Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and include certain estimates that reflect management's best judgments on information currently available. In the opinion of management, the accounting practices utilized are appropriate in the circumstances and the consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and results of operations of the Company within reasonable limits of materiality.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is composed of three Directors and meets with management and the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting matters prior to submitting the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Directors for approval.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, who were appointed by the shareholders. The auditors' report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Dr. Ken Cai
President and CEO

Samson Siu, CPA, CA
Interim Chief Financial Officer

Vancouver, Canada
March 27, 2015

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Minco Silver Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Minco Silver Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and the consolidated statements of operations and net loss, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Canadian generally accepted auditing standards also require that we comply with ethical requirements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence, on a test basis, about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles and policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Minco Silver Corporation as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and its financial performance and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
March 27, 2015

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Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets	$	$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	11,938,544	23,580,514
Short-term investments (note 6)	33,560,374	36,976,308
Receivables	370,903	291,778
Due from related parties (note 12)	3,603,847	3,584,387
Prepaid expenses and deposits	181,991	423,568
Investments (note 8)	10,865,140	-
	60,520,799	64,856,555
Mineral interests (note 7)	31,621,827	27,369,966
Property, plant and equipment (note 9)	422,012	483,281
	92,564,638	92,709,802
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	419,592	523,984
	419,592	523,984
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 10(a))	106,630,256	106,140,836
Contributed surplus	22,615,759	21,950,949
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,194,260	3,723,746
Deficit	(41,295,229)	(39,629,713)
	92,145,046	92,185,818
Total liabilities and equity	92,564,638	92,709,802

Commitments (note 15)
Subsequent event (note 18)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

(signed) Chan-Seng Lee Director

(signed) George Lian Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Net Loss

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
	$	**$**	**$**
Administrative expenses			
Audit, legal and regulatory	246,236	328,194	444,825
Amortization	123,266	177,053	175,377
Consulting	226,390	68,633	236,355
Directors' fees	127,250	99,500	74,250
Field office expenses	686,418	563,576	467,366
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,039,265)	(1,375,542)	166,997
Investor relations	15,350	175,225	292,544
Office administration expenses	205,984	185,053	152,924
Property investigation	169,852	72,665	-
Rent	356,736	290,930	310,538
Salaries and benefits	431,477	451,214	452,574
Share-based compensation (note 10(b))	750,226	2,393,720	2,792,280
Travel and transportation	36,956	28,777	30,641
Operating loss	(2,336,876)	(3,458,998)	(5,596,671)
Finance and other income (expenses)			
Gain on loan settlement and break fee (note 13)	-	-	424,238
Interest income	980,945	806,038	865,478
Other expenses (note 12(a))	(309,585)	(334,073)	(369,595)
	671,360	471,965	920,121
Net loss for the year	**(1,665,516)**	**(2,987,033)**	**(4,676,550)**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	59,590,457	59,165,144	58,927,483

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	2013	2012
	$	$	$
Net loss for the year	(1,665,516)	(2,987,033)	(4,676,550)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Unrealized loss on investment (note 8)	(3,024,176)	-	-
Exchange differences on translation from functional to presentation currency	3,494,690	3,309,545	(327,801)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(1,195,002)	322,512	(5,004,351)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Changes in Shareholders' Equity					
	Number of Shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance - January 1, 2012	58,696,084	104,804,411	15,026,739	742,002	(31,966,130)	88,607,022
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,676,550)	(4,676,550)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(327,801)	-	(327,801)
Share-based compensation	-	-	3,988,089	-	-	3,988,089
Proceeds on issuance of shares from exercise of options	345,334	864,815	(459,214)	-	-	405,601
Balance – December 31, 2012	59,041,418	105,669,226	18,555,614	414,201	(36,642,680)	87,996,361
Balance - January 1, 2013	59,041,418	105,669,226	18,555,614	414,201	(36,642,680)	87,996,361
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,987,033)	(2,987,033)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,309,545	-	3,309,545
Share-based compensation	-	-	3,859,945	-	-	3,859,945
Issuance of shares for restricted share units	280,000	459,200	(459,200)	-	-	-
Proceeds on issuance of shares from exercise of options	6,667	12,410	(5,410)	-	-	7,000
Balance – December 31, 2013	59,328,085	106,140,836	21,950,949	3,723,746	(39,629,713)	92,185,818
Balance - January 1, 2014	59,328,085	106,140,836	21,950,949	3,723,746	(39,629,713)	92,185,818
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,665,516)	(1,665,516)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	470,514	-	470,514
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,135,564	-	-	1,135,564
Issuance of shares for restricted share units	280,000	459,200	(459,200)	-	-	-
Proceeds on issuance of shares from exercise of options	23,333	30,220	(11,554)	-	-	18,666
Balance – December 31, 2014	59,631,418	106,630,256	22,615,759	4,194,260	(41,295,229)	92,145,046

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Minco Silver Corporation

(A development stage enterprise)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
	$	**$**	**$**
Operating activities			
Net loss for the year	(1,665,516)	(2,987,033)	(4,676,550)
Adjustments for:			
Amortization	123,266	177,053	175,377
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,038,828)	(1,377,671)	170,857
Gain on loan settlement and break fee (note 13)	-	-	(424,238)
Share-based compensation (note 10(b))	750,226	2,393,720	2,792,280
Changes in items of working capital:			
Receivables	(57,907)	(122,736)	250,387
Prepaid expenses and deposits	257,126	1,530	2,306,939
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(115,171)	(9,625)	(19,497)
Due to (from) related parties (note 12)	(16,819)	(1,302,596)	1,016
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	(1,763,623)	(3,227,358)	576,571
Financing activities			
Proceeds from stock option exercises	18,666	7,000	405,601
Net cash generated from financing activities	18,666	7,000	405,601
Investing activities			
Development costs	(1,550,105)	(2,378,304)	(2,285,604)
Advances from related parties	-	(1,300,000)	(1,661,832)
Investments (note 8)	(13,889,316)	-	-
Proceeds on settlement of break fee (note 13)	-	-	693,968
Property, plant and equipment	(29,828)	(34,487)	(7,325)
Purchase of short-term investments	(14,430,923)	(11,326,456)	(2,478,966)
Redemption of short-term investments	18,683,677	17,216,279	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(11,216,495)	2,177,032	(5,739,759)
Effect of exchange rates on cash	1,319,482	2,037,542	(230,267)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(11,641,970)	994,216	(4,987,854)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	23,580,514	22,586,298	27,574,152
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	11,938,544	23,580,514	22,586,298

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Minco Silver Corporation ("Minco Silver" or the "Company") is a development stage enterprise, engaged in exploring, evaluating and developing precious metals mineral properties and projects. Minco Silver was incorporated on August 20, 2004 under the laws of British Columbia, Canada and its Common Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and trades under the symbol "MSV". The Company's registered office is 2772 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

As at December 31, 2014, Minco Gold Corporation ("Minco Gold") owned a 18.45% (December 31, 2013 – 21.91%) equity interest in Minco Silver.

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on March 27, 2015.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Minco Silver Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Minco Silver Ltd., Minco Yinyuan Co ("Minco Yinyuan")., and Minco Investment Holdings HK Ltd ("Minco HK"). In addition, these consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Foshan Minco Fuwan Mining Co. Ltd. ("Foshan Minco"). Foshan Minco is legally owned by Minco Mining (China) Corporation ("Minco China"), an indirect subsidiary of Minco Gold, and held in trust for Minco Silver. As a result of this structure, Minco Silver must advance funds through Minco Gold, Minco Resources Limited ("Minco Resources") and Minco China in order to fund the activities of Foshan Minco. Foshan Minco is subject to a 10% net profit interest held by Guangdong Geological Bureau ("GGB"). The Company, indirectly through Foshan Minco owns 100% of Zhongjia Jinggu Limited ("Zhongjia").

Information about subsidiaries:

Name	Principal activities (ownership interest)	Country of Incorporation
Minco Silver Ltd.	Holding company (100%)	British Virgin Island
Minco Yinyuan	Treasury company (100%)	China
Minco HK	Holding company (100%)	China
Foshan Minco	Exploring, evaluating and developing mineral properties (90%)	China
Zhongjia	Service company (90%)	China

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each entity in the group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

The functional currency of Minco Silver Corporation is Canadian dollars.

The functional currency of the Company's Chinese subsidiaries is Renminbi ("RMB").

The financial statements of the Company's Chinese subsidiaries ("foreign operations") are translated into the Canadian dollar presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position
- Income and expenses – at the average rate of the period (as this is considered a reasonable approximation of actual rates)

All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as translation adjustments.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the item are considered to form part of the net investment in a foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When an entity disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or loses control, joint control, or significant influence over a foreign operation, the foreign currency gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income related to the foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss. If an entity disposes a part of an interest in a foreign operation which remains a subsidiary, a proportionate amount of foreign currency gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary are reallocated between controlling and non-controlling interests.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of an entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Generally, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an operation's functional currency are recognized in the statement of operations and net loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of operations. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the consolidated statement of operations within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the balance sheet date, which is classified as non-current.

(ii) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company’s loans and receivables are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables, and deposits and amounts due from related parties.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and guaranteed investment certificates with initial maturities of less than three months. Short-term investments comprise guaranteed investment certificates with initial maturity of greater than three months.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets: Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other categories.

Available-for-sale assets are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at fair value. All unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of assets classified as available-for-sale are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, except for unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets and impairment losses which are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Any reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss on a non-monetary asset is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses from the derecognition of available-for-sale assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the period derecognized with any unrealized gains or losses being recycled from other comprehensive income.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investments in common shares held are classified as available-for-sale financial asset, as these are held for strategic purposes and provides a more meaningful presentation based on management's intention, rather than reflecting changes in fair value in net income. The investment purchases and sales are accounted for at trade date.

(iv) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset (other than a financial asset classified as fair value through profit or loss) is impaired.

The criteria used to determine if objective evidence of an impairment exists include:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the obligor;

(ii) delinquencies in interest and principal payments; and

(iii) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

For equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost: If evidence of impairment exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss as the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost and available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced.

The major categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Computer, Office Equipment and Furniture	5 years
Mining Equipment	5 years
Site Motor Vehicles	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	remaining lease term

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment losses are included as part of other gains and losses on the consolidated statements of operations and net loss.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs include costs to acquire exploration rights, geological studies, exploratory drilling and sampling and directly attributable administrative costs.

Exploration and evaluation costs relating to non-specific projects or properties or those incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore an area are expensed in the period incurred. In addition, exploration and evaluation costs other than direct acquisition costs are expensed before a mineral resource is identified as having economic potential.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized as mineral interests when a mineral resource is identified as having economic potential on a property. A mineral resource is considered to have economic potential when it is expected that documented resources can be legally and economically developed considering long-term metal prices. Therefore, prior to capitalizing such costs, management determines that the following conditions have been met:

i) there is a probable future benefit that will contribute to future cash inflows;

ii) the Company can obtain the benefit and control access to it;

iii) the transaction or event giving rise to the benefit has already occurred.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of resources from a particular mineral property has been determined, mineral interests are reclassified to mine properties within property, plant and equipment and carried at cost until the properties to which they relate are placed into commercial production, sold, abandoned or determined by management to be impaired in value.

Costs relating to any producing mineral interests would be amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated ore reserves. Costs incurred after the property is placed into production that increase production volume or extend the life of a mine are capitalized.

Proceeds from the sale of properties or cash proceeds received from option payments are recorded as a reduction of the related mineral interest.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverability of mineral interests is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to option its resource properties, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Company performs impairment tests on property, plant and equipment and mineral interests when events or circumstances occur which indicate the assets may not be recoverable. Impairment assessments are carried out on a project by project basis with each project representing a single cash generating unit.

When impairment indicators are identified, an impairment loss is recognized for any amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and from its ultimate disposal.

The Company evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Share-based payments

(i) Stock Options

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period. The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for share-based payments and the fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Share-based payments for employees and others providing similar services are determined based on the grant date fair value. Share-based payments for non-employees are determined based on the fair value of the goods/services received or options granted measured at the date on which the Company obtains such goods/services.

Compensation expense is recognized over each tranche's vesting period, in earnings or capitalized as appropriate, based on the number of awards expected to vest. If stock options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital.

(ii) Restricted Share Units ("RSU")

RSUs are equity-settled and are fair valued based on the market value of the shares at the grant date. The Company's compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the number of units estimated to vest. Management estimates the number of awards likely to vest on grant and at each reporting date up to the vesting date. Annually, the estimated forfeiture rate is adjusted for actual forfeitures in the period. On vesting of RSUs, the shares are issued from treasury.

(iii) Performance Share Units ("PSU")

PSUs are equity-settled and are awarded to certain key employees. These units are subject to certain vesting requirements and expire at the end of three years. Vesting requirements are based on performance criteria established by the Company. PSUs are fair valued as follows: the portion of the PSUs related to market conditions is fair valued based on application of a Monte Carlo pricing model or other suitable option pricing models at the date of grant and the portion related to non-market conditions is fair valued based on the market value of the shares at the date of grant. The Company's compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the number of units estimated to vest. Management estimates the number of awards likely to vest on grant and at each reporting date up to the vesting date. Annually, the estimated forfeiture rate is adjusted for actual forfeitures in the period. On vesting of PSUs, the shares are issued from treasury.

Provision for restoration and rehabilitation

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of exploration and development activities undertaken; it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligation includes the cost of removing facilities, abandoning sites and restoring the affected areas.

The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date. The estimated cost is capitalized into the cost of the related asset and amortized on the same basis as the related assets.

If the estimated cost does not relate to an asset, it is charged to earnings in the period in which the event giving rise to the liability occurs.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company did not have any provision for restoration and rehabilitation.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares using the treasury stock method. If the Company incurs net losses in a fiscal year, basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Adoption of new accounting standard

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the following standard:

IFRIC 21 - *Levies*

This standard was issued on May 20, 2013 and provided guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, *Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet applied

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39 except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. The effective date of this new standard will be for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of this standard or determined whether it will adopt earlier.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgment that the company has made in the preparation of the financial statements:

Impairment

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, the Company's mineral interest is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information, including such factors as market and economic conditions, silver prices, future plans for the Company's mineral properties and mineral resources and/or reserve estimates.

Management has assessed for impairment indicators on the Company's mineral interest to determine whether the mineral interest might be impaired. Management has concluded that despite negative sentiments in the precious metals sector which contributed to the Company's carrying amount of net assets exceeding its market capitalization, the Company plans to continue with its objective of developing the Fuwan Silver project.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Investment

At each reporting date, we conduct a review to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, we evaluate, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

If the decline in fair value below cost were significant or prolonged, we would recognize a loss, being the transfer of the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to the consolidated statement of operations.

Management has assessed for impairment indicators on the Company's investment and has concluded that there was neither a prolonged nor a significant decline in the value of common shares held as of December 31, 2014.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and guaranteed investment certificates with initial maturities of less than three months.

	As at December 31, 2014	As at December 31, 2013
	$	$
Cash	10,127,337	15,796,733
Term deposits	1,811,207	7,783,781
	11,938,544	23,580,514

As at December 31, 2014, cash and cash equivalent of $2,451,024 (RMB 12,972,292) (December 31, 2013 - $9,825,935 (RMB 56,174,871)) remained in China. Under Chinese law, cash advanced to the Company's Chinese subsidiaries as registered share capital is maintained in the subsidiaries' registered capital bank account. Remittance of these funds back to Canada may require approvals by the relevant government authorities or designated banks in China or both. As at December 31, 2014, $6,984,988 (December 31, 2013 - $15,955,371) of the Company's cash was held by Minco China in trust for the Company (note 12(a)).

6. Short-term investments

As at December 31, 2014, short-term investments consist of cashable guaranteed investment certificates with one year to maturity. The yields on these investments were between 1.68% and 3.30%. As at December 31, 2014, short-term investments of $13,822,164 (RMB 73,155,186) (December 31, 2013 - $4,798,368 (RMB 27,432,269)) remained in China and Minco China held short-term investments of $6,223,938 in trust for the Company (note 12(a)).

As at December 31, 2013, short-term investments consist of cashable guaranteed investment certificates with one year to maturity. The yields on these investments were between 1.68% and 3.30%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. Mineral interests

(a) Fuwan Silver Deposit

Minco Silver, indirectly through Minco HK, has a 90% beneficial interest in Foshan Minco, the operating company and permit holder for the Fuwan project, subject to a 10% net profit interest held by GGB. There will be no distributions to or participation by GGB, until such time as Minco Silver's investment in the project is recovered. GGB is not required to fund any expenditures related to the Fuwan project. The Exploration Permit for the Fuwan project is the Luoke-Jilinggang exploration permit, which expires on July 20, 2015. The Mining Area Permit, which covers approximately 0.79 sq. km, defines the mining limits of the Fuwan Silver Deposit and restricts the use of this land to mining activities was renewed and approved by MOLAR in March 2014. The renewed Mining Area Permit expires on April 10, 2016.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered agreements or transfers.

The following is a summary of project development costs capitalized to mineral interests from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014.

	2014 $	2013 $
Opening Balance – January 1	**27,369,966**	**21,012,566**
Consulting fees	499,689	893,527
Salaries and benefits	340,509	277,050
Share-based compensation	385,338	1,466,225
Mining design costs	16,288	8,546
Mining license application	401,287	838,130
Environment impact assessment	12,872	78,120
Travel	63,801	84,704
Other development costs	210,263	188,577
Foreign exchange	2,321,814	2,522,521
Ending Balance – December 31	**31,621,827**	**27,369,966**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. Mineral interests (continued)

(b) Fuwan Silver Belt

In 2005, the Company acquired three additional silver exploration permits on the Fuwan belt, referred to as the Guanhuatang Property, the Hecun Property and the Guyegang-Sanyatang Property. These permits are held by Minco China in trust for the Company. The Company has decided not to renew the Guanhuatang property permit, which expired on April 7, 2014. The Company has submitted the renewal application for the two remaining permits that were originally set to expire on April 7, 2014. The renewal applications are currently being processed by the Ministry of Land and Resources.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not conduct any regional exploration activities on the Fuwan Silver Belt, except for maintaining the exploration permits.

(c) Changkeng Silver Mineralization

Minco Gold has assigned its right to earn a 51% interest in the Changkeng Silver Mineralization to the Company. Minco Gold is responsible for all the costs related to the gold mineralization on the Changkeng Property; the Company is responsible for the costs related to the silver mineralization. The Changkeng exploration permit expires on September 10, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not conduct any exploration activities at the Changkeng project, except for maintaining the exploration permit.

8. Investments

Available for sale investments, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Fair value December 31, 2013	Net additions December 31, 2014	Fair value adjustment December 31, 2014	Fair value December 31, 2014
	$	$	$	$
Common shares in Gold Road Resources Limited	-	13,889,316	(3,024,176)	10,865,140
Total	-	13,889,316	(3,024,176)	10,865,140

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company acquired 47,719,423 common shares in Gold Road Resources Limited, a publicly listed resource company traded on the ASX at a cost of $13,889,316.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Office equipment and furniture	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended December 31, 2013				
At January 1, 2013	165,722	305,265	101,596	572,583
Addition	31,116	-	3,371	34,487
Depreciation	(106,138)	(43,467)	(27,448)	(177,053)
Exchange differences	10,130	32,641	10,493	53,264
At December 31, 2013	100,830	294,439	88,012	483,281
At December 31, 2013				
Cost	405,294	477,283	323,102	1,205,679
Accumulated depreciation	(304,464)	(182,844)	(235,090)	(722,398)
Net book value	100,830	294,439	88,012	483,281
Year ended December 31, 2014				
At January 1, 2014	100,830	294,439	88,012	483,281
Additions	-	-	29,829	29,829
Depreciation	(44,322)	(46,984)	(31,960)	(123,266)
Exchange differences	3,000	22,975	6,193	32,168
At December 31, 2014	59,508	270,430	92,074	422,012
At December 31, 2014				
Cost	408,294	500,258	359,124	1,267,676
Accumulated depreciation	(348,786)	(229,828)	(267,050)	(845,664)
Net book value	59,508	270,430	92,074	422,012

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital

(a) Common Shares

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Long-term Incentive Plan

The Company may grant up to 15% of its issued and outstanding shares as options, restricted share units, performance share units and deferred share units, to its directors, officers, employees and consultants under its long-term incentive plan.

Stock Options

The Company's long-term incentive plan allows the board of directors to grant options for periods of up to ten years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on a date preceding the date the options are granted. These options are equity settled.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted stock options for 1,425,000 common shares to its directors, officers and employees at a weighted exercise price of $0.80 per share that vest over an 18-month period from the issuance date.

The Company recorded $953,626 of the option component of share-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2014. Share-based compensation expense of $722,109 (2013 - $2,301,139, 2012 - $2,792,280) was recorded in the statement of operations and net loss and share-based compensation expense of $231,517 (2013 - $654,677, 2012 - $1,195,809) was capitalized to mineral interests.

A summary of the options outstanding is as follows:

	Number outstanding	**Weighted average exercise price** $
Balance, January 1, 2013	5,249,169	3.34
Granted	1,900,000	1.67
Exercised	(6,667)	1.05
Expired	(326,666)	2.58
Forfeited	(110,000)	2.60
Balance, December 31, 2013	6,705,836	2.92
Granted	1,425,000	0.80
Exercised	(23,333)	0.80
Expired	(375,000)	1.21
Forfeited	(1,254,668)	2.83
Balance, December 31, 2014	6,477,835	2.58

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital (continued)

The weighted average share price on the day options were exercised was $1.01 (2013 - $1.99, 2012 - $2.04). As at December 31, 2014, there was $75,211 (2013 - $327,507) of total unrecognized compensation cost relating to unvested options.

Options outstanding				Options exercisable	
Range of exercise prices	**Number outstanding**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number exercisable**	**Weighted average exercise price**
$			$		$
0.80-2.00	2,899,499	3.46	1.30	2,064,158	1.51
2.01-2.35	1,873,336	2.20	2.35	1,873,336	2.35
2.26-3.65	280,000	0.55	3.27	280,000	3.27
3.66-6.45	1,425,000	1.12	5.31	1,425,000	5.31
	6,477,835	2.45	2.57	5,642,494	2.83

The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the options with the following assumptions:

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Risk-free interest rate	1.21% - 1.69%	1.17%-1.76%	1.04%-1.58%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Volatility	71% - 76%	70% - 100%	72%-106%
Forfeiture rate	26%	26%	27%
Estimated expected lives	5 years	5 years	5 years

Option pricing models require the use of subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. The stock price volatility is calculated based on the Company’s historical volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital (continued)

Restricted Share Units, Performance Share Units

A summary of the RSUs outstanding is as follows:

	Number outstanding	**Weighted average fair value** $
Balance, January 1, 2013	-	-
Granted	560,0000	1.64
Exercised	(280,000)	1.64
Balance, December 31, 2013	280,000	1.64
Exercised	(280,000)	1.64
Balance, December 31, 2014	-	-

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 560,000 RSUs to the Company's CEO. RSU's are equity – settled and measured based on the value of the Company's share price at the date of grant and vest in tranches over a 12- month period from the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of the RSU's was $918,400. 280,000 RSUs vested on August 1, 2013, and the remaining 280,000 RSUs vested on February 1, 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded $39,000 (2013 - $879,399) of share-based compensation for RSUs. Share-based compensation of $3,900 (2013 - $87,939) was recorded in the statement of operations and net loss and share-based compensation expense of $35,100 (2013 - $791,460) was capitalized to mineral properties.

A summary of the PSUs outstanding is as follows:

	Number outstanding	**Weighted average fair value** $
Balance, January 1, 2013	-	-
Granted	940,000	0.80
Balance, December 31, 2013	940,000	0.80
Forfeited	(55,000)	0.80
Balance, December 31, 2014	885,000	0.80

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Share capital (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 940,000 performance share units to employees of the Company whereby 50% vests upon the Company receiving the final approval from Guangdong Provincial Government for the EIA report for the Fuwan Silver Project and the remaining 50% vests upon the completion of the Company's obtaining the mining license issued by MOLAR in respect to the Fuwan Silver Project. The weighted average grant date fair value of the PSU's was $0.80 per unit. In valuing the PSUs, the Company used a forfeiture rate of 26% and an expected life of 3 years.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded $142,938 (2013 - $24,730) of share-based compensation for PSUs. Share-based compensation of $24,217 (2013 - $4,641) was recorded in the statement of operations and net loss and share-based compensation expense of $118,721 (2013 - $20,089) was capitalized to mineral properties.

11. Income taxes

The Company has two subsidiaries and one branch in China which are Minco Yinyuan, Foshan Minco and Foshan Minco Beijing Branch. Foshan Minco is legally owned by Minco China, a subsidiary of Minco Gold, in trust for Minco Silver.

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to earnings before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	2014 **$**	**2013** **$**	**2012** **$**
Loss before income taxes	(1,665,518)	(2,987,033)	(4,676,550)
Statutory income tax rate	26%	25.75%	25%
Expected tax recovery at statutory income tax rate	(433,035)	(769,161)	(1,169,138)
Non-deductible expenses and other items	(118,206)	835,061	(773,149)
Difference in tax rates	13,434	(264,146)	-
Change in deferred income tax asset not recognized	625,349	448,909	1,922,436
Foreign exchange	(87,542)	(250,663)	19,851
Income tax expense	-	-	-

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for financial reporting and tax purposes. The significant components of unrecognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014 **$**	**2013** **$**
Deferred income tax assets not recognized		
Non-capital losses	2,605,758	2,155,465
Mineral interests	1,211,504	875,703
Investments	393,143	-
Other	220,319	381,063
	4,430,724	3,412,231

11. Income taxes (continued)

The Company has non-capital losses carried forward for Canadian income tax purposes which expire as follows:

	$
2029	1,620,017
2030	2,857,063
2031	1,880,258
2032	2,229,724
2034	1,221,023
	9,808,085

12. Related party transactions

(a) Funding of Foshan Minco

The Company cannot invest directly in Foshan Minco as Foshan Minco is legally owned by Minco China. All funding supplied by the Company for exploration of the Fuwan Project must first go through Minco China via Minco Gold and Minco Resources to comply with Chinese law. In the normal course of business the Company uses trust agreements when providing cash, denominated in US dollars, to Minco China via Minco Gold and Minco Resources for the purpose of increasing the registered capital of Foshan Minco. Minco China is a registered entity in China and is classified as being a wholly foreign-owned entity and therefore can receive foreign investment. Foshan Minco is a Chinese company with registered capital denominated in RMB and therefore can only receive domestic investment from Minco China. Increases to the registered capital of Foshan Minco must be denominated in RMB.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company advanced US $20 million to Minco China via Minco Resources and Minco Gold in accordance with a trust agreement signed on April 30, 2013 in which Minco Silver agreed to advance US $20 million to Minco China to increase Foshan Minco's registered capital. Minco China will exchange these US funds into RMB.

Minco China is required to exchange the US dollars into RMB, before the money can be used to increase the registered capital of Foshan Minco. The exchange of US dollars into RMB requires approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"). In order to obtain SAFE approval to effect the foreign currency exchange, Minco China, on behalf of Minco Silver has engaged a third party consultant to enter into purchase and sales transaction to exchange US dollars into RMB. During the year ended December 31, 2014, Minco China paid and accrued consultancy fees totaling RMB 139,632 ($25,063) (2013 – RMB 1,697,520 ($281,888), 2012- RMB 2,274,906 ($359,757)) due to a third party, who assisted in the completion of currency exchange of the US funds into RMB.

As at December 31, 2014, Minco China held US$ 11,352,188 ($11,642,168) (December 31, 2013 – US$ 12,526,138 ($13,399,210)) and RMB 39,513 ($7,466) (December 31, 2013 – RMB 14,613,570 ($2,556,161)) in trust for the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

12. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Shared expenses

Minco Silver and Minco Gold share offices and certain administrative expenses in Beijing and Vancouver.

Amounts due from related parties as at December 31, 2014 were $3,603,847 (December 31, 2013 – $3,584,387) and consisted of the following:

Amount due to Minco China as at December 31, 2014 of $35,102 (December 31, 2013 – $15,847) representing expenditures incurred by Minco China on behalf of Foshan Minco.

Amount due from Minco Gold as at December 31, 2014 of $3,638,949 (December 31, 2013 – $3,600,234) representing funds advanced from Minco Silver to Minco Gold to support its operating activities in Canada, net of shared head office expenses.

The amounts due are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand. Minco Gold is a junior exploration company, consequently its ability to repay the loan is subject to the entity's ability to raise funds. The liquidity position of Minco Gold may result in uncertainty as to the timing of repayment.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company paid or accrued $124,833 (December 31, 2013 – $157,296, December 31, 2012 - $133,153) in respect of rent and $663,667 (December 31, 2013 – $617,044, December 31, 2012 - $563,879) in respect of shared head office expenses and administration costs to Minco Gold.

The above transactions are conducted in the normal course of business.

(c) Key management compensation

In the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the following compensation was paid to key management. Key management includes the Company's directors and senior management. This compensation is included in development costs and administrative expenses.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
	$	$	$
Cash remuneration	1,026,436	1,039,674	909,302
Share-based compensation	745,925	2,751,426	2,493,631
	1,772,361	3,791,100	3,402,933

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. Settlement of Sterling loan receivable and break fee

On June 30, 2009, the Company filed a proof of claim with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Idaho to collect a break fee, in the amount of US$2,750,000 from Sterling. The settlement amount of US$675,000 ($693,968) was approved by the US Bankruptcy Court in Idaho and received by the Company on June 26, 2012. The Company incurred legal fees and other costs of US$262,357 ($269,729) in its effort to collect the break fee. The Company recorded a $424,238 (US $412,642) gain a settlement of break fee.

14. Geographical information

The Company's business of exploration and development of mineral interest is considered as operating in one segment. The geographical division of the Company's non-current assets is as follows:

Non-current assets by geography

			December 31, 2014
	Canada	**China**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Non-current assets	20,022	32,023,817	32,043,839

			December 31, 2013
	Canada	**China**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Non-current assets	22,193	27,831,054	27,853,247

15. Commitments

(a) The Company has commitments in respect of its portion of office leases in China and Canada, requiring minimum payments of $534,973, as follows:

	$
2015	463,144
2016	41,598
2017	5,668
2018	5,668
2019 – 2022	18,894
	534,972

(b) The Company has commitments in respect of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Fuwan Project and other various reports requiring payments of RMB 1.38 million (approximately $260,534). The payments are anticipated to continue through to 2015.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. Financial instruments and fair values

As explained in Note 3, financial assets and liabilities have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and, for items measured at fair value, whether changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations or comprehensive loss. Those categories are: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale and other financial liabilities. The following table shows the carrying values of assets and liabilities for each of these categories at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Loans and receivables	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	11,938,544	23,580,514
Short-term investments	33,560,374	36,976,308
Receivables	370,903	291,778
Due from related parties	3,603,847	3,584,387
	49,473,668	64,432,987
Available-for-sale		
Investments	10,865,140	-

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other financial liabilities	**$**	**$**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	419,592	523,984

Fair value measurement

Financial assets and liabilities that are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value can be classified in a hierarchy that is based on the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The levels in the hierarchy are:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The Company’s available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value based on quoted market price. Accordingly, this item is included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on the balance sheet are represented by cash and cash equivalent, short-term investments, receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

16. Financial instruments and fair values (continued)

Due from related parties amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand. Minco Gold is a junior exploration company. Its ability to repay the loan is subject to the entity's ability to raise funds. This could cause uncertainty as to the timing of repayment.

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management activities are carried out by management, who identifies and evaluates the financial risks.

Price risk

Financial instrument that expose the Company to price risk is the investment.

We hold common shares as an investment which is measured at fair value, being the closing price at the reporting date. We are exposed to changes in share prices which would result in gains and losses being recognized in total comprehensive income or loss. A +/- 10% in share prices would have a +/- $1.1 million impact on total comprehensive income or loss.

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of Minco Silver is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its Chinese subsidiaries is RMB. Most of the foreign currency risk is related to US dollar funds held by Minco Silver and its Chinese subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company's net loss is impacted by fluctuations in the valuation of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar and RMB.

The Company does not hedge its exposure to currency fluctuations. The Company has completed a sensitivity analysis to estimate the impact that a change in foreign exchange rates would have on the net loss of the Company, based on the Company's net US$12.4 million monetary assets at year-end. This sensitivity analysis shows that a change of +/- 10% in US$ foreign exchange rate would have a -/+ US$1.2 million impact on net loss.

Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that expose the Company to interest rate risk are cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

The Company has completed a sensitivity analysis to estimate the impact that a change in interest rates would have on the net loss of the Company. This sensitivity analysis shows that a change of +/- 100 basis points in interest rate would have a -/+ $0.5 million impact on net loss. This impact is primarily as a result of the Company holding short-term investments such as guaranteed investment certificates and as a result of the Company having cash invested in interest bearing accounts.

16. Financial instruments and fair values (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements and its exploration and development plans. The annual budget is approved by the Company's board of directors. The Company ensures that there are sufficient cash balances to meet its short-term business requirements. As at December 31, 2014, the Company has a positive working capital of approximately $60.1 million and therefore has sufficient funds to meet its current operating and exploration and development obligations. However, the Company will require significant additional funds to complete its plans for the construction of the Fuwan project.

17. Capital management

The Company's objectives in the managing of the liquidity and capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and provide the financial capacity to meet its strategic objectives. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprising of issued share capital, common share purchase warrants, contributed surplus, accumulated other comprehensive income and accumulated deficit.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt and/ or acquire or dispose of assets to facilitate the management of its capital requirements. The Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending upon various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Company's board of directors.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company does not have any long-term debt and has sufficient funds to meet its current operating and exploration and development obligations.

18. Subsequent event

Subsequent to the year end, the Company disposed of 8,383,598 common shares of Gold Road Resources Limited for net proceeds of $3,035,855 resulting in a realized gain on disposal of $595,700.