Minco plc

Directors' Annual Report and Accounts 2012

Minco plc, registered in the Republic of Ireland with its shares listed on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange ("MIO"), is a mineral exploration and development company, currently engaged in lead-zinc and manganese development projects in Canada and in zinc-lead exploration in the United Kingdom and in Ireland.

Minco holds 30 million shares (~29%) in Xtierra Inc. listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV-"XAG"), advancing zinc-silver projects in Mexico, and also holds 15 million shares (~10%) in Buchans Minerals Corp. listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV-"BMC"). Minco also holds a 2% NSR royalty on the Curraghinalt gold property in Northern Ireland currently being explored/developed by Dalradian Resources Inc. (TSX-"DNA").

MINCO PLC
CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

May 29, 2013

The year since our last Annual Report has been a busy and productive time for Minco plc.

In April 2012, Minco entered into a multi-part agreement with Buchans Minerals Corporation under which Minco acquired a 10% shareholding in Buchans and the right to earn interests in Buchans zinc/lead projects in Newfoundland and its manganese project in New Brunswick, Canada.

Minco completed an 8,184 meter drill programme in 58 drill holes on the Lundberg base metal deposit in central Newfoundland in 2012 and in March 2013 Minco announced a new resource estimate that successfully upgraded the categorization of the resource, as well as increased the overall tonnage of the Lundberg deposit.

In early 2013 Minco completed the drilling of 16 surface diamond drill holes with a total of 4,082 metres on the Plymouth manganese deposit located on the Woodstock Project in New Brunswick, and in May 2013 announced a new inferred resource of 43.7 million tonnes, grading 9.98% manganese for the Plymouth deposit.

In November 2012, Minco commenced a new exploration drill programme in the Northern Pennine Orefield in northern England, an opportunity Minco had been developing for a number of years and which we believe presents a very exciting target for the discovery of a new large zinc-lead deposit. The first four holes in the Pennines all intersected widespread, albeit lower grade, mineralization.

In April 2013 Minco entered into an arrangement agreement to acquire all of the shares of Buchans Minerals Corporation. Completion of the acquisition of Buchans, which is subject to approval at a meeting of Buchans shareholders to be held at the end of June 2013, will create a premier base metals exploration and development company with advanced projects in established mining jurisdictions in eastern Canada, together with Minco's existing exploration projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

In April 2013 Terence McKillen retired as Chief Executive but will continue to advise Minco as a member of the Board of Directors and in a consulting capacity. Terence had been Chief Executive of Minco since 2008 and previously Exploration Director since 1997.

MINCO'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

Minco is in a strong and enviable cash position, enabling Minco to pursue investment and acquisition opportunities, at a time when the resource financing market for junior resource is closed tight.

At 31 December 2012 Minco had cash and cash equivalents of US$15.1 million, compared to US$20.2 million at December 31, 2011, with the reduction primarily as a result of the investment in Buchans and the drilling programs on Lundberg.

Minco recorded a loss for the year ended 31 December 2012 of US$2.3 million. The loss included an impairment charge on receivables of $865,000, a change in fair value of financial assets of $308,000, and a prior year income tax under provision of $314,000. For the year ended 31 December 2011, the Company recorded a profit of US$5.2 million, which included a gain of $5.9 million on the sale of a mineral property, an impairment charge on receivables of $850,000 and an income tax provision of $500,000.

The conversion of some assets and liabilities to US dollars resulted in a foreign exchange loss of $250,000 for the year ended 31 December 2012 compared to a foreign exchange gain of US$1,600,000 in 2011.

MINCO PLC
CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Minco holds 30 million shares, representing a 29% interest, in Xtierra Inc. which holds interests in base and precious metal mineral properties in Mexico, and15.3 million shares, representing a 10% interest, in Buchans Minerals Corporation.

Minco also holds a 20% interest in an Irish prospecting license in joint venture with Tara-Boliden, adjacent to Boliden's large Tara zinc lead mine at Navan, Ireland, and a 2% net smelter royalty in the Curraghinalt gold deposit in Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland, currently being explored by Dalradian Gold.

BUCHANS MINE – LUNDBERG DEPOSIT - NEWFOUNDLAND

Minco completed an 8,184 meter drill program in 58 new drill holes in 2012 and in March 2013 announced that a new resource estimate for the Lundberg base metal deposit has successfully upgraded the categorization of the resource, as well as increasing the overall tonnage, to an indicated resource of 23.44 million tonnes and an additional inferred resource of 4.31 million tonnes, from the previously estimated inferred resource of 21.82 million tonnes.

Completion of this new indicated resource paves the way for the design of an open pit mining plan and more detailed metallurgical studies, leading towards the calculation of a mineable reserve and completion of a pre-feasibility study that will further assess the viability of building a mine and moving the Lundberg project into production.

WOODSTOCK MANGANESE PROJECT- NEW BRUNSWICK

At the end of October 2012, following a six-month evaluation period, Minco negotiated the right to earn, in stages, up to a 50% interest in Buchans Woodstock manganese property in New Brunswick, Canada.

Following the drilling by Minco of 16 surface diamond drill holes with a total of 4,082 metres completed in 2013 Minco announced a new inferred resource of 43.7 million tonnes, grading 9.98% manganese, for the Plymouth deposit located on the Woodstock manganese project.

Minco's drilling validated the previous historical estimate and confirmed a significant near surface manganese resource at Woodstock. The completion of this new 43.7 million tonne inferred resource estimate is a significant positive development for the Woodstock project as it enables Minco to undertake a preliminary economic assessment to assess the project's potential for development as an open-pit mine and processing facility.

The Woodstock manganese project in New Brunswick appears to have the possibility to be developed into a world class asset with the potential to be developed into a significant producer of electrolytic manganese metal (EMM) and electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD). EMM is used primarily in the production of stainless steel and EMD is used primarily in automotive battery technology.

EXPLORING FOR ZINC IN THE PENNINES, ENGLAND

Following the sale of Pallas Green to Xstrata Zinc in 2011, Minco has been developing new geological ideas and reviewing a number of exploration properties in Ireland and the UK with the objective of identifying a quality zinc-lead exploration opportunity based on the success of the Irish-type geological model successfully applied by Minco in the identification, discovery and subsequent exploration of the Pallas Green zinc/lead deposits in Ireland.

MINCO PLC
CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

In November, 2012, Minco commenced a new exploration initiative in the North Pennine Orefield located in the northern English counties of Cumbria, Northumberland and Durham.

The first phase of exploration drilling encountered widespread, albeit lower grade, mineralization, over broad intervals, in all of the four widely spaced drill holes completed to date. Two mineralised intersections of 12.2% Zn and 11.3% Zn in the third drill hole were particularly encouraging and demonstrate that economic grade mineralization can exist at the target debt about 350 to 400 meters below surface.

OUTLOOK 2013

The acquisition of Buchans represents an excellent value opportunity for Minco. We believe that consolidating the ownership of the Lundberg base metal project in central Newfoundland and the Woodstock manganese project in New Brunswick is a major step towards achieving our strategy of creating a strong intermediate base metal company, with an attractive growth profile focused on enhancing shareholder value.

The Lundberg lead/zinc project is at pre-feasibility study stage and the Woodstock manganese project is at preliminary economic assessment.

Minco is also advancing to the second phase of exploration for zinc in the Pennines and plans to drill a further four additional exploration holes in Cumbria and Northumberland.

Meanwhile, Minco remains in a healthy financial position and we continue to review a number of other investment and acquisition opportunities.

We would like to thank all Minco shareholders for their continued confidence and support.

(Signed) "John F. Kearney"

John F. Kearney
Chairman & Chief Executive

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

Minco plc ("Minco" or the "Company") is a mineral exploration and development group focused on exploration in Canada, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, and indirectly on base metal and silver projects in Mexico. Minco is listed on the AIM Market ("AIM") of the London Stock Exchange.

MINING DEVELOPMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

In April 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with Buchans Minerals Corporation ("Buchans") under which Minco acquired 10% shareholding in Buchans, and an option to earn a 51% joint venture interest in Buchan's base metal properties in Newfoundland, Canada by spending $8 million over four years to advance the Lundberg deposit to final feasibility and to further explore Buchans' extensive mineral properties in the historic Buchans mining camp in central Newfoundland.

Buchans Mining Camp

The Lundberg deposit is a stockwork-type VMS deposit surrounding and extending from the old Buchans mine, containing lower grade zinc, copper, lead and minor silver. The historic Buchans mine, in central Newfoundland, Canada, operated from 1928 to 1984 and was regarded as one of Canada's richest base metal mines and is reported to have produced about 16 million tonnes of high grade zinc, lead and copper ore over that period.

The Lundberg and Engine House deposits are primarily stockwork-type volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits surrounding and extending from the former Lucky Strike orebody of the former Buchans mine. This stockwork mineralization typically hosts lower grades than those previously mined at Buchans, and is being evaluated as near surface bulk tonnage mineralization that is potentially amenable to open pit mine development.

Under the Agreement with Buchans Minerals, Minco's has the right to earn a 51% joint venture interest in the Buchans' wholly owned subsidiary, 7980736 Canada Inc., which holds the mining claims known as the Buchans property, inclusive of the Lundberg deposit, and the Tulks North property, inclusive of Daniels Pond deposit, and a 49% interest in the Tulks Hill joint venture with Prominex Resources Inc., all of which are located in the historic Buchans mining camp and about 35 kilometres from Teck's currently producing Duck Pond zinc-copper mine.

Minco is required to spend $3.5 million to advance the Lundberg project to the pre-feasibility stage and to further explore Buchans' extensive mineral properties in the Buchans camp over a period of two years. Following completion of the pre-feasibility study Minco will have the option to proceed to complete a final feasibility study by spending a further $4.5 million over the following two years. Should Minco complete the final feasibility study and spend a total of $8 million, it will earn a 51% joint venture interest in all of Buchans' base metal properties in Newfoundland.

Successful Drilling Programme

During 2012, Minco completed the drilling of 58 new surface diamond drill holes totaling 8,184 meters which resulted in a new resource estimate for the Lundberg base metal deposit which successfully upgraded the majority of the categorisation of the resource, as well as increasing the overall tonnage to an indicated resource of 23.44 million tonnes grading 1.41% zinc, 0.60% lead, 0.35% copper, 5.31 grams of silver per tonne ("gpt silver"), and 0.07 grams of gold per tonne ("gpt gold"), and an additional Inferred resource of 4.31 million tonnes grading 1.29% zinc, 0.54% lead, 0.27% copper, 4.47 gpt silver and 0.08 gpt gold, from the previously estimated inferred resource of 21.82 million tonnes.

The new Indicated resource paves the way for the design of an open pit mining plan and more detailed metallurgical studies, leading towards the calculation of a mineable reserve and completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study on building a mine and moving Lundberg into production.

Wide intercepts often ranging between 30 to 50 metres of mineralization were commonly intersected. Among the highlights returned from the Engine House were intercepts in hole H-3454 of 18.0 metres averaging 1.10% copper, 0.44% lead, 1.93% zinc, 6.1 gpt silver and 0.05 gpt gold and in hole H-12-3445 of 1.60 metres averaging 9.06% combined base metals comprising 0.43% copper, 2.08% lead, 6.55% zinc, 12.4 gpt silver and 0.20 gpt gold. High-grade intersections are also present in holes located along the southern margin of the Lundberg deposit which include an intercept of 4.0 metres grading 2.06% copper, 5.94% lead, 11.62% zinc, 119.0 gpt silver and 0.72 gpt gold in hole H-3453. Broad intersections of Lundberg stockwork mineralization are also present as expected beneath the former high-grade Lucky Strike massive sulphide mineralization horizon for which the majority of the resource at Lundberg is calculated.

Ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study Work

Minco has expended a total of approximately CDN$ 2.7M on the work programmes in the drilling and pre-feasibility study as at April 30, 2013. The Company is conducting a programme of geotechnical evaluation for the purposes of the proposed Lundberg open pit design and a programme of environmental review to plan for environmentally responsible mine development is underway.

A number of other programmes are planned to complete the pre-feasibility process, including pit optimisation studies, metallurgical testwork to demonstrate recoveries and concentrate grades for the new resource as defined by the recent drilling, concentrate marketing studies. These programs will lead to the generation of a practical flow sheet and a preliminary surface layout for the planned operation. This work is being carried out on Minco's behalf by experienced consulting groups and consulting engineers with relevant expertise in each of the specific fields of study.

It is intended that the final Lundberg pre-feasibility report will be consolidated by a recognised engineering house from these constituent elements. This final work will include a preliminary mine and mill design and capital and operating cost estimates. It is expected that the work will be completed later in 2013.

In August 2011, a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) was completed on the Lundberg deposit by Wardrop Engineering, a Tetra Tech Company. The PEA is based on a 5,000 tonne per day open pit mining and milling operation over a 10 year mine life. The project's base case is forecast to provide a pre-tax internal rate of return ("IRR") of 43.94% and a net present value ("NPV") at a 6% discount rate of CDN$217.8 million at base case metal prices of 1.22 US$/lb Zinc, 3.62 US$/lb Copper, 1.10 US$/lb Lead and 22.74 US$/oz. Silver.

The PEA is based on processing only the Lundberg and Engine House resource and does not include the Daniels Pond or Tulks Hill resources. As Minco moves towards completing a pre-feasibility study on the Property, it will evaluate the Daniels Pond and Tulks Hill as possible satellite deposits contributing to a central Lundberg processing facility.

MANGANESE IN NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

In April 2012, Minco also paid Buchans $1 million for an exclusive six month option to evaluate Buchans' Woodstock manganese property in New Brunswick, Canada. At the end of October 2012, following the six-month evaluation period, Minco entered into an agreement to earn, in stages, up to a 50% interest in Buchan's Woodstock manganese property in New Brunswick, Canada.

Woodstock Property Option

Under the terms of the option agreement Minco has the right to earn, in stages, up to a 50% interest in the Canadian Manganese Company Inc. ("CMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Buchans Minerals that owns 100% of the Woodstock manganese property. In the first stage Minco committed to spending $1.250 million in drilling and metallugical test work over a period of 12 months to earn a 10% interest in CMC.

At the end of Stage one, Minco will have 30 days to elect to continue with Stage two expenditures of $750,000 to complete a preliminary economic assessment ("PEA") on the Plymouth deposit within a further period of six months and thereby earn a further 10% interest in CMC, (cumulative 20%). In the event that Minco elects not to proceed to the second stage, Buchans will have a 90 day option to buy back Minco's 10% interest in CMC for $1.250 million. Upon completion of the PEA, Minco will have an exclusive three-month option to elect to earn a further 30% interest (cumulative 50%) in CMC by completing a pre-feasibility study on the Plymouth deposit within a further period of two years (the budget to be determined at that time).

Minco's 2013 Drilling Programme

In early 2013 Minco completed the drilling of 16 surface diamond drill holes following which, a new Inferred resource of 43.7 million tonnes, grading 9.98% manganese ("Mn") was calculated, for the Plymouth deposit located on the Woodstock Manganese Project.

As part of Minco earn-in, Thibault & Associates Inc., Chemical Engineering Consultants, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, ("Thibault") completed metallurgical test work in 2013 for the purpose of potentially improving economics of a proposed Electrolytic Manganese Metal ("EMM") production plant which will be summarized in a preliminary economic assessment ("PEA"). Pre-concentraion methods assessed included High Gradient Magnetic Separation ("HGMS"), Flotation and Heavy Media Separation ("HMS") with a view of upgrading the deposit, from a grade of approximately 11% manganese ("Mn") to a concentrate grade of 15% to 20% Mn.

The new metallurgical test work conducted by Thibault suggests that the Woodstock manganese mineralization is amenable to industry accepted pre-concentration methods and this opens the door to investigation if a pre-concentration step will lower operating costs and improve the economics of the project to achieve the goal of Woodstock being potentially among the lowest cost EMM projects in the world.

The completion of this new 43.7 million tonne Inferred resource estimate and pre-concentration metallurgical testwork are a significant positive development for the Woodstock Project as it enables Minco to undertake a preliminary economic assessment to assess the project's potential for development as an open-pit mine and processing facility to produce EMM.

Woodstock Property Background

The 5,800 hectare Woodstock Manganese property has excellent infrastructure, including railway lines (16 km west) as well as the TransCanada Highway and major electrical transmission lines located less that 5 kilometres to the east. The Plymouth deposit is located less than 10 kilometres east of the US border and Highway Route 95 (an extension of US Interstate 95) passes less than a kilometre south of the deposit.

Minco's evaluation work has been directed at assessing the development potential of the Woodstock manganese deposits in light of the long term outlook for the manganese markets.

A portion of the money advanced by Minco was used by Buchans in August 2012 to acquire the surface rights over a portion of the Plymouth deposit. The acquired property covers an area of 130 acres of forested land and was acquired from four vendors.

Minco also reviewed the bench scale metallurgical test work carried out by Thibault. which indicates that the Plymouth deposit maybe be amenable to processing via hydro metallurgical methods to produce high purity manganese products such as electrolytic manganese metal (EMM), electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD) and manganese carbonate.

In 2011 Buchans retained Thibault to complete a bench scale test program for development of a hydrometallurgical flow sheet for recovery of manganese on a representative composite sample of the Plymouth deposit. The test program was aimed at continuing to identify and optimize a leach process to extract the manganese from the deposit, as well as new tests designed to purify the resulting leach solution to produce an electrolyte suitable for the production of EMM. The bench scale test program successfully demonstrated that, at optimum leach conditions, leach recoveries averaging 96.6% (range of 94% to 98%) could be achieved using a single stage sulphuric acid leach.

In August 2012, Minco retained Thibault & Associates Inc. to complete a preliminary review of the environmental and regulatory requirements for the development of the Woodstock property which concluded that no readily apparent roadblocks have been identified that would prevent the project from proceeding.

Minco also evaluated a conceptual economic model for the development of the Plymouth deposit with an EMM or EMD production facility with a capacity of either 50,000 tonnes per year or 100,000 tonnes per year. At the average 2011 selling price of EMM of approximately US$1.50 per pound, the output of such a production facility would generate annual gross revenues of US$175 million or US$350 million per year, respectively.

The work carried out by Minco to date indicates that the Woodstock manganese project has the potential to be developed into a significant long-term, mine and processing facility capable of producing high purity EMM and potentially creating significant value for shareholders.

Manganese Metal Background

When reviewing the global manganese market, it is important to understand that there are primarily two types of manganese ores; manganese oxide ores that generally grade 35% to 44% Mn and manganese carbonate ores that grade 10% to 20% Mn. The Plymouth deposit is primarily a manganese carbonate deposit.

The important characteristic of these two ore types is that they produce entirely different products. Oxide ores are processed by physical concentration techniques to produce manganese concentrates that grade about 50% Mn. These concentrates are sold primarily to produce 60% to 77% silicomanganese and 65% to 80% ferromanganese for production of flat and long steel.

Carbonate ores on the other hand are processed using hydrometallurgical leaching, purification and electrowinning techniques to produce high purity >99% EMM which is primarily used in the production of stainless steel, specialty steels and high purity alloys.

MINERAL EXPLORATION AT NORTHERN PENNINES, ENGLAND

In November 2012, Minco commenced a new exploration initiative in the North Pennine Orefield located in the northern English counties of Cumbria, Northumberland and Durham.

The Northern Pennine Orefield covers an area of approximately 350 square miles and had a significant past production of lead, zinc, barite and fluorite. It is the second largest occurrence of zinc-lead mineralization in the British Isles after the Irish Midlands, and was the primary production area for zinc and lead mineralization in Europe during the early part of the twentieth century. Mining in this area ceased prior to the Second World War.

A total of 2,221 metres of drilling was completed in four (4) exploration drill holes by Irish Drilling Limited under contract with Minco Mining Limited, a wholly-owned UK subsidiary of Minco plc. Drilling in this initial phase of work was very widely spaced on a reconnaissance grid measuring 15 by 15 kilometres in size. The first four exploration holes were widely separated. Holes CA-002 and CA-003 were drilled 200 meters apart and were located within 1,300 metres of holes CA-001 and CA-004 to the southeast.

Widespread, generally low grade, zinc-lead-pyrite mineralization was consistently encountered in all four holes at a vertical depth of approximately 400 metres below surface, in close proximity to and apparently associated with geological units both above and below the Whin Sill intrusive.

Mining in the Pennines area was via adits and was confined to the Great Limestone geological formation and the adjacent sandstone units, generally located at a depth of about 150 meters and about 450 meters above the base of the Lower Carboniferous succession, which in the Midlands of Ireland hosts the extensive Irish lead-zinc ore field, and six successful lead-zinc mines and numerous other mineral deposits.

Minco's phased exploration programme is designed to test the Minco's conceptual model that zinc-lead mineralization may exist beneath the old historical underground mine workings, in the geological succession structures that lie beneath the Great Limestone geological formation.

The Pennines area was extensively mined in the past, with the main mining effort starting in the mid-seventeenth century and, in terms of zinc-lead production, continuing without interruption until the end of the nineteenth century, and at a reduced scale up until 1938. The area was explored, developed and mined by means of adits, sometimes up to 9.5km in length, driven from adjacent river valleys, principally in the 18th and 19th centuries. For most of this period, lead was the only metal of economic interest and the English Pennines was recognised as one of the primary lead producing areas in the world. Other mineral production including zinc, fluorite and barite commenced at the end of the nineteenth century where zinc production was primarily located in the Nenthead-Coalcleugh area and treatment of mine dumps at Nenthead continued during the war years 1942 and 1943, when 19,941 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 1,385 tonnes of lead concentrate were produced. In addition there has been significant fluorite, barite, witherite and iron mining in the area with the last mine being closed in 1999.

The bulk of the historical mining was from the massively bedded Great Limestone formation. Minco believes that there is significant untested potential for zinc lead mineralisation at the base of the Carboniferous succession, approximately 300-400m below previous, adit-accessed workings, and such new deposits could be significantly larger than any previously discovered.

Minco's plan is to explore for stratiform, replacement-style zinc and lead deposits in the unexplored, more massive limestone formations of the basal Carboniferous stratigraphy. The basal carbonate formations, principally the Melmerby Scar Limestone, which lie approximately 350-400m below the Great Limestone, are the thickest and most massive within the local carbonate stratigraphy. These deeper horizons have never been explored, although they are known to be mineralised where they outcrop at the edge of the orefield.

None of these areas beneath the historical mine workings have previously been tested by diamond drilling. Minco believes that this is the first ever exploration diamond drilling to be undertaken in the historic Northern Pennine Orefield, and the preliminary results confirm the potential for extensive mineralization, not only at deeper stratigraphic levels below the historic mine workings, but also into previously undeveloped and unexplored areas located outboard laterally from the old workings.

XTIERRA INC. - Developing Mexican Silver and Base Metal Production

Minco holds 30 million shares in Xtierra Inc ("Xtierra"), a company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "XAG", representing a 29% interest.

Xtierra was established by Minco in 2008 to facilitate the financing and development of Minco's precious and base metal properties located in the Central Silver Belt in the States of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, Mexico. In August 2008, Xtierra acquired all of Minco's assets located in Mexico though the acquisition from Minco of Orca Mineral Limited and issued 30 million shares to Minco.

Xtierra owns the Bilbao and Laguna projects based in Zacatecas Mexico. The Bilbao project is a polymetallic sulphide and oxide deposit on which Xtierra is finalizing a feasibility study and the Laguna tailings project is a silver-gold-mercury tailings reprocessing project. In addition Xtierra holds exploration properties in the general vicinity of the Bilbao Project.

The flagship property for Xtierra is the Bilbao Project, a polymetallic sulphide and oxide replacement zinc-lead-silver-copper deposit with a National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource of 10.62 million tonnes at 2.00% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 2.13% Zn & 53.81 gpt silver in the indicated category and 0.43 million tonnes at 1.73% Pb, 0.18% Cu, 1.44& Zn & 46.39 gpt silver in the inferred category. A copy of Xtierra's Technical Report on the Bilbao resource is available on the Xtierra company profile on www.SEDAR.com.

For the past three years Xtierra's efforts have been mainly focused on advancing the development of the Bilbao Silver-Zinc-Lead-Copper project towards production. The highlights of the work completed at Bilbao in 2012 include:

- A 10 hole infill drilling programme totaling 2,000m was completed on the in July 2012 with very encouraging results;
- A five hole drilling programme of 2000 metres was completed in April 2012 in the southern part of the Bilbao project area to investigate silver rich targets immediately to the south of the Bilbao deposit which confirmed the continuity of the silver targets a further 100 metres to the south with an intersection of 5.10 metres at an average grade of 372.5 gpt silver; and
- Ongoing development plan and pre-feasibility study on the Bilbao deposit, including metallurgical test work on the sulphide and transition ores, detailed mine planning for underground development and tailings management and disposal design

As part of the Bilbao development plan and in conjunction with the ongoing metallurgical testing and preparation of the pre-feasibility study, Xtierra has continued exploration work in and around the Bilbao deposit area, as well as in other mineral claims it holds within the immediate Panfilo Natera Mining District in the search for Bilbao-type mineralization.

2012 Infill Drilling Program at Bilbao

In September 2012, Xtierra announced the results of a 2,032 metre 9-hole programme of infill drilling on the main Bilbao deposit carried out in July 2012. The objectives of the campaign were to check grade variability and to increase confidence in the resource blocks that would be mined within the first three to four years of underground production.

Results show very strong mineralization of excellent thickness has been intersected during the infill drilling programme. Hole Z4 intersected an almost continuous zone of mineralization at an average grade of 6.47% Pb and Zn, together with 54 gpt silver, over approximately 194m. Intersections of over 50m of resource grade or better mineralization were encountered in most drill holes which were equal to or better than anticipated. There is good overall agreement with grades intersected in the infill drill-holes when compared with those drilled earlier and which were used for calculation of the existing resource estimate. There appears to be a slight increase overall in zinc grades in the infill drill holes compared to earlier drilling.

The infill drilling has confirmed the continuity of the main mineralization between the previous 50m spaced grid pattern in the core of the Bilbao resource on 25m spacing which may enable some of the resources to be upgraded from indicated to a measured category. Good to excellent base metal and silver grades have been substantiated in all of the verification drill-holes. Drill hole Z10 encountered a small extension of the massive sulfide pod in the eastern part of the main mineralized zone although with lower lead-zinc-silver grades but with a stronger copper-gold signature (0.29 gpt gold and 0.41% copper over 6.0m).

The results of the infill drilling are now being incorporated into the geological model and a revised and updated independent resource estimate will be calculated for the pre-feasibility study.

The potential to identify additional mineralized bodies at the Bilbao property is believed to be excellent. The occurrence of stacked lenses of mineralization in sediments close to the contact of the La Blanca granodiorite suggests that similar bodies may also occur along that contact elsewhere on Xtierra's property or district-wide in a similar geological context.

The richer silver veins trend NNE-SSW, a direction which accords with similar vein trends to the north of the Bilbao deposit, within the La Blanca granite. Discovery of this zone of silver-rich veins beneath and in addition to the main skarn-replacement zinc-silver-lead-copper mineral deposit is expected to eventually contribute to the silver content of the Bilbao resource.

Bilbao Feasibility Study

The ongoing pre-feasibility includes metallurgical test work on the mixed and sulphide mineralization, geotechnical studies, hydrogeological studies, topographic surveys, conceptual mine planning and engineering studies, preliminary capital and operating costs and environmental and permitting studies. Xtierra expects to proceed to a feasibility study upon the completion of a positive pre-feasibility study during the second quarter of 2013.

Based on the metallurgical results received to date it is expected that the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies will recommend the initial development of an underground mine and the processing of the sulphide and mixed transition ores. The development of the open pit mine and processing of the oxide ore would be deferred and would occur later in the mine life, subject to further metallurgical testing of the oxide ores to optimum and economic recoveries. The development of the underground mine before the open pit will, by its very nature, involve higher capital and development costs than if the open pit was developed first.

During the year to date in 2012, work was conducted in developing detailed mine plans for the underground part of the deposit, which included the evaluation of three underground mining options. Two options are long hole stoping with paste backfill. The third option is open stoping with pillars/no backfill.

Items to be completed in the ongoing Bilbao pre-feasibility study include the following:

- Updating the 43-101 compliant resource once the assays from the recent ten (10) hole infill drilling program are received. This programme has also provided density determination for the sulphide, transition oxide and waste material as well as geochemical analyses.
- Updated geotechnical data from the infill drilling whole core samples. This data is required to confirm potential pillar dimensions and spacing for one of the mining options.
- Metallurgical test work follow-up – sulphide and transition core samples obtained from strategic locations within the infill drilling programme have been sent to SGS – Lakefield for bench scale/open cycle test work. The recoveries and related metal-in-concentrate will be compared to the base case benchmarks.
- Complete the process plant design
- Tailings management – paste tailings test work is in progress and a preliminary plant design and related capital and operating costs will be estimated. A financial analysis will be undertaken to determine if a paste or simply thickened tailings process will be implemented.
- Environmental – This process will continue as the necessary critical input data becomes available, particularly relating to tailings disposal

ACQUISITION OF BUCHANS MINERALS CORPORATION

In April 2013, Minco entered into a binding arrangement agreement to complete a business combination with Buchans Minerals Corporation under which, subject to approval by Buchans shareholders, Minco will acquire all of the outstanding common shares of Buchans that it does not already own in exchange for ordinary shares of Minco by way of a statutory scheme of arrangement on the basis of 0.826 of a Minco share for each share of Buchans.

The proposed acquisition of Buchans is consistent with Minco's strategy of building a growth-focused base metal producer in North America and represents an excellent value opportunity for the shareholders of both companies. Consolidating the ownership of Buchans' advanced exploration assets, such as the Lundberg Project in central Newfoundland and the Woodstock Manganese Project in New Brunswick, is a major step towards achieving Minco's a strategy of creating a strong base metals exploration and development company with advanced projects in established mining jurisdictions in eastern Canada.

Completion of the acquisition of Buchans will result in Minco owning 100% of the Lundberg base metal project and the Woodstock manganese project, in addition to Minco's existing exploration projects in the UK and Ireland.

Minco will issue approximately 125 million shares of Buchans for the approximately 151 million common shares of Buchans currently outstanding. Minco shareholders will own approximately 73.7% of the combined company. Upon completion of the Acquisition, Minco plans to seek approval to co-list its shares on a North American stock exchange.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The consolidated net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 were (US$2,364,000) compared to a profit of US$5,206,000 in 2011. The loss in 2012 included a foreign exchange loss of $250,000, a change in fair value of financial assets of $308,000, an impairment charge on receivables of $865,000 and an income tax under provision from the prior year of $314,000. The profit in 2011 included a gain of US$5,948,000 on the sale of mineral property.

No dividends are proposed (2011: Nil). Accordingly, an amount of (US$2,364,000) has been carried to reserves (2011: US$5,206,000).

At December 31, 2012, Minco had $15 million in cash, and also held approximately 30% of the outstanding shares of Xtierra Inc. ("XAG" – TSX.V), and approximately 10% of the outstanding shares of Buchans Minerals Corporation ("BMC" – TSX.V).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The realisation of mineral exploration assets is dependent on the development of economic ore reserves and is subject to a number of significant potential risks including:

Exploration, Development and Operating Risk

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterised by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Group may be affected by numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Group and that cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Group not receiving an adequate return of investment capital. Many of the claims to which the Group has a right to acquire an interest are in the exploration stage only and are without a known body of commercial ore. Development of the subject mineral properties would follow only if favourable exploration results are obtained and a positive feasibility study is completed.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Group's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Group's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration and development programmes, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralised deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis and at an acceptable cost.

In addition to the above there can be no assurance that current exploration programmes will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of interests in mineral properties and the Group's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Group to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Group's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values.

No Assurance of Production

The Group has limited experience in placing resource properties into production, and its ability to do so will be dependent upon using the services of appropriately experienced personnel or entering into agreements with other major resource companies that can provide such expertise. There can be no assurance that the Group will have available to it the necessary expertise when and if the Group places its resource properties into production and whether it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices

Metal prices are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond the control of the Group. The principal factors include: diminished demand which may arise if economic growth in North America, India and China are not sustained; supply interruptions due to changes in government policies in base and precious metals, war, or international trade embargos; increases in supply resulting from the alleviation of professional and skilled labour shortages experienced by the world's largest producers; and, increases in supply resulting from the discovery and the development of new sources of base and precious metals. The effect of these factors on the Group's operations cannot be predicted.

Factors beyond the Group's Control

The exploration and development of mineral properties and the marketability of any minerals contained in such properties will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Group. These factors include government regulation, high levels of volatility in market prices, availability of markets, availability of adequate transportation and refining facilities and the imposition of new or amendments to existing taxes and royalties. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Failure to Obtain Additional Financing

While the Group has sufficient financial resources necessary to undertake its currently planned activities, there can be no assurance that the Group will be successful in obtaining any additional required funding necessary to conduct additional exploration or evaluation, if warranted, on the Group's current exploration properties or any properties that may be acquired to develop mineral resources on such properties, if commercially mineable quantities of such resources are located thereon. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Group to forfeit its interest in such properties. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities of the Group, the interests of shareholders in the net assets of the Group may be diluted.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The Group's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Group's properties or properties of others, delays in development or mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Group will purchase insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, such insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining Group's operations. The Group may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Group or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Group might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Group may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Group to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Title Risks

Title insurance is generally not available although the Group has exercised the usual due diligence with respect to determining title to and interests in its mineral properties, there is no guarantee that such title to or interests in the Properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Group's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Until competing interests in the mineral lands have been determined, the Group can give no absolute assurance as to the validity of title of the Group to those lands or the size of such mineral lands.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The Group's operations may be subject to environmental regulations in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Group intends to comply fully with all applicable environmental regulations.

Government Regulation and Permitting

The Group's mining and exploration activities may be affected by the extent of a country's political and economic stability and the nature of government regulation relating to the mining industry and foreign investors therein. Changes in regulation or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Group and may adversely affect its business and its holdings. In addition, mining operations may be affected by government regulations with respect to production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

Such operations and exploration activities are also subject to substantial regulation under applicable laws by governmental agencies that will require the Group to obtain permits, licences and approvals from various governmental agencies. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits, licences and approvals that the Group may require for its operations and exploration activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or that such laws and regulations will not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Group might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Group and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

To the best of the Directors' knowledge, the Group is operating in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Lags

The Group is unable to predict the amount of time which may elapse between the date when any new mineral reserve may be discovered, the date upon which such discovery may be deemed to be economic pursuant to a feasibility study and the date when production will commence from any such discovery.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, terrorism, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Group's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Group competes with other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing, precious and base metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical facilities than the Group. Competition could adversely affect the Group's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future. Consequently, the Group's revenue, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Management

The success of the Group is currently largely dependent on the performance of its directors and officers. There is no assurance the Group can maintain the services of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. The loss of the services of these persons could have a material adverse affect on the Group and its prospects. Some of the directors and officers also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies which are engaged and will continue to be engaged in the search for additional business opportunities on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where these directors and officers will be in direct competition with the Group. Conflicts, if any, will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of applicable corporate and securities laws.

Ability to Attract and Retain Qualified Personnel

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Group's success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As the Group's business activity grows, additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff will be required. Although the Group believes it will be successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, there can be no assurance of such success. If the Group is not successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, the efficiency of operations could be affected.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

Securities of exploration companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include global macroeconomic developments, and market perceptions of the relative attractiveness of particular industries. The Group's share price is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in metal prices or in the Group's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in half yearly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the Group's performance that may have an effect on the price of the the Group Shares include the following:

- the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Group's business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow its securities;
- the limited trading volume and general market interest in the Group's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade the Group Shares;
- the relatively small size of the publicly held shares will limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Group's securities; and
- a substantial decline in the Group's share price that persists for a significant period of time could cause its securities to be delisted from any stock exchange upon which they are listed, further reducing market liquidity.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Group shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Group's long-term value.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit Risk

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets of the Group, which comprise of cash and cash equivalents. Cash deposits give risk to credit risks on the amounts due from counter-parties. The Company controls and monitors the distribution of this exposure by ensuring that all financial instruments are held with reputable and financially secure institutions and that exposure to credit risk is distributed across a number of institutions. At 31 December 2012 all cash, short term deposits had a maturity date of 30 days or less. Credit risk is actively managed across the portfolio of institutions by ensuring that material surplus funds are placed with counter-parties that have a credit rating of at least BBB-.

Foreign Currency

The Group has exposure to currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions as the Group's currencies are spread over US Dollars (US$), Sterling Pounds (£), Canadian Dollars (Cdn$) and Euro (€). Details of the Group's financial risk management policies are set out in Note 25.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Group has interests in exploration and evaluation properties and, until economically recoverable reserves are discovered and can be developed, there are no standardised performance indicators which can usefully be employed to gauge the performance of the Group. The directors expect to be judged by results of exploration and/or project development and by their success in creating long term value for shareholders.

The chief external factors affecting the ability of the Group to move forward are primarily the demand for metals and minerals and the levels of metal prices; these and other factors are dealt with in the risks and uncertainties section above.

GOING CONCERN

For the year ended 31 December 2012, the Group recorded net loss of (US$2,364,000) and, at that date, the Group and the Company had positive cash balances of US$15,124,000 and US$10,007,000, respectively. Accordingly, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Company and Group on a going concern basis. Further details in relation to going concern are included in Note 3 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office at 31 December 2012 were as follows:

NAME	NATIONALITY
John Kearney (Chairman and Chief Executive)	Irish
Danesh Varma (Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary)	Canadian
Patrick D. Downey (Non-Executive Director)	Canadian
Rowan N. Maule(Non-Executive Director)	British
Terence McKillen (Non-Executive Director)	Irish
Peter McParland (Non-Executive Director)	Irish
Michael Power (Non-Executive Director)	Canadian

On 12 January 2012, Messrs. Rowan N. Maule and Patrick D. Downey were appointed as directors of the Company and were re-elected at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on 3 December 2012. Effective 30 April 2013, Terence McKillen retired as Chief Executive and John Kearney was appointed as Chief Executive in addition to his role as Chairman.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

The Directors and Secretary who held office at 31 December 2012 had the following beneficial interests (including interests held by spouses and minor children) at 31 December 2012 and 1 January 2012 in the ordinary shares of €0.0125 each of the Company:

Directors	Number of Company shares held at		Number of company share options held at	
	31/12/2012	01-01-2012	31/12/2012	01-01-2012
John Kearney	7,636,363	7,636,363	750,000	750,000
Danesh Varma (i)	23,806,324	23,806,324	1,250,000	1,250,000
Patrick D. Downey	1,865,000	-	1,250,000	-
Rowan N. Maule	825,000	-	2,500,000	-
Terence McKillen	7,463,841	7,463,841	1,250,000	1,250,000
Peter McParland (ii)	4,230,000	3,730,000	1,250,000	-
Michael Power	-	-	1,250,000	-

(i) 20,545,454 shares held by Juno Ltd. Danesh Varma is a Director and, through his family interests, a significant shareholder of Juno, and 260,870 shares held by Danesh Varma held through Raven Nominees Limited.

(ii) 1,230,000 shares held by Peter McParland held through Pershing Nominees Limited.

Directors' Company share options held, granted, lapsed and exercised during the year are as follows:

Director	Held at 1 January 2012	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed during the year	Held at 31 December 2012
Date Granted:	14.12.2007	5.12.2012			
Expiry date:	14.12.2014	5.12.2017			
Exercise price:	£0.055	£0.05			
John Kearney	750,000	-	-	-	750,000
Danesh Varma	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000
Patrick D. Downey	-	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000
Rowan N. Maule	-	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
Terence McKillen	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000
Peter McParland	-	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000
Michael Power	-	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000
Total	3,250,000	6,250,000	-	-	9,500,000

Share options granted during the year vested one third on issue, one third vesting on 2 July 2013 and one third vesting on 2 January 2014.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDINGS

The beneficial interests (excluding those of Directors personally) in the Company's issued ordinary share capital which amounted to 3% or more of the total issued ordinary share capital, as notified to the Company, comprised:

	13 May 2013 Number of Ordinary Shares	%	31 December 2012 Number of Ordinary Shares	%
Pershing International Nominees	35,704,161	10.20%	23,577,261	6.74%
Davycrest Nominees	21,106,027	6.03%	21,722,435	6.21%
Juno Limited	20,545,454	5.87%	20,545,454	5.87%
Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees)	18,121,132	5.18%	15,000,000	4.29%
Tom and Philomena O'Gorman (i)	17,500,000	5.00%	21,087,973	6.03%
Barclay Share Nominees Limited	16,651,750	4.76%	13,584,695	3.88%
TD Direct Investing Nominees	12,816,230	3.66%	13,770,607	3.93%
Aran Asset Management SA	12,000,000	3.43%	12,000,000	3.43%
Midlothian Limited	12,000,000	3.43%	12,000,000	3.43%
State Street Nominees Limited	11,459,018	3.27%	12,559,018	3.59%
Pershing Nominees Limited	9,382,905	2.68%	12,851,889	3.67%
Ashdale Investment Trust Services	8,270,313	2.36%	13,101,313	3.74%

(i) Tom and Philomena O'Gorman notified the Company on 11 January 2013 that they hold 17,500,000 shares. The directors believe that 12,250,000 (31 December 2012: 12,100,000) of these shares are held by nominees above.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

To ensure that proper books and accounting records are kept in accordance with Section 202 of the Companies Act, 1990, the Directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate accounting systems. The books of account are located at the Company's office at Painters' Hall Chambers, 8 Trinity Lane, London EC4V 2AN, and are readily accessible at the company's registered office.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The information in respect of subsidiary undertakings is set out in Note 16 to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and to managing the Company in an honest and ethical manner. The Board approves the Group's strategy and investment plans and regularly reviews operational and financial performance, risk management, and health, safety, environment and community matters.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, has signified its willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 160(2) of the Companies Act, 1963.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

"John F. Kearney"	*"Terence N. McKillen"*
Director	Director

Irish Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group, and of the loss of the Group for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group and the Parent Company Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and comply with the Irish Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINCO PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Minco Plc for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Group Financial Statements: the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the Parent Company Financial Statements: the Parent Company Balance Sheet, the Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Parent Company Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 27. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements giving a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Annual Report and Accounts 2012 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion:

- the group financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the group's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the parent company balance sheet gives a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs, as adopted by the European Union as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, of the state of the parent company's affairs as at 31December 2012; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MINCO PLC

Emphasis of Matter – Realisation of Assets

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in Notes 14, 16, 17 and 18 concerning the realisation of intangible assets, investments in subsidiaries and associates and amounts due from subsidiaries. The realisation of intangible assets of US$3,865,000 and investments in associates of US$4,106,000 included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and intangible assets of US$1,548,000, investments in associates of US$4,504,000, investments in subsidiaries of US$2,829,000 and amounts due from subsidiaries of US$2,655,000 in the Company Balance Sheet, is dependent on the discovery and successful development of economic reserves including the ability of the Group to raise sufficient finance to develop the projects. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to these uncertainties, and the ultimate outcome cannot, at present, be determined.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the parent company.
- The parent company balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- The net assets of the parent company, as stated in the parent company balance sheet are more than half of the amount of its called-up share capital and, in our opinion, on that basis there did not exist at 31 December 2012 a financial situation which under Section 40 (1) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1983 would require the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of the parent company.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Ciarán O'Brien
For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

29 May 2013

MINCO PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	Year ended 31/12/12 US$'000	Year ended 31/12/11 US$'000
Continuing operations			
General and administrative expenses		(907)	(695)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(250)	1,600
Operating (loss)/profit	**7**	(1,157)	905
Finance income	**9**	310	70
Gain on sale of mineral property	**11**	-	5,948
Impairment on receivables	**10**	(865)	(850)
Change in fair value of financial asset	**15**	(308)	-
Share of loss of associate	**17**	(30)	(367)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(2,050)	5,706
Income tax	**12**	(314)	(500)
Group (loss)/profit for the year		(2,364)	5,206
Other Comprehensive Income			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		331	(1,050)
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit for the year		(2,033)	4,156
		US Cents per share	**US Cents per share**
(Loss)/earnings per share			
Basic	**13**	(0.68)	1.52
Diluted	**13**	(0.68)	1.50

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

"John F. Kearney"	*"Terence N. McKillen"*
Director	Director

MINCO PLC

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	31/12/12 US$'000	31/12/11 US$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**14**	3,865	837
Investment in financial assets	**15**	692	-
Investment in associate	**17**	4,106	4,045
Total non-current assets		8,663	4,882
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	**18**	287	960
Cash and cash equivalents	**19**	15,124	20,213
Total current assets		15,411	21,173
Total assets		24,074	26,055
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	**21**	7,675	7,675
Share premium		27,669	27,669
Capital conversion reserve fund		39	39
Foreign currency translation reserve		1,220	889
Share-based payment reserve	**23**	216	104
Retained deficit		(13,520)	(11,156)
Total equity		23,299	25,220
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**20**	763	324
Income taxes payable		12	511
Total current liabilities		775	835
Total equity and liabilities		24,074	26,055

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

"John F. Kearney"
Director

"Terence N. McKillen"
Director

MINCO PLC

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	31/12/12 US$'000	31/12/11 US$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**14**	1,548	501
Investment in subsidiaries	**16**	2,829	2,771
Investment in financial assets	**15**	692	-
Investment in associate	**16/17**	4,504	4,412
Total non-current assets		9,573	7,684
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	**5/18**	2,738	9,925
Cash and cash equivalents	**19**	10,007	12,713
Total current assets		12,745	22,638
Total assets		22,318	30,322
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	**21**	7,675	7,675
Share premium account		27,669	27,669
Capital conversion reserve fund		39	39
Foreign currency translation reserve		1,032	426
Share-based payment reserve	**23**	216	104
Retained deficit		(14,600)	(5,855)
Total equity		22,031	30,058
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**20**	287	264
Total equity and liabilities		22,318	30,322

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

"John F. Kearney"
Director

"Terence N. McKillen"
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Share Capital US$'000	Share Premium US$'000	Capital Conversion Reserve Fund US$'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US$'000	Share based payment Reserve US$'000	Retained Deficit US$'000	Total US$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2011	**7,205**	**26,073**	**39**	**1,939**	**80**	**(16,362)**	**18,974**
Proceeds on share issue	470	1,700	-	-	-	-	2,170
Share issue costs	-	(104)	-	-	-	-	(104)
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Total comprehensive income for year	-	-	-	(1,050)	-	5,206	4,156
Balance as at 31 December 2011	**7,675**	**27,669**	**39**	**889**	**104**	**(11,156)**	**25,220**
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	112	-	112
Total comprehensive income for year	-	-	-	331	-	(2,364)	(2,033)
Balance as at 31 December 2012	**7,675**	**27,669**	**39**	**1,220**	**216**	**(13,520)**	**23,299**

Share capital
The share capital comprises of share capital issued for cash and non cash considerations.

Share premium
The share premium comprises of the excess of monies received in respect of share capital over the nominal value of shares issued less cost of issue.

Capital conversion reserve fund
The ordinary shares of the Company were renominalized from €0.0126774 each to €0.0125 each in 2002 and the amount by which the issued share capital of the Company was reduced was transferred to the capital conversion reserve fund.

Foreign currency translation reserve
Exchange differences arising on the re-translation of monetary items are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year except for differences arising on the re-translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Income statement items have been re-translated at the average rate for the year and balance sheet items re-translated at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Share-based payment reserve
The share-based payment reserve represents the amount expensed to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of share based payments granted which are not yet exercised.

Retained deficit
Retained deficit comprise accumulated profit and loss in the current and prior years.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Share Capital US$'000	Share Premium US$'000	Capital Conversion Reserve Fund US$'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US$'000	Share based payment Reserve US$'000	Retained Deficit US$'000	Total US$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2011	**7,205**	**26,073**	**39**	**884**	**80**	**(12,699)**	**21,582**
Proceeds on share issue	470	1,700	-	-	-	-	2,170
Share issue costs	-	(104)	-	-	-	-	(104)
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Total comprehensive loss for year	-	-	-	(458)	-	6,844	6,386
Balance as at 31 December 2011	**7,675**	**27,669**	**39**	**426**	**104**	**(5,855)**	**30,058**
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	112	-	112
Total comprehensive income for year	-	-	-	606	-	(8,745)	(8,139)
Balance as at 31 December 2012	**7,675**	**27,669**	**39**	**1,032**	**216**	**(14,600)**	**22,031**

Share capital
The share capital comprises of share capital issued for cash and non cash considerations.

Share premium
The share premium comprises of the excess of monies received in respect of share capital over the nominal value of shares issued less cost of issue.

Capital conversion reserve fund
The ordinary shares of the Company were renominalized from €0.0126774 each to €0.0125 each in 2002 and the amount by which the issued share capital of the Company was reduced was transferred to the capital conversion reserve fund.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve arises on translation of balances into the presentation currency, US Dollar, from the functional currency, Euro. Income statement items have been re-translated at the average rate for the year and balance sheet items re-translated at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Share-based payment reserve
The share-based payment reserve represents the amount expensed to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of share based payments granted which are not yet exercised.

Retained deficit
Retained deficit comprise accumulated profit and loss in the current and prior years.

MINCO PLC

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	Year ended 31/12/2012 US$'000	Year ended 31/12/2011 US$'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(2,364)**	5,206
Share-based payments expense		**112**	24
Impairment on receivables		**865**	850
Change in fair value of financial asset		**308**	-
Share of loss of associate		**30**	367
Currency translation movements		**183**	(1,491)
Gain on sale of mineral property		**-**	(5,948)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of comprehensive income		**314**	500
Interest income		**(310)**	(70)
		(862)	(562)
Movements in working capital			
Increase in trade and other receivables		**(190)**	(3)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		**440**	(83)
Cash used in operating activities		**(612)**	(648)
Income taxes paid		**(813)**	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,425)**	(648)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income		**310**	70
Proceeds from disposal of intangible asset		**-**	19,400
Investment in financial assets		**(1,000)**	-
Payments for intangible assets		**(2,974)**	(1,856)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,664)**	17,614
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity shares in the parent		**-**	2,170
Transaction costs of issue of shares		**-**	(104)
Net cash generated by financing activities		**-**	2,066
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,089)**	19,032
Translation adjustment		**-**	(45)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**20,213**	1,226
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the financial year	**19**	**15,124**	20,213

MINCO PLC

COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	Year ended 31/12/2012 US$'000	Year ended 31/12/2011 US$'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before taxation for the year		**(8,745)**	6,844
Provision for impairment		**7,748**	-
Share-based payments expense		**112**	24
Change in fair value of financial asset		**308**	-
Currency translation movements		**417**	(67)
Interest income		**(170)**	(6)
		(330)	6,795
Movements in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(10)**	5
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		**23**	(5)
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		**(317)**	6,795
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Advances)/receipts from subsidiaries		**(551)**	2,702
Investment in financial assets		**(1,000)**	-
Payments for intangible assets		**(1,008)**	-
Interest income		**170**	6
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		**(2,389)**	2,708
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity shares in the parent		**-**	2,170
Transaction costs of issue of shares		**-**	(104)
Net cash generated by financing activities		**-**	2,066
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,706)**	11,569
Translation adjustments		**-**	(6)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**12,713**	1,150
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the financial year	**19**	**10,007**	12,713

1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by Group and Company are as follows:

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012, for the Group and Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). These financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012. The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand (US$'000) except where otherwise indicated.

(b) Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interests of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of the retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities are disposed of. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the costs on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(d) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less, where appropriate, an allowance for impairment.

(e) Investment in Associates

Group

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Investment in Associates (continued)

Group (continued)
Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of that investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Where a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate.

Company
Investments in associates are stated at cost less, where appropriate, allowances for impairment in the Company Balance Sheet.

(f) Jointly controlled operations
The Group reports its interests in jointly controlled operations by recognising in its financial statements the assets that it controls, the liabilities that it incurs, the expenses that it incurs, and its share of the income from the sale of goods or services by the jointly controlled operation.

(g) Intangible assets
Exploration and evaluation assets
Exploration expenditure relates to the search for precious and base metals. Evaluation expenditure arises from a detailed assessment of deposits that have been identified as having economic potential.

The costs of exploration properties and leases, which include the cost of acquiring prospective properties and exploration rights and costs incurred in exploration and evaluation activities, are capitalised as intangible assets as part of exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration costs are capitalised as an intangible asset until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extraction of reserves are demonstrable, when the capitalised exploration costs are re-classed to property, plant and equipment. Exploration costs include an allocation of administration and salary costs (including share-based payments) as determined by management, where they relate to specific projects.

Prior to reclassification to property, plant and equipment exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment and any impairment loss recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of intangible assets
Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. The Company reviews and tests for impairment on an ongoing basis and specifically if the following occurs:

- the period for which the Group and Company has a right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific areas;
- sufficient data exists to indicate that although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

(h) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For listed and unlisted equity investments classified as available for sale ("AFS"), a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, including redeemable notes classified as AFS and finance lease receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with a maturity on acquisition of three months or less.

Trade and other receivables and payables

Recognised on inception at fair value and carried thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity capital issued by the Company is recorded at the value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The only equity instruments of the Group are ordinary share capital and warrants.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non current asset or a non current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

(j) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

1. **STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

(j) Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(k) Foreign currencies

The functional currency of each Group entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Euros. However, due to the fact that all potential sales products are US Dollar denominated, for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each Group and company are presented in US Dollars (the Group's and Parent Company's presentation currency). In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was re-determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity.

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated in to US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, income and expense items are translated at the average rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. The exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

For the purposes of presenting the company financial statements in US Dollar from the functional currency, Euro, income statement items have been re-translated at the average rate for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rate at the date of the transaction are used. The exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity, and balance sheet items re-translated at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

On the disposal of a foreign operation all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(l) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 23.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on the straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

(m) Operating profit

Operating profit comprises of general administrative costs and foreign exchange movements incurred by the Company, which are not specific to evaluation and exploration projects, general administrative costs include costs related to the share-based payments, provisions for trade receivables and all impairment charges relating to intangible assets and financial assets during the year. Operating profit is stated before other gains and losses.

(n) Investments in financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets classified as held-for-trading are included in the category financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss.

1. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o) Critical accounting judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies above, the Directors have identified the judgemental areas that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations), which are dealt with below:

Exploration and evaluation
The assessment of whether general administration costs and salary costs are capitalised or expensed involves judgement. Management consider the nature of each cost incurred and whether it is deemed appropriate to capitalise it within intangible assets. Costs which can be demonstrated as project related are included within exploration and evaluation assets. Exploration and evaluation assets relate to prospecting, exploration and related expenditure in Ireland and Mexico. The Group's exploration activities are subject to a number of significant and potential risks including:

- exploration, development and operating risk
- no assurance of production
- failure to obtain additional financing
- environmental risks and hazards
- government regulation and permitting
- infrastructure
- price volatility of publicly traded securities
- fluctuating mineral prices
- foreign currency

The recoverability of these intangible assets is dependent on the discovery and successful development of economic reserves, including the ability to raise finance to develop future projects. Should this prove unsuccessful, the value included in the balance sheet would be written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

Going concern
For further information regarding going concern refer to Note 3.

(p) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of financial statements requires directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed below:

- *Share-based payments*
  Estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Group has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the probable life of options granted and the time of exercise of those options. The model used by the Group is the Black-Scholes valuation model.
- *Warrants*
  The fair value of the warrants is estimated at the issue date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with estimates of the volatility of company and/or associate shares, expected dividend yield and a risk-free interest rate.
- *Investment in subsidiaries and associates*
  At balance sheet date, the Group and Company reviewed the carrying amounts of its investments in subsidiaries and associates to determine whether there was any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. The recoverable amount of those assets was estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.
- *Impairment of intangible assets*
  The assessment of intangible assets for any indications of impairment involves judgement. If an indication of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The assessment requires judgement as to the likely future commerciality of the asset and when such commerciality should be determined; future revenues, capital and operating costs and the discount rate to be applied to such revenues and costs.

2. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

None of the new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) or Interpretations adopted by the Group in the year had a material impact on the Group's Financial Statements.

The following IFRS became effective since the last Annual Report having no material impact on the Financial Statements:
IAS 32 (Amendment) Classification of Rights Issues (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010);
IFRS 1 (Amendment) Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters (effective for accounting periods beginning or after 1 July 2010;
IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010);

2. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (continued)

Improvements to IFRS 2010;
IFRIC 14 (Amendment) Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011);Amendment to IFRS 1 (Jan. 2010), Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters, effective 1 July 2010;
IAS 24 (revised Nov. 2009), Related Party Disclosures, effective 1 January 2011;
Amendments to IAS 27 (Jan. 2008), Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements , effective 1 July 2009 ;
Amendment to IAS 39 (Jul. 2008), Eligible Hedged Items, effective 1 July 2009.
Amendments to IFRIC 14 (Nov. 2009), Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement, effective 1 January 2011;
IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments 1 July 2010;

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective:

IAS/IFRS standards and interpretations
Amendments to IFRS 1 (March 2012), Government Loans, effective 1 January 2013;
Amendments to IAS 32 (Dec 2011), Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, effective 1 January 2014;
Amendments to IFRS 7 (Dec 2011), Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, effective 1 January 2013;
IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, effective 1 January 2015);
Amendments to IAS 1 (June 2011), Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income, effective 1 July 2012;
Amendments to IFRS 1 (Dec 2010), Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters, effective 1 July 2011;
Amendments to IFRS 7 (Oct 2010), Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets, effective 1 July 2011;
IAS 19 (revised June 2011), Employee Benefits, effective 1 January 2013;
IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, effective 1 January 2013;
IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, effective 1 January 2014;
IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, effective 1 January 2014;
IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, effective 1 January 2014;
IAS 28 (revised May 2011), Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, effective 1 January 2014;
IAS 27 (revised May 2011), Separate Financial Statements, effective 1 January 2014;
Amendments to IAS 12 (Dec 2010), Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets, effective 1 January 2013;
IFRIC 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, effective 1 January 2013;

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the other standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods.

3. GOING CONCERN

The preparation of financial statements requires an assessment on the validity of the going concern assumption. The validity of the going concern concept is dependent on finance being available for the continuing working capital requirements of the Group and finance for the development of the Group’s projects becoming available. Based on the assumptions that such finance will become available, the directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate for these accounts. Should the going concern basis not be appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the Group’s assets, in particular the intangible assets, to their realisable values.

For the year ended 31 December 2012, the Group recorded a loss of US$2,364,000. At that date, the Group and the Company had positive cash balances of US$15,124,000 and US$10,007,000, respectively, and accordingly, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Company and Group on a going concern basis.

4. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average number of persons, including executive Directors, employed by the Group during the year was:

	2012 Number of employees	2011 Number of employees
Management and administration	7	6
Operatives	2	1
	9	7

Staff costs for the above persons:	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Wages and salaries	151	121
Social security costs	13	13
Share-based payments - Directors	89	24
	253	158
Capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets	16	-
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	237	158
	253	158

In 2012, $16,000 (2011: $Nil) salaries were capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Group
Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed for the Group but are disclosed below for the Company.

Remuneration of key management personnel
The remuneration of Directors, for the year ended 31 December 2012, who are the key management personnel of the Group, is set out below in aggregate in accordance with IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'.

Directors' Remuneration	**Salaries in cash US$'000**	**Fees in cash US$'000**	**Options US$'000**	**Total 2012 US$'000**	Salaries in cash US$'000	Fees in cash US$'000	Options US$'000	Total 2011 US$'000
John Kearney	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	6
Terence McKillen	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9
Danesh Varma	86	-	9	95	87	-	9	96
Patrick D. Downey	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
Rowan N. Maule	-	95	26	121	-	-	-	-
Peter McParland	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
Michael Power	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-
Total	86	95	89	270	87	-	24	111

No fees were paid by the Group to directors, other than disclosed above, for their services as directors of the Company in the years ended 31 December 2012 or 31 December 2011. Professional fees in the amount of US$95,000 were paid to Rowan N. Maule for management and consulting services, which have been capitalised within intangible assets as exploration and evaluation assets.

No salaries were paid by the Company to any directors of the Company in the years ended 31 December 2012 or 31 December 2011, other than to Danesh Varma, Finance Director and Secretary of the Company who was paid an amount of £4,500 (US$7,167) per month, or US$86,000 for the year ended 31 December 2012.

The option vesting expense in relation to options granted to directors, for the year ended 31 December 2012 was US$89,000. The option vesting expense included US$65,000 expense in respect of 6,250,000 share options granted on 20 December 2012, the vesting period for these stock options is five years, vesting as to one third on issue, one third on 2 July 2013 and one third on 2 January 2014, and US$24,000 in respect of 3,250,000 options which were granted in December 2007. The vesting period for these stock options is seven years. No stock options were granted in 2011. Refer to Note 23 for further information on share options.

On 31 December 2012, Juno Limited, an existing substantial shareholder, held 20,545,454 shares. An amount of US$88,000/€66,462 (2011: US$86,000/€66,462) remained outstanding to Juno at 31 December 2012. This amount is due on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing and there were no transactions during the year (2011: €Nil).

There was no trading with directors and other related parties.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Company

	2011 US$'000	Receipts US$'000	Advances US$'000	Reserve US$'000	2012 US$'000
Minco Ireland Limited	2,156	(2,000)	293	-	449
Westland Exploration Limited	336	-	14	-	350
Norsub Limited	133	-	23	-	156
Minco Mining Limited	7,227	-	521	(7,748)	-
Zacatecas Exploration Limited	-	-	6	-	6
Centrerock Mining Limited	-	-	1,694	-	1,694
Receivable from subsidiaries	9,852	(2,000)	2,551	(7,748)	2,655

Amounts are advanced from the parent to subsidiary companies to finance exploration and evaluation costs. These are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. A reserve in the amount of US$7,748,000 was recorded on amounts advanced to Minco Mining Limited (previously named Orca Mining Mexico Limited) relating to prior years activities principally in Mexico prior to the establishment of Xtierra. This reserve is recorded in the parent company and eliminated on consolidation.

6. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about the group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. The Board is deemed to be the chief operating decision maker within the Group. For management purposes, the Group is currently organised into four segements, Ireland, Canada, U.K. and Mexico.

Segment information about the Group's activities is presented below:

Segment Result	**Segment result**	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Continuing Operations		
Ireland	**-**	5,948
Canada	**(11)**	-
U.K.	**(84)**	-
Mexico	**(895)**	(367)
Total for continuing operations	**(990)**	5,581
Unallocated	**(1,060)**	125
Income tax expense	**(314)**	(500)
(Loss)/profit for the year	**(2,364)**	5,206
Consolidated (loss)/profit	**(2,364)**	5,206

There was no revenue from operations earned during the year.

Segment assets and segment liabilities	**Assets**		**Liabilities**	
	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000	**2012 US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Ireland	**988**	837	**(244)**	(511)
Canada	**3,458**	-	**(249)**	-
U.K.	**398**	-	**(182)**	-
Mexico (investment in associate)	**4,106**	4,045	**-**	-
	8,950	4,882	**(675)**	(511)
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,124**	20,213	**-**	-
Unallocated	**-**	960	**(100)**	(324)
Consolidated	**24,074**	26,055	**(775)**	(835)

6. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Ireland	**-**	-	**54**	-
Canada	**-**	-	**3,288**	-
U.K.	**-**	-	**378**	-
	-	-	**3,720**	-

	Impairment of intangible assets		Impairment on receivables	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Mexico	**-**	-	**865**	850
	-	-	**865**	850

7. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT

Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting) the following items:	**2012** **US$'000**	2011 US$'000
General and administrative expenses of the Group comprise:		
Professional fees including audit and legal	(414)	(299)
Company Directors' remuneration	(86)	(87)
Share-based payments expense related to directors	(89)	(24)
Share-based payments expense related to consultants	(23)	-
Office expenses	(125)	(90)
Investor and public relations	(88)	(99)
Sundry expense	(82)	(96)
	(907)	(695)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(250)	1,600
Operating (loss)/profit before taxes	(1,157)	905

8. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The analysis of auditors' remuneration is as follows:

	2012	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
Group		
Audit of group accounts	99	77
Other assurance	-	12
Tax advisory services	23	13
Other non audit services	3	28
Total	125	130
Company		
Audit of company accounts	50	56
Other assurance	49	33
Tax advisory services	23	10
Other non audit services	3	28
Total	125	127

9. FINANCE INCOME

	2012 **US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Interest income	310	70

10. IMPAIRMENT ON RECEIVABLES

	2012 **US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Opening balance - net of impairment	865	1,715
Additional allowance recognised during the year	(865)	(850)
Closing balance - net of impairment	-	865

An amount of US$2,715,000 is due in respect of the Group's 2007 disposal of its 50% interest in Minera Sisa to Minera Sisa SA de CV. Minera Sisa SA de CV did not make payments which were due in 2008. The Group has pursued legal proceedings to seek recovery of the amount due. Because of the delays of advancing this litigation in the Mexican Courts for more than three years, the Directors have recognized an additional impairment charge of US$865,000 (2011:US$850,000) in respect of this receivable. The cumulative impairment recognised at 31 December 2012 is US$2,715,000 (2011:US$1,850,000).

11. GAIN ON SALE OF MINERAL PROPERTY

In October 2011, the Company sold its interest in the Pallas Green Joint Venture for cash consideration of US$19,400,000. A gain of US$5,948,000 was realized on the sale.

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Recognised in the income statement **Current tax expense**	**2012** **US$'000**	2011 US$'000
Current year	-	500
Prior year adjustment	314	-
	314	500

Total tax reconciliation	**2012** **US$'000**	2011 US$'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(2,050)	5,706
Current tax at 12.5% (2011: 12.5%)	(256)	713
Effects of:		
Income subject to a higher rate of tax	109	752
Other timing differences	41	(90)
Utilisation of losses carried forward from prior periods	-	(920)
Losses carried forward	102	-
Associate's losses carried forward	4	45
Prior year adjustment	314	-
Total current tax charge	314	500

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on accumulated tax losses of the group of US$3.5 million (2011:US$1.8m) as the recoverability of any such assets is not considered likely in the foreseeable future. At the year end deferred tax assets totalling US$0.7 million (2011: US$0.4m) were not recognised.

Factors that may affect future tax charges
The Group expects to have trading profits in the future. These profits will be subject to a range of tax rates in a number of countries in which it has operations.

13. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic (loss)/earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted (loss)/earnings per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. In order to determine diluted (loss)/earnings per share, the treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted earnings/(loss) per share calculation. The diluted (loss)/earnings per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would decrease (loss)/earnings per share, as a result, all outstanding stock options at December 31, 2012 have been excluded from diluted loss per share. The computation for basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share is as follows:

	2012	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
Numerator		
(Loss)/earnings for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent company	(2,364)	5,206
	2012	2011
Denominator	**No. of Shares**	No. of Shares
Weighted average number of shares - basic	349,999,988	343,251,624
Weighted average number of shares - diluted	349,999,988	346,501,624
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (US cents per share)	(0.68)	1.52
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (US cents per share)	(0.68)	1.50

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
Exploration and evaluation assets	**US$'000**	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Cost:				
At 1 January	**837**	11,823	**501**	837
Additions during the year	**2,974**	1,856	**1,047**	-
Disposal	-	(13,348)	-	(359)
Foreign exchange movement	**54**	506	-	23
At 31 December	**3,865**	837	**1,548**	501
Carrying amount:				
At 31 December	**3,865**	837	**1,548**	501
At 1 January	**837**	11,823	**501**	837

Segmental analysis	**Canada**	**Ireland**	**U.K.**	**Total**
Geographical segment	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Carrying amount:				
1 January 2011	-	11,823	-	11,823
Additions	-	1,856	-	1,856
Foreign exchange movement	-	(13,348)	-	(13,348)
Deemed disposal of subsidiary	-	506	-	506
31 December 2011	-	837	-	837
Additions	2,596	-	378	2,974
Foreign exchange movement	-	54	-	54
31 December 2012	2,596	891	378	3,865

In April 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with Buchans Minerals Corporation ("Buchans") under which Minco acquired 10% shareholding in Buchans Mineral Corporation for US$1,000,000. On the same date the Company also obtained an option to earn a 51% joint venture interest in Buchan's base metal properties in Newfoundland, Canada by spending Cdn$8 million over four years to advance the Lundberg deposit to final feasibility. In addition, Minco paid Buchans US$1 million for an exclusive six month option to evaluate Buchans' Woodstock manganese property in New Brunswick, Canada. At the end of October 2012, following the six-month evaluation period, the Company entered into an agreement to earn, in stages, up to a 50% interest in the Canadian Manganese Company Inc. ("CMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Buchans Minerals that owns 100% of the Woodstock manganese property. A new wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Centrerock Mining Limited, was incorporated to manage the Canadian operation and an additional US$1,596,000 was invested in the Newfoundland project for a total of US$2,596,000. The expenditure on both the Lundberg and Woodstock manganese projects has been accounted for as exploration and evaluation expenditure. The investment of US$1,000,000 in Buchans has been accounted for as an "available for sale" financial asset. Refer to Note 1 (n) for further details.

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

In November 2012, Minco commenced a new exploration initiative for lead and zinc in the Pennines Orefield of northern England and by 31 December 2012, US$415,000 has been invested in that project.

At 31 December 2012, Minco held two Irish prospecting licenses, including Prospecting License 1653 in Rathdowney, Ireland, and a 21.5% interest in Prospecting License 1440R in Tatestown, Ireland, the subject of a joint venture between Westland Exploration Ltd. (100% Minco subsidiary) and Tara-Boliden Mines Limited. The Company also holds a 2% net smelter royalty on the Curraghinalt gold deposit in Northern Ireland. Prospecting License 1653 in Rathdowney was surrendered in early 2013.

The realisation of the intangible assets is dependant on the successful development of economic resources, including the ability to raise finance to develop the projects. Should this prove unsuccessful the value included in the balance sheet would be written off. The Directors are aware that by its nature there is an inherent uncertainty in such expenditure as to the value of the asset.

The Group's activities are also subject to a number of significant potential risks, see Note 1(o).

15. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Available for sale listed investment US$	Warrants US$	Total US$
Additions during the year	923	77	1,000
Change in fair value	(308)	-	(308)
Closing balance, 31 December 2012	615	77	692

In April 2012, Minco entered into an agreement to acquire 15,384,615 units of Buchans Minerals Corporation in a private placement for an amount of US$1,000,000 (Cdn$1,000,000). Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.10 per share until May 15, 2014. The fair value of the warrants, in the amount of US$76,923, was estimated on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the following assumptions:

	31 December 2012	Date of transaction
Market value of one ordinary share	Cdn$0.04	Cdn$0.04
Term	1.4 years	2.0 years
Risk free rate	136%	136%
Volatility	95%	98%

The change in fair value of these assets was recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

16. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Company		
Investments at cost:		
Opening shares, 1 January 2012	**7,183**	7,296
Foreign exchange adjustment	**149**	(113)
Closing shares, 31 December 2012	**7,332**	7,183
Total investment in subsidiaries	**2,829**	2,771
Total investment in associates	**4,504**	4,412

The recovery of the investment in subsidiaries is dependent on the successful realisation of intangible assets through the development of economic ore reserves, as outlined in Note 1(o). At the balance sheet date, the Company reviewed the carrying amounts of its subsidiary companies to determine whether there was any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. No impairment was recognised during the year. Amounts due from subsidiaries have no repayment date and are non interest bearing.

16. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

The principal subsidiaries of the Company at 31 December 2012 are as follows:

Name of Company	Registered office	Effective Holding	Principal Activity
Minco Ireland Limited	162 Clontarf Road, Dublin 3, Ireland	100%	Exploration
Westland Exploration Limited	162 Clontarf Road, Dublin 3, Ireland	100%	Exploration
Norsub Limited	1 Le Marchant Street St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4HP	100%	Investment
Minco Mining Limited	Painters' Hall Chambers,	100%	Exploration
Zacatecas Exploration Limited	8 Little Trinity Lane, London EC4V 2AN	100%	Management services
Centrerock Mining Limited	220 Bay Street, Suite 700 Toronto, ON M5J 2W4, Canada	100%	Exploration

Details of associated undertakings of the Company at 31 December 2012 are included within Note 17.

17. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Investment in associate as at 1 January	**4,045**	4,515
Foreign exchange movement	**91**	(103)
Group share of loss in Xtierra for the year	**(30)**	(367)
Value of Group share of net assets of the associate	**4,106**	4,045

	2012 US$'000	2011 US$'000
Fair value of Group's interest based on market price of associate's quoted shares at 31 December 2012 and 2011		
Share price as per Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX), Canadian dollars	**Cdn$0.28**	Cdn$0.16
US Dollar foreign exchange value	**US$1.0034**	US$0.9806
30,000,003 shares	**8,429**	4,707
Values as shown in the accounts of the associate at 31 December 2012 and 2011:		
Total assets	**27,863**	28,026
Total liabilities	**(3,237)**	(3,298)
Total net assets	**24,626**	24,728
Total loss of associate for the year	**(102)**	(1,265)

The recovery of the investment in associate is dependent on the successful realisation of intangible assets through the development of economic ore reserves, as outlined in Note 1(o). At 31 December 2012, the Group held a 29.0% interest, in Xtierra Inc. (Xtierra), a company registered in Ontario, Canada, which is independently managed and is accounted for in these financial statements as an associate company. Xtierra is the 100% owner and operator of mineral properties in Mexico. The fully diluted interest of the Company in Xtierra at 31 December 2012 was 25.5% and 27.4% at 21 May 2013. At the date of signing, the value of the investment in the associate was US$2,400,000.

The associated undertakings of the Company at 31 December 2012 were as follows:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Effective Holding	Principal activity
Xtierra Inc.	Canada	29%	Holding company for Orca Minerals Limited
Orca Minerals Limited	Canada	29%	Holding company for Orca Gold International Limited
Orca Gold International Limited	Bahamas	29%	Holding company for Mexican subsidiaries
Bilbao Resources S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	29%	Exploration
Golden Dust S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	29%	Exploration
Minera Orca S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	29%	Exploration
Orca Mining Exploration S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	29%	Exploration
Bilbao Mining S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	29%	Exploration

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Trade receivables and prepayments	46	894	-	-
Sales taxes receivable	241	66	83	73
Receivable from subsidiaries (Notes 5)	-	-	2,655	9,852
	287	960	2,738	9,925

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally receivable within 90 days. The carrying value of the receivables approximates to their fair value. In the opinion of Directors the amounts above are considered to be fully recoverable. Prior year trade receivables and prepayments of $894,000 above include an amount due from Minera Sisa de CV of US$865,000 as explained in Note 10. Included within amounts receivable from subsidiaries is a provision for impairment of US$7,748,000 related to amounts due from Minco Mining Limited.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US'000**	US$'000
Cash	**107**	276	**64**	236
Cash equivalents	**15,017**	19,937	**9,943**	12,477
Immediately available without restriction	**15,124**	20,213	**10,007**	12,713

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments and investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Where investments are categorised as cash equivalents, the related balances have a maturity of three months or less from the date of investment. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates at floating rates.

The currency profile of cash and cash equivalents at the year end is as follows:

Group	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
Euro	**64**	152
US Dollars	**15,034**	19,462
Canadian Dollars	**19**	29
Sterling	**7**	570
	15,124	20,213

Company	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000
Euro	**62**	152
US dollars	**9,943**	12,002
Sterling	**2**	559
	10,007	12,713

Refer to Note 25 for disclosure on credit risks on cash and cash equivalents.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	**2012**	2011
	US$'000	US$'000	**US$'000**	US$'000
Trade creditors and accruals	675	270	232	210
Amounts due to related parties (Note 5)	88	54	55	54
	763	324	287	264

It is the Group's normal practice to agree terms of transactions, including payment terms, with suppliers and provided suppliers perform in accordance with the agreed terms, it is the Group's policy that payment is made as they fall due. The carrying value of the trade creditors and accruals approximates to their fair value. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe. These amounts are paid within their respective payment terms, unsecured and non-interest bearing.

21. SHARE CAPITAL

Group and Company	**Ordinary shares of €0.0125 each**		**Deferred shares of €0.0625 each**		**Total**
	Number '000	**Nominal value '000**	**Number '000**	**Nominal value '000**	**Nominal value '000**
Authorised share capital					
At 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011	700,000	€ 8,750	38,000	€ 2,375	€ 11,125
At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012	**700,000**	**€ 8,750**	**38,000**	**€ 2,375**	**€ 11,125**
Issued share capital					
At 1 January 2011	323,610	US$5,099	38,000	US$2,106	US$7,205
Issued during the year	26,390	US$ 470	-	-	US$ 470
At 31 December 2011 and 2012	**350,000**	**US$5,569**	**38,000**	**US$2,106**	**US$7,675**

On 24 February 2011, the Company issued 448,000 new ordinary shares upon the exercise of 448,000 broker warrants at £0.03 per warrant for gross proceeds of £13,440.

On 4 April 2011, the Company issued 24,654,857 new ordinary shares at an issue price of £0.0525 per share for gross proceeds of £1,294,380. The Company paid £64,719 to Beaufort International Associates in connection to this placing. The Company also issued 1,286,770 shares upon the exercise of 1,286,770 broker warrants at £0.03 per warrant for gross proceeds of £38,600.

On 24 October 2011, following shareholders approval at the Annual General Meeting, the Company's authorized share capital was increased from 350,000,000 to 700,000,000 ordinary shares of €0.0125 each by the creation of 350,000,000 new ordinary shares of €0.0125 each.

The deferred shares are non-voting, have no entitlements to dividends or repayment and no preferential right to a return on capital on a winding-up.

22. PARENT COMPANY, MINCO PLC, STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In accordance with section 148(8) of the Companies' Act 1963 and section 7(1A) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986, the Company is availing of the exemption from presenting its individual Statement of Comprehensive Income to the Annual General Meeting and from filing it with the Registrar of Companies. The loss in the parent Company amounted to US$8,745,000 (2011: Income US$6,844,000). This includes a charge for share-based payment of US$112,000 (2011: US$24,000) and a reserve for inter-company receivable of US$7,748,000 (2011:US$Nil), refer to Note 5.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Equity-settled share options
The board of directors has granted share options to directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers who perform ongoing services for the Group. The purpose of the options is to attract, retain and motivate these parties by providing them with the opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and to benefit from its growth. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the board of directors at the market price of the shares at the time of grant, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements. Options are forfeited if the optionee ceases to be associated with the Company before the options vest.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the share-based payment charge for the year has been charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

As at 31 December 2012, the Company had the following outstanding share options:

	Number of Options Granted and Exercisable at 31 December 2012	Share-based Payment Reserve $	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	3,250,000	130	£0.055	14 December 2014
	8,250,000	86	£0.050	20 December 2017
Total	11,500,000	216		

Share options transactions for the respective periods were as follows:

	2012 Number of share options	**Weighted average exercise price (in Stg pence)**	2011 Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (in Stg pence)
Outstanding at beginning of the year	3,250,000	5.50	3,250,000	5.50
Granted during the year:				
Directors	6,250,000	5.00	-	-
Consultants	2,000,000	5.00	-	-
Outstanding at end of the year	11,500,000	5.14	3,250,000	5.50
Exercisable at the end of the year	6,000,000	5.27	3,250,000	5.50

The total number of options over ordinary shares outstanding at 31 December 2012 was 11,500,000 (2011: 3,250,000). The options held by Directors are detailed in the Directors' report.

On 20 December 2012, the Company granted 8,250,000 share options at an exercise price of £0.05p per share, with a five year term expiring 20 December 2017, vesting as to one third on issue, one third on 2 July 2013 and one third on 2 January 14, to non-executive directors and consultants. The grant date fair value of these options was estimated at US$269,000 (£165,000) and one third of this amount, US$89,000, was recorded to share-based payments expense and share-based payment reserve.

The current year share based payment expense for options granted in 2007 with a term of seven years expiring in 2014, amounted to US$23,000 (2011:US$24,000). The total share based payment expense in the current year amounted to US$112,000 (2011:US$24,000).

The following assumptions were used in calculating the fair value of options granted in the year ended 31 December 2012, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 103%, risk-free interest rate of 1.27% and expected life of five years. Expected volatility was determined by management based on their cumulative experience of the movement in share prices over the previous number of years.

The options outstanding at 31 December 2012 had a weighted average exercise price of £0.0527, and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 4.10 years. During 2011, no options were issued by the Company.

24. COMMITMENTS

There were no material capital or financial commitments at 31 December 2012 (2011: US$Nil) other than as disclosed in Note 14.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group’s financial instruments comprise cash balances and various items such as trade receivables and trade payables which arise directly from trading operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions, primarily warrants and convertible notes. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide working capital to finance Group operations. The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Group’s cash balances are held in Euro, Sterling and in US and Canadian Dollars. The Group’s strategy for managing cash is to maximise interest income whilst ensuring its availability to match the profile of the Group’s expenditure. This is achieved by regular monitoring of interest rates and monthly review of expenditure. The Group has a policy of not hedging and therefore takes market rates in respect of foreign exchange risk; however, it does review its currency exposures regularly and may consider the use of currency hedges in the future.

Interest rate risk
The Group finances its operations through the issue of equity shares, and has no fixed interest rate agreements. The Group had US$15,124,000 in cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2012. A one percent change in interest rates will result in a corresponding change in interest income of approximately US$151,240 based on cash equivalent balances existing at 31 December 2012.

Liquidity risk
The Group’s liquidity exposure is confined to meeting obligations under short term trade creditor agreements. This exposure is financed from a combination of cash, additional issues of ordinary equity shares and other financing arrangements.

Capital management
The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains an adequate capital ratio in order to support its business and enhance shareholder value. The capital structure of the Group consists of issued share capital and reserves. The Group manages its structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of the changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011. The Group’s only capital requirement is its authorised minimum capital as a plc.

Foreign currency risk
Although the Group is based in Europe, it has significant investments overseas, in Canada and Mexico, none of which presently generate cash from operations, and holds monies from investors in Euros, Sterling, Canadian or US Dollars. The functional currencies of the majority of the Group’s operations are UK Sterling, the Euro and the Canadian Dollar; the reporting currency of the Group is the US Dollar. However, the expenditure is not considered to be a monetary asset, and has been translated to the functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the original transactions. The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from expenses incurred by the Group in currencies other than the functional currency.

The Group seeks to minimise its exposure to currency risk by closely monitoring exchange rates. The Group does not presently utilise swaps or forward contracts to manage its currency exposures, although such facilities may be used where appropriate in the future. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting dates are set out below. The net currency exposure of the gross monetary assets of the Group was as follows:

Date	**Sterling**	**US$**	**Canadian**	**Euro**	**Total**
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
31 December 2012	(160)	15,034	(59)	(178)	14,636
31 December 2011	1,417	19,462	29	(570)	20,339

The impact of foreign currencies has been determined based on the balances of financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2012. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and largely results from payables and receivables, and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A five percent change in the US Dollar exchange rate could result in a foreign exchange impact to the net income of approximately US$751,000 based on monetary assets and liability balances existing at 31 December 2012.

Credit risk
With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets of the Group, which comprise of cash and cash equivalents. Cash deposits give risk to credit risks on the amounts due from counter-parties. The Company controls and monitors the distribution of this exposure by ensuring that all financial instruments are held with reputable and financially secure institutions and that exposure to credit risk is distributed across a number of institutions. At 31 December 2012 all cash, short term deposits had a maturity date of 30 days or less. Credit risk is actively managed across the portfolio of institutions by ensuring that material surplus funds are placed with counter-parties that are either covered by Government guarantee schemes or have a credit rating of at least BBB-.

26. NON CASH TRANSACTIONS

There were no significant non cash transactions during the year ended 31 December 2012 other than share-based payments, warrants, and the additional impairment on receivables and amounts from subsidiaries.

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 30 April 2013, the Company entered into a binding arrangement agreement to complete a business combination (the "Acquisition") with Buchans Minerals Corporation. Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, Minco will acquire all of the outstanding common shares of Buchans that it does not already own in exchange for shares of Minco by way of a statutory scheme of arrangement on the basis of 0.826 of a Minco share for each share of Buchans.

Under the Arrangement, which is subject to approval by Buchans shareholders, Minco will issue approximately 124,642,198 new Minco shares in exchange for Buchans shares. Upon completion of the Arrangement current Minco shareholders will hold 73.7% of the outstanding Minco shares and Buchans shareholders will hold 26.3% of the outstanding Minco shares.

MINCO DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

John F. Kearney, Chairman and Chief Executive

Mr. Kearney is a mining executive with 40 years' experience in the mining industry. He is currently a director or senior officer of numerous mineral ventures including, Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited, Anglesey Mining Plc, and Canadian Zinc Corporation. He currently serves as a director of the Mining Association of Canada. He is a member of the Remuneration and Audit Committees and is also Chairman of Xtierra Inc. Mr. Kearney was formerly the President and CEO of the Northgate and Chairman of Scandinavian Minerals.

Danesh K. Varma, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Mr.Varma, is a chartered accountant with over 20 years' experience in the mining finance industry, having been a Director of American Resource Corporation, Northgate Exploration Ltd and Westfield Minerals Ltd. Mr.Varma is currently Chief Financial Officer of Xtierra Inc. and Conquest Resources Limited, and holds directorships with Anglesey Mining Plc, Brookfield Infrastructure Partners and Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited. Mr. Varma is a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Patrick D. Downey

Mr. Downey is a Canadian Chartered Accountant and Institute of Corporate Directors Certified Director with over 30 years experience in the mining industry. He has been a director, CEO and CFO of Toronto and New York Stock Exchange listed companies including Northgate Minerals Corp. The companies he has been associated with have been involved in numerous mining operations primarily involving gold and copper mines in Australia, Canada, Chile, Mexico and the USA.

Rowan N. Maule

Mr. Maule is a Professional Mining Engineer and graduate from the University of Wales (Cardiff) with over 25 years experience globally in the mining industry, including COO of Ovoca Gold plc, Director General of Celtic Mining and Celtic Resources (Russia) and Project Manager of Navan Resources (Bulgaria). He received his earlier training with Goldfields of South Africa. Most recently Mr. Maule was General Manager of the construction and commisionning of Labrador Iron Mines new iron ore mine in Canada.

Terence N. McKillen

Mr McKillen is a professional geologist and mining executive with 41 years experience in the mining industry. He holds degrees in geology from the University of Dublin (Trinity College) and the University of Leicester. He is a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Provinces of Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. Prior to his retirement in 2013, Mr. McKillen was Chief Executive of Minco plc and President and CEO of Xtierra Inc. He was formerly Vice-President Exploration of Northgate Exploration Limited and Westfield Minerals Ltd. and has extensive experience in exploration and development projects in Ireland, Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, as well as North, Central and South America.

Peter McParland

Mr. McParland is Managing Director of Quarry and Mining Equipment, a leader in supplying remanufactured LHD scooptrams and drilling equipment and mining contracting services to the mining industry worldwide, based in Navan, Co. Meath. Mr. McParland has been associated with the mining sector in Ireland for many years both directly and through family ties to the Northgate group.

Michael Power

Mr. Power is a director of San Gold Corporation, SGX Resources Inc., Conroy Gold and Natural Resources P.l.c., Deveron Resources Ltd., Great Lakes Nickel Limited, Moydow Resources Limited and Minerex Drilling Contractors Limited, and is a member of the audit and other committees of several of the foregoing companies. He is a Professional Engineer registered with the Professional Engineers of Ontario, Canada, with over 45 years of experience in the mining industry in Canada and internationally. Based in Toronto, Mr. Power is a Chartered Financial Analyst and was formerly Vice-President & Secretary of Moydow Mines International Inc., Vice-President of Corporate Development at River Gold Mines Ltd. and Western Quebec Mines Inc., Vice-President of Corporate Development at Hemlo Gold Mines Inc., and previously Noranda Inc. Mr. Power is a member of the Audit Committee of Minco.

DIRECTORS	*John F. Kearney, Chairman & Chief Executive* *Danesh K Varma, Chief Financial Officer* *Patrick D. Downey* *Rowan N. Maule* *Terence N. McKillen* *Peter McParland* *Michael Power*
SECRETARY	*Danesh K. Varma*
TECHNICAL TEAM	*Peter A. Tyler* *Benjamin Batson* *Malcolm Swallow*
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BROKER	*Beaufort International Associates* *131 Finsbury Pavement, London, EC2A* *INT*
AUDITORS	*Deloitte & Touche* *Chartered Accountants* *Deloitte & Touche House,* *Earlsfort Terrace* *Dublin 2*
SOLICITORS	*McEvoy Partners* *27 Hatch Street Lower* *Dublin 2*
SHARE REGISTRAR	*Computershare Services (Ireland) Ltd.* *Heron House, Corrig Road* *Sandyford Industrial Estate* *Dublin 18*

Shares traded on AIM – "MIO"
www.minco.ie

Minco plc

Shares traded on AIM - “MIO”

www.minco.ie

Associated Companies:
www.xtierra.ca and
www.buchansminerals.com