

**MINCO SILVER CORPORATION  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

*This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Minco Silver Corporation ("we," "our," "us," "Minco Silver," or the "Company") has been prepared by management on the basis of available information up to March xx, 2026, and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS").*

*Except as noted, all financial amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars. All references to "\$" and "dollars" are Canadian dollars, all references to "US\$" are United States dollars and all references to "RMB" are Chinese Renminbi. Some dollar amounts are rounded to thousands ('000) for ease of discussion.*

*Additional information regarding the Company, including our continuous disclosure materials, the audited consolidated financial statements, MD&A, and Annual Information Form ("AIF"), which contain extensive disclosure of the company's history and properties, is available under the Company's profile at [www.sedarplus.com](http://www.sedarplus.com).*

*This MD&A contains forward-looking information subject to risk factors, as noted in a cautionary note in the Company's MD&A. The Company's audit committee reviewed the consolidated financial statements and MD&A and recommended approval to the Company's Board of Directors.*

*Refer to Note 3 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, for details of the Company's material accounting policies.*

Minco Silver (TSX: MSV) was incorporated on August 20, 2004, under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. It acquires, explores, and develops precious metals, mineral properties and projects.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had the following Chinese subsidiaries: Minco Investment Holding HK Ltd. ("Minco HK"), Minco Resource Limited ("Minco Resources"), Minco Mining (China) Co. Ltd. ("Minco China"), Guang Dong Changfu Mining Co. Ltd., ("Changfu Minco"), Tibet Minco Mining Co. Ltd. ("Tibet Minco"), and its 51% interest in Mingzhong Mining Co. Ltd. ("Mingzhong"). Changfu Minco is subject to a 10% net profit interest held by Guangdong Geological Bureau ("GGB") and the Company.

At the date of this MD&A, the Company has 61,625,083 common shares and 8,060,000 stock options outstanding.

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## 1. Highlights For the Year

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded net income of \$9.8 million, compared to a net loss of \$2.1 million in 2024. The improvement in financial performance was primarily driven by strong investment returns, the receipt and settlement of the Longxin note receivable, and increased interest and dividend income, partially offset by higher operating expenses and a share of loss from equity-accounted investments.

Key developments during 2025 include:

### **(i) Settlement of Longxin Note Receivable**

During 2025, the Company received full repayment of the outstanding principal and accrued interest related to the Longxin promissory note. Total proceeds received during the year amounted to \$11.49 million, and all related legal matters were substantially concluded. As a result, the note receivable balance was nil as of December 31, 2025, compared to \$7.5 million at December 31, 2024. The successful recovery eliminated a significant credit risk and strengthened the Company's liquidity position.

### **(ii) Strong Investment Performance**

The Company continued to actively manage its investment portfolio. In 2025, the Company recorded:

- Realized gains on investments of \$1.2 million; and
- Unrealized gains of \$11.8 million on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

These gains reflected favourable market conditions and portfolio repositioning during the year. As of December 31, 2025, financial assets at FVTPL increased to \$38.5 million, compared to \$23.5 million at the end of 2024.

### **(iii) Increased Interest and Dividend Income**

Interest and dividend income increased to \$2.1 million in 2025, compared to \$1.8 million in 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to interest earned on the Longxin note prior to settlement and higher returns from short-term investments and marketable securities.

### **(iv) Exploration Strategy**

During 2025, the Company incurred property investigation and permitting expenses to maintain its exploration permits and support the ongoing evaluation of its mineral projects. Management engaged in preliminary, non-binding discussions with prospective strategic partners regarding potential cooperation opportunities for the Fuwan Silver Project and the Changkeng Gold Project, including limited technical and commercial due diligence. No binding agreements were entered into during the year.

The Company also continued to review advanced, high-quality mineral project opportunities globally while maintaining capital discipline. Property investigation and permitting expenses totaled \$1.2 million in 2025 (2024 – \$0.8 million).

## 2. Exploration and Project Development Activities

### 2.1 Mineral interests

The Company previously encountered delays in renewing exploration permits for the Fuwan Silver Project and Changkeng Gold Project. Consequently, in 2019, the Company recorded an impairment of \$60,246,258 related to exploration and evaluation costs incurred for these Projects.

Although the Company had fully impaired the Fuwan Silver and Changkeng Gold projects, renewal applications for exploration permits were still ongoing. In March 2021, the Company renewed the exploration permit for the Fuwan Silver Project for a five-year term, with an expiry date of March 8, 2026. In November 2022, the Company also renewed the exploration permit for the Changkeng Project for a five-year term, with an expiry date of November 21, 2027. With both renewal exploration permits, the Company intends to obtain mining licenses for its Changkeng Gold and Fuwan Silver Projects.

A value-in-use calculation is not applicable as the Company has no expected cash flows from using these mineral properties at this stage of operations. In estimating the fair value less cost of disposal, management did not have observable or unobservable inputs to estimate the recoverable amount greater than \$Nil. This valuation technique requires management's judgment and estimates of the recoverable amount, and is therefore classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

### 2.2 Disclosure of technical information

The Fuwan Silver Project and the Changkeng Gold Project are located in a significant part of the northeast-trending Fuwan silver belt, which hosts the known gold and silver occurrences in the Sanzhou basin. Technical information or other scientific information about the Fuwan Silver Project is disclosed in two Technical Reports, which are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") at [www.sedarplus.com](http://www.sedarplus.com) under the Company's profile or on the Company's website at [www.mincosilver.com](http://www.mincosilver.com).

The following is a summary:

A National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant technical report entitled "Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimate on the Fuwan Property Guangdong Province, China," dated January 25, 2008, was prepared by Eugene Puritch, P. Eng. Ontario, Tracy Armstrong, P. Geo Ontario, and Antoine Yassa, P. Geo. Québec. This technical report includes relevant information regarding the data, data validation and the assumptions, parameters, and methods of the mineral resource estimates on the Fuwan Silver Project.

A NI 43-101 compliant technical report entitled "Fuwan Silver Project Feasibility Study Technical Report" effective date September 1, 2009 (the "Feasibility Study") was prepared by John Huang, P. Eng., S. Byron V. Stewart, P. Eng., Aleksandar Živković, P. Eng. and Scott Cowie, B. Eng, MAusIMM, and Eugene Puritch, P. Eng. These preparers are qualified persons for NI 43-101. This technical report includes relevant information regarding the data, data validation, and the assumptions, parameters, and methods used in determining the ore reserves for the Fuwan Silver Project.

The Company acquired Changkeng Gold Project from Minco Capital Corp. ("Minco Capital") on July 31, 2015. Technical Information on the Changkeng Gold Project is available from the NI 43-101 technical report prepared for Minco Capital entitled "Technical Report and Updated Resource Estimate on the Changkeng Gold Project Guangdong Province, China," dated effective February 21, 2009, and prepared by Tracy Armstrong, P. Geo Ontario, Eugene Puritch, P. Eng. Ontario and Antoine Yassa, P. Geo. Québec is the qualified person for NI 43-101. This technical report includes relevant information regarding the data, data validation and the assumptions, parameters, and methods of the mineral resource estimates on the Changkeng Gold Project. It is available at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca) under the Minco Capital profile.

The Company has not updated the three technical reports or feasibility studies mentioned above since their initial publication. Therefore, readers are cautioned not to rely on the above-mentioned technical reports/feasibility study for the assessment of the prospect of the Fuwan Silver Project and Changkeng Gold Project and for the accuracy of specific numbers, including the mineral resources estimates, capital cost, development cost, preproduction cost and operating cost presented in this MD&A, which have been derived from the above-mentioned technical reports.

All other disclosure of a scientific or technical nature in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Wan Fang, a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Ontario (P. Geo) and a “qualified person” as such term is defined in NI 43-101.

The Company is evaluating the Fuwan and Changkeng projects for further exploration and development or sale.

### 2.3 Fuwan Silver Project

The Company, through Changfu Minco, has Luoke-Jilinggang Permit on the Fuwan area covering a total area of 21.75 mk<sup>2</sup> located in Gaoming County, approximately 45 km southwest of Guangzhou, the fourth largest city in China and the capital city of Guangdong Province.

The Luoke- Jilinggang Permit was renewed in early March 2021 for five years with an expiry date of March 8, 2026. The Company is currently in the process of renewing the permit and does not anticipate any issues in successfully obtaining the renewal.

### 2.4 Changkeng Gold Project

The Changkeng Gold Project is adjacent to the Fuwan Silver Project and is situated near well-established water, power, and transportation infrastructure. The Company has a 51% interest in the Changkeng Project through its subsidiary Mingzhong, a joint venture established with three Chinese partners.

The Changkeng exploration permit was renewed and expires on November 21, 2027.

### 2.5 Property investigation and permitting expenses

In 2019, the Company recorded an impairment of \$60 million on capitalized exploration and evaluation costs incurred for the Fuwan Silver Project and Changkeng Gold Project. This impairment was necessary due to delays and uncertainties in renewing exploration permits. Since then, the Company has been expensing all permitting, exploration, and evaluation costs until a thorough review of the project’s potential is conducted.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred costs to maintain its exploration permits and to support the ongoing evaluation and advancement of its mineral projects. In connection with these activities, the Company engaged in preliminary, non-binding discussions with prospective strategic partners regarding potential cooperation in the development of the Fuwan Silver Project and the Changkeng Gold Project. Certain prospective partners conducted technical and commercial due diligence, and management participated in several discussions to explore potential development and cooperation structures. No binding agreement had been entered into as of December 31, 2025, and any potential transaction remains subject to further negotiations and internal approvals by the relevant parties.

Concurrently, the Company continued to pursue growth opportunities by evaluating advanced, high-quality mineral projects worldwide. The exploration team remained actively engaged in reviewing prospective properties and maintaining the Company’s project portfolio throughout the year.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred \$1,194,526 (2024 – \$844,180) in property investigation and permitting expenses. These expenditures primarily consisted of salaries, consulting and professional fees, legal costs, travel expenses, licensing and permitting fees, and other directly attributable costs incurred in connection with the evaluation, maintenance, and advancement of the Company’s mineral interests.

### 3. Selected Annual Information and Summary of Quarterly Results

#### 3.1 Selected annual information

	2025	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	9,818,334	(2,095,233)	(4,061,585)
Income (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	0.16	(0.03)	(0.07)
Total assets	54,310,779	44,786,208	45,707,052
Total long-term financial liabilities	75,038	280,871	535,566
Cash dividends	-	-	-

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported **net income of \$9.8 million**, compared to net losses of \$2.1 million in 2024 and \$4.1 million in 2023. The improvement in 2025 primarily reflected strong investment performance and higher interest and dividend income.

Basic and diluted earnings per share were **\$0.16 in 2025**, compared to losses of \$0.03 in 2024 and \$0.07 in 2023.

Total assets increased to **\$54.3 million** as of December 31, 2025, from \$44.8 million in 2024, mainly due to higher investment balances in common shares through a partnership. Long-term financial liabilities continued to decline to **\$75,038**, reflecting the repayment of lease obligations. No cash dividends were declared during the years presented.

#### 3.2 Summary of quarterly results

	Income (loss) attributable to shareholders	Earnings (loss) per share	
		Basic	Diluted
	\$	\$	\$
12-31-2025*	2,698,486	0.04	0.04
09-30-2025*	1,643,273	0.03	0.02
06-30-2025*	3,484,306	0.06	0.05
03-31-2025*	2,044,443	0.03	0.03
12-31-2024*	1,592,555	0.03	0.03
09-30-2024*	2,412,487	0.04	0.04
06-30-2024*	(3,351,646)	(0.06)	(0.06)
03-31-2024*	(2,704,293)	(0.04)	(0.04)

Variations in quarterly performance over the years and eight quarters were primarily due to variations in impairment charges recorded, changes in the foreign exchange rate and share-based compensation. Appreciation or depreciation of the US dollar can result in significant foreign exchange gains and losses due to the US dollar funds held by the Company.

\*The net loss of \$2.7 million for the quarter ending March 31, 2024, was mainly due to an unrealized loss of \$2.9 million on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

\*The net loss of \$3.4 million for the quarter ending June 30, 2024, was mainly due to an unrealized loss of \$4.0 million on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. This loss was partially offset by \$0.4 million in dividend income.

\*The net income of \$2.4 million for the September 30, 2024 quarter was primarily driven by an unrealized gain of \$3.0 million on financial assets at fair value through profit or low and \$0.4 million gain from equity pick up in Hemnova. These gains were partially offset by a \$0.8 million loss from the disposal of marketable security.

\*The net income of \$1.6 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024, was primarily driven by an unrealized gain of \$0.5 million on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and a \$1.2 million tax recovery.

\*The net income of \$2.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, was primarily driven by an unrealized gain of \$1.6 million, and realized gain of \$0.5 million on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

\*Net income of \$3.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, was primarily attributable to an unrealized gain of \$2.9 million on investments and \$1.4 million in interest income. These positive contributions were partially offset by operating expenses of \$0.6 million, legal fees of \$0.2 million, and a foreign exchange loss of \$0.1 million.

\*Net income of \$1.6 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2025, was primarily driven by an unrealized gain of \$3.0 million on investments and \$0.2 million from investment income. These gains were partially offset by operating expenses of \$1.0 million, a share of loss from equity-accounted investments of \$0.5 million, and a foreign exchange loss of \$0.1 million.

\*Net income of \$2.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2025, was mainly attributable to an unrealized gain of \$4.4 million on investments and a realized investment gain of \$0.3 million. These positive factors were partially offset by operating expenses of \$0.8 million, a foreign exchange loss of \$0.2 million, and income tax expense of \$0.9 million.

#### 4. Results of Operations

The Company maintains offices in Gaoyao County, Zhaoqin City, Guangdong Province, as well as in Beijing, China and Vancouver, Canada. The Company's operating expenses include E&E expenditures, the overhead expenses associated with administering and fees related to property investigation and permitting.

##### 4.1 Operating result comparison for the three months ended December 31, 2025 ("Q4 2025") and 2024 ("Q4 2024")

	2025	2024	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Operating expenses	(803,000)	(625,000)	(178,000)
Other income	4,648,000	1,011,000	3,637,000
Impairment of equity investment	(166,000)	-	(166,000)
Share of gain (loss) from equity investment	(144,000)	45,000	(189,000)
Net income before tax	3,535,000	431,000	3,104,000

For the year ended December 31, 2025, net income before tax increased to \$3.5 million, compared to \$0.4 million in 2024. The increase was primarily driven by a \$3.6 million rise in other income, reflecting stronger investment performance during the year.

Operating expenses increased by \$0.2 million to \$0.8 million in 2025, mainly due to higher operating and project-related costs. The Company holds a 12.7% ownership stake in the issued and outstanding common shares of Hempnova Lifetech Corp. ("Hempnova"). During 2025, the Company recorded an impairment of \$0.2 million on its equity-accounted investment during the year. In addition, the share of loss from equity investment increased by \$0.2 million, compared to a share of gain in 2024, which partially offset the improvement in other income.

Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 below discuss the details regarding the movement in E&E expenditures, administrative expenses, and other income (expenses).

#### 4.1.1 Operating expenses

The table below summarizes the Company's operating expenses for Q4 2025 and 2024:

Three months ended December 31,	ref	2025	2024	Change
		\$	\$	\$
Audit, legal and regulatory		49,008	50,766	(1,758)
Amortization		76,920	73,392	3,528
Directors' fees		18,125	17,250	875
Interest expenses		5,966	10,783	(4,817)
Office administration expenses	a	78,782	38,277	40,505
Property investigation and permitting expenses	b	323,610	260,091	63,519
Rent		4,236	6,172	(1,936)
Salaries and benefits	c	89,019	100,346	(11,327)
Share-based compensation	d	98,783	18,692	80,091
Travel and others		58,944	49,366	9,578
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>803,393</b>	<b>625,135</b>	<b>178,258</b>

Total operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2025 increased by \$178,258 to \$803,393, compared to \$625,135 in the same period in 2024. The significant movements in operating expenses are summarized as follows:

(a) Office administration expenses increased by \$40,505, primarily due to higher reimbursements paid to employees. These reimbursements related mainly to general and administrative expenses incurred in connection with project-related activities, legal matters, and work associated with the Longxin loan.

(b) Property investigation and permitting expenses increased by \$63,519, reflecting increased activity during the quarter, including project evaluation work and success-based bonus payments related to the Longxin loan recovery.

(c) Salaries and benefits decreased by \$11,327 compared to the prior year quarter. Salaries and benefits during the period included bonus payments to related personnel associated with the successful recovery of the Longxin loan, partially offset by lower base compensation costs.

(d) Share-based compensation increased by \$80,091, primarily due to the granting of new stock options during 2025.

Other operating expense categories, including audit, legal and regulatory costs, amortization, directors' fees, rent, and travel and other expenses, remained generally consistent with the prior year quarter, with fluctuations attributable to normal business activities.

#### 4.1.2 Other income (expenses)

Three months ended December 31,	2025	2024	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Credit recovery (loss)	6,518	(29,097)	35,615
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(162,048)	243,144	(405,192)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(5,328)	5,328
Gain (loss) on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	318,861	(46,526)	365,387
Unrealized gain on investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,363,508	490,271	3,873,237
Interest and dividend income	121,867	358,563	(236,696)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,648,706</b>	<b>1,011,027</b>	<b>3,637,679</b>

Other income for the three months ended December 31, 2025 increased by \$3.6 million to \$4.6 million, compared to \$1.0 million in the same period in 2024. The increase was primarily driven by stronger investment performance during the quarter.

**Credit recovery (loss)** improved by \$35,615, reflecting a recovery in 2025 compared to a credit loss recorded in the prior year quarter. The credit loss in 2024 related to legal payable accrued in connection with the Longxin note receivable for services provided by Beijing Anheli Law Firm. All amounts related to the Longxin loan and associated legal payables were fully settled during 2025.

**Foreign exchange** shifted to a loss of \$0.2 million in Q4 2025 from a gain of \$0.2 million in Q4 2024, reflecting changes in exchange rates, including the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the Renminbi. The Company's foreign exchange gain or loss primarily reflects:

- the effect of exchange rate changes between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar on U.S. dollar-denominated cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments held by the Company's parent and Hong Kong subsidiaries, for which the Canadian dollar is the functional currency; and

- the effect of exchange rate changes between the U.S. dollar and the Renminbi on U.S. dollar-denominated deposits and short-term investments held by the Company's Chinese subsidiaries, for which the Renminbi is the functional currency.

**Gain and unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** increased by \$3.9 million to \$4.4 million, reflecting favourable market movements in Q4 2025. In addition, the Company recorded a realized gain of \$318,861 on the disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, compared to a realized loss of \$46,526 in Q4 2024, representing an improvement of \$365,387. The Company deployed its surplus cash into targeted equity investments in the public market. These investments are classified as fair value-through-profit-or-loss (FVTPL) financial assets and are measured at fair value at inception and at each subsequent reporting period.

**Interest and dividend income** decreased by \$236,696, mainly due to lower interest income following the settlement of the Longxin note receivable during the year.

#### 4.2 Operating result comparison for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024

	2025	2024	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Operating expenses	(2,958,000)	(2,203,000)	756,000
Other income (expenses)	14,468,000	(2,140,000)	16,608,000
Impairment of equity investment	(166,000)	-	(166,000)
Share of gain from equity investment	(674,000)	1,094,000	(1,768,000)
Net income (loss) before income tax	10,669,000	(3,249,000)	13,918,000

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported net income before income tax of \$10.7 million, compared to a net loss of \$3.2 million in 2024. The improvement was mainly driven by a \$16.6 million increase in other income, reflecting strong investment performance, partially offset by higher operating expenses and a lower contribution from equity-accounted investments, including an impairment recorded during the year.

The movement in connection with the operating expenses and other income (expenses) are discussed in sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 below.

##### 4.2.1 Operating expenses

The Company maintains offices in Gaoyao County, Zhaoqin City, Guangdong province, Beijing, China, and Vancouver, Canada. Its operating expenses include overhead associated with administering and property investigation and permitting fees. The following table is a summary of the Company's operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

Year ended December 31	ref	2025	2024	Change
		\$	\$	\$
Audit, legal and regulatory		171,941	181,933	(9,992)
Amortization		300,810	291,358	9,452
Consulting	a	36,000	20,000	16,000
Directors' fees	a	107,750	70,500	37,250
Interest expenses		30,294	49,930	(19,636)
Office Administration	a	177,295	148,807	28,488
Property investigation and permitting expenses	a	1,194,526	844,180	350,346
Rent		17,680	21,494	(3,814)
Salaries and benefits	a	557,142	332,148	224,994
Share-based compensation	b	239,396	148,644	90,752
Travel and others	c	125,502	93,770	31,732
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>2,958,336</b>	<b>2,202,764</b>	<b>755,572</b>

Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased by \$0.8 million to \$3.0 million, compared to \$2.2 million in 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to higher incentive-related costs associated with the successful recovery of the Longxin note receivable, which affected several expense categories.

- (a) Consulting fees, directors' fees, property investigation and permitting expenses, and salaries and benefits increased during the year, largely due to bonus and incentive payments related to the Longxin loan recovery and increased project-related activities.
- (b) Share-based compensation increased by \$90,752, primarily due to the granting of new stock options during 2025.
- (c) Travel and other expenses increased by \$31,732, primarily due to higher management travel associated with project evaluations and activities related to the Longxin loan recovery.

Other operating expense categories, including audit, legal and regulatory costs, amortization, interest expense, rent, and travel and other expenses, were generally consistent with the prior year, with changes reflecting normal business activities and the continued repayment of lease obligations.

#### 4.2.2 Other income (expenses)

Year ended December 31,	2025	2024	Change
	\$	\$	\$
Credit losses	(195,187)	(113,374)	(81,813)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(397,892)	291,449	(689,341)
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(5,328)	5,328
Gain (loss) on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,201,558	(788,543)	1,990,101
Unrealized loss on investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,789,227	(3,353,259)	15,142,486
Interest and dividend income	2,070,360	1,828,799	241,561
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,468,066</b>	<b>(2,140,256)</b>	<b>16,608,322</b>

For a more comprehensive discussion, please refer to Section 4.1.2.

## 5. Liquidity and Capital Resources

### 5.1 Cash flows

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities, cash outflow	(2,453,000)	(1,862,000)
Financing activities, cash outflow	(143,000)	(273,000)
Investing activities, cash inflow	8,162,000	(594,000)

#### Operating Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company generated net income of \$9.8 million, compared to a net loss of \$2.1 million in 2024. After adjusting for non-cash items and changes in working capital, net cash used in operating activities was \$2.5 million, compared to \$1.9 million in 2024. The use of cash was primarily attributable to non-cash investment gains, including unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and interest and dividend income, partially offset by share-based compensation and changes in working capital balances.

#### Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.1 million in 2025, compared to \$0.3 million in 2024. Cash outflows primarily related to the repayment of lease obligations, partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options during the year.

#### Investing Activities

The Company generated net cash inflows of \$8.2 million from investing activities in 2025, compared to net cash outflows of \$0.6 million in 2024. The increase was mainly driven by proceeds from the settlement of the Longxin promissory note, higher interest and dividend income received, and proceeds from the disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These inflows were partially offset by the acquisition of new investment securities, purchases of short-term investments, and legal payments related to the Longxin promissory note.

#### Cash Position

As a result of the above, cash and cash equivalents increased by \$5.6 million during 2025, to \$11.1 million at December 31, 2025, compared to \$5.5 million at the end of 2024.

### 5.2 Capital resources and liquidity risk

The Company uses the following critical financial measurements to assess its financial condition and liquidity:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Working capital	52,134,082	40,236,255
Cash and cash equivalents	11,051,225	5,455,218
Short-term investment	3,136,025	2,846,130
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	38,496,045	23,497,437

The Company has not generated any revenue to date. Currently, it relies on its available cash to fulfill its working capital needs, which support activities such as exploration, development, permitting, and administrative functions.

The Company is confident that its working capital is adequate to meet its current operational and developmental commitments for the upcoming 12 months. The Company is not subject to any external constraints regarding the utilization of its available resources.

The Company holds material cash, cash equivalents, and investments in China. For funds denominated in RMB held in China, remitting funds from jurisdictions outside China is subject to government regulations governing foreign currency controls. Such remittances necessitate approval from the relevant government authorities, designated banks in China, or both.

While most of the Company's operating subsidiaries in China have incurred losses, it's essential to note that if these Chinese subsidiaries become profitable and have surplus cash for remittance to the parent company outside China, the repatriation of profits from China will be subject to certain restrictions. To repatriate profits from China, the Company must comply with Chinese regulations governing repatriation. Minco China must provide the following documents to its Chinese bank: (i) a board resolution authorizing the distribution; (ii) a capital verification report and an audit report; (iii) a tax certificate demonstrating compliance with Chinese tax laws; and (iv) a foreign exchange registration certificate. Minco China will comply with these requirements as necessary.

In 2020, the Company initiated the process of reducing Minco China's registered capital from US\$60 million to US\$40 million, representing a reduction of US\$20 million. After a comprehensive and time-consuming process, this application received approval from various Chinese government agencies. The Company intends to transfer the funds once sufficient RMB term deposits mature and the outstanding Note principal repayment is received, enabling it to finance potential property acquisitions outside of China.

#### 6. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements.

#### 7. Transactions with Related Parties

##### (a) Key management compensation

Key management includes the Company's directors and senior management.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the following compensation and benefits were paid to or accrued for key management.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Senior management remuneration and benefit*	870,738	578,706
Directors' fees	107,750	70,500
Share-based compensation	202,207	122,791
	1,180,695	771,997

\* The Company provided a living allowance and medical insurance coverage for the CEO in China. In 2025, a bonus of \$232,400 was paid to senior management. No bonus payments have been made in 2024.

(b) Rental agreement with the CEO

On April 1, 2019, Minco China, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a lease agreement for an office in Beijing, China. The lessor of the property is the Company's CEO. The lease, effective from April 1, 2019, is set to expire on August 31, 2026. The monthly rent for the office space is \$17,495 (RMB 90,000). Additionally, the Company incurred expenses for lease improvements as part of the agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred \$17,205 in lease improvement expenses, compared to \$6,615 in 2024.

(c) Shared office expenses

The Company, Minco Capital Corp. (“Minco Capital”), Hempnova, and Minco Base Metals Corporation (“MBM”) share certain directors and management. These four companies share certain offices and administrative expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid or accrued \$58,016 (compared to \$67,577 as of December 31, 2024) in respect of rent and \$135,311 (compared to \$149,560 as of December 31, 2024) in shared head office expenses and administration costs to Minco Capital.

(d) Due from (due to) related parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Due to:		
Hempnova - reimbursement of shared expenses	19,009	-
Companies owned by the CEO	116,548	210,008
<u>Total</u>	<u>135,557</u>	<u>210,008</u>
Due from:		
Minco Capital - reimbursement of shared expenses	3,955	-
MBM – reimbursement of shared expenses	-	29,159
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,955</u>	<u>29,159</u>

The amounts due from (to) are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

(e) Trust arrangement with MBM

In 2018, the Company disposed of two former subsidiaries, Minco Yinyuan Co. and Minco International Resources Limited, to MBM. Following the disposition, Minco Yinyuan entered into a trust arrangement with Minco China, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, under which Minco Yinyuan continued to hold certain cash and short-term investments on behalf of Minco China.

During 2025, the Company completed a cleanup of these cash balances, and as a result, Minco Yinyuan no longer holds any amounts on behalf of the Company. As of December 31, 2025, the amount held by Minco Yinyuan in trust for Minco China was \$Nil (2024: \$157,682).

(f) Investment in Hempnova

The Company has a material influence on Hempnova as the Company and Hempnova have certain directors and management in common; in addition, certain directors and management also, directly and indirectly, own Hempnova common shares.

## 8. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Refer to note 3 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## 9. Material Accounting Policies

The financial information presented in this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company's management has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual charges incurred by the Company may differ from these values.

Note 3 of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 sets out the company's material accounting policies, applied judgements, and estimates.

## 10. Financial Instruments Expenses

The Company measured its investments in common shares at their fair value in the open market at the time of inception and in each subsequent reporting period. Due to their short-term nature, the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value approximate their carrying value.

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value on the balance sheet are represented by cash and cash equivalent, short-term investments, receivables, notes receivable, due to and from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Marketable securities (level 1)	38,496,045	23,497,437
<b>Amortized cost financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,051,225	5,455,218
Short-term investments	3,136,025	2,846,130
Note receivable	-	7,500,286
Deposit	68,420	68,729
Receivables	79,976	2,341,180
Due from related parties	3,955	29,159

Amortized cost financial liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Due to related parties	135,557	210,008
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	133,661	227,786
Credit losses payable	-	970,129
Due to minority shareholders of a subsidiary	347,981	349,929
Lease obligations, current	189,922	247,583
Lease obligations, non-current	75,038	280,871

### **Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to various financial risks, including market risk (such as price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. Risk management activities are carried out by management, which identifies and evaluates the financial risks.

#### **Credit risk**

Counterparty credit risk refers to the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty that would be lost if the counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations. 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 its Cash and cash equivalent, short-term investments, and note receivable to be exposed to credit risk.

To manage credit risk, the Company:

- limits its credit exposure on cash and cash equivalents and a short-term investment by holding its deposits mainly with high-credit quality financial institutions in Canada, Hong Kong and China,
- Obtain adequate collateral to secure the recoverability of the note receivable.

#### **Foreign exchange risk**

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and the functional currency of its Chinese subsidiaries is RMB. Most foreign currency risk is related to US dollar funds held by the Company and its Chinese subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company's net earnings are impacted by fluctuations in the valuation of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar and RMB. The Company does not hedge its exposure to currency fluctuations. The Company has conducted a sensitivity analysis to estimate the effect of a change in foreign exchange rates on the net loss of the Company, based on its net US\$1.3 million monetary assets as of December 31, 2025. This sensitivity analysis indicates that a change of  $\pm 10\%$  in the US foreign exchange rate would result in a net loss of  $\pm \$0.13$  million.

#### **Interest rate risk**

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and note receivables are financial instruments that expose the company to interest rate risk.

The Company does not hold cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, or note receivables at variable rates, so it is not exposed to material interest rate risk.

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the possibility that the Company may be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support its standard operating requirements and exploration and development plans. The Company's board of directors approves the annual budget. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had positive working capital of approximately \$52.1 million. Management concludes that the Company has sufficient funds to meet its current operating and exploration expenditures.

### 11. Risks Factor and Uncertainties

The company's Annual Information Form (AIF) for the year ended December 31, 2025, which is available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.com](http://www.sedarplus.com), includes a comprehensive discussion of risk factors.

### 12. Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The control framework used to design the Company's ICFR is the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on its evaluation, it has concluded that these controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to management and reported as required. Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, regardless of its design, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect misstatements in a timely manner. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The CEO and CFO evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control framework (ICFR) as of December 31, 2025. Based on the evaluation, they concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2025.

The Board of Directors approves the financial statements and MD&A and ensures management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is principally conducted by the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports before filing.

#### 12.1 Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

NI 52-109 also requires Canadian public companies to disclose any changes in ICFR during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to affect ICFR. No material changes were made to internal controls in the three months ended December 31, 2025.

### 13. Cautionary Statement of Forward-Looking Information

Except for statements of historical fact, this MD&A contains certain "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws, which reflect management's current expectations regarding, among other things and without limitation, the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects, opportunities, the future price of minerals and the effects thereof, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the timing and amount of estimated capital expenditures, the realization of mineral reserves estimates, costs and timing of proposed activities, plans and budgets for and expected results of exploration activities, exploration and permitting timelines, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation obligations and expenses, the availability of future acquisition opportunities and use of the proceeds of from financing. Generally, forward-looking statements and information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such

as “plans,” “expects,” “is expected,” “budget,” “scheduled,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “believes” or variations of such words and phrases or statements that specific actions events or results “may,” “could,” “would,” “might,” “will be taken,” “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking statements are made based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could cause the Company's actual results, performances or achievements to materially differ from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding the company's present and future business strategies and its environment, including the prices of silver and gold, anticipated costs, and the ability to achieve its goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, silver and gold price volatility, mineral reserves and resources and metallurgical recoveries, mining operations and development risks, litigation risks, regulatory restrictions (including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability), activities by governmental authorities (including changes in taxation and the evolution of environmental laws and regulations), currency fluctuations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration, the global economic climate, dilution, share price volatility, competition, loss of key employees, additional funding requirements and defective title to mineral claims or property.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, other factors may cause events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Such forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by statements containing forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others: effects of exploration and development activities, management’s historical experience with development-stage mining operations, regulatory changes, possible variations in reserves, grades or recovery rates, availability of material and equipment, timeliness of governmental approvals, changes in commodity prices (particularly silver prices), general economic, market and business conditions, unanticipated environmental impacts on operations, the availability of capital of acceptable terms, and the other factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factor and Uncertainties” in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this MD&A are based on a number of assumptions including, but not limited to:

- The collection of the note and accrued interest.
- The continued availability of equity and debt financing to fund the Fuwan Silver and Changkeng Projects-related exploration and development activities
- The continued ability of the Company to attract and retain key management personnel.
- The ability of the Company to evaluate precious metals projects outside China for potential acquisition.
- The ability of the Company to renew the exploration and mining area permits before their expiry.
- The ability of the Company to pursue an alternative strategy in finding a large mining group as a business partner in China or outside China.
- The Company can withdraw sufficient money from China when needed (e.g., to finance the acquisition of new mineral properties in areas other than China).

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, other factors may cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that statements containing forward-looking information will be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not rely on messages containing forward-looking information.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking information if circumstances, management's estimates, or opinions should change except as required by law. Users of this MD&A are cautioned not to rely on forward-looking statements.