonne at the Ying Mining District in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$11.53 and \$9.81, respectively, compared to \$10.47 and \$8.54 in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase in per tonne cash milling costs was mainly due to an increase of \$0.2 million in material costs rising from the timing difference of maintenance and prevention work performed at the mill.

Correspondingly, the cash production costs per tonne of ore processed in Q2 Fiscal 2020 at the Ying Mining District was \$72.89, up 2% compared to \$71.45 in the prior year quarter, but below the Fiscal 2020 annual guidance of \$78.20. The all-in sustaining cash production costs per tonne of ore processed were \$117.37, up 8% compared to \$108.75 in the prior year quarter. The increase was mainly due to an increase of \$1.3 million in sustaining capital expenditures. The all-in sustaining cash production costs per tonne at the Ying Mining District were also below the Fiscal 2020 annual guidance of \$130.20.

Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, in Q2 Fiscal 2020 at the Ying Mining District, was negative \$1.95 compared to negative \$2.80 in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly due to a decrease of \$1.28 in by-product credits per ounce of silver resulting from the decrease of lead and zinc realized selling prices. Sales from lead and zinc at the Ying Mining District in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$14.9 million, a decrease of \$3.4million, compared to \$18.3 in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

All-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, in Q2 Fiscal 2020 at the Ying Mining District was \$3.40 compared to \$1.52 in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in by-product credits and the increase in sustaining capital expenditures as discussed above.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, approximately 27,007 metres or \$0.8 million worth of underground diamond drilling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 22,672 metres or \$0.5 million) and 5,554 metres or \$1.6 million worth of preparation tunnelling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 5,376 metres or \$1.7 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs at the Ying Mining District. In addition, approximately 19,661 metres or \$6.7 million worth of horizontal tunnels, raises, ramps and declines (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 18,634 metres or \$6.0 million) were completed and capitalized.

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ii) Six months ended September 30, 2019 vs. six months ended September 30, 2018

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, a total of 352,669 tonnes of ore were mined at the Ying Mining District, an increase of 5% or 15,276 tonnes compared to 337,393 tonnes in the same prior year period. Ore milled was 356,828 tonnes, up by 9% or 28,669 tonnes compared to 328,129 tonnes in the same prior year period. Average head grades of ore processed were 318 g/t for silver, 4.5% for lead, and 0.9% for zinc compared to 315 g/t for silver, 4.6% for lead, and 1.0% for zinc, in the same prior year period.

During the same time period, the Ying Mining District sold approximately 3.4 million ounces of silver, 2,100 ounces of gold, 31.2 million pounds of lead, and 3.5 million pounds of zinc, compared to 3.1 million ounces of silver, 1,700 ounces of gold, 30.7 million pounds of lead, and 3.8 million pounds of zinc in the same prior year period.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the cash mining costs at the Ying Mining District were \$61.16 per tonne, down 2% compared to \$62.15 in the prior year period while the cash milling costs were \$9.48 per tonne, a slight increase of 1% compared to \$9.37 in the prior year period. Correspondingly, the cash production costs per tonne of ore processed were \$74.57, down 2% compared to \$75.80 in the prior year period. The all-in sustaining cash production costs per tonne of ore processed were \$123.24, up 6%, compared to \$116.17. The increase was mainly due to an increase of \$3.8 million in sustaining capital expenditures.

Cash cost per ounce of silver and all-in sustaining costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, at the Ying Mining District, for the six months ended September 30, 2019, were negative \$1.70 and \$4.10 respectively, compared to negative \$4.27 and \$0.75 in the same prior year period. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in by-product credits per ounce of silver and the increase in sustaining capital expenditures. Sales from lead and zinc at the Ying Mining District for the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$29.3 million, a decrease of \$6.8 million, compared to \$36.1 million in the same prior year period.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, approximately 50,655 metres or \$1.4 million worth of underground diamond drilling (same prior year period – 49,521 metres or \$1.1 million) and 11,949 metres or \$3.3 million worth of preparation tunnelling (same prior year period – 10,917 metres or \$3.3 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs at the Ying Mining District. In addition, approximately 40,556 metres or \$13.8 million worth of horizontal tunnels, raises, and declines (same prior year period – 35,562 metres or \$12.5 million) were completed and capitalized.

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(ii) GC Mine

The following table summarizes the operational information at the GC Mine for the three and six months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

GC Mine	Three months ended September 30,			Six months ended September 30,		
	2019	2018	Changes	2019	2018	Changes
Production Data						
Mine Data						
Ore Mined (tonne)	83,172	67,757	23%	163,980	147,724	11%
Ore Milled (tonne)	86,134	67,528	28%	167,996	149,339	12%
Head Grades						
Silver (gram/tonne)	100	78	28%	97	83	17%
Lead (%)	2.0	1.4	39%	1.9	1.3	46%
Zinc (%)	3.2	2.8	14%	3.3	2.8	17%
Recovery Rates						
Silver (%) *	75.9	76.7	-1%	76.4	75.9	1%
Lead (%)	88.3	91.2	-3%	88.5	89.1	-1%
Zinc (%)	86.1	83.3	3%	85.9	84.1	2%
Cost Data						
+ Mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	45.81	49.29	-7%	46.22	46.76	-1%
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined (\$)	37.80	41.25	-8%	38.31	38.83	-1%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore mined (\$)	8.01	8.04	0%	7.91	7.93	0%
+ Milling cost per tonne of ore milled (\$)	14.38	14.47	-1%	15.12	15.93	-5%
Cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled (\$)	12.72	11.45	11%	13.27	13.10	1%
Depreciation and amortization charges per tonne of ore milled (\$)	1.66	3.02	-45%	1.85	2.83	-35%
+ Cash production cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	50.52	52.70	-4%	51.58	51.93	-1%
+ All-in sustaining cost per tonne of ore processed (\$)	62.94	67.58	-7%	65.09	64.51	1%
+ Cash cost per ounce of Silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	(9.98)	(10.81)	8%	(9.16)	(15.01)	39%
+ All-in sustaining cost per ounce of Silver, net of by-product credits (\$)	(2.89)	(2.03)	-42%	(1.90)	(6.92)	73%
Concentrate inventory						
Lead concentrate (tonne)	596	280	113%	596	280	113%
Zinc concentrate (tonne)	36	368	-90%	36	368	-90%
Sales Data						
Metal Sales						
Silver (in thousands of ounces)	183	136	35%	376	286	31%
Lead (in thousands of pounds)	2,680	2,063	30%	5,686	3,646	56%
Zinc (in thousands of pounds)	5,227	3,240	61%	10,471	7,484	40%
Revenue						
Silver (in thousands of \$)	1,958	1,299	51%	3,786	2,772	37%
Lead (in thousands of \$)	2,257	1,967	15%	4,742	3,743	27%
Zinc (in thousands of \$)	3,085	2,897	6%	6,573	7,793	-16%
Other (in thousands of \$)	288	182	58%	289	195	48%
	7,588	6,345	20%	15,390	14,503	6%
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges						
Silver (\$ per ounce) **	10.70	9.55	12%	10.07	9.69	4%
Lead (\$ per pound)	0.84	0.95	-12%	0.83	1.03	-19%
Zinc (\$ per pound)	0.59	0.89	-34%	0.63	1.04	-39%

* Silver recovery includes silver recovered in lead concentrate and silver recovered in zinc concentrate.

** Silver sold in zinc concentrates is subjected to higher smelter and refining charges which lowers the net silver selling price.

+ Non-IFRS measures, see section 10 for reconciliation

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i) Q2 Fiscal 2020 vs. Q2 Fiscal 2019

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the total ore mined at the GC Mine was 83,172 tonnes, an increase of 23% or 15,415 tonnes, compared to 67,757 tonnes in Q2 Fiscal 2019, while ore milled was 86,134 tonnes, an increase of 28% or 18,606 tonnes compared to 67,528 tonnes in Q2 Fiscal 2019. Average head grades of ore processed at the GC Mine were 100 g/t for silver, 2.0% for lead, and 3.2% for zinc compared to 78 g/t for silver, 1.4% for lead, and 2.8% for zinc in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, the GC Mine sold 183,000 ounces of silver, 2.7 million pounds of lead, and 5.2 million pounds of zinc, compared to 136,000 ounces of silver, 2.1 million pounds of lead, and 3.2 million pounds of zinc in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

Total and cash mining costs per tonne at the GC Mine in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$45.81 and \$37.80 per tonne, respectively, a decrease of 7% and 8%, respectively, compared to \$49.29 and \$41.25 per tonne in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The decrease was mainly due to higher production output resulting in lower per tonne fixed costs allocation. Total and cash milling costs per tonne at the GC Mine in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$14.38 and \$12.72, respectively, compared to \$14.47 and \$11.45, in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

Correspondingly, cash production costs per tonne of ore processed were \$50.52, down 4% compared to \$52.70 in Q2 Fiscal 2019, and all-in sustaining costs per tonne of ore processed were \$62.94, down 7% compared to \$67.58 in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

Cash costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, at the GC Mine, was negative \$9.98 compared to negative \$10.81 in the prior year quarter. The increase was mainly due to the decrease in by-product credits per ounce of silver resulting from more silver sold and the decrease in lead and zinc realized selling prices. All-in sustaining costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, in Q2 Fiscal 2020 at the GC Mine was negative \$2.89 compared to negative \$2.03 in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

In Q2 Fiscal 2020, approximately 5,941 metres or \$0.3 million worth of underground diamond drilling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 7,355 metres or \$0.3 million) and 6,102 metres or \$1.5 million worth of tunnelling (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 5,243 metres or \$1.4 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs at the GC Mine. In addition, approximately 446 metres or \$0.4 million of horizontal tunnels, raises and declines (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – 241 metres or \$0.2 million) were completed and capitalized.

ii) Six months ended September 30, 2019 vs. six months ended September 30, 2018

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, a total of 163,980 tonnes of ore were mined and 167,996 tonnes were milled at the GC Mine, an increase of 11% and 12%, respectively, compared to 147,724 tonnes mined and 149,339 tonnes milled in the same prior year period. Average head grades of ore milled were 97 g/t for silver, 1.9% for lead, and 3.3% for zinc compared to 83 g/t for silver, 1.3% for lead, and 2.8% for zinc, in the same prior year period.

During the same time period, the GC Mine sold approximately 376,000 ounces of silver, 5.7 million pounds of lead, and 10.5 million pounds of zinc, compared to 286,000 ounces of silver, 3.6 million pounds of lead, and 7.5 million pounds of zinc in the same prior year period.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, the cash mining costs at the GC Mine was \$38.31 per tonne, a slight decrease of 1% compared to \$38.83 per tonne in the same prior year period. The cash milling costs was \$13.27 per tonne, a slight increase of 1% compared to \$13.10 in the same prior year period. Correspondingly, the cash production costs per tonne of ore processed at the GC Mine were \$51.58, a slight decrease compared to \$51.93 in the same prior year period. The all-in sustaining cash production costs per tonne of ore processed was \$65.09 compared to \$64.51 in the same prior year period.

Cash costs per ounce of silver and all-in sustaining costs per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, at the GC Mine, for the six months ended September 30, 2019, were negative \$9.16 and negative \$1.90 respectively, compared to negative \$15.01 and negative \$6.92 in the same prior year period.

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For the six months ended September 30, 2019, approximately 13,911 metres or \$0.6 million worth of underground diamond drilling (same prior year period – 14,774 metres or \$0.7 million) and 12,363 m or \$2.9 million of tunnelling (same prior year period – 10,484 metres or \$3.0 million) were completed and expensed as mining preparation costs at the GC Mine. In addition, approximately 943 metres or \$0.7 million of horizontal tunnels, raise, and declines (same prior year period – 779 metres or \$0.7 million) were completed and capitalized.

(iii) *BYP Mine*

The BYP Mine was placed on care and maintenance in August 2014 in due to required capital upgrades to sustain its ongoing production and the market environment. The Company is undertaking activities to apply for a new mining license, but the process has taken longer than expected. When or whether the Company obtains a new mining license at the BYP Mine is uncertain. An updated National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the BYP Mine, with an effective date of April 30, 2019, was completed by RPM Global Asia Limited and filed under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

(iv) *XHP Project*

Activities at the XHP project, a development stage project, were suspended in Fiscal 2014. In April 2019, Henan Found, the Company's 77.5% owned subsidiary, entered into a share transfer agreement (the "Agreement") with an arm's length private Chinese company to dispose of the XHP project. Pursuant to the Agreement, Henan Found sold its 100% equity interest in SX Gold, the holding company of the XHP project, for \$7.3 million (RMB ¥50 million), and forgave the amount of \$1.1 million (RMB ¥7.5 million) SX Gold owes to Henan Found. The transaction was completed and a gain of \$1.5 million was recognized in Q1 Fiscal 2020. As of the date of this MD&A, Henan Found received partial payments of \$6.1 million (RMB ¥42.5 million) for the sale.

4. Investment in New Pacific Metals Corp. ("NUAG")

New Pacific Metals Corp. ("NUAG") is a Canadian public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: NUAG). NUAG is a related party of the Company by way of two common directors and officers, and the Company accounts for its investment in NUAG using the equity method as it is able to exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies of NUAG.

On May 22, 2019, the Company exercised its warrants to acquire 1,500,000 common shares of NUAG for a total cost of \$2.3 million. Pan American Silver Corp also exercised its warrants to acquire 8,000,000 common shares of NUAG on the same day. As a result of the exercise of these warrants, the Company's ownership in NUAG was diluted from 29.8% to 28.9% and a dilution gain of \$723 was recorded along with the reclassification of gain of \$21 from other comprehensive income to net income.

The Company also acquired additional 502,600 common shares of NUAG from the public market for a total cost of \$861 during the six months ended September 30, 2019.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company owned 41,348,900 common shares of NUAG (March 31, 2019 – 39,346,300), representing an ownership interest of 28.9% (March 31, 2019 – 29.6%).

Subsequent to September 30, 2019, the Company participated in an offering of common shares of NUAG and acquired an additional 1,247,606 common shares of NUAG for a cost of \$3,817.

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The summary of the investment in NUAG common shares and its market value as at the respective balance sheet dates are as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount	Value of NUAG's common shares per quoted market price
Balance April 1, 2018	39,280,900	\$ 38,001	\$ 50,266
Purchase from open market	65,400	107	
Share of net loss		(330)	
Share of other comprehensive income		398	
Impairment recovery		1,899	
Foreign exchange impact		(1,372)	
Balance March 31, 2019	39,346,300	\$ 38,703	\$ 69,783
Purchase from open market	502,600	861	
Exercise of warrants	1,500,000	2,349	
Share of net loss		(525)	
Share of other comprehensive loss		(222)	
Dilution gain		723	
Disposal of common shares held by associate		1,127	
Foreign exchange impact		397	
Balance September 30, 2019	41,348,900	\$ 43,413	\$ 134,572

In July 2017, NUAG acquired a 100% interest in the Silver Sand Project, an early-stage exploration project in the Potosi Department of Bolivia. In January and February 2019, NUAG released drill results in two news releases of its 2018 drill program, a 55,010 metres exploration drilling program, at the Silver Sand Project. On April 26, 2019, NUAG announced the commencement of its 2019 drill program, consisting of approximately 55,000 metres of diamond drilling, at the Silver Sand Project. NUAG released the assay results of a total 60 holes in three news release in June and August 2019. On August 20, 2019, NUAG reported high recovery of silver from various metallurgical processes for sulphide, transition and oxide styles of mineralization from the Silver Sand Project.

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5. Second Quarter Fiscal 2020 Financial Results

(a) Summary of Quarterly Results

The tables below set out selected quarterly results for the past eight quarters:

	Sep 30, 2019	Jun 30, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Sales	\$ 49,886	\$ 45,576	\$ 34,952	\$ 42,351
Gross Profit	25,374	20,456	16,344	19,303
Expenses and foreign exchange	(4,600)	(5,996)	(6,550)	(3,649)
Impairment reversal	-	-	9,178	-
Dilution gain on investment in associate	-	723	-	-
Gain on disposal of mineral rights and properties	-	1,477	-	-
Other Items	26	153	445	333
Net income	15,661	17,301	19,417	10,853
Net income, attributable to the shareholders of the Company	12,221	12,607	12,107	8,660
Basic earnings per share	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Diluted earnings per share	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05
Cash dividend declared	-	2,125	-	2,112
Cash dividend declared per share	-	0.01	-	0.01

	Sep 30, 2018	Jun 30, 2018	Mar 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017
Sales	\$ 48,091	\$ 45,125	\$ 38,449	\$ 44,352
Gross Profit	22,700	24,851	19,107	23,166
Expenses and foreign exchange	(6,080)	(4,486)	(4,403)	(5,581)
Impairment reversal	-	-	4,714	-
Dilution gain on investment in associate	-	-	-	822
Gain on disposal of NSR	-	-	-	-
Other Items	220	311	628	1,962
Net Income	11,077	14,177	14,713	16,067
Net income, attributable to the shareholders of the Company	8,037	10,921	12,194	12,718
Basic earnings per share	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08
Diluted earnings per share	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07
Cash dividend declared	-	2,095	-	1,683
Cash dividend declared per share (CAD)	-	0.01	-	0.01

Financial results including sales, gross profit, net income, basic earnings per share, and diluted earnings per share are heavily influenced by changes in commodity prices, particularly, the silver and lead price.

(b) Financial Results

Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$12.2 million, or \$0.07 per share, an increase of \$4.2 million, compared to \$8.0 million, or \$0.05 per share in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

Compared to Q2 Fiscal 2019, the Company's financial results in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were mainly impacted by i) increases of 18% and 17% in the average realized selling prices for silver and gold; ii) an increase of 10% and 36% in gold and zinc sold; offset by iii) decreases of 12% and 31% in the average realized selling prices for lead and zinc, and iv) a decrease of 2% in lead sold.

Net income attributable to the shareholders of the Company for the six months ended September 30, 2019 was \$24.8 million, or \$0.14 per share, an increase of \$5.8 million, compared to \$19.0 million or \$0.11 per share in the same prior year period.

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Sales in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$49.9 million, up 4% or \$1.8 million, compared to \$48.1 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019. Silver, gold, and base metals sales represented \$27.4 million, \$1.3 million, and \$21.1 million, respectively, compared to silver, gold and base metals sales of \$23.4 million, \$1.0 million, and \$23.6 million, respectively, in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, sales were \$95.5 million, up 2% or \$2.2 million, compared to \$93.2 million in the same prior year period. Silver, gold, and base metals sales represented \$51.0 million, \$2.4 million, and \$42.1 million, respectively, compared to silver, gold and base metals sales of \$43.3 million, \$1.7 million, and \$48.2 million, respectively, in the same prior year period.

Fluctuation in sales revenue is mainly dependent on metal sales and realized metal prices. The net realized selling price is calculated using the prices quoted on the Shanghai Metal Exchange ("SME"), less smelter charges, recovery, and value added tax ("VAT"). The metal prices, except the price for gold, quoted on SME, have included the VAT amount. Effective April 1, 2019, the rate of VAT on purchase and sales of goods applicable to the Company was lowered to 13% from 16%. The following table is a reconciliation of the Company's net realized selling prices in Q2 Fiscal 2020, including a comparison with London Metal Exchange ("LME") prices:

	Silver (in US\$/ounce)		Gold (in US\$/ounce)		Lead (in US\$/pound)		Zinc (in US\$/pound)	
	Q2 2020	Q2 2019	Q2 2020	Q2 2019	Q2 2020	Q2 2019	Q2 2020	Q2 2019
Net realized selling prices	\$ 14.49	\$ 12.33	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,024	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.89
SME	\$ 18.14	\$ 16.11	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,218	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.45
LME	\$ 16.98	\$ 15.03	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,213	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.15

Cost of sales in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$24.5 million, a decrease of \$0.9 million or 4%, compared to \$25.4 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The cost of sales included \$17.3 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$18.2 million) cash production costs, \$1.4 million mineral resources tax (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$1.4 million), and \$5.8 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$5.8 million) depreciation and amortization charges. The decrease in cash production costs expensed was mainly due to the decrease of 1% in cash production costs per tonne of ore processed and less silver and lead sold.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, cost of sales was \$49.6 million compared to \$45.7 million in the same prior year period. The cost of sales included \$35.3 million cash production costs, \$2.7 million mineral resources taxes and \$11.7 million depreciation and amortization charges compared to \$32.5 million production costs, \$2.6 million mineral resources taxes and \$10.5 million depreciation and amortization in the same prior year period.

Gross profit margin in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was 51%, compared to 47% in Q2 Fiscal 2019. Ying Mining District's gross profit margin was 53% compared to 50% in Q2 Fiscal 2019. GC Mine's gross profit margin was 37% compared to 29% in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, gross profit margin was 48% compared to 51% in the same prior year period. Ying Mining District's gross profit margin was 51% compared to 54% in the same prior year period. GC Mine's gross profit margin was 34% compared to 35% in the same prior year period.

General and administrative expenses in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$4.9 million and \$9.4 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$4.6 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 - \$9.1 million), and the increase was mainly due to higher labour costs rising from an increase in employees' pay-rates and non-cash share-based compensation expenses. Items included in general and administrative expenses were as follows:

- (i) **Amortization expenses** of \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.3 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 - \$0.6 million);
- (ii) **Office and administrative expenses** of \$1.3 million and \$2.5 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$1.6 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 - \$3.1 million);
- (iii) **Salaries and benefits** of \$2.3 million and \$4.6 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$2.1 million, six months

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ended September 30, 2018 – \$4.2 million);

- (iv) **Share-based compensation expense** of \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.5 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$0.9 million); and
- (v) **Professional fees** of \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.2 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$0.3 million).

Government fees and other taxes in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.8 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$1.6 million). Government fees include environmental protection fee and mineral resources compensation fee. Other taxes were composed of surtax on value-added tax, land usage levy, stamp duty and other miscellaneous levies, duties and taxes imposed by the state and local Chinese government.

Foreign exchange gain in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$0.8 million compared to foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019. For the six months ended September 30, 2019, foreign exchange loss was \$57 compared to foreign exchange gain of \$80 in the same prior year period. The foreign exchange gain or loss is mainly driven by the fluctuation of the US dollar against the functional currency of the entities.

Loss on disposal of plant and equipment in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$121 and \$263 (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$124, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$134). The loss was related to the disposal of obsolete equipment.

Gain on disposal of mineral rights and properties in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and Q2 Fiscal 2019 was \$nil. Gain on disposal of mineral rights and properties for the six months ended September 30, 2019 was \$1.5 million (same prior year period - \$nil). The gain recorded was related to the disposal of the XHP project in Q1 Fiscal 2020.

Share of loss in an associate in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – \$0.1 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$0.4 million), representing the Company's equity pickup in NUAG.

Dilution gain in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and Q2 Fiscal 2019 was \$nil. Dilution gain for six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$0.7 million (six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$nil). In Q1 Fiscal 2019, the Company's ownership in NUAG was diluted to 28.9% from 29.6%.

Finance income in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.8 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$1.6 million). The Company invests in high yield short-term investments as well as long term corporate bonds.

Finance costs in Q2 Fiscal 2020 and the six months ended September 30, 2019 were \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.2 million, six months ended September 30, 2018 – \$0.3 million). The finance costs in the current period were related to the unwinding of the discount of the environmental rehabilitation provisions and the bank loan, the Company's 77.5% owned subsidiary Henan Found borrowed from Bank of China in June 2018. The loan was fully repaid in June 2019.

Income tax expenses in Q2 Fiscal 2020 were \$5.1 million compared to \$5.8 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The income tax expense recorded in Q2 Fiscal 2020 included current income tax expense of \$1.0 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – \$5.1 million) and deferred income tax expense of \$4.1 million (Q2 Fiscal 2019 – \$0.7 million).

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, income tax expenses were \$4.6 million (same prior year period – \$12.3 million), which included current income tax expense of \$2.7 million (same prior year period – \$11.0 million) and deferred income tax expenses of \$1.9 million (same prior year period – \$1.2 million). The decrease of income tax expenses was mainly due to the tax benefit recognized arising from the disposal of the XHP project.

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6. Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at	September 30, 2019		March 31, 2019		Changes
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	56,092	\$	67,441	\$ (11,349)
Short-term investment		79,103		47,836	31,267
	\$	135,195	\$	115,277	\$ 19,918
Working capital	\$	125,002	\$	96,988	\$ 28,014

	Three months ended September 30,			Six months ended September 30,		
	2019	2018	Changes	2019	2018	Changes
Cash flow						
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 26,229	\$ 21,087	\$ 5,142	\$ 46,116	\$ 42,239	\$ 3,877
Cash provided (used) in investing activities	(19,664)	(37,006)	17,342	(50,990)	(30,671)	(20,319)
Cash provided (used) in financing activities	1,411	(2,787)	4,198	(4,964)	(3,182)	(1,782)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,976	(18,706)	26,682	(9,838)	8,386	(18,224)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,207)	(641)	(566)	(1,511)	(4,063)	2,552
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	49,323	72,869	(23,546)	67,441	49,199	18,242
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 56,092	\$ 53,522	\$ 2,570	\$ 56,092	\$ 53,522	\$ 2,570

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as at September 30, 2019 were \$135.2 million, an increase of \$19.9 million or 17%, compared to \$115.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investment as at March 31, 2019.

Working capital as at September 30, 2019 was \$125.0 million, an increase of \$28.0 million or 29%, compared to \$97.0 million as at March 31, 2019.

Cash flow provided by operating activities in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$26.2 million, an increase of \$5.1 million or 24%, compared to \$21.1 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019. The increase was due to:

- \$27.1 million in operating cash flow from operating activities before non-cash working capital movements, an increase of \$8.8 million or 48%, compared to \$18.3 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019; and
- \$0.9 million used in non-cash working capital, compared to \$2.8 million from changes in non-cash capital in Q2 Fiscal 2019.

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, cash flow provided by operating activities was \$46.1 million, compared to \$42.2 million in the same prior year period. Before changes in non-cash operating working capital, cash flow provided by operating activities for the six months ended September 30, 2019 was \$46.8 million, compared to \$41.8 million in the same prior year period.

Cash flow used in investing activities in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$19.7 million, compared to \$37.0 million in Q2 Fiscal 2019, and comprised primarily of:

- \$7.2 million payment for capitalized mineral exploration and development expenditures (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$6.1 million);
- \$2.2 million payment for acquisition of plant and equipment (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.4);
- \$1.7 million payment for acquisition of other investment (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$nil);
- \$1.5 million payment for reclamation deposits (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.04);
- \$0.2 million investment in associate (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$nil);
- \$9.5 million payment for net purchase of short-term investments (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$30.5); offset by
- \$1.5 million cash received from the disposal of XHP project (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$nil); and
- \$1.3 million proceeds from disposal of short-term investments (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$nil).

For the six months ended September 30, 2019, cash flow used in investing activities was \$51.0 million

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(same prior year period - \$30.7 million), and comprised primarily of:

- \$14.0 million payment for capitalized mineral exploration and development expenditures (same prior year period - \$11.8 million);
- \$4.3 million payment for acquisition of plant and equipment (same prior year period - \$1.6 million);
- \$1.5 million payments for reclamation deposits (same prior year period - \$0.05);
- \$1.7 million payment for acquisition of other investment (same prior year period - \$nil);
- \$3.2 million investment in associate (same prior year period - \$nil);
- \$33.6 million payment for net purchase of short-term investment (same prior year period - \$17.2 million), offset by
- \$6.1 million cash received from the disposal of XHP project (same prior year period - \$nil); and
- \$1.3 million proceeds from disposal of short-term investments (same prior year period - \$nil).

Cash flow from in financing activities in Q2 Fiscal 2020 was \$1.4 million, compared to \$2.8 million used in Q2 Fiscal 2019, and comprised primarily of:

- \$4.9 million in proceeds received from exercise of stock options (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$0.5 million); offset by
- \$0.2 million lease payment (Q2 Fiscal 2019 - \$nil); and
- \$3.3 million distribution to non-controlling interest shareholders (Q2 Fiscal 2019 \$3.3 million).

For six months ended September 30, 2019, cash flow used in financing activities was \$5.0 million (same prior year period - \$3.2 million), and comprised primarily of:

- \$4.4 million repayment to a bank loan (same prior year period - \$4.5 million proceeds);
- \$0.3 million lease payment (same prior year period - \$nil);
- \$3.3 million distributions to non-controlling interest shareholders (same prior year period - \$6.6 million);
- \$2.1 million cash dividend to the equity shareholders of the Company (same prior year period - \$2.1 million); offset by
- \$5.1 million from the issuance of common shares of the Company arising from exercised stock options (same prior year period - \$1.0 million).

Capital Resources

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain financial flexibility to continue as a going concern while optimizing growth and maximizing returns on invested capital from shareholders.

The Company monitors its capital structure and based on changes in operations and economic conditions, may adjust the structure by repurchasing shares, issuing new shares, issuing debt or retiring debt. The Company prepares annual budget to facilitate the management of its capital requirements. However, the Company does not have unlimited resources and its future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including, among others, cash flow from operations. To the extent that its existing resources and the funds generated by future income are insufficient to fund the Company's operations, the Company may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financing. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of current shareholders will be reduced, and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of the Company's common shares. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, can be obtained on terms favourable to the Company and its

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shareholders. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay, limit or eliminate some or all of its proposed operations. The Company believes it has sufficient capital to meet its cash needs for the next 12 months, including the cost of compliance with continuous reporting requirements.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

7. Financial Instruments and Related Risks

The Company manages its exposure to financial risks, including liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk in accordance with its risk management framework. The Company's board of directors (the "Board") has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

(a) Fair value

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13").

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The following tables set forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value level on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019 that are not otherwise disclosed. The assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Recurring measurements	Fair value as at September 30, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,092
Short-term investments - money market instruments	56,651	-	-	56,651
Investments in publicly traded companies	10,785	-	-	10,785

Recurring measurements	Fair value as at March 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 67,441	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,441
Short-term investments - money market instruments	22,850	-	-	22,850
Investments in publicly traded companies	9,253	-	-	9,253

Fair value of the other financial instruments excluded from the table above approximates their carrying amount as of September 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the six months ended September 30, 2019.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its short-term business requirements. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to

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support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansion plans.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities.

	September 30, 2019			March 31, 2019	
	Within a year	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total
Bank loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	4,475
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,009	-	-	29,009	29,856
Lease obligation	599	1,833	54	2,486	-
	\$ 29,608	\$ 1,833	\$ 54	\$ 31,495	\$ 34,331

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company reports its financial statements in US dollars. The functional currency of the head office, Canadian subsidiaries and all intermediate holding companies is CAD and the functional currency of all Chinese subsidiaries is RMB. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when the Company undertakes transactions and holds assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies.

The Company currently does not engage in foreign exchange currency hedging. The Company's exposure to currency risk that may affect net income is summarized as follow:

	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Financial assets denominated in U.S. Dollars	\$ 62,891	\$ 45,912

As at September 30, 2019, with other variables unchanged, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the CAD against the USD would have decreased (increased) net income by approximately \$6.3 million.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents, short term investments, and loan to one of the related parties. As at September 30, 2019, all of its interest-bearing cash equivalents and short-term investments earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity or at variable interest rate with terms of less than one year. The loan to the related party bears an interest rate of 4.35% per annum, which approximates the prevailing commercial lending rates in China as of September 30, 2019. The Company monitors its exposure to changes in interest rates on cash equivalents, short term investments, and the loan to the related party. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Company's net income.

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily associated to accounts receivable, due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The carrying amount of assets included on the balance sheet represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company undertakes credit evaluations on counterparties as necessary, requests deposits from customers prior to delivery, and has monitoring processes intended to mitigate credit risks. The Company has trade receivables of \$450 from customers as at September 30, 2019 (at March 31, 2019 - \$nil). There were no amounts in trade or other receivables which were past due on September 30, 2019 (at March 31, 2019 - \$nil) for which no provision is recognized.

(f) Equity price risk

The Company holds certain marketable securities that will fluctuate in value as a result of trading on Canadian financial markets. As the Company's marketable securities holdings are mainly in mining companies, the value will also fluctuate based on commodity prices. Based upon the Company's portfolio as at September 30, 2019, a 10% increase (decrease) in the market price of the securities held, ignoring any foreign currency effects, would have resulted in an increase (decrease) to comprehensive income of

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approximately \$1.1 million.

8. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

9. Transactions with Related Parties

Related party transactions are made on terms agreed upon by the related parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

Due from related parties	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
NUAG (a)	\$ 73	\$ 33
Henan Non-ferrous (b)	2,868	2,989
	\$ 2,941	\$ 3,022

- (a) The Company recovers costs for services rendered to NUAG and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG pursuant to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement between the Company and NUAG. During the three and six months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recovered \$146 and \$214, respectively (three and six months ended September 30, 2018 - \$50 and \$99, respectively) from NUAG for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of NUAG. The costs recovered from NUAG were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income.
- (b) In March 2019, Henan Found advanced a loan of \$2,989 (RMB¥20.0 million) to Henan Non-ferrous. The loan bears an interest rate of 4.35% per annum.

The balances with related parties are unsecured.

10. Alternative Performance (Non-IFRS) Measures

The following alternative performance measures are used by the Company to manage and evaluate operating performance of the Company's mines and are widely reported in the silver mining industry as benchmarks for performance, but are non-IFRS measures that do not have standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. To facilitate a better understanding of these measures, the tables in this section provides the reconciliation of these measures to the financial statements for the three months and six months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

(a) Costs Ounce of Silver

Cash cost and all-in sustaining cost ("AISC") per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits, are non-IFRS measures. The Company produces by-product metals incidentally to our silver mining activities. We have adopted the practice of calculating a performance measure with the net cost of producing an ounce of silver, our primary payable metal, after deducting revenues gain from incidental by-product production. This performance measurement has been commonly used in the mining industry for many years and was developed as a relatively simply way of comparing the net production costs of the primary metal for a specific period against the prevailing market price of such metal.

Cash cost is calculated by deducting revenue from the sales of all metals other than silver and is calculated per ounce of silver sold.

AISC is an extension of the "cash cost" metric and provides a comprehensive measure of the Company's operating performance and ability to generate cash flows. AISC has been calculated based on World Gold Council ("WGC") guidance released in 2013 and undated in 2018. The WGC is not a regulatory organization and does not have the authority to develop accounting standards for disclosure

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requirements.

AISC is based on the Company's cash costs, net of by-product sales, and further includes corporate general and administrative expense, government fee and other taxes, reclamation cost accretion, lease liability payments, and sustaining capital expenditures. Sustaining capital expenditures are those costs incurred to sustain and maintain existing assets at current productive capacity and constant planned levels of production output. Excluded are non-sustaining capital expenditures, which result in a material increase in the life of assets, materially increase resources or reserves, productive capacity, or future earning potential, or significant improvement in recovery or grade, or which do not relate to the current production activities. The Company believes that this measure represents the total sustainable costs of producing silver from current operations and provides additional information of the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash cost and AISC per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except ounce and per ounce amount)	Three months ended September 30, 2019					Three months ended September 30, 2018				
	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
Cost of sales	\$ 19,753	\$ 4,759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,512	\$ 20,878	\$ 4,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,391
Less: Mineral resources tax	(1,180)	(228)	-	-	(1,408)	(1,202)	(190)	-	-	(1,392)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,087)	(727)	-	-	(5,814)	(5,013)	(747)	-	-	(5,760)
Total cash production cost expensed into cost of sales	A 13,486	3,804	-	-	17,290	14,663	3,576	-	-	18,239
By-product sales										
Gold	(1,314)	-	-	-	(1,314)	(1,024)	-	-	-	(1,024)
Lead	(13,945)	(2,257)	-	-	(16,202)	(16,822)	(1,967)	-	-	(18,789)
Zinc	(960)	(3,085)	-	-	(4,045)	(1,464)	(2,897)	-	-	(4,361)
Other	(598)	(288.00)	-	-	(886)	(296)	(182)	-	-	(478)
Total by-product sales	B (16,817)	(5,630)	-	-	(22,447)	(19,606)	(5,046)	-	-	(24,652)
Total cash cost, net of by-product credits	C=A-B (3,331)	(1,826)	-	-	(5,157)	(4,943)	(1,470)	-	-	(6,413)
Add: Mineral resources tax	1,180	228	-	-	1,408	1,202	190	-	-	1,392
General & administrative	2,061	544	97	2,199	4,901	1,642	493	314	2,156	4,605
Amortization included in general & administrative	(111)	(81)	(74)	(124)	(390)	(96)	(76)	(76)	(39)	(287)
Government fees and other taxes	437	48	1	10	496	545	205	3	14	767
Reclamation accretion	92	6	8	-	106	98	8	12	-	118
Lease payment	-	-	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining capital expenditures	5,489	553	-	327	6,369	4,234	375	-	45	4,654
All-in sustaining cost, net of by-product credits	F 5,817	(528)	32	2,545	7,866	2,682	(276)	253	2,176	4,836
Add: Non-sustaining capital expenditures	2,683	257	87	-	3,027	1,414	344	76	-	1,834
All-in cost, net of by-product credits	G 8,500	(271)	119	2,545	10,893	4,096	69	329	2,176	6,670
Silver ounces sold ('000s)	H 1,711	183	-	-	1,894	1,765	136	-	-	1,901
Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	(B+C)/H \$ (1.95)	\$ (9.98)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2.72)	\$ (2.80)	\$ (10.81)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3.37)
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	F/H \$ 3.40	\$ (2.89)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4.15	\$ 1.52	\$ (2.03)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.54
All-in cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	G/H \$ 4.97	\$ (1.48)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.75	\$ 2.32	\$ 0.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.51
By-product credits per ounce of silver										
Gold	(0.77)	-	-	-	(0.69)	(0.58)	-	-	-	(0.54)
Lead	(8.15)	(12.33)	-	-	(8.55)	(9.53)	(14.46)	-	-	(9.88)
Zinc	(0.56)	(16.86)	-	-	(2.14)	(0.83)	(21.30)	-	-	(2.29)
Other	(0.35)	(1.57)	-	-	(0.47)	(0.17)	(1.34)	-	-	(0.25)
Total by-product credits per ounce of silver	\$ (9.83)	\$ (30.76)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (11.85)	\$ (11.11)	\$ (37.10)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12.96)

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(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except ounce and per ounce amount)	Six months ended September 30, 2019					Six months ended September 30, 2018				
	Ying Mining					Ying Mining				
	District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated	District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
Cost of sales	\$ 39,466	\$ 10,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,632	\$ 36,214	\$ 9,451	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,665
Less: Mineral resources tax	(2,198)	(461)	-	-	(2,659)	(2,206)	(435)	-	-	(2,641)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,139)	(1,544)	-	-	(11,683)	(8,931)	(1,578)	-	-	(10,509)
Total cash production cost expensed into cost of sales	A 27,129	8,161	-	-	35,290	25,077	7,438	-	-	32,515
By-product sales										
Gold	(2,396)	-	-	-	(2,396)	(1,716)	-	-	-	(1,716)
Lead	(26,638)	(4,742)	-	-	(31,380)	(32,097)	(3,743)	-	-	(35,840)
Zinc	(2,624)	(6,573)	-	-	(9,197)	(3,980)	(7,793)	-	-	(11,773)
Other	(1,203)	(289)	-	-	(1,492)	(430)	(195)	-	-	(625)
Total by-product sales	B (32,861)	(11,604)	-	-	(44,465)	(38,223)	(11,731)	-	-	(49,954)
Total cash cost, net of by-product credits	C=A-B (5,732)	(3,443)	-	-	(9,175)	(13,146)	(4,293)	-	-	(17,439)
Add: Mineral resources tax	2,198	461	-	-	2,659	2,206	435	-	-	2,641
General & administrative	3,523	1,028	280	4,618	9,449	2,918	1,015	647	4,497	9,077
Amortization included in general & administrative	(222)	(161)	(150)	(207)	(740)	(198)	(157)	(157)	(80)	(592)
Government fees and other taxes	923	140	2	25	1,090	1,160	362	13	34	1,569
Reclamation accretion	184	12	16	-	212	202	16	24	-	242
Lease payment	-	-	-	234	234	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining capital expenditures	12,960	1,250	-	479	14,689	9,166	642	-	123	9,931
All-in sustaining cost, net of by-product credits	F 13,834	(713)	148	5,149	18,418	2,308	(1,980)	527	4,574	5,429
Add: Non-sustaining capital expenditures	3,163	399	87	-	3,649	2,845	344	316	-	3,505
All-in cost, net of by-product credits	G 16,997	(314)	235	5,149	22,067	5,153	(1,636)	843	4,574	8,934
Silver ounces sold ('000s)	H 3,373	376	-	-	3,749	3,078	286	-	-	3,364
Cash cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	(B+C)/H \$ (1.70)	\$ (9.16)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2.45)	\$ (4.27)	\$ (15.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5.18)
All-in sustaining cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	F/H \$ 4.10	\$ (1.90)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4.91	\$ 0.75	\$ (6.92)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.61
All-in cost per ounce of silver, net of by-product credits	G/H \$ 5.04	\$ (0.84)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.89	\$ 1.67	\$ (5.72)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.66
By-product credits per ounce of silver										
Gold	(0.71)	-	-	-	(0.64)	(0.56)	-	-	-	(0.51)
Lead	(7.90)	(12.61)	-	-	(8.37)	(10.43)	(13.09)	-	-	(10.65)
Zinc	(0.78)	(17.48)	-	-	(2.45)	(1.29)	(27.25)	-	-	(3.50)
Other	(0.36)	(0.77)	-	-	(0.40)	(0.14)	(0.68)	-	-	(0.19)
Total by-product credits per ounce of silver	\$ (9.75)	\$ (30.86)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (11.86)	\$ (12.42)	\$ (41.02)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (14.85)

(b) Costs per Tonne of Ore Processed

The Company uses costs per tonne of ore processed to manage and evaluate operating performance at each of its mines. Cost per tonne of ore processed is calculated based on total production costs on a sales basis, adjusted for changes in inventory, to arrive at total production costs that relate to ore production during the period. These total production costs are then further divided into mining cost, shipping cost, and milling cost. Cost per tonne of ore processed is the total of per tonne mining cost, per tonne shipping cost, and per tonne milling cost.

All-in sustaining production cost per tonne is an extension of the cash production cost per tonne and provides a comprehensive measure of the Company's operating performance and ability to generate cash flows. All-in sustaining production cost per tonne is based on the Company's cash production cost, and further includes corporate general and administrative expense, government fee and other taxes, reclamation cost accretion, lease liability payments, and sustaining capital expenditures. The Company believes that this measure represents the total sustainable costs of processing ore from current operations and provides additional information of the Company's operational performance and ability to generate cash flows.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of production cost and all-in sustaining production cost per tonne of ore processed.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except ounce and per ounce amount)	Three months ended September 30, 2019					Three months ended September 30, 2018				
	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
Cost of sales	\$ 19,753	\$ 4,759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,512	\$ 20,878	\$ 4,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,391
Less: mineral resources tax	(1,180)	(228)	-	-	(1,408)	(1,202)	(190)	-	-	(1,392)
Less: stockpile and concentrate inventory - Beginning	(5,979)	(104)	(816)	-	(6,899)	(7,761)	(619)	(846)	-	(9,226)
Add: stockpile and concentrate inventory - Ending	5,014	600	784	-	6,398	5,748	600	815	-	7,163
Adjustment for foreign exchange movement	214	22	32	-	268	(390)	(138)	31	-	(497)
Total production cost	\$ 17,822	\$ 5,049	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,871	\$ 17,273	\$ 4,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,439
Depreciation and amortization charged to mining costs	A 4,643	666	-	-	5,309	4,128	545	-	-	4,673
Depreciation and amortization charged to milling costs	B 309	143	-	-	452	333	204	-	-	537
Total non-cash production cost	\$ 4,952	\$ 809	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,761	\$ 4,461	\$ 749	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,210
Cash mining cost	C 10,434	3,144	-	-	13,578	10,595	2,795	-	-	13,390
Shipping cost	D 679	-	-	-	679	746	-	-	-	746
Cash milling cost	E 1,758	1,096	-	-	2,854	1,471	773	-	-	2,244
Total cash production cost	\$ 12,871	\$ 4,240	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,111	\$ 12,812	\$ 3,568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,380
General & administrative	2,061	544	97	2,199	4,901	1,642	493	314	2,156	4,605
Amortization included in general & administrative	(111)	(81)	(74)	(124)	(390)	(96)	(76)	(76)	(39)	(287)
Government fees and other taxes	437	48	1	10	496	545	205	3	14	767
Reclamation accretion	92	6	8	-	106	98	8	12	-	118
Lease payment	-	-	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining capital expenditures	5,489	553	-	327	6,369	4,234	375	-	45	4,654
All-in sustaining production cost	F \$ 20,839	\$ 5,310	\$ 32	\$ 2,545	\$ 28,726	\$ 19,235	\$ 4,573	\$ 253	\$ 2,176	\$ 26,237
Non-sustaining capital expenditures	2,683	257	87	-	3,027	1,414	344	76	-	1,834
All in production cost	G \$ 23,522	\$ 5,567	\$ 119	\$ 2,545	\$ 31,753	\$ 20,649	\$ 4,917	\$ 329	\$ 2,176	\$ 28,071
Ore mined ('000s)	H 176.085	83.172	-	-	259.257	180.662	67.757	-	-	248.419
Ore shipped ('000s)	I 177.572	83.172	-	-	260.744	175.167	67.757	-	-	242.924
Ore milled ('000s)	J 179.147	86.134	-	-	265.281	172.200	67.528	-	-	239.728
Per tonne Production cost										
Non-cash mining cost (\$/tonne)	K=A/H 26.37	8.01	-	-	20.48	22.85	8.04	-	-	18.81
Non-cash milling cost (\$/tonne)	L=B/J 1.72	1.66	-	-	1.70	1.93	3.02	-	-	2.24
Non-cash production cost (\$/tonne)	M=K+L \$ 28.09	\$ 9.67	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.18	\$ 24.78	\$ 11.06	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21.05
Cash mining cost (\$/tonne)	N=C/H 59.26	37.80	-	-	52.37	58.65	41.25	-	-	53.90
Shipping costs (\$/tonne)	O=D/I 3.82	-	-	-	2.60	4.26	-	-	-	3.07
Cash milling costs (\$/tonne)	P=E/J 9.81	12.72	-	-	10.76	8.54	11.45	-	-	9.36
Cash production costs (\$/tonne)	Q=N+O+P \$ 72.89	\$ 50.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.73	\$ 71.45	\$ 52.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66.33
All-in sustaining production costs (\$/tonne)	P=(F-C-D-E)/J+Q \$ 117.37	\$ 62.94	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109.51	\$ 108.75	\$ 67.58	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107.45
All in costs (\$/tonne)	S=P+(G-F)/J \$ 132.34	\$ 65.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120.92	\$ 116.96	\$ 72.67	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115.10

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(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except ounce and per ounce amount)	Six months ended September 30, 2019					Six months ended September 30, 2018				
	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated	Ying Mining District	GC	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
Cost of sales	\$ 39,466	\$ 10,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,632	\$ 36,214	\$ 9,451	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,665
Less: mineral resources tax	(2,198)	(461)	-	-	(2,659)	(2,206)	(435)	-	-	(2,641)
Less: stockpile and concentrate inventory - Beginning	(5,947)	(213)	(834)	-	(6,994)	(5,353)	(340)	(891)	-	(6,584)
Add: stockpile and concentrate inventory - Ending	5,014	600	784	-	6,398	5,748	600	815	-	7,163
Adjustment for foreign exchange movement	293	26	50	-	369	(34)	(140)	76	-	(98)
Total production cost	\$ 36,628	\$ 10,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,746	\$ 34,369	\$ 9,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,505
Depreciation and amortization charged to mining costs	A 9,661	1,297	-	-	10,958	8,215	1,172	-	-	9,387
Depreciation and amortization charged to milling costs	B 625	310	-	-	935	691	423	-	-	1,114
Total non-cash production cost	\$ 10,286	\$ 1,607	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,893	\$ 8,906	\$ 1,595	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,501
Cash mining cost	C 21,568	6,282	-	-	27,850	20,968	5,736	-	-	26,704
Shipping cost	D 1,391	-	-	-	1,391	1,417	-	-	-	1,417
Cash milling cost	E 3,383	2,229	-	-	5,612	3,076	1,956	-	-	5,032
Total cash production cost	\$ 26,342	\$ 8,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,853	\$ 25,461	\$ 7,692	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,153
General & administrative	3,523	1,028	280	4,618	9,449	2,918	1,015	647	4,497	9,077
Amortization included in general & administrative	(222)	(161)	(150)	(207)	(740)	(198)	(157)	(157)	(80)	(592)
Government fees and other taxes	923	140	2	25	1,090	1,160	362	13	34	1,569
Reclamation accretion	184	12	16	-	212	202	16	24	-	242
Lease payment	-	-	-	234	234	-	-	-	-	-
Sustaining capital expenditures	12,960	1,250	-	479	14,689	9,166	642	-	123	9,931
All-in sustaining production cost	F \$ 43,710	\$ 10,780	\$ 148	\$ 5,149	\$ 59,787	\$ 38,709	\$ 9,570	\$ 527	\$ 4,574	\$ 53,380
Non-sustaining capital expenditures	3,163	399	87	-	3,649	2,845	344	316	-	3,505
All in production cost	G \$ 46,873	\$ 11,179	\$ 235	\$ 5,149	\$ 63,436	\$ 41,554	\$ 9,914	\$ 843	\$ 4,574	\$ 56,885
Ore mined ('000s)	H 352.669	163.980	-	-	516.649	337.393	147.724	-	-	485.117
Ore shipped ('000s)	I 353.950	163.980	-	-	517.930	330.698	147.724	-	-	478.422
Ore milled ('000s)	J 356.828	167.996	-	-	524.824	328.129	149.339	-	-	477.468
Per tonne Production cost										
Non-cash mining cost (\$/tonne)	K=A/H 27.39	7.91	-	-	21.21	24.35	7.93	-	-	19.35
Non-cash milling cost (\$/tonne)	L=B/J 1.75	1.85	-	-	1.78	2.11	2.83	-	-	2.33
Non-cash production cost (\$/tonne)	M=K+L \$ 29.14	\$ 9.76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.99	\$ 26.46	\$ 10.76	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21.68
Cash mining cost (\$/tonne)	N=C/H 61.16	38.31	-	-	53.91	62.15	38.83	-	-	55.05
Shipping costs (\$/tonne)	O=D/I 3.93	-	-	-	2.69	4.28	-	-	-	2.96
Cash milling costs (\$/tonne)	P=E/J 9.48	13.27	-	-	10.69	9.37	13.10	-	-	10.54
Cash production costs (\$/tonne)	Q=N+O+P \$ 74.57	\$ 51.58	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67.29	\$ 75.80	\$ 51.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68.55
All-in sustaining production costs (\$/tonne)	P=(F-C-D-E)/H+Q \$ 123.24	\$ 65.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114.80	\$ 116.17	\$ 64.51	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110.91
All in costs (\$/tonne)	S=P+(G-F)/J \$ 132.11	\$ 67.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121.75	\$ 124.84	\$ 66.81	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118.25

11. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported on the consolidated financial statements. These critical accounting estimates represent management estimates that are uncertain and any changes in these estimates could materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management continuously reviews its estimates and assumptions using the most current information available.

The Company's critical accounting policies and estimates are described in Note 2 of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended September 30, 2019, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

12. New Accounting Standards

(a) Adoption of new accounting standards

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, except the following:

IFRS 16 – Lease

IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued by the IASB and will replace IAS 17 - Leases ("IAS 17") and IFRIC 4 - Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease ("IFRIC 4"). IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a non-lease component on the basis of

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whether the customer controls the specific asset. Control is considered to exist if the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset and the right to direct the use of that asset. For those contracts that are or contain a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting for such contracts, introducing a single on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting, apart from a specific exception in respect of sublease, remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company applied IFRS 16 on April 1, 2019 retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to retained earnings and no restatement of comparative information. The Company has elected to apply the available exemptions as permitted by IFRS 16 to recognize a lease expense on a straight basis for short term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and low value assets. The Company has also elected to apply the practical expedient whereby leases whose term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application would be accounted for in the same way as short-term lease.

Policy applicable from April 1, 2019

Lease Definition

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. An identified asset may be implicitly or explicitly specified in a contract, but must be physically distinct, and must not have the ability for substitution by a lessor. A lessee has the right to control an identified asset if it obtains substantially all of its economic benefits and either pre-determines or directs how and for what purposes the asset is used.

Measurement of Right of Use ("ROU") Assets and Lease Obligations

At the commencement of a lease, the Company, if acting in capacity as a lessee, recognizes an ROU asset and a lease obligation. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease obligation adjusted for any lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease, or the useful life of the asset determined on the same basis as the Company's plant and equipment. The ROU asset is periodically adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease obligation, and reduced by impairment losses, if any. If an ROU asset is subsequently leased to a third party (a "sublease") and the sublease is classified as a finance lease, the carrying value of the ROU asset to the extent of the sublease is derecognized. Any difference between the ROU asset and the lease receivable arising from the sublease is recognized as profit or loss.

The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments remaining at the lease commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease obligation, when applicable, may comprise of fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase, extension or termination option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

The lease obligation is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease obligation is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset.

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Measurement of Lease Receivable

At the commencement of a lease, the Company, if acting in capacity as a lessor, will classify the lease as finance lease and recognize a lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset or if the lease is a sublease, by reference to the ROU asset arising from the original lease (the "head lease"). A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset or the lease is a short-term lease. Cash received from an operating lease is included in other income in the Company's consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period the lease.

The lease receivable is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments remaining at the lease commencement date, discounting the interest rate implicated in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate if the lease is a sublease. The lease receivable is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and reduced by the amount received and impairment losses, if any.

Recognition Exemptions

The Company has elected not to recognize the ROU asset and lease obligations for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less or for lease of low-value assets. Payments associated with these leases are recognized as general and administrative expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the Company's consolidated statement of income.

Adjustments upon Adoption

Upon adoption of IFRS 16 on April 1, 2019, the Company recognized lease receivable, ROU asset, and lease obligation of \$447, \$360, and \$1,463, respectively, related to the Company's office lease agreement and sublease agreements. The Company also recognized cumulative adjustments to retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income of \$(823) and \$167, respectively.

(b) Accounting standards not yet effective

The Company has elected to not adopt any amendments, standards or interpretations that have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective.

13. Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company:

- (a) may be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
- (b) may be found at the Company's website www.silvercorpmetals.com;
- (c) may be found in the Company's Annual Information Form; and,
- (d) is also provided in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2019.

14. Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this MD&A, the following securities were outstanding:

(a) Share Capital

Authorized - unlimited number of common shares without par value

Issued and outstanding – **172,399,458** common shares with a recorded value of **\$239.8 million**

Shares subject to escrow or pooling agreements - \$nil.

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(b) Options

As at the date of this MD&A, the outstanding options comprise the following:

Number of Options	Exercise Price (CAD\$)	Expiry Date
626,260	\$1.43	6/2/2020
632,500	\$2.60	11/16/2021
708,750	\$3.23	3/12/2021
627,500	\$3.36	10/2/2020
891,000	\$3.40	8/24/2021
255,000	\$3.63	1/18/2020
30,000	\$5.58	2/24/2020
3,771,010		

(c) Restricted Share Units (RSUs)

Granted and outstanding – 850,500 RSUs with grant date closing price of CAD\$4.94 per share.

15. Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to many risks in conducting its business, including but not limited to: metal price risk as the Company derives its revenue mainly from the sale of silver, lead, zinc, and gold; credit risk in the normal course of dealing with other companies and financial institutions; foreign exchange risk as the Company reports its financial statements in USD whereas the Company operates in jurisdictions that utilize other currencies; equity price risk and interest rate risk as the Company has investments in marketable securities that are traded in the open market or earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity or at variable interest rates; inherent risk of uncertainties in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources; political risks; and environmental risk.

Management and the Board continuously assess risks that the Company is exposed to and attempt to mitigate these risks where practical through a range of risk management strategies.

These and other risks are described in the Company's Annual Information Form and NI 43-101 technical reports, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com; Form 40-F; Audited Consolidated Financial Statements; and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended March 31, 2019. Readers are encouraged to refer to these documents for a more detailed description of some of the risks and uncertainties inherent to Silvercorp's business.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to, among other things, unregistered prior agreements or transfers and may be affected by undetected defects.

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, the Company is subject to various claims, legal and tax matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavourably to the Company. The Company accrues for such items when a liability is both probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company and its legal counsel evaluate the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

- Metal Price Risk

The Company's sale prices are fixed against metal prices quoted on SME. The metal prices, except the price for gold, quoted on SME, have included the VAT amount, and may be different from the metal

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prices quoted on LME.

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the mining and sale of silver, lead, zinc, and gold contained in metal concentrates. The prices of those commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international and regional economic and political conditions; expectations of inflation; currency exchange fluctuations; interest rates; global or regional supply and demand for jewellery and industrial products containing silver and other metals; purchase or sale of silver and other metals by central banks and other holders, speculators and producers of silver and other metals; availability and costs of metal substitutes; and increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods. The price of base and precious metals may have a significant influence on the market price of the Company's shares and the value of the Company's projects. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the viability of the Company's exploration projects and mining operations, cannot be accurately predicted.

If silver and other metals prices were to decline significantly for an extended period of time, the Company may be unable to continue operations, develop its projects, or fulfil obligations under agreements with the Company's joint venture partners or under its permits or licenses.

- Permits and licenses

All mineral resources and mineral reserves of the Company's subsidiaries are owned by their respective governments, and mineral exploration and mining activities may only be conducted by entities that have obtained or renewed exploration or mining permits and licenses in accordance with the relevant mining laws and regulations. No guarantee can be given that the necessary exploration and mining permits and licenses will be issued to the Company or, if they are issued, that they will be renewed, or if renewed under reasonable operational and/or financial terms, or in a timely manner, or that the Company will be in a position to comply with all conditions that are imposed.

Nearly all mining projects require government approval. There can be no certainty that approvals necessary to develop and operate mines on the Company's properties will be granted or renewed in a timely and/or economical manner, or at all.

- Title to properties

While the Company has investigated title to all of its mineral claims and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of the Company's properties which, if successful, could impair development and/or operations. The Company cannot give any assurance that title to its properties will not be challenged. Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral property or mining concession may be severely constrained. The Company's mineral properties in China have not been surveyed, and the precise location and extent thereof may be in doubt.

- Operations and political conditions

All the properties in which the Company has an interest are located in China, which has different regulatory and legal standards than those in North America. Even when the Company's mineral properties are proven to host economic reserves of metals, factors such as political instability, terrorism, opposition and harassment from local miners, or governmental expropriation or regulation may prevent or restrict mining of any such deposits or repatriation of profits.

All the Company's operations are located in China. These operations are subject to the risks normally associated with conducting business in China. Some of these risks are more prevalent in countries which have emerging markets, including uncertain political and economic environments, as well as risks of civil disturbances or other risks which may limit or disrupt a project, restrict the movement of funds or result

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in the deprivation of contractual rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation, risk of adverse changes in laws or policies, increases in foreign taxation or royalty obligations, license fees, permit fees, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, limitations on ownership and repatriation of earnings, and foreign exchange controls and currency devaluations.

In addition, the Company may face import and export regulations, including export restrictions, disadvantages of competing against companies from countries that are not subject to similar laws, restrictions on the ability to pay dividends offshore, and risk of loss due to disease and other potential endemic health issues. Although the Company is not currently experiencing any significant or extraordinary problems in China arising from such risks, there can be no assurance that such problems will not arise in the future. The Company currently does not carry political risk insurance coverage.

The Company's interests in its mineral properties are held through joint venture companies established under and governed by the laws of China. The Company's joint venture partners in China include state-sector entities and, like other state-sector entities, their actions and priorities may be dictated by government policies instead of purely commercial considerations. Additionally, companies with a foreign ownership component operating in China may be required to work within a framework which is different from that imposed on domestic Chinese companies. The Chinese government currently allows foreign investment in certain mining projects under central government guidelines. There can be no assurance that these guidelines will not change in the future.

- Regulatory environment in China

The Company conducts operations in China. The laws of China differ significantly from those of Canada and all such laws are subject to change. Mining is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in enforcement actions and may also 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 resulting from mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws and regulations.

New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, administrative interpretation of existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on future cash flow, results of operations, and the financial condition of the Company.

- Environmental risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety, including environmental laws and regulations in China. These laws address emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species, and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations.

There are also laws and regulations prescribing reclamation activities on some mining properties. Environmental legislation in many countries including China is evolving, and the trend has been toward stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and increasing responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays on behalf of the Company and may cause material changes or delays in the Company's intended activities. There can be no assurance that (i) the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with current and future environmental and health and safety laws and

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permits; and (ii) any such non-compliance will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. It is possible that future changes in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on some or all of the Company's business, causing the Company to re-evaluate those activities at that time. The Company's compliance with environmental laws and regulations entail uncertain costs.

- Risks and hazards of mining operations

Mining is inherently dangerous, and the Company's operations are subject to a number of risks and hazards including, without limitation:

- (i) environmental hazards;
- (ii) discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals;
- (iii) industrial accidents;
- (iv) failure of processing and mining equipment;
- (v) labour disputes;
- (vi) supply problems and delays;
- (vii) encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations or other geological or grade problems;
- (viii) encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions;
- (ix) cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts and fire;
- (x) periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions;
- (xi) equipment breakdown;
- (xii) other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions in development, construction or production; and
- (xiii) *force majeure* or unfavourable operating conditions.

Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or processing facilities, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and legal liability. Satisfying such liabilities may be very costly and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

16. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(a) Management's report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes, but not limited to:

- maintaining records, that in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and

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- providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO was effective as of September 30, 2019 and provided a reasonable assurance of the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements. However, no matter how well designed, any system of internal control has inherent limitations. Even systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of the reliability of financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, controls may become inadequate in the future because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures.

In addition, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting 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 the Company's policies or procedures may deteriorate.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

17. Directors and Officers

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company's Directors and Officers are as follows:

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Officers</u>
Dr. Rui Feng, Director, Chairman	Rui Feng, Chief Executive Officer
Yikang Liu, Director	Derek Liu, Chief Financial Officer
Paul Simpson, Director	Yong-Jae Kim, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
David Kong, Director	Lon Shaver, Vice President
Marina A. Katusa, Director	

Mr. Guoliang Ma, P.Geo., Manager of Exploration and Resources of the Company, is a Qualified Person for Silvercorp under NI 43-101 and has reviewed and given consent to the technical information contained in this MD&A.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements and information in this MD&A constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws. Any statements or information that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategies", "targets", "goals", "forecasts", "objectives", "budgets", "schedules", "potential" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things:

- *the price of silver and other metals;*
- *estimates of the Company's revenues and capital expenditures;*
- *estimated ore production and grades from the Company's mines in the Ying Mining District and the GC Mine; and;*

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- *timing of receipt of permits and regulatory approvals.*

Forward-looking statements or information are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information, including, without limitation, risks relating to,

- *fluctuating commodity prices;*
- *fluctuating currency exchange rates;*
- *increasing labour cost;*
- *exploration and development programs;*
- *feasibility and engineering reports;*
- *permits and licenses;*
- *operations and political conditions;*
- *regulatory environment in China and Canada;*
- *environmental risks; and*
- *risks and hazards of mining operations.*

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those referred to in this MD&A under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" and elsewhere. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

The Company's forward-looking statements and information are based on the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions of management as of the date of this MD&A, and other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements and information if circumstances or management's assumptions, beliefs, expectations or opinions should change, or changes in any other events affecting such statements or information. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information.