

MINCO GOLD CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operating results and financial position of Minco Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Minco Gold" or "the Company") is for the six months period ended June 30, 2010. The MD&A, dated August 12, 2010, should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes prepared by management for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes prepared by management for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Except as noted, all financial amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

Management is responsible for the interim consolidated financial statements referred to in this MD&A, and provides officers disclosure certifications filed with securities commissions on SEDAR. The audit committee reviews the interim consolidated financial statements and MD&A and recommends approval to the Company's Board of Directors.

Additional information, including the above mentioned audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the MD&A and annual information form (AIF) for the same period, which contain extensive disclosure of the history and properties of the Company, are available on SEDAR and may be accessed at www.sedar.com.

Company Overview

Minco Gold (TSX: MMM/NYSE Amex:MGH/FSE:MI5) was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada in 1982 as Caprock Energy Ltd. Following a number of name changes, the Company became Minco Gold in 2007. The principal business activities include the acquisition, exploration and development of gold properties.

Minco Gold is exploring and evaluating mineral properties and projects in the People's Republic of China ("China"). Through joint ventures with various Chinese government entities and alliances with mining enterprises in China, the Company is working to build a strong portfolio of commercially viable projects in China.

The Company is in the exploration stage and has no operating revenue. Since the signing of its first co-operation agreement in China in 1996, the Company has been active in Chinese mineral exploration and property evaluation and plans to build a portfolio of precious metal properties in China. The Company has conducted exploration work on properties located in Sichuan, Xinjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Guangdong and Gansu provinces of China, and investigated or evaluated many additional Chinese mineral properties.

The Company does not generate revenues and has accumulated losses since inception, is unlikely to generate earnings in the immediate future.

Properties

The Company has interests in properties through direct and indirect ownership (through wholly owned subsidiaries and through joint ventures and business combinations) as follows:

Wholly-owned subsidiaries - Minco Mining (China) Corporation ("Minco China"), Yuanling Minco Mining Ltd. ("Yuanling Minco"), Huaihua Tiancheng Mining Ltd. ("Huaihua Tiancheng") and Triple Eight Mineral Corporation ("Temco").

Less than Wholly-owned subsidiaries - the Company has equity interest in the following projects and joint ventures:

- 51% of a joint venture company formed and known as Guangzhou Mingzhong Mining Co., Ltd. (the "Mingzhong JV") - holding company for the Changkeng Gold project and the Changkeng Exploration Permit;
- Equity interests – as at the date of this report, the Company's ownership of Minco Silver Corporation ("Minco Silver") was 30.11%.

Changkeng Gold Project

On September 28, 2004, Minco Gold signed a 30-year joint venture contract with four other companies in Guangdong for the exploration and development of the Changkeng gold deposit in Gaoyao City of Guangdong province, China.

The Company can now proceed with an exploration program on the Changkeng Gold Project with the granting of the business license on March 30, 2007 and the transfer of the Changkeng Exploration Permit on January 5, 2008.

In 2007, six infill holes with a total of 1,264 meters were drilled to meet the minimum exploration expenditures required by the Chinese authorities. Assay results for these six holes were released in March 2008 and are available at the Company's website and at www.sedar.com.

On March 12, 2008, the Company released a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate which contains an indicated resource of 2.1 million tonnes @ 5.61 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) for a total of 379,000 oz Au and an inferred resource of 2.2 million tonnes @ 4.82 g/t Au for a total of 333,400 oz Au. An updated NI 43-101 resource estimate technical report has been filed on March 12, 2008 on SEDAR and is available at www.sedar.com.

The 2008 exploration program consisted of 11,809 meters of drilling in 60 holes, investigation of the potentially mined-out area, limited metallurgical testing, hydro-geological, geotechnical and environmental studies. Assay results for all holes were released and are available at the Company's website. Following the completion of the drill program, an updated resource estimate was completed and an exploration report was initiated for National (China) permitting requirements in 2009. These studies will be combined and would be used as the basis for completing any future independent Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the project.

On March 25, 2009, the Company reported an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Changkeng project based on the 2008 exploration program results and calculated on the distinct and separate gold dominant and silver dominant zones was completed by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario. The gold dominant deposit contains an indicated gold resource of 3.9 million tonnes @ 4.89 g/t gold ("Au") for a total of 623,100 oz contained gold and an inferred gold resource of 4.0 million tonnes @ 3.01 g/t Au for a total of 386,800 oz Au. The silver dominant deposit contains an indicated silver resource of 5.6 million tonnes @ 170.0 g/t silver ("Ag") for a total of 30,708,000 oz contained silver and an inferred silver resource of 1.06 million tonnes @ 220.0 g/t Ag for a total of 7,517,000 oz Ag. The updated NI 43-101 resource estimate technical report has been filed on March 2009 on SEDAR and is available at www.sedar.com.

The Company is currently working on the National Exploration Report for submission to MOLAR.

Gansu Longnan Properties

Minco Gold's wholly-owned subsidiary, Minco China, presently holds 12 exploration permits in the Longnan region of south Gansu Province in China. The Longnan region is within the southwest Qinling gold field. The Longnan project has been divided into three sub-projects according to their geographic distribution, type and potential of mineralization:

Yangshan: includes five exploration permits located in the northeast extension of the Yangshan gold belt and its adjacent area; potential for gold.

Yejiaba: includes four exploration permits along a regional structural belt parallel to the Yangshan gold belt; potential for gold and poly-metallic mineralization (silver-iron-lead-zinc).

Xicheng East: includes three exploration permits to the east extension of the famous Xicheng Pb-Zn mineralization belt; potential for gold, silver, lead and zinc.

All of these 12 exploration permits are located over regional geochemical gold anomalies with host rocks and significant structure trends similar to that at Anba and other gold deposits in the region.

Exploration in 2008

2008 Regional Target Generation for Yangshan and Yejiaba

In March 2008 Minco's field crew commenced reconnaissance work at Henjiawan which is geologically similar to the Anba deposit. Work consisted of mapping, trenching and sampling. A structural and alteration zone was identified and 54 chip samples collected and the best results are 0.58, 0.42, 0.36, 0.89, 0.21 and 0.36 g/t Au. The gold mineralization is mainly associated with dark grey phyllite and granite dykes. Trenching was conducted in April 2008 and 46 channel samples were collected. Assay data returned from channel samples ranges from 0.01 to 0.02g/t Au.

Reconnaissance investigation at the Yejiaba area has been conducted on the extension zones of an adjacent known gold deposit. 45 line kilometres was investigated and 103 chip samples were collected. Gold mineralization was identified in the structurally fractured zones extended from the known deposit. Grab samples from the 3-5cm wide veinlets returned 0.58 to 24.6g/t Au. Four trenches were dug. Mineralization zone of 5m in width was delineated in one of the trenches with grade from 0.2 to 0.58g/t over 1.0 m.

Regional reconnaissance investigation for exploration target generation was conducted in November and early December over the major multi-element anomalies associated with favourable geological and structural features in the Yangshan and the Yejiaba sub-project areas. The recent reconnaissance program has resulted in the following discoveries:

1. Gouzikou Gold Occurrence, Oujiba Permit, and Yangshan Sub-project: A 50m-wide EW-trending structural zone was discovered in the favourable Devonian lithological unit. 7 un-continuous samples from the 47 channel samples across the structural zone returned gold values 0.22, 0.15, 0.44, 0.15, 1.19, 0.46 and 0.21g/t Au respectively.
2. Fujiwan Gold Occurrence, Shajinba Permit, and Yejiaba Sub-project: A 1-2m zone was identified at the contact zone between a granite porphyry dyke and the Carboniferous phyllite. Five chip samples from outcrops returned gold values 3.91, 2.87, 4.29, 3.11 and 1.21g/t Au.
3. Shajinba Antimony Occurrence, Shajinba Permit, and Yejiaba Sub-project: Mineralization was observed at the contact zone between thick limestone and slate.
4. Madigou Gossan Zone, Yejiaba Permit, and Yejiaba Sub-project: A gossan zone was discovered at the contact zone between Silurian slate and Carboniferous limestone. Peak values of 0.13-0.3g/t Au were detected in previous soil samples nearby.
5. Realgar Occurrences, Weiziping Permit, and Yejiaba Sub-project: By talking with local people, it is known that there has been a realgar mining activity at the northern part of the Weiziping permit since ancient times.

Yangshanli:

At the end of June 2008, a surface mapping and trenching program was initiated within the 3 km² area in the Anpingli-Shibali area, and follow up for some major Au, As and Sb anomalies was conducted in the adjacent areas of the known mineralization zone. The surface mapping program is designed to better understand the structural control and trace the strike extension of the known gold mineralization intersected in trenches last year. 13km² of 1:10,000 mapping was completed by the end of September. A new mineralization zone of more than 5 meters in width has been discovered about 1,000 meters north of the major known zone revealed in trenches TC21, TC7 and TC8. The new zone occurred at the contact zone between thick limestone and phyllite and closely associated with a NW-trending fault zone. Continuous surface chip samples returned results from 0.25 to 0.8g/t Au with widths of 0.5 to 1.0 meters.

Five trenches were dug to trace the strike extension of the known mineralization outcrops but most of them did not reach bedrock. The effectiveness of trenching is very limited because of the thick overburden in most of the survey area.

An IP survey was completed over a 3km² investigation area in September to define exploration targets at depth. Dip extensions of favourable rock units and structures as well as possible intrusives have been delineated with the results of the IP survey in the survey area.

Xicheng East:

A reconnaissance survey program was initiated across the exploration areas at the Xicheng East sub-project area. The general objective of the reconnaissance investigation is to define targets for more detailed exploration by systematic traverse line mapping and sampling over the five known Pb-Zn-Ag occurrences and the Mohuashan geochemical soil anomalies. Channel samples were collected over known mineral occurrences and chip samples were collected over new alteration and mineralization zones along traverse lines.

Reconnaissance investigation was completed by September and consisted of 41.5km line kilometres of geological mapping and 236 chip and channel samples were collected over known mineral occurrences and favourable potential areas. Major results are summarized below:

1. Sanchawan Pb-Zn Occurrence: Mineralization occurred in sandstone at the contact zone between sandstone and limestone. The mineralization zone is 2.0 to 4.8m in width and can be traced for 150m along strike. Three artisan tunnels and mining pits were observed. Spot galena and limonite can be seen in samples. 31 channel samples were collected and 12 of them contain 0.28% to 1.85% Pb with widths of 0.5 to 1.0 meter. The zone is considered a Pb-dominated mineralization zone and deep potential of the zone should be further evaluated.
2. Chengjiagou Au-Ag-Pb Occurrence: Mineralization occurred in a small fractured zone in sandy slate. The observed mineralization zone is 2.3m in length and 0.03 to 0.3m in width. Banded and glaucofusite galena was observed associated with silification and pyritization. Two of the seven channel samples contain 1.67g/t Au, 10g/t Ag, 0.43% Pb and 0.33g/t Au, 70g/t Ag and 2.39% Pb respectively. Further exploration will be carried out to evaluate mineralization potential along strike and in the hanging wall rocks where gold mineralization was detected.
3. Xiaodonggou and Sanhewan
 - a) Xiaodonggou Pb-Zn-Ag Occurrence: Mineralization occurred in fissures developed in sericite schist. The fissures are 0.02 to 0.5m in width and tens of centimetres to several meters in length. Sphalerite and galena, spotty pyrite filled in some of these fissures. 14 channel samples were collected and 4 samples contain 0.15% to 0.74% Pb, 0.14% to 2.14% Zn over 1.0 m.
 - b) Sanhewan Pb-Zn Occurrence: Sanhewan is the west extension of the Xiaodonggou occurrence. A 2m-wide alteration zone was observed and 12 chip samples were collected. 4 samples contain 0.48% to 0.56% Pb and 0.41% to 0.87% Zn.

Both Xiaodonggou and Sanhewan occurrences are located at the east extension of the regional Au-Ag mineralization zone. Two gold deposits are located at 5km and 9km west respectively at the zone.

Detailed surface mapping and investigation on the available artisan adits were conducted in October and November 2008 in Sanchawan and Xiaodonggou area. A grid soil sampling program was carried over the significant gold anomalies in early December in the Caopingshan area.

Exploration in 2009

Exploration was resumed in March 2009, and through to December 31, 2009 it was focused on the following areas:

Reconnaissance traverses and trenching within Shajinba-Fujiawan structure in Yejiaba sub-project area.

Prospecting, traversing and trenching in Yangshan sub-project area.

Traversing and trenching in the Xicheng East area.

Xicheng East:

In 2009, verification of soil gold anomalies in Caopingshan area and trenching resulted in identifying argillization and silicification zones in metasandstone. Width of zones is from 1 to 5m, strike 315 to 330 deg., dip 65 degrees. Intensity of alteration is weak, pyrite and rare galena inclusions present in altered rocks. The most significant concentrations were discovered in the trench TC1-1 on the soil sampling line XIV (the westernmost one) – continuous trench samples returned 0.43 g/t Au over 4.0 metres. The assays received for trenching samples in Caopingshan area confirm that soil anomalies correspond with elevated gold concentrations in bedrock. Nine trenches in total were completed in the vicinity of trench TC1-1, one of them intersected a zone of weak silicification with inclusions of fine arsenopyrite, average gold content is 0.33 g/t Au over 2.3 metres. No works were completed in this area during the fourth quarter.

Yejiaba area:

Reconnaissance traversing within a major fault zone trending 60 deg. NE in Yejiaba area discovered several mineralization showings (Shajinba zone, Yaoshang zone and Fujiawan zone) which have high potential for gold. The overall structural trend is 10.0 km long. The most significant results are as follows:

Shajinba zone. In Shajinba area, a zone of argillization and carbonatization was discovered near Shajinba village. Intensity of alteration is moderate, fine pyrite inclusions and chalcocite present in the zone. True width of the zone is not less than 5.0 meters; it appears to be concordant to hosting phyllite. Another zone of silicification was found 1.0 km North. The zone coincides with a minor fault and dykes of rhyolite, both striking 80 deg. Silicification is represented by quartz veinlets 1.0 cm to 3.0 cm wide with inclusions of pyrite, arsenopyrite and antimonite. Width of the silicification zone is approximately 5.0 metres. The best grab samples taken from outcrops returned 0.26, 0.23 and 0.06 g/t Au with corresponding silver content of 155.0, 2.0 and 455.0 g/t. Several grab samples were taken 100 metres NE from this intersection and two of them returned 37.0 g/t Ag and 833.0 g/t Ag. Most significant result achieved in Shajinba zone in the third quarter and fourth quarter is the discovery of poly-metallic mineralization associated with the silver zone. The new zone is hosted by massive limestone and represented by massive lead mineralization in the central part and veinlets of galena in contact zones. Observed length of the mineralization is approximately 350.0 metres, width varies from 5 metres to 25 metres. Trenching continued in the fourth quarter which continued to intersect the silver – antimony iron rich poly-metallic mineralization with spacing between trenches from 80 metres to 120 metres.

The best surface channel samples results for the silver – iron – lead – zinc rich poly metallic zone for 2009 are as follows:

Sample No.	Width, m	Average Grade				Alteration
		Ag(g/t)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	Fe(%)	
YJB-09-2250 to YJB-09-2252	2.3m	89.00	0.27	0.01	-	Silicification with limonite antimonite
YJB-09-2269 to YJB-09-2279	11.0m	4.24	5.09	0.65	29.5	Silicification with hematite, pyrolusite
YJB-09-2430	1.1m	71.0	0.14	0.004	-	Silicification
YJB-09-2487 to YJB-09-2494	8.0m	102.8	0.15	0.17	26.1	Silicification with hematite, pyrolusite
YJB-09-2561 to YJB-09-2563	3.0m	117.9	0.55	0.18	31.5	Silicification with hematite, pyrolusite
YJB-09-2585 to YJB-09-2589	5.0m	100.2	1.25	0.11	46.6	Silicification with hematite, pyrolusite
YJB-09-2631 to YJB-09-2632	2.0m	169.7	1.15	0.32	41.5	Silicification with hematite, pyrolusite

Yaoshang zone. One grab sample taken from silicified phyllite in early April returned 0.5 g/t Au, 12 g/t Ag and 0.13% Pb. Trenching in the area exposed a tectonic block of phyllite in limestone with numerous dykes of rhyolite. Width of the block is 100 metres. Both the phyllite and rhyolite are silicified. Two intervals 5.0 m and 6.0 metres long with gold content from 0.11 g/t to 0.64 g/t were discovered in silicified rhyolite. No works were completed in the zone in the fourth quarter of 2009.

- Fujiawan zone. Two trenches 40m and 21m long were completed in the zone. One of them exposed strong argillization and silicification in a dyke of rhyolite. The best results are 2.0 g/t Au over 2.0 metres and 1.46 g/t Au over 3.0 metres.. No works were completed on the zone in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- In the western most part of the property as channel sample was taken across a north-south trending hydrothermally altered structure and it returned a result that averaged 2.66 g/t Au and 322 g/t Ag over 0.8 metres.

Yangshan area

In 2009, traversing in Yangshan area resulted in discovery of gold mineralization in Oujiba-Dianziping area. The discovery has been traced for approximately 6 kilometres and has the same host lithologies as the Anba gold deposit.

Continuous channel samples were taken in 4 places along the 6 kilometres mineralized structure and returned averaged gold results of:

- Line 0 1.18g/t Au over 4.7 metres
- Line 400 13.2 g/t Au over 10.0 metres
- Line 496 0.33 g/t Au over 4.0 metres
- Line 608 0.60g/t Au over 1.5 metres

The gold enriched, hydrothermally altered structural trend has been discovered during the 2009 exploration program which consisted of traversing and trenching. The mineralization has a width ranging from 5 to 10 metres and is hosted along the contact of hanging wall limestone and heavily folded footwall phyllite which is intruded by numerous intrusive dykes. Numerous grab samples taken from outcrop along the structure returned 0.5g/t to 27.9g/t Au.

The Oujiba property, located 25 kilometres east of the Anba gold deposit, is part of the Company's 100% owned Longnan Project which is located within the Yangshan Gold Belt.

Exploration in 2010

Field crews were mobilized to the field in March 2010 to follow-up the positive results that were discovered on the Oujiba and Yejiaba target areas. Currently also in the field with the Minco exploration team, the company also has a geophysical company and a experienced Nevada geologist to assist in progressing both of the target areas. Planned works include detailed mapping, trenching, soil geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys which will all be included and used to help define drill targets.

Yejiaba Area:

At the Shajinba target area, geological mapping, soil geochemical, trenching, ground magnetic and IP surveys are in progress or have been completed. Results of the geophysical and geochemical surveys are currently being processed. Altered and mineralized boulders were discovered approximately 500 metres southeast of the main mineralized zones that were identified in 2009. One grab sample returned 31.55 g/t Au and 66.0 g/t Ag. Trenching in the area revealed a 5 metre wide zone of silicification with arsenopyrite, galena and stibnite. Results are pending.

Yangshan Area:

Extensive soil sampling, geological mapping and sampling, and a ground magnetic survey are in progress at the Oujiba target area. Limited results are being processed and verified as not all results have been received.

Gold Bull Mountain Gold Project

The Company established a subsidiary company, Yuanling Minco for the purpose of initiating its exploration and mining activities in the major gold-producing areas in the West and Southwest Hunan province. In July 2006, Minco China's wholly owned subsidiary Yuanling Minco entered into a Gold Bull Mountain Mining License Transfer Agreement with Yuanling County Government. On August 10, 2006, the Gold Bull Mountain Mining License was transferred to Yuanling Minco. In 2006, the Company paid a total of RMB 2,546,652 (approximately \$358,500), which included a mining licence transfer fee of RMB 1,000,000 (approximately \$143,000), an environmental protection fee of RMB 740,000 (approximately \$104,000) and other related costs.

During the first five months in 2008, 456m of underground drifting was completed at Levels 87 and 47 to explore the gold zones defined in the upper level. Some un-continuous gold mineralization zones were intersected in tunnels at Level 87. Average gold grade in these veins ranges from 0.22 to 2.55g/t. No major mineable zone was delineated at Level 47.

In the process of managing and prioritizing cash flow needs, the Company made the decision to cease exploration program at GBM in June 2008.

The Company is currently exploring the possibility of selling Yuanling Minco.

The Company is currently renewing the permits and evaluations to keep the permits in good standing for potential future sale.

No exploration work has been completed to date in 2010.

Results of Operations

Exploration Costs

Exploration costs recovery, net of exploration costs, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were \$580,647 compared to costs of \$862,353 in the comparative period in 2009. The decrease is due to lower levels of exploration activity.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement on Changkeng Silver Mineralization, the Company has assigned its right to earn 51% interest on Changkeng Silver Mineralization to Minco Silver. As a result of the assignment, Minco Silver is responsible for 51% of the costs in relation to the Changkeng Silver Mineralization. There were no exploration cost recoveries recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

In 2009, the Company and Minco Silver entered into an agreement and agreed Minco Silver will share and pay 30% of the Company's 51% of the cost of the permit for the Changkeng Silver Mineralization. In the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company received \$1,205,298 in exploration permit cost recoveries from Minco Silver.

The following is a summary of exploration costs incurred by the Company.

	Three months ended June 30,2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Cumulative to June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009
Currently active properties:				
Gansu				
- Longnan	\$ 320,896	\$ 505,410	\$ 5,408,379	\$ 855,512
Guangdong				
- Changkeng	45,521	74,069	8,037,890	206,897
Hunan				
- Gold Bull Mountain	1,107	1,168	2,162,845	2,666
Total	367,524	580,647	15,609,114	1,065,075
Expensed exploration costs for sold project in current period	-	-	4,384,256	4,988
Exploration cost recoveries	-	-	(956,903)	(207,710)
Expensed mining license costs	-	-	(358,500)	-
Expensed exploration permits	-	-	(7,998,214)	-
Expensed exploration costs	(367,524)	(580,647)	(10,679,753)	(862,353)
Capitalized mining license costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes selected financial information for the eight most recently completed quarters:

	2010			2009			2008	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Exploration costs (recoveries)	\$ 367,524	\$ 213,123	\$ 375,951	\$ (1,011,452)	\$ 303,435	\$ 573,302	\$ 1,565,329	\$ 864,403
Administrative expenses	653,435	552,788	757,916	715,180	863,870	705,771	832,197	951,442
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(75,511)	107,076	(613, 518)	73,049	46,213	(67,341)	323,425	344,107
Operating income (loss)	(945,448)	(872,987)	(520,349)	223,223	(1,213,518)	(1,211,732)	(2,720,951)	(2,159,952)
Other income (loss)	17,086	22,712	1,536	90,184	26,845	27,587	308,654	(18,555)
Income (loss) for the period before discontinued operations, non-controlling interest, loss from equity investment and dilution gain	(928,362)	(850,275)	(518,813)	313,407	(1,186,673)	(1,184,145)	(2,412,297)	(2,178,507)
Tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,349)	-
Share of gain (loss) from equity investment in Minco Silver	225,626	(458,285)	(277,786)	(742,483)	(506,188)	(132,823)	142,209	(112,964)
Dilution gain	739,000	22,000	3,361,154	965	116,881	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	15,382	14,339	-	-	-	-	(82,685)	72,290
Income (loss) from continuing operations	51,646	(1,272,221)	2,564,555	(428,111)	(1,575,980)	(1,316,968)	(2,438,122)	(2,219,181)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	1,717,907	-	(7,488)	(14,359)	577,451	-	1,088,712	(93,954)
Net income (loss) for the period	\$1,769,553	\$(1,272,221)	\$2,557,067	\$ (442,470)	\$998,529	\$(1,316,968)	\$(1,349,410)	\$ (2,313,135)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.04	\$(0.03)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.03)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	48,436,115	48,321,430	46,952,731	43,011,106	43,005,551	42,989,051	42,974,157	42,965,133

Administrative Expenses

The Company's administrative expenses include overhead associated with administering and financing the Company's exploration activities. In the six months period ended June 30, 2010, after adjusting for foreign exchange loss of \$31,565 (June 30, 2009 – \$14,890) the Company incurred a total of \$1,206,223 on administrative expenses (June 30, 2009 - \$1,543,427).

The Company recorded \$276,952 of stock based compensation expense in the six months period ended June 30, 2010 (June 30, 2009 – \$452,917).

- Consulting fees for the six months period ended June 30, 2010 were \$52,119, compared to \$95,841 for the comparative period of 2009. The decrease is mainly a result of decreased use of external consultants.
- Accounting and audit fees for the six months period ended June 30, 2010 were \$87,602, compared to \$114,824 for the comparative period of 2009. The decrease is mainly a result of decreased use of external consultants.

- Salaries and benefits for the six months period ended June 30, 2010 were \$228,038, compared to \$345,026 for the comparative period. The decrease is mainly a result of decrease of Mingzhong's management team's compensation.
- The Company incurred investor relations expense of \$99,328 for the six months period ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$91,015 in the comparative period. The increase is mainly due to the increase of investor activities in the current period.

To date the Company has been in the exploration stage and has not earned revenue from operations. Income earned has been interest income, rental income and sundry income.

Interest income

For the six months period ended June 30, 2010, interest income was \$10,674 (June 30, 2009 - \$11,948).

Rental income

For the six months period ended June 30, 2010, rental income was \$48,024 (June 30, 2009 – \$36,182) recorded on office space sub-let to a third party in 2010 (2009 – to a related party).

Marketable Securities

As at June 30, 2010, the Company held 420,000 common shares of Nanika Resources Inc. with market value of \$16,800 (December 31, 2009 - \$35,700).

Financial Position

The Company's total assets at June 30, 2010 increased to \$18,534,017 (December 31, 2009 - \$14,595,566) mainly due to the proceeds of the Gobi Gold project. The Company has cash and short term investments totaling \$9,818,732 (December 31, 2009 - \$5,971,728) available for use, of which \$9,270,012 is in China. In addition, the Company has \$2,154,164 due to Minco Silver and \$107,014 due from Minco Base Metals. Working capital as at June 30, 2010 increased to \$3,952,499 (December 31, 2009 - \$3,503,877) mainly due to stock options exercise during the period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company does not generate revenues from operations. The Company relies on equity and debt financing for its working capital requirements to fund its exploration, investment, permitting and administrative activities. The management believes that the Company is sufficiently funded for its current and future foreseeable activities.

Cash Flow

Operating Activities

Six months ended June 30, 2010

The loss for operating activities for the six months ended was \$1,220,575 which was offset by stock-based compensation of \$276,952, equity loss on investment in Minco Silver of \$232,659, dilution gain of \$761,000 and receipt of amounts due from related parties of \$1,034,249 in arriving at cash generated from operating activities in the amount of \$308,127, compared to \$1,957,344 cash used in operating activities in the comparative period of 2009.

Three months ended June 30, 2010

Income from operating activities for the three months ended was \$51,646 which was offset by stock-based compensation of \$103,165, equity gain on investment in Minco Silver of \$225,626, dilution gain of \$739,000 and a decrease of amounts due from related parties of \$788,804 in arriving at cash used in operating activities in the amount of \$579,149, compared to \$1,013,896 cash used in operating activities in the comparative period of 2009.

Financing Activities

Six months ended June 30, 2010

For the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company raised \$215,350 in proceeds from the exercise of stock options and \$2,154,164 from related parties to arrive at cash flows generated from financing activities of \$2,369,514 (see "Transactions with Related Parties"), compared to \$13,755 cash generated in the comparative period of 2009.

Three months ended June 30, 2010

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company raised \$4,125 in proceeds from the exercise of stock options and \$2,154,164 from related parties to arrive at cash flows generated from financing activities of \$2,158,289, compared to \$135,199 cash used in the comparative period of 2009.

Investing Activities

Six months ended June 30, 2010

For the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company used \$4,064,643 for investing activities from continuing operations primarily due to the purchase of short term investments, compared to \$471,996 cash generated in the comparative period of 2009.

Three months ended June 30, 2010

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company used \$1,067,367 for investing activities from continuing operations primarily due to the purchase of short term investments, compared to \$290,225 cash generated in the comparative period of 2009.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

In 2009, the Mingzhong partners contributed RMB 30.0 million (\$5.53 million) to Mingzhong as shareholder loans. Of the five partners, the Company contributed RMB 15.3 million (\$2.82 million) with the minority partners contributing 14.7 million (\$2.71 million). The funds were used to make the installment on the Changkeng Exploration permit RMB 19 million (\$2.94 million) and for exploration and operating activities RMB 11 million (\$1.7 million). Application was made to the government authorities to have these funds treated as registered capital.

On May 20, 2009, the loan of RMB 30.0 million (\$5.53 million) was converted to share capital of Mingzhong. Accordingly, \$2,463,706 was reclassified to minority interests and the translation difference is recognized in the earnings.

Investment in Minco Silver Corporation

As at June 30, 2010 the Company owns 13,000,000 common shares of Minco Silver (December 31, 2009 - 13,000,000 common shares) that were acquired in 2004 in exchange for the transfer of the Fuwan property and the silver interest in the Changkeng property.

The Company has not participated in the share offerings of Minco Silver and as a result of dilution and the sale of 1,000,000 shares of Minco Silver in 2007, its ownership interest has decreased to 30.11% as at the date of this report (December 31, 2009 – 32.01%).

The Company's equity accounts for its investment in Minco Silver.

Dilution gains and equity losses on the investment in Minco Silver are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2010
Dilution gain in Minco Silver	\$ 739,000	\$ 761,000
Equity loss of Minco Silver Corporation	225,626	(232,659)
Income (loss) from investment in Minco Silver	\$ 964,626	\$ 528,341

The carrying value and market value of the Minco Silver shares held by the Company and accounted for using the equity basis, are as follow:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Investment in Minco Silver Corporation on an equity basis	\$ 6,023,177	\$ 5,494,836
Market value of Minco Silver shares	\$ 39,260,000	\$ 24,050,000

As at June 30, 2010, Minco Silver had current assets of \$21,813,999, non-current assets of \$10,575,203 (including \$10,388,693 in capitalized mineral interests), current liabilities of \$1,188,768 and shareholders' equity of \$31,200,434. Minco Silver incurred no exploration costs, administration costs of \$2,070,044 and a loss of \$754,010 during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

As at December 31, 2009, Minco Silver had current assets of \$11,526,006, non-current assets of \$17,494,393 (including \$9,000,902 in capitalized mineral interest costs), current liabilities of \$2,405,152 and shareholders' equity of \$26,615,247. Minco Silver recorded exploration costs of \$207,710, administration costs of \$1,410,956, and a loss of \$1,585,779 during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Outlook

The current economic environment has prompted the Company to reduce or cease activities within Canada and China that are not focused on its prime assets and stopped or suspended work on non-core properties to preserve its cash position.

The Company will be required to raise additional funds to support its strategic goals in 2010, with the focus of the Company being on progressing the work on the Changkeng Gold project and further exploration on the Longnan projects where field programs have been planned for the higher potential areas and a drill program has been prepared for the Yangshanli property to follow up on the discovery made during 2008. Field work will also be conducted in the Yejjaba, Yangshan and Xicheng areas.

Share Capital

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has 48,436,115 common shares and 5,392,101 stock options outstanding, for a total of 53,828,216 fully diluted common shares outstanding.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

The Company has commitments in respect of office leases requiring minimum payments of \$941,173 as follows:

2010	\$ 228,908
2011	163,063
2012	158,524
2013	165,453
2014	168,919
2015	56,306
	<u>\$ 941,173</u>

The Company has entered into sub-lease agreements for a portion of its leased premises.

Transactions with Related Parties

- a. The Company earned rental income from corporations with common directors:

	Three months period ended		Six months period ended	
	2010	June 30, 2009	2010	June 30, 2009
Rental income	\$ -	\$ 18,091	\$ -	\$ 36,182

- b. At June 30, 2010, the Company has \$107,014 (December 31, 2009 - \$120,576) due from Minco Base Metals in relation to expenditures on the White Silver Mountain project and shared office expenses. The amount due from Minco Base Metals is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. The Company is related to Minco Base Metals through two common directors and one common officer.
- c. As at June 30, 2010, Minco China has \$1,088,598 due from Foshan Minco, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minco Silver, (December 31, 2009 – \$713,731). It represents amounts due related to shared expenses and the loan to Foshan Minco's minority shareholders for the increase of registered share capital of Foshan Minco as prescribed by the Chinese authorities. The amount due from Foshan Minco is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.
- d. As at June 30, 2010, the Company has \$2,154,164 due to Minco Silver (December 31, 2009 – due from Minco Silver \$1,395,555). The funds were used to satisfy the increase of registered share capital of Minco China as prescribed by the Chinese authorities. The amount due to Minco Silver is unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

The above transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make various judgments with respect to estimates and assumptions. On an ongoing basis, management regularly reevaluates its estimates and assumptions; however actual amounts could differ from those based on such estimates and assumptions.

The Company follows the fair value method, as determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, of accounting for stock-based compensation as recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook Section 3870, Stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments. Under the fair value method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the award's vesting period.

The Company is required to make estimates of future production costs, future gold commodity pricing, and currency exchange fluctuations in the process of testing the impairment of its assets.

In testing the impairment of its mineral interests the Company is evaluating its resources and extended determination of gold reserves which requires a number of assumptions and estimations, including geological sampling and modeling as well as estimates of future gold prices and future production costs. Estimates of the resources and ultimately the estimates of reserves may change based on additional information obtained subsequent to the assessment date. This may include data obtained from exploration drilling, significant changes in the price of gold and changes in estimates of the cost of production. A change in the estimate of reserves could result in a change in the rate of depletion, development amortization, or impairment of the resources, resulting in a write down.

In the opinion of management, none of the accounting estimates reflect matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made or that would have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operation.

Business Environment and Risks

The Company's operations consist of the acquisition, exploration and development of properties in China. The Company examines the various financial risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of occurrence. These risks may include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. Management reviews these risks on a monthly basis and when material, they are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

Credit risk – Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty will be lost if the counterparty defaults on its obligations under the contract. This includes any cash amounts owed to the Company by these counterparties, less any amounts owed to the counterparty by the Company where a legal right of set-off exists and also includes the fair value contracts with individual counterparties which are recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The Company considers the following financial assets to be exposed to credit risk:

Cash and cash equivalents – In order to manage credit and liquidity risk the Company places its short-term investment funds into government and Canadian bank debt securities with terms of 90 days or less when acquired. At June 30, 2010 the balance of \$3,336,027, was placed with three institutions.

Short term investments – are investment grade bonds and guaranteed investment certificates with maturities of greater than 90 days when acquired. At June 30, 2010, these totaled \$6,482,705 and were placed with two institutions a yield ranging from 0.65% to 0.80%.

Liquidity risk – Liquidity risk includes the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements and its exploration and development plans. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors. The Company insures that there are sufficient cash balances to meet its short-term business requirements. At June 30, 2010, the Company has positive working capital of \$3,952,497 and therefore has sufficient funds to meet its current operating and exploration obligations. However, the Company will require significant additional funds in the future to complete its plan.

Currency/Foreign exchange risk – The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and therefore the Company's net earnings are impacted by fluctuations in foreign currencies. The Company raises funds in Canadian dollars and lends either Canadian dollar amounts to support the Chinese operations. As the Company operates in China and many of its exploration expenditures are payable in either U.S. dollars or the Chinese currency RMB, there exist foreign currency risks arising from changes in exchange rates with the Canadian dollar. The Company maintains its excess cash in Canadian based assets. The Company does not hedge its foreign currency fluctuations. A 10% strength in the Canadian dollar against the Chinese RMB will have a before tax effect of a \$29,930 gain on the financial results.

Interest rate risk – The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market interest rates. Cash and short-term investments entered into by the Company bear interest at a fixed rate thus exposing it to the risk of changes in fair value arising from interest rate fluctuations. Short term investments are invested in high grade, highly liquid instruments and the Company exposes itself to variable interest rate fluctuations. A 1% increase in the interest rate in Canada will have a net (before tax) income effect of \$64,827, assuming the foreign exchange rate remains constant.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") has set January 1, 2011 as the date for publicly-listed companies to adopt IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP. Accordingly, IFRS compliant financial statements will be required for the first quarter of 2011. Comparative figures presented in these financial statements are also required to comply with IFRS.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, the Company initiated an IFRS diagnostic study to assess the impact of the transition to IFRS on the Company's accounting policies and to establish a project plan to implement IFRS. A number of key accounting areas where IFRS differs and accounting alternatives were to be reviewed. As of this MD&A date, the Company has completed the second phase of the conversion plan including detailed diagnostic analysis and the component evaluation of financial statements that concluded the expected effects of IFRS on the Company's financial statements

Regular reporting is provided to the Company's senior management and Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on the progress of the Company's adoption of IFRS. Discussion has also been held with internal accounting personnel as well as the Board of Directors to provide education with respect to IFRS and its effects on the Company.

Based on the diagnostic and this component evaluation, the main impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements from the transition to and adoption of IFRS listed are listed below.

IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS and generally requires the retrospective application of all IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period. IFRS 1 however does include certain mandatory exceptions and allows certain limited optional exemptions from this general requirement of retrospective application. The Company expects to apply the following significant optional exemptions available under IFRS 1 on the opening transition date of December 28, 2009:

- Share-based payments – The Company will adopt this optional exemption.
- Fair value as deemed cost – The Company will not elect to revalue any property, plant and equipment to fair value.
- Designation of previously recognized financial instruments – The Company is assessing whether any change of designation is to be recognized.

IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments*, provides for a broader definition of who is an employee of the Company as opposed to a consultant or service provider. An increase in the number of individuals receiving stock options identified as employees will impact the timing amount of share-based payment expenses. In addition, the Company currently recognized forfeiture of stock options as they occur. Under IFRS, the Company is required to estimate forfeitures upon initial recognition of the expense. The Company is currently evaluating the status of its employees, consultants and service providers as well as the amount of expected forfeitures.

IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, provides that exploration and evaluation costs may be expensed as incurred or capitalized according to an entity's selected policy. The Company's current policy is to expense costs as incurred but will evaluate for new projects in future.

IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, requires the Company to identify significant differences between the tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities under Canadian GAAP and IFRS. The Company is currently evaluating possible differences at this time.

IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, requires that the functional currency of each entity in a consolidated group be determined separately based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. A list of primary and secondary indicators is used under IFRS in this determination and these differ in content and emphasis to a certain degree from those factors used under Canadian GAAP. The parent Company and all of its Chinese subsidiaries, with the exception of Foshan Minco Fuwan Mining Co. Ltd., operate with the Canadian dollar as their functional currency under Canadian GAAP. The Company is currently evaluating primary and secondary indicators to arrive at the functional currency of the parent and its Chinese subsidiaries under IAS 21.

IAS 24, *Related Parties*. Under Canadian GAAP, there are requirements the Company must meet in deciding when to recognize a related party transaction and whether to measure the transaction at fair value or carrying value. IFRS does not impose such requirements. The greater flexibility may be significant depending on the difference between carrying value and fair value. IFRS requires the disclosure of all related party relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries even if there have been no transactions between them. Finally, IFRS requires that the compensation of key management personnel be disclosed. Under Canadian GAAP, only compensation arrangements outside the normal course of business are required to be disclosed. The Company is currently reviewing all current and potential related party relationships. As of the date of this report, the Company expects the adoption of IAS 24 to result in increased disclosure.

IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, uses a one-step approach for both testing for and measurement of impairment, with asset carrying values compared directly with the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is based on discounted future cash flows. Canadian GAAP, on the other hand, generally uses a two-step approach to impairment testing of long-lived assets and finite-life intangible assets by first comparing asset carrying values with undiscounted future cash flows to determine whether impairment exists. If it is determined that there is impairment under this basis, the impairment is then calculated by comparing asset carrying values with fair values in same manner as computed under IFRS. In addition, under IFRS, previous impairment losses can be reversed when there are indications that circumstances have changed whereas Canadian GAAP prohibits reversal of long-lived asset and finite-life intangible impairment losses. The Company anticipates that there will be no significant impact from the adoption of IAS 36.

The above are intended to highlight only those areas believed to be the most significant and is not intended to be a complete and exhaustive list of all expected changes. In the period leading up to conversion, the International Accounting Standards Board will continue to issue new accounting standards and as a result, the final impact of IFRS on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements can only be accurately measured once all the IFRS applicable at the adoption date of January 1, 2011 are known. Consequently, the analysis and policy decisions have been made based upon the Company's expectations regarding the accounting standards that the Company anticipates will be effective upon conversion to IFRS. Readers are cautioned that the disclosed impacts of IFRS on financial reporting are estimates and may be subject to change.

The final phase of implementation and transitioning to IFRS will continue throughout 2010. In the final phase, the Company will communicate the quantitative effects of IFRS transition and the most significant consequences of adopting new accounting policies in MD&A. Training of Company personnel is continuing with the assistance of external advisors.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There has been no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the six months ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance in the reliability of the Company's financial information and the preparation of the audited financial statements. The design includes policies and procedures that:

1. Pertains to the maintenance of records;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that the transactions are recorded accurately and that the receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with the authorizations of management and directors; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance in the prevention and timely detection of material unauthorized acquisition, use or disposal of the Company's assets.

The Company has a limited number of staff and it is not always possible to achieve a complete segregation of incompatible duties. Management attempts to mitigate the risk of any material misstatement occurring through compensating controls and the "hands-on" involvement and knowledge of the senior management, however, a control system, no matter how well designed and functioning, can only provide reasonable, not absolute assurance the objectives of the control system are met.

Management's evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls identified some material deficiencies in the financial reporting process as of June 30, 2010. Specifically, due to the smaller nature of the Company, there was a lack of effective segregation of duties where responsibilities for the preparation, entry and approval of accounting transactions were shared in some locations. In addition, there was a lack of consistency in the application of the Company's standardized, formal policies and procedures around the financial closing and reporting of financial results; the Company did not have the required complement of personnel throughout the year (with appropriate levels of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles).

Management has concluded that the Company is able to mitigate the above weaknesses by:

- a) the nature and present level of activities and transactions within the Company being readily transparent;
- b) the review of the Company's financial statements by senior management and the board of directors; and,
- c) active participation of senior management in monitoring financial reporting.

Dr. Ken Z. Cai

August 12, 2010