

Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
Form 10-K
April 26, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-29657

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

33-0727323

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**200 Davenport Road Toronto,
Ontario, M5R 1J2**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(416) 223-8500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class:

N/A

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

N/A

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock \$0.0001 par value

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.

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Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on the corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

As of June 30, 2012, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was not greater than \$2,258,276 based upon the closing sale price on that date of the common stock as reported by Yahoo! Finance, which reports the share price as an amount rounded to the nearest whole cent.

As of April 15, 2013, there were 267,999,611 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding, par value \$0.0001.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), are subject to the safe harbor created by those sections. The forward-looking statements in this report are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. You can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as anticipates, believes, continue, could, estimates, expects, intends, plans, seeks, should, will or would and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance, time frames or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, time frames or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We discuss many of these risks, uncertainties and other factors in this document in greater detail under the heading Risk Factors. We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our investors. However, there will be events that we are not able to predict accurately, or over which we have no control. The risks described in Risk Factors included in this report, as well as any other cautionary language in this report, provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. Before you invest in our common stock (Common Stock), you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report could harm our business.

The forward-looking statements and associated risks set forth in this Annual Report include or relate to, among other things, (a) our future plans and expectations, (b) anticipated trends in the mining industry, (c) our ability to obtain and retain sufficient capital for future operations, and (d) our anticipated needs for working capital. These statements may be found under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Description of Business. The forward-looking statements herein are based on current expectations that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions described herein. The assumptions are based on judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions, and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any such assumption could prove to be inaccurate and therefore there can be no assurance that the results contemplated in forward-looking statements will be realized. In addition, as disclosed in Risk Factors, there are a number of other risks inherent in our business and operations, which could cause our operating results to vary markedly and adversely from prior results or the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Management decisions, including budgeting, are subjective in many respects and periodic revisions must be made to reflect actual conditions and business developments, the impact of which may cause us to alter marketing, capital investment and other expenditures, which may also materially adversely affect our results of operations. In light of significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking information included in the report statement, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved.

Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this filing. You should read this document completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We hereby qualify our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

NOTE REGARDING TECHNICAL REPORTS AND MINERALIZATION

This Form 10-K was prepared pursuant to Industry Guide 7. Under Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a reserve unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The Company has not established any reserves on any of its properties.

The Company's property interests are located in China, and the Company's corporate headquarters are located in Canada. From time to time, the Company, the companies in which it has equity interests, and/or third parties with which they have contracted have found it necessary or advisable to prepare reports regarding such property interests in accordance with the laws and regulations of other jurisdictions, including National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) in Canada and the laws and regulations of China. Certain of these reports, such as the preliminary feasibility study for the Company's Dadi Silver Polymetallic project located in Inner Mongolia, China, are referenced in this report (collectively, the Non-US Reports). Such Non-US Reports have not been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, including Industry Guide 7. The standards for identification of reserves in certain jurisdictions, including Canada, differ from those of the SEC, and any reserves reported in the Non-US Reports do not constitute reserves under applicable SEC rules and regulations. In addition, the standards for disclosure of mineralization in certain jurisdictions, including Canada, permit the disclosure of certain types of mineralization that do not qualify as reserves . Investors are cautioned that units of mineralization disclosed under such standards have not been determined to have economic or legal viability. In addition, there may be uncertainty as to the existence of such mineralization. Further, while the laws and regulations of certain jurisdictions permit or require the disclosure of economic projections contained in preliminary economic assessments and preliminary feasibility studies involving mineral properties without defined reserves , the staff of the SEC does not generally permit U.S. companies to include such preliminary economic projections in their filings with the SEC. Accordingly, the Non-US Reports (notwithstanding any reference thereto contained in this Form 10-K) are not incorporated into this Form 10-K, and readers are cautioned not to assume that any part of the mineral deposits discussed in the Non-US Reports will ever be converted to reserves. Investors are also cautioned that the information contained in each Non-US Reports was prepared as of the date stated in such Non-U.S. Report. Any reference to a Non-US Report contained herein should not be considered to update any forward-looking statement contained in such Non-US Report.

EXCHANGE RATES

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. The Company also uses the Chinese Yuan, Canadian dollars and Mexican Pesos and converts to the U.S. dollar and states conversion rates where applicable.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE AND ABBREVIATIONS

For ease of reference, the following conversion factors are provided:

1 tonne	= 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs	1 kilogram	= 2.204 pounds or 32.151 troy oz
1 hectare	= 10,000 square meters	1 hectare	= 2.471 acres

The following abbreviations may be used herein:

Ag	= silver	m ²	= square meter
Au	=gold		
g	= gram	m ³	= cubic meter
g/t	= grams per tonne	mg	= milligram
Ha	= hectare	mg/m ³	= milligrams per cubic meter
Km	= kilometer	T or t	= tonne
Km ²	= square kilometers	oz	= troy ounce
Kg	= kilogram	ppm	= parts per million
m	= meter	Ma	= million years

Note: All units in this report are stated in metric measurements unless otherwise noted.

GLOSSARY OF MINING TERMS

Alteration means any change in the mineral composition of a rock brought about by physical or chemical means.

Assay means a measure of the valuable mineral content.

Development stage means a project that is undergoing preparation of an established commercially mineable deposit for its extraction but which is not yet in production. This stage occurs after completion of a feasibility study.

Diamond drilling means rotary drilling using diamond-set or diamond-impregnated bits, to produce a solid continuous core of rock sample.

Dip means the angle that a structural surface, a bedding or fault plane, makes with the horizontal, measured perpendicular to the strike of the structure.

Disseminated means minerals that occur as scattered particles in the rock.

Exploration stage means a prospect that is not in either the development or production stage.

Fault means a surface or zone of rock fracture along which there has been displacement.

Feasibility study means a comprehensive study of a mineral deposit in which all geological, engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, environmental and other relevant factors are considered in sufficient detail that it could reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a financial institution to finance the development of the deposit for mineral production.

Formation means a distinct layer of sedimentary rock of similar composition.

Geochemistry means the study of the distribution and amounts of the chemical elements in minerals, ores, rocks, solids, water, and the atmosphere.

Geophysics means the study of the mechanical, electrical and magnetic properties of the earth's crust.

Grade means the quantity of metal per unit weight of host rock.

Heap leach means a mineral processing method involving the crushing and stacking of an ore on an impermeable liner upon which solutions are sprayed to dissolve metals i.e. gold, copper etc.; the solutions containing the metals are then collected and treated to recover the metals.

Host rock means the rock in which a mineral or an ore body may be contained.

In-situ means in its natural position.

Mapped or geological mapping means the recording of geologic information including rock units and the occurrence of structural features, attitude of bedrock, and mineral deposits on maps.

Mineral means a naturally occurring inorganic crystalline material having a definite chemical composition.

Mineralization means a natural accumulation or concentration in rocks or soil of one or more potentially economic minerals, also the process by which minerals are introduced or concentrated in a rock.

Mineralized material means material that is not included in the reserve as it does not meet all of the criteria for adequate demonstration for economic or legal extraction.

Outcrop means that part of a geologic formation or structure that appears at the surface of the earth.

Production stage means a project is actively engaged in the process of extraction and beneficiation of mineral reserves to produce a marketable metal or mineral product.

Quartz means a mineral composed of silicon dioxide, SiO₂ (silica).

Rock means indurated naturally occurring mineral matter of various compositions.

Sampling and analytical variance/precision means an estimate of the total error induced by sampling, sample preparation and analysis.

Sediment means particles transported by water, wind, gravity or ice.

Sedimentary rock means rock formed at the earth's surface from solid particles, whether mineral or organic, which have been moved from their position of origin and re-deposited.

Strike means the direction or trend that a structural surface, e.g. a bedding or fault plane, takes as it intersects the horizontal.

Strip means to remove barren rock or overburden in order to expose ore.

Sulfide means a mineral including sulfur (S) and iron (Fe) as well as other elements; metallic sulfur-bearing minerals often associated with gold mineralization.

Part I

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy documents that have been filed with the SEC at their Public Reference Room, 450 Fifth Street, N. W. Washington DC. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. You can also obtain copies of our SEC filings by going to their website at www.sec.gov.

Item 1. Description of Business

Corporate Overview and History

Silver Dragon Resources Inc. was initially incorporated in the State of Delaware on May 9, 1996 under the name American Electric Automobile Company Inc. On July 16, 2002, we amended our Certificate of Incorporation to change our name to American Entertainment & Animation Corporation. On February 25, 2005, we again amended our Certificate of Incorporation to change our name to Silver Dragon Resources Inc. to reflect our current business focus on silver.

The following organizational chart sets forth (i) our wholly and partially owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, (ii) certain properties in which we have an interest:

Business Overview

We are engaged in the acquisition and exploration of silver and other mineral properties. We are an exploration stage company, have no known reserves and have never generated any revenues from our operations. No assurances can be given that we will ever have any known reserves or generate any such revenues.

We are a mineral exploration company focused on the exploration of six properties located in the Erbahuo Silver District in Northern China (Inner Mongolia), namely, the Dadi, Laopandao, Aobaotugounao, Shididonggou, Yuanlinzi and Zhuanxinhu properties (collectively, the Sino-Top Properties), in which we have a 40% indirect interest by virtue of our equity holdings in Sanhe Sino-Top Resources and Technologies, Ltd. (Sino-Top).

Sino-Top Joint Venture

On March 16, 2006, we entered into an asset purchase agreement (the Asset Purchase Agreement) pursuant to which we originally acquired a 60% interest in Sino-Top from Sino Silver Corp. (Sino Silver). Sino-Top is operated as a joint venture under a joint venture agreement dated January 20, 2005 originally between Sino Silver and certain other parties, as amended on each of October 31, 2006, July 4, 2008 and March 20, 2009 and currently between the Company, Gansu Shengda Group Ltd. (Shengda), a private Chinese conglomerate (Shengda), and five individual persons (as so amended, the Joint Venture Agreement). Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, we acquired all of Sino Silver's interest in Sino-Top and became a party to the Joint Venture Agreement. Sino-Top holds certain exploration and mining rights to certain properties in the Erbahuo Silver District in Northern China. The total purchase price under the Asset Purchase Agreement was \$650,000 plus 4,000,000 shares of our restricted Common Stock, all of which has been delivered to Sino Silver.

In March 2007, we increased our interest from 60% to 90% in exchange for 2 million restricted common shares of the Company. On July 4, 2008, we signed a definitive agreement to sell 50% of Sino-Top to five individual persons. Immediately prior to such time, such individuals collectively owned 10% of Sino-Top. Therefore, immediately following such sale, these five individuals collectively owned 60% of Sino-Top, and we owned the remaining 40%. On November 20, 2008, Shengda agreed to acquire 52% of the equity interests in Sino-Top from those five individuals. As a result of the foregoing conveyances, we currently own a 40% equity interest in Sino-Top, the aforementioned five individuals own an aggregate of 8%, and Shengda owns 52%. We understand that one of such five individuals, Zhou Lin (who owns 6.8%), holds such common shares on behalf of Huaguan Industrial Corp. Due to name changes and translation issues, the Comprehensive Gross Exploration Department, North China Comprehensive Geological Brigade, North China non-ferrous geological survey brigade and HIC all refer to the same organization, which is Silver Dragon Resources Inc.'s Chinese joint venture partner, now more formally called Exploration Unit of Tianjin North China Geological Exploration Bureau or Huaguan Industrial Corp. (HIC).

Sino-Top is governed by its board of directors, which makes decisions on all major issues regarding the joint venture and in accordance with the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture law of P.R. China and the articles of association. The general manager, which is presently Mr. Zhuang Haichao, is appointed by the board and is responsible for implementing the resolutions of the board and managing the daily operations of the joint venture. The board currently consists of five members, with two members appointed by Shengda, two members appointed by Silver Dragon, and one member appointed by the five natural person owners of Sino-Top. In general, the board may pass a resolution by a majority vote of the directors. Among other things, the board has the power and authority to distribute cash or assets from time to time to the shareholders in proportion to such shareholders' equity interests in Sino-Top. No shareholder has the obligation to pay additional capital contribution to the joint venture. If the board deems it necessary, each party may but is not obliged to contribute additional capital to the joint venture in accordance with the timing and amount as decided by the board. The parties operate under an arrangement whereby any contributions to Sino-Top are funded by Shengda and Silver Dragon at a ratio of 5:4; i.e., Shengda funds approximately 55.56% and Silver Dragon funds approximately 44.44%, with the other joint venture partners not making any capital contributions. Our interest in Sino-Top may be diluted if the board authorizes the issuance of additional securities in a manner that does not allow

us to contribute capital in accordance with the foregoing arrangement or in the event that we are extended the opportunity to so contribute but are unable to do so due to insufficient funds.

Sino-Top renewed its business license on February 15, 2012. The license was issued by the Industrial and Commercial Administration Agency of Sanhe City, China, extending the business operating period to March 24, 2023 and increasing the registered capital to \$7,270,000. The business license scope covers the exploration and development of deposits of copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold and associated metals, and sales of developed products from the properties operated by Sino-Top.

Sino-Top currently holds the exploration rights to the following six properties: Dadi, Laopandao, Aobaotugou, Shididonggou, Yuanlinzi and Zhuanxinhu properties. For a description of the Sino-Top Properties and Sino-Top activities on such properties, see *Item 2 Description of Properties*.

Sale of Interest in Chifeng

As previously disclosed, on May 28, 2012, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell its 70% interest in Chifeng Silver Dragon Resources & Technologies, Ltd. (Chifeng), which then owned the Erbahuo silver mine located on the boundary of Wengniute County and Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The Company sold such interest to Deng Zuoping, a private Chinese investor, for RMB 7.4 million or US\$1,164,020, of which RMB1 million was to be paid within three business days after signing the agreement, RMB5 million was to be paid before July 15, 2012 and RMB1.4 million was to be paid by November 1, 2012. On June 1, 2012, an initial deposit of RMB1.0 million or \$157,300 was received, of which \$12,584 was contributed to Chifeng for expenses incurred until the date of the sale. Concurrently with such payment, we transferred to the purchaser title to our interest in Chifeng. Of the remaining payments, RMB5 million or \$790,980 was paid to the Company during the fourth quarter of 2012, RMB300,000 or \$48,057 was paid in the first quarter of 2013 and RMB100,000 or \$16,019 was paid in the second quarter of 2013 and RMB1 million or \$160,121 remains outstanding.

Competition

We currently face strong competition from other mineral resource exploration companies for financing and for the acquisition of new mineral properties. Many of the companies engaged in mineral resource exploration with whom we compete have greater financial and technical resources than those available to us. Accordingly, these competitors may be able to spend greater amounts on acquisitions of mineral properties of merit, on exploration of their mineral properties and on development of their mineral properties. In addition, they may be able to afford more geological expertise in the targeting and exploration of mineral properties. We also compete with other mineral resource exploration companies for available resources, including, but not limited to, professional geologists, camp staff, helicopter or float planes, mineral exploration supplies and drill rigs. This competition could result in competitors having mineral properties of greater quality and interest to prospective investors who may finance additional exploration and development. Such competition could adversely impact our ability to achieve the financing necessary for us to conduct further exploration of our mineral properties or to acquire additional properties.

Regulatory obligations and government approvals in China

Exploration for and exploitation of mineral resources in China is governed by the Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) of 1986, amended effective January 1, 1997, and the Implementation Rules for the Mineral Resources Law of the PRC, effective March 26, 1994. In order to further implement these laws, on February 12, 1998, the State Council issued three sets of regulations: (i) Regulation for Registering to Explore Mineral Resources Using the Block System, (ii) Regulation for Registering to Mine Mineral Resources, and (iii) Regulation for Transferring Exploration and Mining Rights (together with the mineral resources law and implementation rules being referred to herein as Mineral Resources Law).

Under Mineral Resources Law, the Ministry of Land and Resources and its local authorities (the MLR) is in charge of the supervision of mineral resource exploration and development. The mineral resources administration authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, under the jurisdiction of the State, are in charge of the supervision of mineral resource exploration and development in their respective administration areas. The PRC's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, under the jurisdiction of the State, are in charge of coordinating the supervision by the mineral resources administration authorities on the same level.

The Mineral Resources Law, together with the Constitution of the PRC, provides that mineral resources are owned by the State, and the State Council, the highest executive organization of the State, which regulates mineral resources on

behalf of the State. The ownership rights of the State include the rights to: (i) occupy, (ii) use, (iii) earn, and (iv) dispose of, mineral resources, regardless of the rights of owners or users of the land under which the mineral resources are located. Therefore, the State is free to authorize third parties to enjoy its rights to legally occupy and use mineral resources and may collect resource taxes and royalties pursuant to its right to earn. In this way, the State can control and direct the development and use of the mineral resources of the PRC.

Mineral resources licenses

China has adopted, under the Mineral Resources Law, a licensing system for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. The MLR is responsible for approving applications for exploration licenses and mining licenses. The approval of the MLR is also required to transfer exploration licenses and mining licenses.

Applicants must meet certain conditions as required by related rules/regulations. Pursuant to the Regulations for Registering to Mine Mineral Resources, the applicant for mining rights must present the required documents, including a plan for development and use of the mineral resources and an environmental impact evaluation report. The Mineral Resources Law allows individuals to exploit sporadic resources, sand, rocks and clay for use as construction materials and a small quantity of mineral resources for sustenance. However, individuals are prohibited from mining mineral resources that are more appropriately mined at a certain scale by a company, specified minerals that are subject to protective mining by the State and certain other designated mineral resources.

Once granted, all exploration and mining rights under the licenses are protected by the State from encroachment or disruption under the Mineral Resources Law. It is a criminal offence to steal, seize or damage exploration facilities, or disrupt the working order of exploration areas.

Exploration rights

In order to conduct exploration, a Sino-foreign cooperative joint venture (CJV) must apply to the MLR for an exploration license. Owners of exploration licenses are licensees . The period of validity of an exploration license can be no more than three years. An exploration license area is described by a basic block . An exploration license for metallic and non-metallic minerals has a maximum of 40 basic blocks. When mineral resources that are feasible for economic development have been discovered, a licensee may apply for the right to develop such mineral resources. The period of validity of the exploration license can be extended by application and each extension can be for no more than two years. The annual use fee for an exploration license is RMB 100 per square kilometer for the first three years and increases by RMB 100 per square kilometer for each subsequent year, subject to a maximum fee of RMB 500 per square kilometer.

During the term of the exploration license, the licensee has the privileged priority to obtain mining rights to the mineral resources in the exploration area, provided that the licensee meets the qualifying conditions for mining rights owners. An exploration licensee has the rights, among others, to: (i) explore without interference within the area under license during the license term, (ii) construct the exploration facilities, and (iii) pass through other exploration areas and adjacent ground to access the licensed area.

After the licensee acquires the exploration license, the licensee is obliged to, among other things: (i) begin exploration within the prescribed term, (ii) explore according to a prescribed exploration work scheme, (iii) comply with State laws and regulations regarding labor safety, water and soil conservation, land reclamation and environmental protection, (iv) make detailed reports to local and other licensing authorities, (v) close and occlude the wells arising from exploration work, (vi) take other measures to protect against safety concerns after the exploration work is completed, and (vii) complete minimum exploration expenditures as required by the Regulations for Registering to Explore Resources Using the Block.

Mining rights

In order to conduct mining activities, a CJV must also apply for a mining license from the MLR. Owners of mining rights, or concessionaires , are granted a mining license to mine for a term of no more than ten to thirty years, depending on the magnitude or size of the mining project. A mining license owner may extend the term of a mining license with an application 30 days prior to expiration of the term. The annual use fee for a mining license is RMB 1,000 per square kilometer per year.

A mining license owner has the rights, among others, to: (i) conduct mining activities during the term and within the mining area prescribed by the mining license, (ii) sell mineral products (except for mineral products that the State Council has identified for unified purchase by designated units), (iii) construct production and living facilities within the mine area, and (iv) use the land necessary for production and construction, in accordance with applicable laws.

A mining license owner is required to, among other things: (i) conduct mine construction or mining activities within a defined time period, (ii) conduct efficient production, rational mining and comprehensive use of the mineral resources, (iii) pay resources tax and mineral resources compensation (royalties) pursuant to applicable laws, (iv) comply with State laws and regulations regarding labor safety, water and soil conservation, land reclamation and environmental protection, (v) be subject to the supervision and management by the departments in charge of geology and mineral resources, and (vi) complete and present mineral reserves forms and mineral resource development and use statistics reports, in accordance with applicable law.

Transfer of exploration and mining rights

A mining company may transfer its exploration or mining licenses to others, subject to the approval of MLR.

An exploration license may only be transferred if the transferor: (i) held the exploration license for two years after the date that the license was issued, or discovered minerals in the exploration block, which are able to be explored or mined further, (ii) has a valid and subsisting exploration license, (iii) completed the stipulated minimum exploration expenditures, (iv) paid the user fees and the price for exploration rights pursuant to the relevant regulations, and (v) obtained the necessary approval from the authorized department in charge of the minerals.

Mining rights may only be transferred if the transferor needs to change the ownership of such mining rights because it is: (i) engaging in a merger or split, (ii) entering into equity or cooperative joint ventures with others, (iii) selling its enterprise assets, or (iv) engaging in a similar transaction that will result in an alteration of the property ownership of the enterprise.

Additionally, when state-owned assets or state funds are involved in a transfer of exploration licenses and mining licenses, the related state-owned assets rules and regulations apply and a proper evaluation report must be completed and filed with the MLR.

Speculation in exploration and mining rights is prohibited. The penalties for speculation are that the rights of the speculator may be revoked, illegal income from speculation confiscated and a fine levied.

Environmental laws

In the past ten years, Chinese laws and policies regarding environmental protection have moved towards stricter compliance standards and stronger enforcement. In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the PRC adopted by the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress on 26 December 1989, the General Administration of Environmental Protection Bureau under the State Council sets national environmental protection standards. The various local environmental protection bureaus may set stricter local standards for environmental protection. CJVs are required to comply with the stricter of the two standards.

The basic laws in China governing environmental protection in the mineral industry sector of the economy are the Environmental Protection Law and the Mineral Resources Law. Applicants for mining licenses must submit environmental impact assessments, and those projects that fail to meet environmental protection standards will not be granted licenses. In addition, after the exploration, a licensee must take further actions for environmental protection, such as performing water and soil maintenance. After the mining licenses have expired or a licensee stops mining during the license period and the mineral resources have not been fully developed, the licensee shall perform other obligations such as water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with the original development scheme, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection. After closing the mine, the mining enterprise must perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with mine closure approval reports, or must pay certain costs, which include the costs of land recovery and environmental protection.

Compliance with environmental laws

We are responsible for providing a safe working environment, not disrupting archaeological sites, and conducting our activities to prevent unnecessary damage to the area in which our mineral claim is located. At this time, we do not believe that the cost of compliance at the federal, state and local levels will be significant.

We intend to secure all necessary permits required for exploration. We anticipate no discharge of water into active streams, creeks, rivers, lakes or other bodies of water regulated by environmental law or regulation. We also anticipate

that no endangered species will be disturbed. Restoration of the disturbed land will be completed according to law, and all holes, pits and shafts will be sealed upon abandonment of the mineral claims. During the exploration phase that we are in now, compliance costs are nil or nominal. It is difficult to estimate the cost of compliance with the environmental laws, because the full nature and extent of our proposed activities cannot be determined until we start our operations.

We believe we are in compliance with the environment laws, and that we will continue to be able to comply with such laws in the future.

Land and construction

The holder of an exploration license or mining license should apply for land use right with MLR to conduct exploration or mining activities on the land covered by the exploration license or mining license. The license holder should file an application to MLR for the land use right with its exploration license or mining license. If the application is approved by the competent government authority, the MLR would issue an approval to the land use right applicant. Then, the local MLR would enter into a land use right contract with the license holder. The license holder should pay relevant price and fees in accordance with the contract and then obtain a land use right certificate from MLR. In practice, instead of obtaining a long-term land use right, an exploration license holder may apply for a temporary land use right, which would normally be valid for 2 years and may be renewed upon application.

The company should also apply for other zoning and construction permits to conduct construction on the land. PRC laws require a company to obtain the land zoning permit and construction zoning permit with the local zoning authorities under the Ministry of Construction (MOCON). Then, the company is required to enter into a construction contract with a qualified constructor and file the construction contract to the local construction authorities under the MOCON and obtain a construction permit. After the construction is completed, the company should apply for the construction authorities and related environmental and fire departments for the check and acceptance of the construction. Upon the pass of check and acceptance, the company should apply with local housing authorities to register the constructed buildings in its own name and obtain a housing ownership certificate.

Foreign Exchange Controls

Pursuant to PRC foreign exchange regulations, foreign exchange dealings are administered by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange and its local agencies (the SAFE) and transacted through designated financial institutions. CJVs are required to conduct their corporate activities in accordance with the relevant PRC foreign exchange rules/regulations.

CJVs are entitled to borrow funds from overseas within such CJVs total investment amount. Once such loan agreements have been registered with the SAFE in accordance with the formal requirements, the principal and interest of loan can be paid out of China.

The shareholder of a CJV is entitled to transfer the funds out of China when it sells its equity in the CJV to a Chinese buyer, but such transfer of money should be approved by SAFE.

The PRC government imposes control over the convertibility between Renminbi and foreign currencies. Under the PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments for current account transactions, including remittance of foreign currencies for payment of dividends, profit distributions, interest and operation-related expenditures, may be made without prior approval but are subject to procedural requirements. Strict foreign exchange control continues to apply to capital account transactions, such as direct foreign investment and foreign currency loans. These capital account transactions must be approved by or registered with the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE . Further, any capital contribution by an offshore shareholder to its PRC subsidiaries should be approved by the Ministry of Commerce in China or its local counterparts.

On August 29, 2008, SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues concerning the Improvement of the Administration of Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign- invested Enterprises, or Circular 142 , to regulate the conversion by foreign invested enterprises (FIEs), of foreign currency into Renminbi by restricting how the converted Renminbi may be used. Circular 142 requires that Renminbi converted from the foreign currency-dominated capital of a FIE may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the

applicable government authority and may not be used for equity investments within the PRC unless specifically provided for otherwise. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight over the flow and use of Renminbi funds converted from the foreign currency-dominated capital of a FIE. The use of such Renminbi may not be changed without approval from SAFE, and may not be used to repay Renminbi loans if the proceeds of such loans have not yet been used. Compliance with Circular 142 may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand business.

Employees

As of April 15, 2013, the Company had 5 employees, of which 4 were full-time employees.

Item 1A. Risk factors

You should consider each of the following risk factors and any other information set forth in this Form 10-K and the other reports we file with the SEC, including our financial statements and related notes, in evaluating our business and prospects. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that might affect our operations and business. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently consider immaterial, may also impair our business or operations.

Risks relating to our Business

We have inadequate capital to pay our debts and to fund our business as currently planned, and we therefore face a risk of bankruptcy.

As of December 31, 2012, we had a cash balance of approximately \$13,406 and current debt obligations in the amount of \$4,325,246. Although certain of these debt obligations have long term maturity dates, such debts became currently due and payable, or payable upon demand, as a result of our breach of various applicable covenants, although we have entered into deferral agreements with the four lenders deferring payment for a limited period of time. Such deferrals generally provide that, if we are able to pay an aggregate of \$2,689,132 to the lenders by June 30, 2013, such payments will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing under our outstanding promissory notes owed to these lenders. However, there can be no assurances that we will be able to make any or all of such payments prior to such deadline. For a further discussion regarding these matters, see *Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and our consolidated financial statements included herein. Should the aforementioned deferrals expire without prior liquidation and should one or more of our creditors seek or demand payment, we do not have the resources to pay or satisfy any such claims. Thus, we face a risk of bankruptcy.

In addition to having insufficient cash to pay our debts, we have no funds to support any business operations. To pay our debts and to fund any future operations, we require significant new funds, which we may not be able to obtain. Aside from the funds we require to liquidate our debts, we estimate that we must raise approximately \$6 million over the next 12 months to fund capital requirements and general corporate expenses.

We have historically satisfied our working capital requirements through the private issuances of equity securities and convertible notes. We will continue to seek additional funds through such channels and from collaboration and other arrangements with corporate partners. However, we may not be able to obtain adequate funds when needed or funding that is on terms acceptable to us. Our ability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- investors' perception of, and demand for, securities of Chinese-based mining exploration companies;
- economic, political and other conditions in China;
- conditions of the U.S. and other capital markets in which we may seek to raise funds; and
- our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

If we fail to obtain sufficient funds to satisfy our debt obligations before a valid demand for payment by our creditors, and/or if we fail to obtain sufficient funds to satisfy our capital requirements and general corporate expenses, we will need to sell certain or all of our property interests in China (assuming the existence of an interested buyer), refrain from financially contributing to the future operations of Sino-Top, or, as mentioned above, go into bankruptcy proceedings. In the event of bankruptcy, our creditors would assert claims that could result in the total liquidation of

the Company or, failing that, our creditors could acquire control of the Company and our existing stockholders could lose their entire investment.

Our breaches of covenants under our convertible financing arrangements may have material adverse effects.

As of December 31, 2012, we were in breach or default under the covenants for some or all of our convertible financing arrangements. Depending upon the financing arrangement, a default may mean that the lender is entitled to default interest, acceleration of amounts due and/or other special rights, to impose additional penalties against us, and/or to refrain from taking certain actions such as advancing additional funds to us or converting existing indebtedness into equity. Such breaches or defaults may therefore increase the size of our indebtedness, increase our costs, increase the amount of funding that we will require, accelerate our funding needs, prevent us from raising additional funds from the affected lenders and prevent such lenders from converting existing indebtedness into equity. We have not paid default interest in connection with the repayment of any notes. There may be a risk that a lender claims default interest on notes previously paid. Defaults may also make it more difficult for us for us to raise funding from other sources, and cause cross-defaults under other obligations. Defaults may result in litigation, bankruptcy, loss of assets or our ceasing operations altogether. Such defaults may also affect our stock price, which would increase the dilution resulting from any conversion of those convertible notes that convert at a discount to market. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in eliminating such defaults, paying our debts when due or negotiating other satisfactory arrangements with our lenders.

None of the properties in which we have an interest or the right to earn an interest has, and none may ever be discovered to have, any known reserves.

We have no known bodies of commercial ore or economic deposits and have not defined or delineated any proven or probable reserves on any of our properties. We may never discover any silver or other minerals from mineralized material in commercially exploitable quantities and any identified mineralized deposit may never qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) reserve. In addition, we are in the early stages of exploration and substantial additional work will be required in order to determine if any economic deposits exist on our properties. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling and metallurgical and other testing techniques. No assurance can be given that any level of recovery of any ore reserves will be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercial mineable ore body that can be legally and economically exploited.

Even if commercial quantities of minerals were to be discovered on the properties in which we own an interest, those properties might not be brought into a state of commercial production. Estimates of mineralization are inherently imprecise and depend to some extent on statistical inferences drawn from limited drilling, which may prove unreliable. Fluctuations in the market prices of minerals may render reserves and deposits containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic. Material changes in mineralized material, grades or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. Finding mineral deposits is dependent on a number of factors, not the least of which are the technical skills of exploration personnel involved. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit, once discovered, is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure and resource markets, as well as factors independent of the attributes of the deposit, such as government regulations and metal prices. Most of these factors are beyond the control of the entity conducting such mineral exploration.

These risks may limit or prevent us from making a profit from the exploration and development of the properties in which we have an interest and could negatively affect the value of our securities.

All of the properties in which we hold an interest are subject to one material agreement and are located in one geographical area in China, making us vulnerable to risks resulting from lack of diversification.

All of the properties in which we hold an interest are concentrated in one geographical area in China, with such interest being subject to one material agreement. As a result, we have no diversification contractually, operationally or geographically, and we are therefore disproportionately exposed to the impact of any failure of the joint venture governing our properties, as well as to any disruptions in our operations in China as a result of any lack of availability of equipment, facilities, personnel or services, significant governmental regulation, natural disasters or otherwise. Due to the concentrated nature of our property portfolio, a number of the properties could experience the same adverse conditions at the same time, resulting in a relatively greater impact on our results of operations than they might have on other companies that have a more diversified portfolio of properties. Any such disruptions or failures could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to a variety of risks due to the fact that all of our property interests are held through a partially-owned subsidiary.

All of our current property interests are held through a partially owned subsidiary, and we may enter into similar corporate or contractual structures in the future. As a result of holding all of our property interests through such vehicles, there are limits to our control with regard to the management, operations, compliance and strategic direction of the ventures. For example, joint ventures and partially owned subsidiaries can often require unanimous approval of the owners for certain fundamental decisions such as an increase or reduction of registered capital, merger, division, dissolution, dividends, amendments of constating documents, and the pledge of assets. In particular, under our Joint Venture Agreement governing Sino-Top, we occupy only two of the five seats on the board and accordingly, have limited ability to influence the venture. In addition, we have no protection against dilution of our present interest in

Sino-Top. As such, our interest in Sino-Top could be diluted if the board authorizes the issuance of additional securities in a manner that does not allow us to contribute capital consistent with our present equity interest or in the event that we are extended the opportunity to so contribute but are unable to do so due to insufficient funds.

While we provide strategic management and operational advice to our partially owned subsidiary and its other equity owners, we cannot always ensure that it is operated in compliance with applicable standards or laws. If such an entity is not operated effectively, efficiently or lawfully, including as a result of weaknesses in the policies, procedures and controls implemented by the other equity owners, our investment in the relevant project could be adversely affected. In addition, any negative publicity associated with operations that are ineffective or inefficiently operated, particularly relating to any resulting accidents or environmental incidents, could harm our reputation and therefore our prospects and potentially our financial condition. Furthermore, any failure of other equity owners to meet their obligations to us or to third parties, or any disputes with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures or their properties and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial performance, cash flows and share price.

Estimates of mineral deposits and operating costs or profitability associated with mining activities are based on interpretation and assumptions and are inherently imprecise.

From time to time, we may publish on our website, in press releases or through other public channels estimates of mineral deposits and associated operating costs or profitability. However, until mineral deposits are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral deposit and expected operating costs and profitability must be considered as estimates only, and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of metals will be produced or that we will receive the price assumed. Any such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Estimates can be imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. In addition, estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. Furthermore, fluctuations in the market price of metals, as well as increased capital or production costs or reduced recovery rates may render mineral deposit extraction uneconomic. No assurances can be given that any mineral deposit estimate will ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable mineral reserves or that mineralization can be mined or processed profitably. If our mineral deposit estimates and related projections are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, our future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Third parties have successfully challenged in the past, and could challenge in the future, title for the properties in which we have an interest.

Neither we nor Sino-Top has obtained title insurance for our properties. Title to the properties in which we have an interest may be challenged in the future. In Mexico, as previously disclosed, we lost title to the property interests in which we held an interest, and we will never recover the rights we lost. If we were to be subjected to additional challenges over title to our assets or encounter other issues relating to our title, we would likely incur significant costs and lose valuable time in defending such matters. If such challenges against us were to be successful, as they have been in the past, we could lose part or all of our interest in the respective properties and our business could be materially adversely affected.

Our staffing may be inadequate to support our legal and planned business requirements.

As of the date of this filing, the Company had 5 employees, of which 4 were full-time employees. This reduced level of staffing is primarily a result of the Company's limited financial resources. Our limited staffing may adversely affect our ability to fulfill our SEC reporting and other legal requirements, including improvements to our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting, and to execute our planned business activities, including the raising of necessary capital. Limitations on staffing may require us to restrict our planned business activities. It also increases our reliance upon the efforts of Marc Hazout, our President and principal financial and accounting officer, who is serving as our principal executive, financial and accounting officer as of the date of this filing and provides his services under a consulting agreement. Any loss of additional staff, including any loss of Mr. Hazout's services, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Additional personnel with technical training or experience in exploring for, starting and operating an exploration program will be needed in respect of the properties in which we have an interest. If such personnel cannot be effectively supervised or retained, mining operations may need to be suspended or terminated, which could result in the loss of your investment.

Additional contractors must be recruited and retained in order to perform surveying, exploration and excavation of the properties in which we have an interest. Management must rely on the personnel it has hired or retained to assist them in making critical engineering and business decisions. Consequently, our operations, earnings and ultimate financial success could suffer irreparable harm if management is unable to supervise and retain qualified personnel to carry out these tasks. As a result, operations with respect to the properties in which we have an interest may need to be suspended or terminated, which could result in the loss of your investment.

Our success also depends on the ability to hire and retain skilled operating, marketing, technical, financial and management personnel. In the mining sector, competition in connection with hiring and retaining skilled, dependable personnel is intense. We or our joint venture partners may not offer salaries or benefits that are competitive with those offered by our competitors, who may have significantly more resources when compared to us. As such, even if we or our joint venture partners were to succeed in hiring skilled personnel, it may not be possible to retain them.

We have concluded that neither our disclosure controls and procedures nor our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012. Failure to improve them could lead to errors in our financial statements and could adversely affect the Company.

As a public company, we are required to comply with the periodic reporting obligations of the Exchange Act including preparing annual reports, quarterly reports and current reports. Our failure to prepare and disclose the requisite information in a timely manner could subject us to penalties under federal securities laws, expose us to lawsuits and restrict our ability to access financing. In addition, we are required under applicable law and regulations to integrate our systems of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a15 (e) and 15d15(e) under the Exchange Act) and our internal control over financial reporting, each as of December 31, 2012. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective. If we fail to improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to produce reliable financial reports and investors may lose confidence in us, either of which could harm our business and negatively impact the trading price of our Common Stock.

We are an exploration stage company, and based on our negative cash flows from operating activities there is uncertainty as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

From inception, we have generated limited revenues and have experienced negative cash flows from operating losses. We anticipate continuing to incur such operating losses and negative cash flows for the foreseeable future, and to accumulate increasing deficits as we increase our expenditures for exploration and mining of minerals, infrastructure, research and development and general corporate purposes. Any increases in our operating expenses will require us to achieve significant revenue before we can attain profitability. Our history of operating losses and negative cash flows from operating activities will result in our continued dependence on external financing arrangements. In the event that we are unable to achieve or sustain profitability or are otherwise unable to secure additional external financing, we may not be able to meet our obligations as they come due, raising substantial doubts as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Any such inability to continue as a going concern may result in our security holders losing their entire investment. There is no guarantee that we will generate revenues or secure additional external financing. Our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), contemplate that we will continue as a going concern and do not contain any adjustments that might result if we were unable to continue as a going concern. Changes in our operating plans, our existing and anticipated working capital needs, the acceleration or modification of our expansion plans, lower than anticipated revenues, increased expenses, potential acquisitions or other events will all affect our ability to continue as a going concern. See *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* .

The reports of independent auditors of our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report contain explanatory paragraphs which note our recurring operating losses since inception, our lack of capital and lack of long term contracts related to our business plans, and that these conditions give rise to substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. In the event that we are unable to successfully achieve future profitable operations and obtain additional sources of financing to sustain our operations, we may be unable to continue as a going concern. See *Management's Plan of Operation* and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this annual report.

We have a history of operating losses and we anticipate future losses.

Since we changed our business focus to silver exploration, we have generated no revenues. We incurred losses of \$5,275,470 and \$3,996,201 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 respectively. We have accumulated losses since inception of \$45,289,466. We anticipate that losses will continue until such time as revenue from operations is sufficient to offset our operating costs, which may never occur. If we are unable to generate our revenues and to increase them sufficiently to cover our costs, our financial condition will worsen and you could lose some or all of your investment.

Because we do not have sufficient capital, we may have limited our exploration activity, which may result in a loss of your investment.

Because we are small and do not have much capital, we have limited our exploration activity and we may not be able to complete exploration programs as planned. In that event, an existing ore body may go undiscovered. Without an ore body, we cannot generate revenues, in which case, you will lose your investment.

Because our property interests are located in China, our activities are subject to foreign (Chinese) governmental regulations that may subject us to penalties for failure to comply, may limit our ability to conduct exploration activities and could cause us to delay or abandon our projects.

Various regulatory requirements affect our current and future activities, including exploration activities on our property. Exploration activities require permits from various foreign (Chinese) federal, state and local governmental authorities and are subject to laws and regulations governing, among other things, prospecting, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety, and others that currently or in the future may have a substantial adverse impact on us. Exploration activities are also subject to substantial regulation under these laws by governmental agencies and may require that we obtain permits from various governmental agencies.

Licensing and permitting requirements are subject to changes in laws and regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and/or permits that may be required for our activities or that such permits will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or that such laws and regulations will not have an adverse effect on any project which we might undertake. If we are unable to obtain the necessary licenses or permits for our exploration activities, we might have to change or abandon our planned exploration for such non-permitted properties and/or to seek other joint venture arrangements. In such event, we may be forced to sell or abandon our property interest.

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

Any change in or amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing activities of mineral exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could require increases in exploration expenditures, or require delays in exploration or abandonment of new mineral properties. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to increase our expenses.

Chinese regulatory restrictions may limit our ability to receive and use our cash effectively.

We are exposed to the risks associated with foreign exchange controls and restrictions in China due to the fact that a portion of our cash is denominated in Renminbi, which is currently not freely exchangeable. The PRC government imposes control over the convertibility between Renminbi and foreign currencies. Under the PRC foreign exchange

regulations, payments for current account transactions, including remittance of foreign currencies for payment of dividends, profit distributions, interest and operation-related expenditures, may be made without prior approval but are subject to procedural requirements. Strict foreign exchange control continues to apply to capital account transactions, such as direct foreign investment and foreign currency loans. These capital account transactions must be approved by or registered with the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. Further, any capital contribution by an offshore shareholder to its PRC subsidiaries should be approved by the Ministry of Commerce in China or its local counterparts. We cannot assure you that we are able to meet all of our foreign currency obligations to remit profits out of China or to fund operations in China.

Because all of our assets, our officers and our directors are located outside the United States of America, it may be difficult for an investor to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us, our officer or our director.

All of our assets are located outside of the United States, the individuals serving as our officers and directors are nationals of a country other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for an investor to effect service of process or enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or our officers and directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of Canada and other jurisdictions would recognize or enforce such judgments rendered by the courts of the United States. There is also uncertainty as to whether the courts of Canada or other jurisdictions would be competent to hear original actions brought in Canada or other jurisdictions against us or our officers and directors predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof.

Risks relating to the industry in general

Planned exploration, and if warranted, development and mining activities involve a high degree of risk.

We cannot assure you of the success of our planned operations. Exploration costs are not fixed, and resources cannot be reliably identified until substantial development has taken place, which entails high exploration and development costs. The costs of mining, processing, development and exploitation activities are subject to numerous variables which could result in substantial cost overruns. Mining for silver and other base or precious metals may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry properties, but from properties that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after accounting for mining, operating and other costs.

Our operations may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including economic conditions, mechanical problems, title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages or delays of equipment and services. If our drilling activities are not successful, we will experience a material adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition.

There is a substantial risk that the properties that we drill will not eventually be productive or may decline in productivity over time. We do not insure against all risks associated with our business because insurance is either unavailable or its cost of coverage is prohibitive. The occurrence of an event that is not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The impact of government regulation could adversely affect our business.

Our business is subject to applicable domestic and foreign laws and regulations, including laws and regulations on taxation, exploration, and environmental and safety matters. Many laws and regulations require drilling permits and govern the spacing of mines, rates of production, prevention of waste and other matters. These laws and regulations may increase the costs and timing of planning, designing, drilling, installing, operating and abandoning our silver mines and other facilities. In addition, our operations are subject to complex environmental laws and regulations adopted by domestic and foreign jurisdictions where we operate. We could incur liability to governments or third parties for any unlawful discharge of pollutants into the air, soil or water, including responsibility for remedial costs.

The submission and approval of environmental impact assessments may be required.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards; enforcement, fines and penalties for noncompliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Because the requirements imposed by these laws and regulations frequently change, we cannot assure you that laws and regulations enacted in the future, including changes to existing laws and regulations, will not adversely affect our business. In addition, because we acquire interests in properties that have been operated in the past by others, we may be liable for environmental damage caused by former operators. In Mexico, changes in government leadership and/or the unionization of workers could adversely affect our operations. In China, political instability and unexpected state intervention could adversely affect our assets.

Decline in silver prices may make it commercially infeasible for us to develop our property and may cause our stock price to decline.

The value and price of your investment in our common shares, our financial results, and our exploration, development and mining activities may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of silver and other precious metals. Silver prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of silver-producing countries throughout the world. The price of silver fluctuates in response to many factors, which are beyond anyone's prediction abilities. The prices used in making the estimates in our plans differ from daily prices quoted in the news media. Because mining occurs over a number of years, it may be prudent to continue mining for some periods during which cash flows are temporarily negative for a variety of reasons. Such reasons include a belief that the low price is temporary, and/or the expense incurred is greater when permanently closing a mine.

Weather interruptions in China may affect and delay our proposed exploration operations.

Our proposed exploration work in China can only be performed approximately six to seven months out of the year. The cold, rain and snow make the roads leading to our claims impassible every year during certain times from November to March. When the roads are impassible, we are unable to conduct exploration operations on the mineral claim.

We may not have access to all of the supplies and materials we need to begin exploration, which could cause us to delay or suspend operations.

Competition and unforeseen limited sources of supplies in the industry could result in occasional spot shortages of supplies such as dynamite as well as certain equipment like bulldozers and excavators that we might need to conduct exploration. If we cannot obtain the necessary supplies, we will have to suspend our exploration plans until we do

obtain such supplies.

Risks relating to our Common Stock

We have been and may continue to be subject to regulatory actions that have a material adverse effect on the liquidity and price of our Common Stock, directly or indirectly through the effect of such actions on investor confidence.

On September 17, 2012, the SEC announced the temporary suspension, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Exchange Act, of trading in the securities of the Company, commencing at 9:30 a.m. EDT on September 17, 2012, and terminating at 11:59 p.m. EDT on September 28, 2012. The Commission temporarily suspended trading in the securities of the Company because of questions regarding the adequacy and accuracy of information about the Company, including its assets, business operations, current financial condition and/or issuances of shares in company stock.

Following this type of trading suspension, a broker-dealer generally may not solicit investors to buy or sell the previously-suspended over-the-counter stock until certain requirements are met. A broker-dealer must file and clear with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) a Form 211 representing that it has satisfied all applicable requirements, including those of Rule 15c2-11 and FINRA Rule 6432. Rule 15c2-11 requires, among other things, that broker-dealers review and maintain certain information regarding an issuer and have a reasonable basis under the circumstances for believing that the information is accurate in all material respects and the sources of the information are reliable.

Following the trading suspension, the Company announced that it intended to work diligently to address the SEC's concerns and the current limitations on trading in the Company's stock by:

- Conducting a detailed review of the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the first and second quarters of 2012 and the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the 2011 fiscal year;
- Undertaking a detailed review of the Company's other regulatory and non-regulatory disclosures;
- Conducting a review of the Company's disclosure processes and policies;
- Filing amendments to certain of the Company's filings with the SEC; and
- Working with one or more broker dealers to review the information necessary to permit a broker dealer to submit a Form 211 with FINRA, and the resumption of trading on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board.

Concurrently with the filing of this report, the Company is filing an amended Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q/A for the first and second quarters and a Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012. The Company has not yet identified a broker-dealer to submit a Form 211 with FINRA. There can be no assurance that the SEC will be satisfied with the Company's amended and new disclosures, that the Company will identify a broker-dealer to submit the Form 211, that FINRA will accept it, or that the SEC or other regulators or third parties will not take further legal or regulatory actions against Company if they are not satisfied with the Company's amended and new disclosures, or with respect to any actual or perceived deficiencies in the Company's prior disclosures. Any such actions, or lack of investor confidence, may have a material adverse effect on the Company and the liquidity and price of the Common Stock.

The discount conversion features under our convertible financing arrangements have rapidly increased the number of outstanding shares of our Common Stock. We now have insufficient authorized capital to satisfy our contractual obligations for reserving and, if required, issuing shares of our Common Stock pursuant to outstanding convertible financing arrangements and other rights to acquire shares of Common Stock.

We have 300,000,000 shares of Common Stock authorized for issuance pursuant to our certificate of incorporation. As of April 15, 2013, there were 267,999,611 shares of Common Stock outstanding, leaving 32,000,389 shares of Common Stock available for issuance, significantly less than the number of shares of Common Stock into which our outstanding convertible promissory notes payable and other rights to acquire Common Stock would have been

convertible without taking into account the Company's deferral agreements with its lenders, and may again become convertible if we are unable to pay the convertible notes under such agreements. This deficiency violates the terms of several of our financing arrangements. Our lenders may take actions against us, including demanding payment in cash or seeking other remedies, subject to the aforementioned deferral agreements. For a further discussion regarding these matters, see Item 7 -Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations .

In addition, the inadequacy of our authorized capital, combined with the low trading price of our Common Stock, may prevent us from raising any significant equity-based financing. We may be required to settle outstanding obligations in cash, subject to availability of funds, and/or seek shareholder approval in order to increase our authorized capital. Any further conversions of debt, especially at a discount to the market, may further dilute our shareholders and depress the price of our Common Stock. Should we be unable to negotiate a satisfactory resolution with our lenders or obtain alternative means of financing, we may be required to limit or discontinue operations, we may be required to sell or we may lose to our creditors some or all of our assets, or we may go bankrupt or liquidate

Shareholders may suffer dilution as a result of our issuance of additional Common Stock either through future financings or through the conversion of currently outstanding convertible securities, and such issuances may also serve to suppress our stock price.

We have historically funded our operations and paid for a portion of services provided to us through the issuance of shares of Common Stock and securities convertible into Common Stock. In order to conduct further exploration of our properties and to fund general corporate expenses, we intend to seek additional financing involving the issuance of Common Stock or securities convertible into Common Stock. Furthermore, as discussed in detail under *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources*, we presently have outstanding a substantial amount of promissory notes that are convertible into Common Stock at a discount to the trading price of our Common Stock at the time of conversion. Issuances of Common Stock either through future financings or through the conversion of convertible securities would dilute the voting power and ownership interest of the Company's existing shareholders and may depress the price of the Company's Common Stock. Furthermore, any other development that reduces the price of our Common Stock will reduce the conversion price of such securities, resulting in further dilution and potentially further depressing the price of our Common Stock.

The Depository Trust Company (DTC) has placed a chill on deposits of the Company's Common Stock, which limits a DTC participant's ability to make a deposit or withdrawal of the security at DTC. In the event that the chill is not lifted, or in the event our Common Stock were to become ineligible for deposit at DTC, the price and marketability of our Common Stock may be materially adversely affected.

In July 2011, we learned that DTC placed a chill on deposits of our Common Stock into the automated settlement system DTC maintains, and the chill remains in place. A chill is a restriction placed by DTC on one or more of DTC's services, and in our case, the chill has the result of limiting a DTC participant's ability to make a deposit or withdrawal of the security at DTC. It is not certain when or if DTC will remove the chill. DTC also has the authority to institute a freeze, which is a discontinuation of all services at DTC. Freezes may last a few days or an extended period of time, depending on the reason for the freeze. If the reasons for the freeze cannot be rectified, then the security will generally be removed from DTC, and securities transactions in that security will no longer be eligible to be cleared at any registered clearing agency. There can be no assurances as to whether or when DTC will remove the chill on deposits of our Common Stock, that our Common Stock will not become subject to a freeze or that our Common Stock will not be removed entirely from eligibility with DTC. Any of such events could result in decreased trading volume of our outstanding Common Stock and could make it more difficult to market and sell our Common Stock in potential future financings, and may otherwise have a material adverse effect on the price of our Common Stock.

Because the public market for shares of our Common Stock is limited, investors may be unable to resell their shares of Common Stock.

Currently there is only a limited public market for our Common Stock on the OTC in the United States. Thus investors may be unable to resell their shares of our Common Stock. The development of an active public trading market depends upon the existence of willing buyers and sellers who are able to sell their shares as well as market makers willing to create a market in such shares. Under these circumstances, the market bid and ask prices for the shares may be significantly influenced by the decisions of the market makers to buy or sell the shares for their own account. Such decisions of the market makers may be critical for the establishment and maintenance of a liquid public market in our Common Stock. Market makers are not required to maintain a continuous two-sided market and are free to withdraw firm quotations at any time. We cannot give you any assurance that an active public trading market for the shares will develop or be sustained.

The price of our Common Stock is volatile, which may cause investment losses for our shareholders.

The market for our Common Stock is highly volatile, having ranged in the last twelve months from a low of \$0.0001 to a high of \$0.046 on the OTC. The trading price of our Common Stock on the OTC is subject to wide fluctuations in

response to, among other things, quarterly variations in operating and financial results, and general economic and market conditions. In addition, statements or changes in opinions, ratings, or earnings estimates made by brokerage firms or industry analysts relating to our market or relating to us could result in an immediate and adverse effect on the market price of our Common Stock. The highly volatile nature of our stock price may cause investment losses for our shareholders. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. If securities class action litigation is brought against us, such litigation could result in substantial costs while diverting management's attention and resources.

As a public company, we are subject to complex legal and accounting requirements that will require us to incur significant expenses and expose us to risk of non-compliance.

As a public company, we are subject to numerous legal and accounting requirements that do not apply to private companies. The cost of compliance with many of these requirements is material, not only in absolute terms but, more importantly, in relation to the overall scope of the operations of a small company. Our relative inexperience with these requirements increases the cost of compliance and also increases the risk that we will fail to comply. We failed to satisfy the reporting requirements applicable to our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012, which necessitated the filing of amendments thereto, and we failed to file a number of other reports with the SEC during 2012 that were required to have been filed. Failure to comply with these reporting requirements can have numerous adverse consequences including, but not limited to, governmental or private actions against us, an inability to file required periodic reports on a timely basis and loss of market confidence. We cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with all of these requirements going forward, that we will not be subjected to governmental action or sanctions as a result of failure to comply or that the cost of compliance will not prove to be a substantial competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis our privately held and larger public competitors.

Our Common Stock is considered to be a penny stock, which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their shares.

Our Common Stock has been subject to the provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Exchange Act, commonly referred to as the penny stock rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks and Rule 15g-9(d)(1) incorporates the definition of penny stock as that used in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act. The Commission generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Rule 3a51-1 provides that any equity security is considered to be penny stock unless that security is: registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the Commission; issued by a registered investment company; excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least \$5.00 per share) or the registrant's net tangible assets; or exempted from the definition by the Commission. Our Common Stock is considered to be a penny stock. The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. As our Common Stock is considered to be penny stock, trading in our Common Stock will be subject to additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. This may reduce the liquidity and trading volume of our shares.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) sales practice requirements may limit a shareholder's ability to buy and sell our common shares.

In addition to the penny stock rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our Common Stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. We may not have sufficient funds to legally pay dividends. Even if funds are legally available to pay dividends, we may nevertheless decide in our sole discretion not to pay dividends. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will

be made at the discretion of our board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors our board of directors may consider relevant. There is no assurance that we will pay any dividends in the future, and, if dividends are paid, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend.

We may be subject to shareholder litigation, thereby diverting our resources that may have a material effect on our profitability and results of operations.

As discussed in the preceding risk factors, the market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We are, and may in the future be, the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation will result in substantial costs and liabilities and will divert management's attention and resources.

As discussed in Item 3, two individuals had commenced legal proceedings against the Company in China. While such proceeding was subsequently withdrawn, it required funding and attention by management nonetheless.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure will result in additional expenses and pose challenges for our management.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC regulations, have created uncertainty for public companies and significantly increased the costs and risks associated with accessing the U.S. public markets. Our management team will need to devote significant time and financial resources to comply with both existing and evolving standards for public companies, which will lead to increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue generating activities to compliance activities.

SHOULD ONE OR MORE OF THE FOREGOING RISKS OR UNCERTAINTIES MATERIALIZE, OR SHOULD THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS PROVE INCORRECT, ACTUAL RESULTS MAY DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE ANTICIPATED, BELIEVED, ESTIMATED, EXPECTED, INTENDED OR PLANNED.

Item 1B.Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Description of Properties

Introduction

We currently have an interest in the following six silver poly-metallic exploration properties in the Erbahuo Silver District located in Inner Mongolia, China: Dadi; Laopandao; Aobaotugounao; Shididonggou; Yuanlinzi; and Zhuanxinhu. The nature and extent of our interest in such properties is discussed above under the heading *Item 1 Description of Business* . Only three of such properties are material to us to date: Dadi; Laopandao; and Aobaotugounao. The following table briefly summarizes certain details relating to these properties.

Dadi Silver-Polymetallic Project

The Dadi silver-polymetallic property (Dadi or the Dadi Property) is owned by Sino-Top, in which the Company owns a 40% equity interest.

The Dadi Property is without known reserves, and the proposed 2013 program for the Dadi Property (discussed below) is exploratory in nature.

Location and Description

The Dadi Property is situated in north central Inner Mongolia in the Xilin Gol Administrative District, approximately 450 kilometers north of Beijing. The geographic coordinates of the Property are Longitude 117° 36 15 to 117° 38 45 E and Latitude 43° 21 00 to 43° 23 00 N. Modern multi-lane divided highways provide excellent access to within five kilometers of the Property.

Regionally, the Dadi Property is located on the intersection of the northern edge of the microplates that makes up the North China platform, striking east-west, and the Siberian platform, and is situated in the area where the Altaids belt intersects the Yanshanian orogenic belt. These structural belts are major mineral-forming belts of China and this tectonic setting provides a dynamic environment for the development of mineralizing systems. Mesozoic (Yanshanian) continental volcano-magmatic activity took place along a northeasterly trend to form the Butelaqu-Duolun volcanic zone. This zone consists of a series of fault basins filled with volcanic rocks developed along a northeasterly trend.

The Dadi Property is on the margin of the Toudi-Liudguo Jurassic volcanic basin and is situated on the southwest end of the south side of Huanggangliang-Ganzhuermiao Anticlinorium and is underlain by the volcanic and volcanic-clastic rocks of the upper Jurassic Balyingolao Formation.

Two explosive magazines were newly built in 2011. Gravel and dirt roads have been constructed on the property and are in good condition. Equipment on the property includes air compressors, cinder scrapers, jack drills, generators, all purchased in 2011. A total of 7,000 meters of tunneling have been completed. The total cost incurred to date by Sino-Top on the exploration of Dadi is RMB32.5 million. The anticipated aggregate future cost to bring Dadi into production is RMB76 million. This includes further exploration and the development of infrastructure to develop an operating mine to extract underground minerals. The funds are expected to be contributed by the joint venture partners. The source of power is the state grid. Water is transported from local supply by tankers, but four water wells on the property are currently under construction.

Geology and Mineralization

Regional Geology

Regionally, the Dadi Property is located on the intersection of the northern edge of the microplates that make up the North China platform, striking east-west, and the Siberian platform, and is situated in the area where the Altaids belt intersects the Yanshanian orogenic belt.

Mesozoic (Yanshanian) continental volcano-magmatic activity took place along a northeasterly trend to form the Butelaqu-Duolun volcanic zone. This zone consists of a series of fault basins filled with volcanic rocks developed along a northeasterly trend. The Property is on the margin of the Toudi-Liudguo, Jurassic volcanic basin.

Local and Property Geology

The Dadi Property is underlain by the volcanic and volcanic-clastic rocks of the upper Jurassic Balyingaolao Formation.

Minerals occur in a gangue of quartz, chalcedony, carbonate minerals, fluorite, barite, sericite, adularia and clay minerals. Banding of the minerals is common. The veins can also contain minerals in crusty, vuggy and colloform textures. Widespread wall rock alteration includes chlorite, sericite, quartz, pyrite and locally carbonate and feldspar minerals. Heavily oxidized rock consists of limonite with sulphide inclusions.

Alteration in the Dadi Property is pervasive. Type and intensity of the alteration varies with proximity to mineralization and the host rock. Near surface oxidation of the sulfide minerals is pervasive and is characterized by the development of box work structures providing evidence of extensive leaching. Limonite is the dominant alteration product. Oxidation moderates with the transition to the sulphide environment at depth.

Within the sulphide environment the nature, extent and intensity of the wall rock alteration is directly related to proximity to mineralization and to a lesser degree on the rock type. Limonitization and pyritization are dominant with weak chloritization and carbonatization; the alteration products include limonite and pyrite, which exhibit a grainy or cellular appearance and chlorite and calcite occurs as veinlets.

Mining Claims

The Dadi Property comprises one exploration license, T15120090602031788, which covers 1,248 hectares. The license was granted on July 1, 2011 and is valid until June 30, 2013. The exploration license is under the name of Inner Mongolia Guangda Mining, Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sino-Top). The license grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 12.48 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The registrant of the license must file annual geological reports with the local land and resources administration at year end. Prior to expiration of the license, which is usually valid for two years, the registrant can apply for license renewal, which requires relevant materials to be presented in order to show that the stage of exploration work on the property is further advanced. Stages of exploration work advance from reconnaissance, general exploration, detailed exploration and prospecting. If the registrant cannot fully complete the necessary exploration work on the property due to geological conditions, the registrant has one opportunity to apply for the license renewal at the same stage of exploration. The application materials for renewal presented to the Land and Resources Department include property location map, exploration license, opinions from the local government, exploration work design/contracts, qualification certificates of contractors, source of project funds, annual exploration reports reviewed/approved by the local land and resources administration and financial reports. While management expects that the license will be renewed following application, there can be no assurance thereof.

There are no environmental liabilities, royalties, back-in rights or other payments known to us to which the Dadi Property is subject, and there are no other significant factors or risks known to us that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

The following map illustrates the general location of the Dadi Project and the associated mining claims:

History of Previous Operations

The silver, lead and zinc mineralization on the Dadi Property was discovered by silt geochemical surveys in 1963 and 1964 by the North China Exploration Bureau. Over the next three decades, to our knowledge, very little work was done on the Dadi Property.

In 2005, Sino-Top acquired Dadi and commenced work in 2006. Over the next five years, extensive surface and underground exploration was carried out.

Over the past six years, as discussed below, exploration on the Dadi Property has included geological mapping at various scale, soil geochemistry, trenching, geophysics, diamond drilling, extensive underground exploration on two levels.

An extensive underground tunnel system has been constructed and a drilling, trenching & tunneling program is well underway with a total of 7,174 meters of surface trenching, 14,632 meters of diamond drilling, and 2,822 meters of underground exploration and infrastructure tunneling completed to date.

Trenching

The majority of the trenching activity on the Dadi Property over the past 5 years focused on exploring the primary deposit zone 1 (PD1) deposit area (mineralized zone), excavating over 30 trenches and extracting over 4,600 metres of overburden-regolith. The results of this work were encouraging, resulting in the discovery of 10 mineralized zones. During this time, three trenches (TC24, TC25-1 and TC2) exposed the primary deposit 2 (PD2) deposit along strike for 250 metres. During 2010, trenching activity shifted to the PD2 deposit area, excavating six additional trenches, extracting approximately 225 metres³ of overburden-regolith to expose and trace the PD2 deposit along strike for an additional 550 metres for a total strike length of 800 metres. Samples from trenching were delivered to the field office for temporary secure storage and held for shipment to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis. Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

Underground Exploration

The underground infrastructure work on the Dadi Property was carried out under contract by Wenzhou Mining Engineering Co. Ltd., The contract called for nominal two metre by two metre underground openings; however, in most cases, the openings are slightly larger. During the 2010 exploration Program, 1,910.7 metres of underground tunneling was completed. This work connected the PD1 deposit accessed by the PD1 adit level (1384 meters ASL) with the PD2 deposit accessed by the PD-2 adit level (1426 metres ASL), thereby integrating both deposits into the Dadi mine plan.

Underground Channel Sampling

Extensive underground channel sampling was completed during the 2010 exploration program.

Underground exploration during 2010 exposed the PD1 and PD2 mineralized zones. The mineralized zone was mapped and sample locations identified by a geologist. The sample locations were based on visual inspection of the exposed mineralized zone. Samples were delivered to the field office for temporary secure storage and held for shipment to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis.

Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

Initially, the program focused on sampling the mineralized zones intersected along the crosscut drift connecting the PD1 and PD2 deposits.

Diamond Drilling

Concurrent with the underground exploration program, Sino-Top contracted HIC to perform a diamond-drilling program consisting of 18 diamond drill holes totaling 8,476.04 metres. These holes were located to test deep targets on the PD1 and PD2 deposits. The core boxes were delivered to the field office by a technician, and the core was stored in a secure location pending logging and sampling. The drill core was logged and sample intervals identified for diamond saw cutting and sampling. The intervals to be sampled were based on the visual presence or absence of lead and zinc mineralization in the drill core. Nominally, the sample interval was 1.0 meters, respecting geologic control, and depending on the nature of the mineralization the samples would range between 3 and 5 kilograms. The samples were stored in the field at a secure location and delivered to the Yanjiao Central Laboratory of North China Nonferrous Geological Bureau in Sanhe for analysis. Results of the sample analysis were used to evaluate and further define future exploration targets and focus.

2012 Operations

Exploration work for 2012 at Dadi commenced on February 24, 2012, focusing on underground drifting (face drilling) and underground drilling. Twelve underground drill holes have been completed with a total drilling length of 1,039 meters. In addition, underground drifting, including transverse drifts at the 1,350m level and in tunnel PD4, was also completed. The total tunneling length was 692.8 meters, including transverse drifts and transportation tunnels. At present, 149 samples from drill core and channel sampling within the transverse drifts have been analyzed.

Twelve underground drill holes and six underground transverse drifts were completed to define mineralization zones I, II and IV. A total of five mineralization zones have been discovered at Dadi, of which, zones I, II and IV have been the main targets for this year's exploration work.

Samples were collected from drill holes and transverse drifts at Dadi: three transverse drifts at 1,350 meters showed silver-lead-zinc mineralization in mineralization zone II; and one transverse drift revealed silver-lead-zinc mineralization in mineralization zone IV. Three underground drill holes showed silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

According to assay results, four of the completed underground drill holes (ZK0808, ZK0308, ZK0702, and ZK0901) have revealed significant Silver-Lead-Zinc mineralization.

The four underground drill holes located in the 1,384m level PD1 tunnel at exploration lines No. 3, No. 7 and No. 9 at Dadi further define mineralization zones I and II, at deeper levels.

Two mineralized intervals at Dadi have been discovered at the underground drill hole ZK0808: azimuth 220°, dip angle 86°, drilling length 120m. One is from 61.5m to 63.0m interval and the second interval is from 97.5m to

100.5m.

Four intervals at Dadi hit silver, lead and zinc mineralization at underground drill hole ZK0702: azimuth 220°, dip angle 85°, drilling length 71.5m; the first interval is from 58.5m to 60.0m , the second and the third intervals are from 63.0m to 66.0m, and the fourth interval is from 67.5m to 69.0m. Additionally, in intervals from 45.65m to 70.0m, the rocks are strongly altered and assay results show most of the samples reaching industrial grades or near cutoff grades of lead and zinc. These results demonstrate a concentration of lead and zinc mineralization.

Three samples taken at Dadi from intervals from 56.4m to 60.6m, at underground drill hole ZK0901: azimuth 220°, dip angle 87°, drilling length 72m show relatively strong zinc mineralization and weak silver and lead mineralization.

Based on assay results for underground drill hole ZK0308 at Dadi: azimuth 220°, dip angle 86°, drilling length 120.85m, one sample (from 84.0m to 85.5m interval) reveals mineralization.

Exploration Plans for 2013

For the fiscal year 2013, the exploration activities at the Dadi Property, have not been finalized and have yet to be approved by the board of Sino-Top, although we expect the plans to include: core drilling, trenching and tunnelling program; metallurgical study of the minerals; and additional sample testing and assaying

Laopandao Silver-Tin-Polymetallic Project

Location and Description

Located in north central Inner Mongolia in Keshiketeng County, approximately 650 kilometers north of Beijing, the Laopandao Silver-Tin-Polymetallic Project (the Laopandao Property) is readily accessible by car along modern, interprovincial, multi-lane highways, secondary paved and gravel roads. Inner Mongolia is located in north-central China and covers approximately 1.183 million km², and borders Russia and Mongolia. The geographic coordinates of the Laopandao Property are: Longitude from 117° 37 00 E to 117° 40 00 East and Latitude from 43° 31 00 N to 43 37 00 North.

The following map illustrates the general location of the Laopandao Property and the associated mining claims:

The Laopandao Property is strategically located at the intersection of two major mineral rich metallogenic belts in northern China. The Greater Hinggan Mountain Range is a result of this dynamic junction environment. The Laopandao Property is dominantly underlain by the Upper Jurassic Baiyinggaolao Formation dacitic-tuffaceous lava, rhyolite tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and conglomerate of the Greater Hinggan Mountain Range. The principal host rocks for the mineralization on the Property are dacitic-tuffaceous lava, dacitic tuff and granite.

The Laopandao Property is without known reserves.

An explosives magazine was newly built in 2011. Gravel and dirt roads have been constructed on the property and are in good condition. A total of 2,800 meters of tunneling have been completed. The total cost incurred to date by Sino-Top on exploration of Laopandao is RMB19.2million. While Sino-Top has not yet approved the budget for 2013, the Company anticipates that approximately RMB1,580,000 may be spent on Laopandao in 2013. This is with respect to the mining license application. The source of power is on-site diesel generators. Water is transported from local water supply to the project by tankers.

Geology and Mineralization

In the Laopandao Project area, faults are well developed and control not only the formation, distribution and spatial shape of magmatic rocks, but also the formation and distribution of mineral deposits. In particular, torsion and deflection of NE-trending structure provides the space for mineral formation, especially the junction of numerous structures; the intersection part of rhombus faulted blocks is a favorable place for mineral deposition.

Faults are well developed in the Anomaly 95 area. The prominent regional north-northeasterly trending F1 faults are not mineralized; however, the north-northwesterly trending F2, F5 and F4 dominantly control the mineral deposition in the area and on the Property.

Hydrothermal tin-polymetallic fracture filling and disseminated mineralization in granite porphyry occur on the Laopandao Property. The hydrothermal tin-polymetallic mineralization consists of marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, pyrrhotite, cassiterite, argentite, sphalerite and native silver. Occasionally, limonite fills the fissure on the shallow surface and replaces arsenopyrite and pyrite. Metallic minerals vary irregularly along the dip and strike. However, there is no obvious difference between mineral combination and content. Gangue minerals are mainly composed of feldspar, quartz, sericite, carbonate and minor tourmaline.

Major elements in the sulphide bodies include Ag, Cu and Sn, with minor Au, As, Mo and Sb. The structure and texture is hypidiomorphic, allotriomorphic granular or irregular and granular cataclastic textures, and sparse, dense or strip-like dissemination or scattered or massive structures. The disseminated mineralization include cassiterite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite, silver tetrahedrite, tennantite and anatase. Tin is the major element and ranges from 0.1% to 34.08% with minor Ag, Cu, As, Mo and Sb. The gangue minerals mainly include quartz, acid plagioclase, feldspar, biotite, fluorite and tourmaline.

Anomaly 95 has been the primary focus of the exploration activity over the years. This anomaly contains Zone I, Zone II and Zone III. Each structure contains mineralized pods or lenses of fracture filling type massive sulphide mineralization, which is shown in the following diagram:

Zone I Mineralization

Hosted by the volcanic sequence of the Baiyingaolao Formation, Zone I strikes WNW and dips 75° to 80° NNE. The structure has been exposed along strike by trenching, intersected in diamond drill holes and exposed underground as being approximately 540m long, 100m wide and has been traced by diamond drilling to a depth of 300m. HIC has identified seven mineralized bodies hosted by this structure. The alteration consists of chloritization, silicification, argillization, fluoritization, limonitization and tourmalinization, with minor pyritization.

Zone II Mineralization

Zone II is hosted by the volcanic Baiyingaolao Formation and is located approximately 150m south-southwest of Zone I. Zone II strikes WNW and dips 75° to 80° NNE. The structure has been exposed along strike by trenching and intersected in diamond drill holes as being approximately 200 long, 250 wide and has been traced by diamond drilling to a depth 300m. HIC has identified three mineralized bodies hosted by this structure. The bodies are parallel features approximately 50m apart; each has parallel zones of mineralization hanging wall and footwall of the Zone. The alteration consists of chloritization, silicification, argillization, fluoritization, limonitization and tourmalinization, with minor pyritization. Further work is required on this Zone to determine its potential.

Zone III Mineralization

Zone III is located in the southern portion of Anomaly 95 and is hosted by the marginal-phase Granite Porphyry-Late Yanshanian Period (53). This Zone strike East-West and is comprised of twenty-one (21) parallel tin polymetallic mineralized lenses which has been exposed in trenching, drill holes and underground. The lenses have been traced along strike for 300m being exposed in trenches and intersected in drill holes. The lenses dip variably to the north at between 31° and 73°. In general the dips are steeper in the upper portion of the hole and tend to flatten at depth.

In the 15 drill holes which defined Zone III, there is locally intense mineralization, particularly in the line 304 in the east, and the alteration continues to a depth of over 400m. Alteration consists of tourmalitization, sericitization and feldsparization, followed by lesser fluoritization.

Channel sampling across the mineralized zones and the enclosing hanging wall and footwall rocks was carried out under geologic control by technicians under the supervision of HIC's geologists. The sampling channels were 10cm wide and 3cm deep and cut with a hammer and chisel. Sampling was carried out across the working face immediately following a blast or across the back or along the ribs of the drift or cross cut. Rock chip samples were also taken every 3m along the drift or cross-cut to obtain a composite 250 to 300 gram sample. One rock chip sample was taken every 1m² along the main haulage adit.

Mining Claims

The Laopandao Property comprises one exploration license, T15120090702032551, covering 33.67 square kilometers. The license is valid from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2014 and is renewable by way of an application. The exploration license is owned by Inner Mongolia Guangda Mining, Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Sino-Top). It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 33.67 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The registrant must file annual geological reports with the local land and resources administration at year end. Prior to expiration of the exploration license, which is usually valid for two years, the registrant can apply for license renewal, which requires relevant materials to be presented in order to show that the stage of exploration work on the property is further advanced. Stages of exploration work advance from reconnaissance, general exploration, detailed exploration and prospecting. If the registrant cannot fully complete the necessary exploration work on the property due to geological conditions, the registrant has one chance to apply for the license renewal at the same stage of exploration. The materials required to be presented to the Land and Resources Department include renewal application, property location map, exploration license, opinions from the local government, exploration work design/contracts, qualification certificates of contractors, source of project funds, annual exploration reports reviewed/approved by the local land and resources administration, financial reports on exploration expenses, and the exploration work summary/plan. While the Company anticipates that the license renewal request will be approved, there can be no assurances.

There are no environmental liabilities, royalties, back-in rights or other payments known to us to which the Laopandao Property is subject, and there are no other significant factors known to us that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Laopandao Property.

The exploration program, as conducted from 2005 through present day, has been carried out by HIC under a contract with Sino-Top.

History of Operations

The following summarizes the history of the exploration activity on the Laopandao Property from 1960 to the present.

1960-1980

During the 1960s, an airborne magnetometer survey was carried over Keshiketeng County as part of the regional mapping program. Subsequent prospecting, soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping during the 1970 s and early 1980 s by North China Geological Exploration Bureau resulted in the delineation of tin-polymetallic (silver, lead and zinc) soil geochemical dispersion trains and mineral occurrences referred to as Anomaly 95, Anomaly 102 and Anomaly 104 (falls outside the Property). The anomalous areas are up to 300m wide and contain lenticular mineralized bodies ranging from 1 to 7m wide.

1985-1986

Follow-up trenching and sampling during this period resulted in the discovery of 37 tin occurrences. Exploration on the Laopandao Property was suspended from 1986 until 2004.

2004

After almost two decades of inactivity, Sino-Top acquired the Laopandao Property.

2005

During the 2005 exploration season, HIC, on behalf of Sino-Top, completed follow-up magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping and soil geochemical profiling over the known tin occurrences. The results of the work further defined Anomaly 95 and Anomaly 104.

2006

The 2006 exploration program focused on the Anomaly 95. The work associated therewith included preliminary geological mapping (1:5000), soil geochemical profiling, IP and resistivity profiling, two diamond drill holes totaling 3,265m and underground exploration, mapping and sampling on the PD6 adit.

2007

During 2007, the exploration program at the Laopandao Property continued to focus on Anomaly 95. HIC completed reconnaissance prospecting and detailed exploration, consisting of preliminary geological mapping (1: 5000), topographic mapping (1: 2000), geological mapping (1: 2000), random primary litho-geochemical halo mapping (1: 5000), soil geochemical and geophysical profiling (1: 2000), 11,613 metres of diamond drilling in 7 holes and underground exploration, mapping and sampling (PD2 Adit). Geological mapping and reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling was also carried out on Anomaly 102 and Anomaly 104.

Detailed exploration of Anomaly 95 identified three prominent mineralized structures hereafter referred to as (Zone I , Zone II and Zone III). Each such zone contains a number of lenticular mineralized bodies- lenses. Zone I contains 7 lenses, Zone II contains 16 lenses and Zone III contains 15 mineralized lenses, for a total of 38 mineralized bodies.

2008

During the 2008 exploration season, HIC carried out prospecting and detailed surveys over Anomaly 95 completing a soil geochemical survey (1: 2000), a reconnaissance and detailed Induced Polarization (IP) surveys, 501 metres of diamond drilling in 1 hole and 217 metres of underground exploration extending the PD6 adit for a total of 1,617m and PD3 adit for a total of 1,468m.

2009

The North China Geological Bureau continued to focus on Anomaly 95, completing detailed exploration of Zone I and Zone II, as well as reconnaissance exploration on Zone III and confirmation of Anomaly 102. This work included a topographic survey (1:2000) and preliminary geological survey (1: 2000), continued underground exploration and surface diamond drilling. Further work was also carried out on Anomaly 102, which included underground infrastructure construction and a deep penetrating IP survey.

2010

Advanced geological exploration work was continued and the exploration targets were focused on mineralization Zone I and Zone III. The exploration consisted of 11 drill holes (4,696 m), 634m tunneling, and an additional geophysical survey.

2011

In 2011, the exploration work focused on mineralization Zone III and included 308 meters tunneling, 192 pieces of sampling and assaying, as well as hydrogeological, engineering, geological, and environmental surveys within the Laopandao Property demonstrating a potential viable operation

2012

In 2012, Beijing Longxing Shengxuan Technology Investment Co., Ltd. was commissioned by Sino-Top to conduct metallurgic tests on Mineralization Zones I, II and III of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property.

A summary of the metallurgic test on Mineralization Zones I and II of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property is as follows:

The metallurgic test mainly involves Cu and Ag recovery. The major metallic minerals include chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite, followed by sphalerite, galena, pyrite, native bismuth, bismuthinite, cassiterite, wolframite, etc. Gangue minerals are mainly quartz, feldspar, mica, followed by kaolinite, apatite, rutile, xenotime, zircon, etc. The results of chemical phase analysis show that most of Cu and Ag elements exist in Cu-bearing sulfide, which is favorable for the recovery of copper and silver.

The challenge of this metallurgic test is the high content of arsenic in the mineral. Arsenic is mainly in the form of arsenopyrite, but the arsenic-bearing tetrahedrite is the major obstacle that impedes the effort of separating arsenic from Cu concentrate. In order to improve the sale of the Cu (Ag) concentrate, the arsenic content in the concentrate should be reduced as much as possible. During the test, we applied coarse grinding to separate Cu and Ag and processed the coarse concentrate to further reduce the content of arsenic in Cu/Ag concentrate.

A summary of the metallurgic test on Mineralization Zone III of Laopandao Sn-Polymetallic Property is as follows:

The results of chemical phase analysis show that tin mineralization mainly exists in cassiterite. The major metallic minerals include cassiterite, limonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. Gangue minerals are mainly quartz, white mica, feldspar, chlorite, rutile, zircon, monazite, xenotime, etc. Cassiterite in the mineral form ranges in size from micrograined to fine granular. Due to poor floatability of cassiterite and its fine-grained granularity, and the complexity of the minerals that affect cassiterite recovery by gravity separation method, the recovery of cassiterite is complicated.

The mineral contains iron-bearing minerals in high specific gravity. First, we extracted iron-bearing minerals by coarse grinding and magnetic separation method (60% at -0.074mm level); then we processed the magnetic separation

tailings by gravity separation method in two categories (+0.037mm and -0.037mm), so that cassiterite at +0.037mm level can be recovered well and that of -0.037mm level recovered to the greatest extent. The mineral contains pyrite and arsenopyrite, which gather and concentrate with cassiterite during gravity separation, resulting in heavy contents of sulfur and arsenic. Thus we conducted reverse flotation to separate sulfur and arsenic from Sn concentrate and eventually obtained qualified Sn concentrate.

Exploration Plans for 2013

As of the filing of this report, exploration plans at Laopandao have not been finalized and have yet to be approved by the board of Sino-Top, although we expect the plans to include: core drilling, trenching and tunnelling program; metallurgical study of the minerals; and additional sample testing and assaying

Aobaotugounao

The Aobaotugounao silver-polymetallic property (Aobaotugounao or the Aobaotugounao Property) is owned by Sino-Top, in which the Company owns a 40% equity interest.

The Aobaotugounao Property is exploratory in nature and without known reserves.

Location and Description

The following map illustrates the general location of the Aobaotugounao property and the associated mining claims:

Located in north central Inner Mongolia in Keshiketeng County, approximately 650 kilometres north of Beijing, the Aobaotugounao Project is readily accessible by car along modern, inter-provincial, multi-lane highways, secondary paved and gravel roads. Inner Mongolia is located in north-central China and covers approximately 1.183 million km², and borders Russia and Mongolia. It is approximately 9km northwest of Tongxing Township, Keshiketeng County, Inner-Mongolia. Modern multi-lane divided highways provide excellent access to within nine kilometers of the Property, and then it is accessible through gravel and dirt roads. Its geographic coordinates are: E 117°33'00" -117°38'00", N43°47'00"-43°50'00" covering a total area of 21.07 km².

Geologically, it is characterized by a hydrothermal vein Ag-polymetallic deposit within Jurassic volcanic series. Major alterations are limonitization, siliconization, chloritization and fluoritization. Exposed geological layers are of upper and central Jurassic acidic lava and clausolite, with intercalations of slates and marble, with intrusion of granite porphyry of late Yanshan stage and strong sericite and silican mineralization as well as carbonation and skarnization. The region has several developed fault structures. The mineralization of the region is typical of skarnization which is developed along the faults and marble regions, with two mineralized zones.

Gravel and dirt roads have been constructed on the property and are in good condition. The source of power is on-site diesel generators. Water is transported from local water supply to the project by tankers.

Geology and Mineralization

Regional Geology

Geologically, it is characterized by a hydrothermal vein Ag-polymetallic deposit within Jurassic volcanic series. Major alterations are limonitization, siliconization, chloritization and fluoritization.

Exposed geological layers are of upper and central Jurassic acidic lava and clausolite, with intercalations of slates and marble, with intrusion of granite porphyry of late Yanshan stage and strong sericite and silican mineralization as well as carbonation and skarnization. The region has several developed fault structures.

Local and Property Geology

The mineralization of the region is typical of skarnization which is developed along the faults and marble regions, with two mineralized zones.

The main exposed rocks in the property are Upper Jurassic Manketouebo Formation (J3m) volcanic lava and pyroclastic rock series, and the typical rocks are rhyolitic crystal tuff, tuffaceous lava and rhyolite.

Mining Claims

The Aobaotugounao Property comprises one exploration license, T15120100202039374. The exploration license is under the name of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 21.07 square kilometers in Keshiketeng county, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from January 15, 2013 to January 14, 2015. The registrant of the license must file annual geological reports with the local land and resources administration at year end. Prior to expiration of the license, which is usually valid for two years, the registrant can apply for license renewal, which requires relevant materials to be presented in order to show that the stage of exploration work on the property is further advanced. Stages of exploration work advance from reconnaissance, general exploration, detailed exploration and prospecting. If the registrant cannot fully complete the necessary exploration work on the property due to geological conditions, the registrant has one opportunity to apply for the license renewal at the same stage of exploration. The application materials for renewal presented to the Land and Resources Department include property location map, exploration license, opinions from the local government, exploration work design/contracts, qualification certificates of contractors, source of project funds, annual exploration reports reviewed/approved by the local land and resources administration and financial reports. While management expects that the license will be renewed following application, there can be no assurance thereof.

There are no environmental liabilities, royalties, back-in rights or other payments known to us to which the Aobaotugounao Property is subject, and there are no other significant factors or risks known to us that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

History of Operations

Sino-Top has conducted exploration on the property since 2005. As of 2008, major exploration activities, including geological mapping, surface trenching and soil geochemical surveying were concentrated in the northeast part of the property. A total of 16 alteration zones with limonitization and silicification are found. Along the alteration zones, assay results of the pickup sampling show no significant mineralization of silver, lead and zinc. However, part of assay results of the alteration zones shows near industrial mineralization of silver, lead, and zinc, which indicate a potential to find mineralized bodies with industrial value within the alteration zones. The soil geochemical survey results show that, in northeast and southwest parts of the working area, at least two NW trended anomaly zones can be identified. The geochemical anomalies consist of silver, lead, zinc, copper and tin associations; as well as other associations, indicating hydrothermal mineralization in the area. The occurrences of the geochemical anomaly zones coincide with those of the alteration zones.

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Prior to 2005 only minimal surface sampling and mapping were conducted at the Aobaotugounao property.

From 2005 to 2010 surface and trenching samples were collected and analyzed to identify any alteration zones with further geological mapping and soil geochemical surveying conducted.

In 2011, more surface samples along the alteration zones were collected and analyzed. The results show several samples contain near mineralization of silver, lead and zinc. Sample AH017, collected within surface trench TC2, has silver content, which indicates the existence of silver mineralized bodies with economic values.

Two drill holes, at exploration lines 15 and 11, have been operated and completed to test NW trending alteration zone and geochemical anomalies. The assay results of drill cores show that both drill holes hit industrial Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization intervals.

In 2012, HIC completed exploration projects on the property. The main tasks of the exploration were to operate advanced geological mapping of the whole property area and to detect mineralization zones I and II in northern part of the property by trenching and drilling with 100m × 100m exploratory grid in order to obtain mineralization of silver, lead and zinc.

The exploration projects completed in 2012 include 14 drill holes and one surface trenching. The exploration work was focused on Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization zone no. I (particularly zone 1), which was discovered by geophysical and geochemical detection, surface trenches, and 4 drill holes in 2011. The following table shows detailed exploration items of 2012. As a result, a total of 12 Ag-Pb-Zn mineral zones and mineralized bodies have been identified in the property.

no.	Exploration work		Completed amount of exploration work
	Item		
1	1:2000 geological and topographic mapping		2.0 km ²
2	Measurement of exploration lines		9.6 km
3	Drilling (14 drill holes)		5,695.25 m
4	Trenching		78 m ³
5	Sample assaying		423 piece
6	Petrologic study on samples		4 piece
7	engineering measurement		42 point

Exploration Plans for 2013

As of the filing of this report, exploration plans at Aobaotugounao have not been finalized and have yet to be approved by the board of Sino-Top, although we expect the plans to include: core drilling, trenching and tunnelling program; a metallurgical study of the minerals; and additional sample testing and assaying.

Other Properties

The following properties, which have no known reserves and are exploratory in nature, were not explored during 2012, and the plans for exploration in 2013 are pending Sino-Top board approval. Although there may be historical exploration activity for these properties, they are immaterial. The properties are as follows:

- Yuanlinzi Beishan

Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 5,120 hectares (12,652 acres).

Identified commodities are silver and tin. The Company has a 40% interest in this property through its Sino-Top joint venture.

The exploration license is held by HIC for the benefit of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 51.2 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2013.

- Shididonggou

Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 311 hectares (768 acres).

Identified commodities are silver lead and zinc. The Company has a 40% interest in this property through its Sino-top joint venture. Sino-Top owns the exploration rights for this property.

The exploration license is under the name of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 3.11 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from April 4, 2012 to April 3, 2014.

- Zhuanxinhu

Located in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia, China the property is 624 hectares (1,542 acres).

Identified commodities are silver and copper. The Company has a 40% interest in this property through its Sino-top joint venture. Sino-Top owns the exploration rights for this property.

The exploration license is under the name of Sino-Top. It grants the right to detailed exploration over an area of 6.24 square kilometers in Keshiketeng County, Inner Mongolia. The validity period is from April 4, 2012 to April 3, 2014.

Item 3. Legal proceedings

Mexico

We previously reported in our Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 that we had lost title to 15 mining concessions in Mexico. In late 2010, we took steps through the courts in Mexico to redress the situation, including asserting a constitutional rights claim before the Federal Court in the City of Durango. On May 22, 2012, the court ruled against our claim. As a result, we have determined that we will not pursue any further recourse with regard to this matter, and accordingly, we will never recover these concessions. In connection with the legal proceedings pertaining to these concessions, we have outstanding judgments entered against us in Mexican courts totaling an aggregate of \$608,135.

On April 18, 2012 the Company announced that a lawsuit filed against the Company, Marc Hazout, Hao Guoqiang, Zhou Lin, Beijing and Shengda Zhenxing Industrial Ltd. in the No.2 Intermediate People's Court of Beijing City (the Beijing Court) had been formally withdrawn by the plaintiffs Yang Jingxian and Chen Jinghan and formally approved by the Beijing Court.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II**Item 5. Market for common equity and other shareholder matters**

Our Common Stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter Grey market (OTC) under the symbol SDRG. On April 15, 2013, the last reported sale of our Common Stock as reported on the OTC was \$0.005 per share. Our Common Stock commenced trading on the OTC on January 1, 2001, and trading has been limited since then; there can be no assurance that a viable and active trading market will develop. There can be no assurance that even if a market were developed for our shares, there will be a sufficient market so that holders of Common Stock will be able to sell their shares, or with respect to any price at which holders may be able to sell their shares. Furthermore, DTC has placed a "chill" on deposits of our Common Stock, which limits a DTC participant's ability to make a deposit or withdrawal of the security at DTC (see Risk factors). Future trading prices of our Common Stock will depend on many factors, including, among others, our operating results and the market for similar securities.

The following table shows the quarterly high and low trade prices for one share of our Common Stock on the OTC. The prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down, or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	Sales Price on the Over-The-Counter (\$)	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
First Quarter	0.10	0.04
Second Quarter	0.046	0.0044
Third Quarter	0.012	0.0028
Fourth Quarter	0.011	0.0001
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011		
First Quarter	0.21	0.07
Second Quarter	0.21	0.10
Third Quarter	0.15	0.06
Fourth Quarter	0.095	0.03

Holdings

As of April 15, 2013, there were 404 shareholders of record of our Common Stock.

Dividends

We have never paid and do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our Common Stock for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any future earnings for reinvestment in our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other relevant factors.

Sales of Unregistered Securities during 2012

On February 3, 2012, the Company issued 357,143 common shares to a consultant for legal services rendered, for a fair value of \$20,000.

On February 15, 2012, the Company issued 100,000 shares for services rendered, for a fair value of \$6,000.

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On March 22, 2012, the Company issued 2,225,000 common share purchase warrants to directors and employees for services rendered at an exercise price of \$0.06 exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issuance, for a fair value of \$117,925.

On April 10, 2012, pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 700,000 common shares at \$0.03 per unit for a total of \$21,000.

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During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 37,638,219 common shares to Tonaquint pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$513,944 principal and \$107,616 interest as follows:

Conversion date	Conversion Amount Principal	Conversion Amount Interest	Total Conversion Amount	Conversion Stock Price	Number of Shares Issued Upon Conversion
10-Jan-12	92,664	32,336	125,000	0.0385	4,638,219
27-Feb-12	54,891	18,259	73,150	0.0293	2,500,000
5-Mar-12	290,465	2,605	293,070	0.0293	10,000,000
22-May-12	30,432	25,568	56,000	0.0112	5,000,000
6-Jun-12	42,893	4,847	47,740	0.0087	5,500,000
23-Aug-12	2,600	24,000	26,600	0.0027	10,000,000
	\$ 513,944	\$ 107,616	\$ 621,560		37,638,219

The Company issued 20,171,450 common shares to GEL Properties LLC pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$434,536 principal and \$6,036 interest, of which, 8,686,428 common shares were issued in during the year ended December 31, 2011 and 11,485,022 common shares were issued during the year ended December 31, 2012 as follows:

Conversion Date	Conversion Amount Principal	Conversion Amount Interest	Total Conversion Amount	Conversion Stock Price	Number of Shares Issued upon Conversion
25-Oct-11	5,000		5,000	0.03150	158,730
26-Oct-11	5,400		5,400	0.03185	169,545
27-Oct-11	25,000		25,000	0.03185	784,929
27-Oct-11	20,000		20,000	0.03185	627,943
2-Nov-11	2,500		2,500	0.03500	71,429
3-Nov-11	20,000		20,000	0.03500	571,429
4-Nov-11	22,100		22,100	0.03500	631,429
10-Nov-11		3,353	3,353	0.04340	77,252
4-Nov-11	8,000		8,000	0.03500	228,571
8-Nov-11	36,000		36,000	0.03850	935,065

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10-Nov-11	26,000	26,000	0.04340	599,078
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11-Nov-11	20,000	20,000	0.04340	460,829
15-Nov-11	8,000	8,000	0.05110	156,556
17-Nov-11	3,600	3,600	0.04900	73,469
18-Nov-11	20,000	20,000	0.04900	408,163
21-Nov-11	3,000	3,000	0.04900	61,224
22-Nov-11	1,000	1,000	0.04620	21,645
23-Nov-11	5,000	5,000	0.04620	108,225
23-Nov-11	6,500	6,500	0.04620	140,693
28-Nov-11	8,400	8,400	0.04620	181,818
29-Nov-11	3,500	3,500	0.04550	76,923
30-Nov-11	3,300	3,300	0.04550	72,527
1-Dec-11	6,200	6,200	0.04550	136,264
2-Dec-11	11,500	11,500	0.04550	252,747
5-Dec-11	6,500	6,500	0.04550	142,857
6-Dec-11	2,500	2,500	0.04550	54,945
13-Dec-11	7,000	7,000	0.02800	250,000
14-Dec-11	7,500	7,500	0.02800	267,857
15-Dec-11	2,000	2,000	0.02800	71,429
19-Dec-11	1,000	1,000	0.02800	35,714
27-Dec-11	3,600	3,600	0.02520	142,857
28-Dec-11	11,500	11,500	0.02520	456,349
29-Dec-11	3,000	3,000	0.02520	119,048
30-Dec-11	3,500	3,500	0.02520	138,889
	26,000	- 26,000	0.02520	1,031,746
3-Jan-12				
	15,000	- 15,000	0.03710	404,313
10-Jan-12				
	10,000	- 10,000	0.04697	212,902

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19-Jan-12				
	3,000	- 3,000	0.05670	52,910
24-Jan-12				
	1,500	- 1,500	0.05670	26,455
25-Jan-12				
	1,000	- 1,000	0.05257	19,022
26-Jan-12				
	5,200	- 5,200	0.05257	98,916
27-Jan-12				

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27-Feb-12	4,000	-	4,000	0.02800	142,857
28-Feb-12	4,248	-	4,248	0.02800	151,703
28-Feb-12	11,952	-	11,952	0.02800	426,869
28-Feb-12	-	2,683	2,683	0.02800	95,821
2-Jul-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00301	332,226
3-Jul-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00301	332,226
5-Jul-12	2,000	-	2,000	0.00301	664,452
9-Jul-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00301	332,226
12-Jul-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00245	408,163
18-Jul-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00196	510,204
25-Jul-12	2,000	-	2,000	0.00245	816,327
2-Aug-12	5,000	-	5,000	0.00280	1,785,714
15-Aug-12	1,000	-	1,000	0.00259	386,100
23-Aug-12	1,500	-	1,500	0.00252	595,238
30-Aug-12	2,000	-	2,000	0.00434	460,829
4-Sep-12	6,262	-	6,262	0.00455	1,376,295
4-Sep-12	3,738	-	3,738	0.00455	821,508
	\$ 428,500	\$ 6,036	\$ 434,536		20,171,450

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 46,242,798 common shares to JMJ Financial pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$609,687 principal and \$64,063 interest as follows:

Conversion Date	Conversion Amount Principal	Conversion Amount Interest	Total Conversion Amount	Conversion Stock Price	Number of Shares Issued upon Conversion
9-Jan-12	69,750	-	69,750	0.0279	2,500,000
1-Feb-12	4,328	-	4,328	0.0433	100,000
9-Feb-12	40,800	-	40,800	0.0408	1,000,000
21-Feb-12	66,113	-	66,113	0.0323	2,050,000
29-Feb-12	30,975	-	30,975	0.0310	1,000,000
9-Mar-12	20,134	-	20,134	0.0310	650,000
14-Mar-12	816	64,063	64,879	0.0310	2,094,552
21-Mar-12	63,450	-	63,450	0.0317	2,000,000
28-Mar-12	33,225	-	33,225	0.0332	1,000,000
11-Apr-12	78,325	-	78,325	0.0285	2,748,246
26-Apr-12	61,950	-	61,950	0.0177	3,500,000

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30-May-12	37,500	-	37,500	0.0094	4,000,000
6-Jun-12	36,900	-	36,900	0.0090	4,100,000
20-Jun-12	16,830	-	16,830	0.0050	3,400,000
27-Jun-12	27,736	-	27,736	0.0038	7,300,000
18-Jul-12	20,856	-	20,856	0.0024	8,800,000
	\$609,687	\$ 64,063	\$ 673,750		46,242,798

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 36,216,804 common shares to Asher Enterprises, Inc. pursuant to the conversion of three notes totaling \$172,500 principal and \$6,900 interest as follows:

Conversion Date	August 24, 2011 Note 7	November 20, 2011 - Note 8	January 27, 2012 Note 9	Conversion Amount Interest	Total Conversion Amount	Conversion Stock Price	Number of Shares Issued upon Conversion
1-Mar-12	13,000				13,000	0.0285	456,140
6-Mar-12	15,000				15,000	0.0287	522,648
9-Mar-12	12,000				12,000	0.0324	370,370
13-Mar-12	15,000			2,200	17,200	0.0318	540,881
7-Jun-12		12,000			12,000	0.0084	1,428,571
13-Jun-12		15,000			15,000	0.0047	3,191,489
20-Jun-12		18,000			18,000	0.0046	3,913,043
26-Jun-12		12,000			12,000	0.0037	3,243,243
2-Jul-12		12,000			12,000	0.0031	3,870,968
5-Jul-12		6,000		3,000	9,000	0.0031	2,903,226
2-Aug-12			12,000		12,000	0.0026	4,615,385
10-Aug-12			15,000		15,000	0.0033	4,545,455
22-Aug-12			15,500	1,700	17,200	0.0026	6,615,385
	\$ 55,000	\$ 75,000	\$42,500	\$ 6,900	\$ 179,400		36,216,804

Note Financings

During 2012, we issued a number of promissory notes, as discussed in this Item 5 under the heading *Liquidity and Capital Resources* , which discussion is incorporated herein by reference.

Each of the forgoing transactions was made in accordance with section 4(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D under the 1933 Act. There was no general solicitation with respect to the transactions.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included herein. Further, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Business and Risk Factors sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Overview

Our primary objective is to explore for silver minerals. Our secondary objective is to locate, evaluate, and acquire other mineral properties, and to finance our exploration through equity or debt financing, by way of joint venture or option agreements or through a combination of both, if and to the extent available.

Plans for the Year 2013

With respect to operations, the primary plan is to obtain a mineral mining right and processing license at Dadi and Laopandao. In January the Company obtained a mining area delimitation approval for Dadi issued by the Land & Resources Department of Inner Mongolia. The validity period of the mining area delimitation is one year from January 14, 2013, within which period the company must fulfill all the other mining license application requirements, including plans or reports for mineral development, water preservation, environmental assessment, and land restoration, and applying for and receiving a mining right. In addition, at Dadi, while not yet finalized or approved by the board of Sino-Top plans are to: continue the core drilling, trenching and tunnelling program; conduct a metallurgical study of the minerals; and perform additional sample testing and assaying. At Laopandao, while not yet finalized or approved by the board of Sino-Top, plans are to continue the core drilling, surface trenching and tunnelling program, sample assaying and metallurgical testing. At Aobaotugounao while not yet finalized or approved by the board of Sino-Top, plans are to continue core drilling, surface trenching and tunnelling program, sample assaying and metallurgical testing. We expect to fund these operations through debt or equity financing arrangements, subject to availability of such arrangements. However, no assurances can be given that we will be able to obtain adequate funds when needed. See Risk Factors .

Cash Requirements

Our current level of cash is significantly insufficient to satisfy our current debt obligations and to fund our business as currently planned for 12 months. We will need significant additional funds to satisfy such obligations and to continue operations, which we may not be able to obtain. See Risk Factors and Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates relate to mineral rights, equity investment, plant and equipment, and stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from these and other estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the respective period.

We have identified below certain accounting policies that we believe are most important for the portrayal of our current financial condition and results of operations. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Mineral Rights

We record our interest in mineral rights at cost. Exploration costs are expensed. Costs associated with acquisition and development of mineral reserves, including directly related overhead costs, are capitalized and are subject to ceiling tests to ensure the carrying value does not exceed the fair value.

Investments in unproved properties and major exploration projects are not amortized until proved reserves associated with the projects can be determined or until impairment occurs. If the results of an assessment indicate that the properties are impaired, the capitalized cost of the property will be added to the costs to be amortized. We presently have no proven reserves. Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses whether the carrying values can be recovered. If the carrying values exceed estimated recoverable values, then the costs are written-down to fair values with the write-down expensed in the period.

Equity Investment

Equity investments are entities over which we exercise significant influence but do not exercise control. These are accounted for using the equity method of accounting in accordance with APB 18 and are initially recognized at cost net of any accumulated impairment loss. Our share of these entities' profits or losses after acquisition of our interest is recognized in the statement of operations and cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When our share of losses on these investments equals or exceeds the carrying amount of the investment, we only recognize further losses where we have incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the affiliate.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements or contractual obligations that have had or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that have not been disclosed in our financial statements.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Net sales were \$nil for both of the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, as there was no production at any of the properties.

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$5,275,573 and increased significantly compared to \$3,996,201 in the prior year, primarily due to the increase in interest as a result of convertible note payables and debt financing.

The general and administration expenses decreased from \$2,245,584 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$1,648,842 for the period ended December 31, 2012, as we took measures to decrease operating costs relating to the head office.

Total other expenses increased significantly for the year ended December 31, 2012, totaling \$3,589,843 in 2012 compared to \$1,752,617 in 2011, primarily due to interest incurred on the convertible notes payable issued subsequent to June 30, 2011.

Interest expenses increased from \$1,128,025 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$1,343,471 for the year ended December 31, 2012 as a result of the issuance and conversion of convertible notes payable. Loss on equity investment increased from \$710,145 in the prior period to \$1,193,785 in the current period due to current exploration. These increased expenses were mitigated by the gain on the sale of the interest in Erbahuo property totaling \$1,143,371. The Company had a loss on settlement of \$2,195,458 resulting from the settlement made on the convertible notes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2012, we had a cash balance of \$13,406 and current debt obligations in the amount of \$4,325,246. Although certain of these debt obligations have long term maturity dates, such debts became currently due and payable, or payable upon demand, as a result of our breach of various applicable covenants, although we have entered into deferral agreements with the lenders deferring payment for a limited period of time. For a further discussion regarding these matters, see *Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and our consolidated financial statements included herein. Should the aforementioned deferrals expire and should one or more of our creditors seek or demand payment, we do not have the resources to pay or satisfy any such claims. Thus, we face a risk of bankruptcy. In addition to having insufficient cash to pay our debts, we have insufficient funds to support our planned business operations. To pay our debts and to fund any future operations, we require significant new funds, which we may not be able to obtain.

Aside from the funds we require to pay our debts, we estimate that we must raise approximately \$6 million over the next 12 months to fund capital requirements and general corporate expenses. If we fail to obtain sufficient funds to satisfy our debt obligations before a demand for payment by our creditors, and/or if we fail to obtain sufficient funds to satisfy our capital requirements and general corporate expenses, we will need to sell certain or all of our property interests in China (assuming the existence of an interested buyer), refrain from financially contributing to the future operations of Sino-Top, or, as mentioned above, go into bankruptcy proceedings. In the event of bankruptcy, our creditors would assert claims that could result in the total liquidation of the Company or, failing that, our creditors could acquire control of the Company and our existing stockholders could lose their entire investment.

Our primary cash requirements are for the exploration and acquisition of mining exploration properties and corporate and administrative costs. At December 31, 2012, we had working capital deficit of \$4,001,000, and at December 31, 2011, we had working capital deficit of \$1,750,564. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we contributed \$1,630,240 to Sino-Top for exploration purposes, and spent \$381,473 on leasehold improvements for the new office space. We spent \$2,823,894 on operating activities.

On July 5, 2012, we received an initial deposit of RMB1.0 million or \$157,300 relating to the sale of our interest in Chifeng, of which \$12,584 was contributed to Chifeng for expenses incurred until the date of the sale. Concurrently with such payment, we transferred to the purchaser title to our interest in Chifeng. Of the remaining payments, RMB5 million or \$790,980 was paid to the Company during the fourth quarter of 2012, RMB300,000 or \$48,057 was paid in the first quarter of 2013 and RMB100,000 or \$16,019 was paid in the second quarter of 2013 and RMB1 million or \$160,121 remains outstanding as of April 25, 2013.

During 2010, 2011 and 2012, we undertook, and have defaulted under the terms of a number of convertible note financings, as set forth below:

Asher Note Financing

During 2010, 2011 and 2012, we issued a series of unsecured convertible promissory notes to Asher Enterprises, Inc. (Asher) for cash consideration pursuant to securities purchase agreements. The notes issued to Asher and the notes that matured are summarized in the following table:

Issue Date	Principal Amount	Maturity	Date Repaid in Full / Outstanding as of 12/31/12
06/18/2010	\$75,000	03/21/2011	Repaid on 01/24/2011
07/20/2010	\$45,000	04/22/2011	Repaid on 02/15/2011
11/09/2010	\$50,000	08/11/2011	Repaid on 05/27/2011
01/11/11	\$65,000	10/13/11	Repaid on 07/25/11
03/01/11	\$55,000	12/02/11	Repaid on 09/27/11

04/08/11	\$50,000	01/12/12	Repaid on 10/27/11
08/24/11	\$55,000	05/29/12	Repaid on 03/13/12
11/20/11	\$75,000	09/05/12	Repaid on 07/05/12
01/27/12	\$42,500	Part III 10/30/12	Repaid on 8/22/12
03/15/12	\$51,000	12/19/12	Subject to deferral agreement (see below)
05/16/12	\$41,500	02/21/13	Subject to deferral agreement (see below)

The securities purchase agreements provide that, subject to limited exceptions, the Company may not conduct an equity offering (including debt convertible into equity) for 12 months following the note issuance date without first providing Asher with a right of first refusal. In addition, the notes, when outstanding, have the following attributes:

- Interest accrues at a rate of 8% per annum (and any amount not paid when due bears interest at a rate of 22% per annum from the due date thereof until paid).
- At any time during the period beginning on the date that is 180 days from the issue date, the notes are convertible into Common Stock, at the lender's option. The number of shares of Common Stock deliverable upon such conversion will be calculated by dividing the amount of the note that is being converted by 70% of the average of the closing prices of the Common Stock for the three trading days with the lowest closing prices during the 10 trading days prior to the conversion. The notes contain anti-dilution protection such that the conversion price will be reduced to match the price of any Common Stock sold by the Company at a lower price than the conversion price. Upon a request for conversion, if the shares of Common Stock are not timely delivered, the Company will be subjected to a penalty at a rate of \$2,000 per day for each day the Company fails to satisfy the Common Stock delivery obligations. The lender has agreed to restrict its ability to convert the notes and receive shares of Common Stock such that the number of shares of Common Stock owned by the lender and its affiliates in the aggregate after such conversion does not exceed 4.99% of the then total outstanding shares of Common Stock. Upon a default, all amounts are immediately due and payable.
- The Company may not undertake certain actions without the holder's consent, including among other things, that the Company may not, subject to limited exceptions, incur any additional debt, or sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a significant portion of its assets.
- The lender has agreed to restrict its ability to convert the convertible promissory notes payable and receive shares of common stock such that the number of shares of common stock held by them and their affiliates in the aggregate after such conversion or exercise does not exceed 4.99% of the then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

Several defaults occurred commencing in 2011 under the terms of several Asher notes, including certain of the notes that we have since repaid, as a result of which all amounts outstanding under our Asher notes become immediately due and payable. However, pursuant to a letter agreement dated November 29, 2012, as amended effective April 12, 2013, between the Company and Asher, Asher has agreed that, if the Company pays Asher \$93,500 before a fixed time on June 30, 2013, such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations owing under the

convertible promissory notes issued to Asher by the Company and certain other agreements between the parties (collectively, the Asher Documentation). In consideration of the foregoing, Asher has agreed, from November 29, 2012 through June 30, 2013, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy under the Asher Documentation, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims, subject to and effective upon receipt and collection of the payoff amount as set forth in the letter agreement. If such payoff amount is not paid by June 30, 2013, Asher's agreements under such letter agreement shall be deemed canceled.

Tonaquint Note Financing

On February 15, 2011, the Company entered into a Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Tonaquint, Inc., a Utah corporation (Tonaquint) whereby the Company issued and sold for cash, and Tonaquint purchased: (i) a secured convertible promissory note of the Company in the original principal amount of \$2,766,000 (the Tonaquint Note) and (ii) a warrant to purchase Common Stock of the Company (the Tonaquint Warrant). In connection with the transaction, the Company also issued to Tonaquint 50,000 shares of Common Stock. The Purchase Agreement, the Tonaquint Note and the Buyer Notes (defined below) are collectively referred to herein as the Original Tonaquint Agreements .

The original principal amount of the Tonaquint Note was \$2,766,500 (Maturity Amount) and the Tonaquint Note is due 48 months from the issuance date of February 15, 2011. The Tonaquint Note has an interest rate of 5.5% per annum. The total amount funded (in cash and notes) at closing was \$2,500,000, representing the Maturity Amount less an original issue discount of \$251,500 and the payment of \$15,000 to Tonaquint to cover its fees, with payment consisting of \$500,000 in cash advanced at closing and \$2,000,000 in a series of ten secured notes with interest rates of 5% described in more detail below. The Company also has the right to offset the payment of any of these notes and not receive payment for such notes or be obligated to pay such portion of the notes, subject to certain conditions and obligations.

Beginning six months after closing, Tonaquint has the right to convert, subject to restrictions described in the Tonaquint Note, all or a portion of the outstanding amount of the Tonaquint Note that is eligible for conversion into shares of the Company s Common Stock. The number of common shares delivered to Tonaquint upon conversion will be calculated by dividing the amount of the Tonaquint Note that is being converted by the market price of the Common Stock, which is defined as 70% of the average of the volume weighted-average prices (VWAP) of the Common Stock for the three trading days with the lowest VWAPs during the 10 trading days prior to the conversion. The Company recognized \$565,714 (2011 - \$431,356) as the beneficial conversion feature and recorded interest of \$247,397 (2011 - 79,092) and loss on settlement of \$670,557 during the year. The beneficial conversion feature is being amortized over the period ending February 15, 2015.

Tonaquint also received a warrant to purchase 8.6 million shares of Common Stock of the Company at an exercise price of US\$0.50 per share at any time within three years after February 15, 2011. The Tonaquint Warrant also contains a net exercise provision. The warrants were initially valued at \$242,090 representing the relative fair value allocation of the warrants. The warrants are being charged to interest expense over the term of the secured convertible note payable and amounted to \$58,000 (2011 - \$52,958) and a loss on settlement of \$131,132 in the year.

Each of the Tonaquint Note and the Tonaquint Warrant contain a provision such that Tonaquint shall not be permitted to hold, by virtue of payment of interest or principal under the Tonaquint Note or conversion of the Tonaquint Note or the exercise of the Tonaquint Warrant, a number of shares of Common Stock exceeding 9.99% of the number of shares of the total Common Stock outstanding on such date (the 9.99% Cap). The Company shall not be obligated and shall not issue to Tonaquint shares of its Common Stock which would exceed the 9.99% Cap, but only until such time as the 9.99% Cap would no longer be exceeded by any such receipt of shares of Common Stock by Tonaquint.

Tonaquint s obligation to pay the balance of the purchase price of the Tonaquint Note is evidenced by 10 Secured Buyer Notes (Buyer Notes). Each Buyer Note is in the principal amount of \$200,000. Three of the Buyer Notes are secured by a trust deed (Trust Deed) encumbering a parcel of real estate with improvements in the State of Utah, which is owned by Tonaquint (the Real Estate). The Company has received a first priority lien and security interest in the Real Estate by virtue of the Trust Deed to be recorded in the county office where the Real Estate is located. Prior to the execution of the Tonaquint Amendment (defined below), each Buyer Note was due and payable on or before the earlier of (i) 49 months from February 15, 2011, or (ii) subject to certain conditions described in each Buyer Note, a date beginning on September 15, 2011 for the first Buyer Note, October 15, 2011 for the second Buyer Note and so forth on the 15th of each subsequent month thereafter for each subsequent Buyer Note.

On June 10, 2011, the Company entered into an amendment to the Original Tonaquint Agreements. Under this amendment, Tonaquint agreed to accelerate payment of a portion of the amounts payable to the Company under the first and second Buyer Notes. The aggregate amount Tonaquint paid in respect thereto was \$271,562, which the parties agreed was in full satisfaction of the aggregate principal amount owing under such notes of \$400,000. The effect of this amendment was that the Company agreed to repay when due the full amount of the corresponding portion of the Tonaquint Note, which is \$440,000, even though the Company only received \$271,562 in respect thereof.

On January 31, 2012, Tonaquint and the Company entered into a second amendment to the Original Tonaquint Agreements. Under this amendment, Tonaquint agreed to accelerate payment of a portion of the amounts payable to the Company under the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh (collectively, Buyer Notes 3-7) and eighth Buyer Notes. The aggregate amount Tonaquint paid in respect thereto was \$800,000, which was in full satisfaction of the aggregate principal amount of \$1,142,857 collectively owing under the following: the full amount owing under Buyer Notes 1-7; and a portion of the amount owing under the eighth Buyer Note. The effect of this amendment was that the Company agreed to repay when due the full amount of the corresponding portion of the Tonaquint Note, which is \$1,142,857. This amount would equal the sum of the principal amount of Notes 3-7, plus the *portion* of the principal amount SD owed under note 8, even though the Company only received \$800,000 from Tonaquint in respect thereof.

As of December 31, 2012, we had received \$1,200,000 in funds under the Buyer Notes, and the outstanding unfunded balance was \$300,000. As of April 15, 2013, we had received \$1,200,000 in funds under the Buyer Notes, and the outstanding unfunded balance was \$317,808, which included interest of \$17,808. In accordance with the letter agreement signed December 20, 2012, this balance has been offset against the convertible notes payable outstanding. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever receive any funds from Tonaquint under the remaining unfunded Buyer Notes.

The Buyer Notes each contain various events of default related to payment, certain covenants and bankruptcy events. The Trust Deed (and lien of the Company on the Real Estate) will be released upon the first to occur of: (i) written notice from the Company that the full amount of the Buyer Notes has been repaid, or (ii) the date that is six months and three days following the date the Trust Deed is recorded (or such longer period as indicated in a written notice from Tonaquint) (the Release Date). The termination of the Trust Deed may be delayed if the Buyer Notes are then in default. The instruments needed to release the Trust Deed, specifically the Request for Reconveyance and the Deed of Reconveyance will be held in escrow by an appointed escrow agent, under the terms of the Escrow Agreement dated February 15, 2011, by and among the parties.

The Tonaquint Note, the Tonaquint Warrant, the Buyer Notes, the Escrow Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Request for Reconveyance, and the Company Security Agreement were each delivered pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement. The Purchase Agreement contains representations and warranties of the Company and Tonaquint that are customary for transactions of this kind. The Purchase Agreement contains certain penalties and damages in the event Tonaquint is unable to sell shares of the Company's Common Stock under Rule 144 because the Company is not current in regards to its required reports under the Exchange Act, or if the Company fails to timely deliver (generally within five business days) any shares of Common Stock issuable to Tonaquint upon conversion of the Tonaquint Note or exercise of the Tonaquint Warrant.

On March 1, 2011, the Company defaulted on terms of the secured convertible note payable which required the Company to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in a timely manner all required reports. Consequently, the secured convertible note payable and the secured buyer notes receivable would be permitted to be offset at the option of the lender and the default interest of 12% per annum would apply to the outstanding balance. Also, upon written notice the entire outstanding balance would be immediately due and payable.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, \$513,944 of principle for the Tonaquint note was repaid in shares.

As at December 31, 2012, the principal amount of \$2,130,049 remains outstanding. This balance was offset with the note receivable balance in accordance with the terms of the letter agreement signed December 20, 2012.

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement with Tonaquint to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable. As part of the forbearance agreement, Tonaquint agreed to forbear from selling the Company's shares until September 15, 2012 in exchange for an increase in principal of 5% and the ability to prepay the remaining balance of note 8.

On October 4, 2012, the Company agreed with Tonaquint to redeem the outstanding balance on a note 9 with two payments of \$30,000 subject to certain conditions. \$30,000 of the note receivable was redeemed and the remaining balance was not paid, due to the conditions not being met. In addition, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 20, 2012, as amended effective April 12, 2013, between the Company and Tonaquint, Tonaquint has agreed that, if the Company pays Tonaquint \$2,130,048.92 on or before a fixed time on June 30, 2013, such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing to Tonaquint under the convertible note issued to Tonaquint and certain other agreements between the parties (collectively, the Tonaquint Documentation). In consideration of the foregoing, Tonaquint has agreed, from the date of the letter agreement through June 30, 2013, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy under the Tonaquint Documentation, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. If such payoff amount is not paid by June 30, 2013, Tonaquint's agreements under such letter agreement shall be deemed canceled. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims.

Gel Properties Note Financing

2011 Gel Financing

On April 11, 2011, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes to Gel Properties, LLC (Gel) in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$300,000, respectively, and on December 15, 2011, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes to Gel in the amounts of \$150,000 and \$250,000, respectively. Each note was issued at a 4% original issue discount. The notes bear interest at a rate of 6% per annum (with interest payable in Common Stock) and mature two years from the respective issue dates. The notes contain standard events of default, and in the event of a default, the notes accrue interest at 24% per annum. The notes are convertible, at the lender's option, into shares of Common Stock. The number of shares of Common Stock deliverable upon such conversion will be calculated by dividing the amount of the note that is being converted by 70% of the lowest closing bid price of the Common Stock for any of the four trading days prior to and including the date of the requested conversion.

The agreement was amended on October 12, 2011, and as a result \$200,000 was paid on October 14, 2011 and the remaining \$100,000 was paid on November 15, 2011. On December 15, 2011 an additional promissory note was issued for \$250,000, bearing interest at 6% per annum and secured by assets pledged as collateral. \$125,000 of principal under this note shall be due and payable on June 15, 2012 and the balance of \$125,000 of principal and accrued interest shall be due and payable on August 1, 2012.

The Company has the option to redeem the notes and, in such case, pay to the holder 150% of the unpaid principal amount (which may be paid in Common Stock, at the request of the holder). In the event of certain fundamental transactions involving the Company (including, but not limited to, a merger or sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets), the Company must, if requested by the holder, redeem the notes on the terms set forth in foregoing sentence.

While the notes are in effect, if the Company grants more favorable terms in a debt or convertible debt financing of less than \$500,000 with regard to discount rate, interest rate or warrant coverage (or a similar equity booster arrangement), then the notes will be adjusted to give the holder the benefit of such enhanced treatment.

On April 19, 2011, the Company defaulted on terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to maintain a dollar trading volume greater than \$75,000 in any five trading days. On October 12, 2011 the Company entered into an amendment to change the amount of trading volume to be \$50,000 in any five trading days. The note issued on October 12, 2011 was paid on February 28, 2012.

2012 Gel Financings

On February 10, 2012, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$150,000. As consideration the Company received cash. The unsecured convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum and is due February 10, 2014. On February 10, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to reserve a bank of 12,000,000 shares. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

On February 10, 2012, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$200,000. As consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable. The unsecured convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum and is due February 10, 2014. On February 10, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to reserve a bank of 12,000,000 shares. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

Each of the foregoing two convertible redeemable note payables is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option at a 30% discount on the lowest close bid price during any four trading days prior to and including the day of conversion. The Company recognized \$150,000 (2011 - \$300,000) as the beneficial conversion feature and recorded interest expense of \$234,606 (2011 - \$52,678) and loss on settlement of \$163,288 during the year. The beneficial conversion feature is being amortized over the term of the convertible redeemable notes.

Each also reflected an original issue discount of 4% which the Company recorded as deferred financing costs in the amount of \$14,000 (2011 - \$32,000). In addition the Company incurred transaction costs of \$nil (2011 - \$9,600) which were capitalized to deferred financing costs. The deferred financing costs are being charged to interest expense over the term of the convertible redeemable notes payable and amounted to \$21,411 (2011 - \$11,900) and a loss on settlement of \$14,972 in the year.

Gel Deferral Agreement

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 6, 2012, as amended effective April 12, 2013, between the Company and Gel, Gel has agreed that, if the Company pays Gel \$271,500 by the earlier of (i) the closing of a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company or a merger or acquisition of the Company or (ii) a fixed time on June 30, 2013 (as applicable, the Gel Payoff Date), such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing to Gel under the convertible promissory notes issued to Gel by the Company and certain other agreements between the parties (collectively, the Gel Documentation). In consideration of the foregoing, Gel has agreed, from December 6, 2012 through the Gel Payoff Date, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the Gel Documentation, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. If such payoff amount is not paid by the Gel Payoff Date, Gel's agreements shall be deemed canceled. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims.

JMJ Note Financing

Initial Note from MJJ

On April 19, 2011, the Company issued an uncollateralized convertible promissory note to MJJ Financial (MJJ) in the principal amount of \$1,050,000 for consideration of \$1,000,000 under the following cash payment schedule: \$250,000 is payable (and was received) following execution of the promissory note; \$150,000 is payable (and was received) following the filing of the registration statement we were obligated to file covering the Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the note (we filed such registration statement on May 10, 2011); \$100,000 is payable (and was received) following effectiveness of such registration statement (the registration statement was declared effective on May 19, 2011); \$250,000 is payable within 120 days of such effectiveness (as of December 31, 2011, we had received \$125,000 of the \$250,000) (the Third Tranche); and \$250,000 is payable within 180 days of such effectiveness (the Fourth Tranche and together with the Third Tranche, the Last Tranches). Each of the foregoing payments was conditioned upon the satisfaction, at the time of each payment interval, of the following conditions:

- The then applicable MJJ Conversion Price (defined below) must equal or exceed \$0.0919;
- There must then be an adequate number of shares remaining under the aforementioned registration statement to cover any unconverted amounts previously paid in, as well as the payment being contemplated;
- The total dollar trading volume of the Common Stock for the previous 23 trading days (after removing the three highest dollar volume days and then summing the dollar value for the remaining 20 trading days) must be equal to or greater than \$750,000; and
- There shall not then be an event of default under any agreements between the Company and MJJ.

As of December 31, 2012, we had received a total of \$625,000 of the \$1,000,000 in potential funds under this note. On April 25, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to cancel the remaining amount of \$375,000.

The note matures on April 19, 2014. The note is subject to a 5% one-time interest charge payable at maturity. The principal and interest may be converted, at the election of the holder, into that number of shares of Common Stock equal to the then outstanding principal amount of the note divided by 75% of the average of the three lowest closing prices in the 20 trading days prior to the conversion (MJJ Conversion Price). Notwithstanding the foregoing, MJJ may not convert an amount of the notes into Common Stock that would result in MJJ owning more than 4.99% of the then total outstanding Common Stock. Upon a request by MJJ for conversion, if the shares of Common Stock are not timely delivered or if the Company does not timely deliver instructions to its transfer agent in respect thereto, the Company will be subjected to a penalty at a rate of \$2,000 per day for each day the Company fails to satisfy each of the foregoing.

The note was repaid in shares, as follows:

Conversion Date	Conversion Amount Principal	Conversion Amount Interest	Total	Conversion Stock Price	Number of shares
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31-May-11	20,719		20,719	0.0829	250,000
8-Jul-11	38,925		38,925	0.0779	500,000
14-Jul-11	46,035		46,035	0.0767	600,000
23-Aug-11	62,269		62,269	0.0830	750,000
31-Aug-11	60,188		60,188	0.0803	750,000
7-Sep-11	37,613		37,613	0.0752	500,000
16-Sep-11	32,625		32,625	0.0653	500,000
22-Nov-11	59,963		59,963	0.0400	1,500,000
14-Dec-11	33,750		33,750	0.0338	1,000,000
09-Jan-12	69,750		69,750	0.0279	2,500,000
01-Feb-12	4,328		4,328	0.0433	100,000
09-Feb-12	40,800		40,800	0.0408	1,000,000
21-Feb-12	66,113		66,113	0.0323	2,050,000
29-Feb-12	30,975		30,975	0.0310	1,000,000
09-Mar-12	20,134	-	20,134	0.0310	650,000
14-Mar-12	816	64,063	64,879	0.0310	2,094,552
	625,000	64,063	689,063		15,744,552

On June 23, 2011, the Company defaulted on the terms of the note, which required the Company to be able to settle equity transactions electronically with DWAC/FAST. The Company remains in default as a result of the DTC chill disclosed in Risk Factors . As a result of the Company's default, all outstanding amounts under the note became immediately due and payable, although the Company and JMJ have entered into an agreement deferring payment for a limited period of time (see JMJ Deferral Agreements below).

Exchange of Notes between JMJ and the Company

On each of April 20, 2011, September 21, 2011 and April 26, 2012, the Company issued a \$525,000 convertible promissory note to JMJ (collectively, the Additional Notes). In exchange therefor and in consideration thereof, the Company issued to JMJ the Reciprocal JMJ Notes (defined below). Accordingly, as the Reciprocal JMJ Notes were issued as the sole consideration for the Additional Notes, the Company did not receive (and, to date, has not received) any cash upon the issuance of the Additional Notes. The Additional Notes bear interest in the form of a one-time interest charge of 5.00% . Principal and interest on each Additional Note is payable on the respective maturity date, which is three years from the date of the Additional Note's issuance date. Each Additional Note is also payable on demand in an amount not to exceed the cash amount paid in by JMJ towards the applicable Reciprocal JMJ Note.

As at December 31, 2012 the principal amount of \$1,197,615 remains outstanding. In accordance with the letter agreement signed December 13, 2012, the note receivable balance was offset with the convertible promissory note balance.

All or a portion of each Additional Note's principal and interest is convertible, at the option of the JMJ, into that number of shares of Common Stock equal to the then outstanding principal amount of the Additional Note divided by the JMJ Conversion Price. However, conversions of the Additional Notes are only available after JMJ has paid in cash to the Company under the applicable Reciprocal JMJ Note or has surrendered the collateral underlying such Reciprocal JMJ Note. Notwithstanding the foregoing, JMJ may not convert an amount of the Additional Notes into Common Stock that would result in JMJ owning more than 4.99% of the total outstanding Common Stock. Upon a request by JMJ for conversion, if the shares of Common Stock are not timely delivered or if the Company does not timely deliver instructions to its transfer agent in respect thereto, the Company will be subjected to a penalty at a rate of \$2,000 per day for each day the Company fails to satisfy each of the foregoing.

Concurrently with the issuance of the Additional Notes, on each of April 20, 2011, September 21, 2011 and April 26, 2012, JMJ issued and delivered to the Company secured and collateralized promissory notes (the Reciprocal JMJ Notes), which served as the sole consideration to the Company for the Company's issuance of the Additional Notes. The Reciprocal JMJ Notes are each in the principal amount of \$500,000 and bear interest in the form of a one-time interest charge of 5.25%. Principal and interest on each Reciprocal JMJ Note is payable to the Company on the maturity date, which is three years from the date of the Reciprocal JMJ Note's issuance. Each Reciprocal JMJ Note is secured by JMJ assets in the form of money market fund or other assets having a value of at least \$500,000. While no principal or interest payments are required until the maturity date of each Reciprocal JMJ Note, the Reciprocal JMJ Notes state that JMJ plans to make payments in total bimonthly amounts of \$200,000 beginning 210 days from the date of issuance of the Reciprocal JMJ Note. The terms further provide that any payments that may be made prior to maturity shall be on a best efforts basis by JMJ, and JMJ does not guarantee that it will make any payments prior to maturity. There can be no assurance that we will ever receive any funds from JMJ under the remaining unfunded Additional Notes.

For each of the Additional Notes, (1) the Company recorded deferred financing costs in the amount of \$25,000 (2011 - \$100,000) representing the difference between the face value of the secured convertible note payable and the consideration provided and (2) the Company incurred transactions costs of \$nil (2011 - \$95,556), which were capitalized to deferred financing costs. The deferred financing costs are being charged to interest expense over the term of the secured convertible note payable and the Company recorded interest expense of \$38,927 (2011 - \$42,766) and a loss on settlement of \$139,023.

On June 23, 2011, the Company defaulted on the terms of the April 20, 2011 Additional Note, and upon their issuance, the Company defaulted on the terms of the September 21, 2011 and April 26, 2012 Additional Notes. The default, which continues through the date of this filing, occurred due to the Company becoming unable to settle equity transactions electronically with DWAC/FAST. As a result of the Company's default, all outstanding amounts under the note became immediately due and payable, although the Company and JMJ have entered into an agreement deferring payment for a limited period of time, as discussed below.

JMJ Deferral Agreements

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a standstill agreement to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable. As a result, JMJ agreed to not convert any amount of the notes issued by the Company into common stock for the period between July 20, 2012 and September 15, 2012 and not to sell any common stock of the Company until September 15, 2012.

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 13, 2012, as amended effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and JMJ, JMJ has agreed that, if the Company pays JMJ \$194,083.65 on or before a fixed time on June 30, 2013, such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing to JMJ under the convertible notes issued to JMJ by the Company and certain other agreements between the parties (collectively, the JMJ Documentation). In consideration of the foregoing, JMJ has agreed, from December 13, 2012 through to June 30, 2013, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the JMJ Documentation, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. If such payoff amount is not paid by June 30, 2013, JMJ's agreements shall be deemed canceled. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims.

Summary of Status of Outstanding Notes

Although certain of the debt obligations under the outstanding notes described above have long term maturity dates, such debts became currently due and payable, or payable upon demand, as a result of our breach of various applicable covenants. However, the aforementioned deferral agreements generally provide that, if we are able to pay an aggregate of \$2,689,133 to the lenders by June 30, 2013, such payments will constitute payment in full of any and all

obligations due and owing under our outstanding promissory notes owed to these lenders. There can be no assurances that we will be able to make any or all of such payments prior to the expiry of such deadline.

Loan Facility with Travellers International Inc.

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On November 19, 2012, by resolution and without a written agreement, the Company's board of directors approved a loan facility pursuant to which Travellers International Inc., an Ontario corporation ("Travellers"), a company controlled by the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, Marc Hazout, has made certain historical loans to or for the benefit of the Company and may in the future make future loans to or for the benefit of the Company. The board of directors resolved (1) to treat all historical loans, and any potential future loans, as unsecured, due on demand and non-interest bearing and (2) to retain the discretion to terminate its prospective approval of potential future loans at any time. As of the date of this filing, the amounts loaned by Travellers and repaid by the Company are as set forth below (all amounts in Canadian dollars).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Loan Amount Advanced</u>	<u>Loan Amount Repaid</u>
August 15, 2012	4,000.00	
August 16, 2012		4,000.00
August 17, 2012	1,000.00	
August 21, 2012	4,600.00	
August 23, 2012		5,600.00
September 27, 2012	5,000.00	
September 27, 2012	15,000.00	
October 4, 2012	5,000.00	
October 18, 2012		3,000.00
November 1, 2012	52,000.00	
November 15, 2012	6,000.00	
November 19, 2012	8,500.00	
November 22, 2012	2,000.00	
November 28, 2012	29,500.00	
December 6, 2012	50,000.00	
December 14, 2012	10,000.00	
December 18, 2012	8,000.00	
January 15, 2013	3,000.00	
January 18, 2013	2,000.00	
February 4, 2013	2,000.00	
February 15, 2013	3,000.00	
February 20, 2013	6,500.00	
March 1, 2013	7,500.00	
March 5, 2013	2,500.00	
March 28, 2013	28,500.00	
April 2, 2013	12,000.00	
April 12, 2013	17,000.00	
April 15, 2013	1,000.00	

As of the date of this filing, the net amount of loans outstanding was CDN\$273,000.00, or approximately US\$266,211.60 based on the noon exchange rate reported by the Bank of Canada on April 18, 2013.

2012 Equity Issuances

We issued additional shares of our Common Stock and warrants during 2012. See Item 3 Sales of Unregistered Securities during 2012 above.

Going Concern

Our consolidated financial statements have been presented on the basis that we are a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As of December 31, 2012, we had an accumulated deficit of \$45,289,466. Our continuation as a going concern is uncertain and dependent on successfully achieving future profitable operations and obtaining additional sources of financing to sustain our operations. In the event we cannot obtain the necessary funds, it will be necessary to delay, curtail or cancel our exploration programs. We plan to pursue additional financing; however there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure financing when needed or obtain such on terms satisfactory to us, if at all.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from our possible inability to continue as a going concern.

As shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, we incurred a large net operating loss in the year ended December 31, 2012, and had significant unpaid notes payable. These factors create an uncertainty about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our management has developed a plan to raise additional capital. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the success of this plan.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not applicable

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements required by this Item, the accompanying notes thereto and the reports of independent accountants are included, as part of this Form 10-K immediately following the signature page.

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our senior management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this annual report (the Evaluation Date). Based on this evaluation, Marc Hazout, our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, concluded as of the Evaluation Date that such disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the Evaluation Date. As of the Evaluation Date, the material weaknesses in our disclosure control procedures were as follows:

1. ***Lack of formal policies and procedures necessary to adequately review significant accounting transactions.***

The Company utilizes a third party independent contract and part-time staff for the preparation of its financial statements. Although the financial statements and footnotes are reviewed by our management, we do not have a formal policy to review significant financial accounting transactions and the accounting treatment of such transactions. The third party independent contract and part-time staff are not involved in the day to day operations of the Company and may not be provided information from management on a timely basis to allow for adequate reporting or consideration of certain transactions.

2. ***Lack of understanding of SEC disclosure obligations.*** Our management did not have a sufficient understanding of our SEC disclosure obligations, including our obligation to comply with Industry Guide 7.
3. ***Insufficient involvement of legal counsel.*** We did not involve external counsel sufficiently in the review of our SEC filings to mitigate such deficiency.

4. ***Inadequate financial staffing.*** Effective August 31, 2012, our chief financial officer resigned for personal reasons, and our part-time controller was appointed as our new chief financial officer on a part-time basis. Due to the Company's limited financial resources, the position of controller remained vacant. Management has concluded that the aforementioned part-time arrangement of the chief financial officer, without additional financial personnel in support, was not adequate to ensure effective disclosure controls and procedures as of the Evaluation Date.

Effective April 5, 2013, the recently appointed chief financial officer resigned for personal reasons, which may adversely affect the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

Report by Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The framework used by management to evaluate internal controls over financial reporting is *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO), as implemented by their subsequent publication *Internal Control over Financial Reporting – Guidance for Smaller Public Companies*. Based on this evaluation, Marc Hazout, our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2012 and identified the material weaknesses referred to above under *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures* .

Changes in internal controls

Except as described above, there were no changes to the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during our fourth fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2012 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Audit Committee report

The audit committee was formed in the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year. The board of directors has determined that both Charles McAlpine and Glen MacMullin, as members of our Audit Committee, are audit committee financial experts. The audit committee’s primary function is to provide advice with respect to our financial matters and to assist our Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities regarding finance, accounting, and legal compliance. The audit committee charter is published on our website at www.silverdragonresources.com .

Item 9B. Other Information

The items that were required to be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K during the period covered by this Form, but were not reported, include the following:

Entry into, modification of and breaches and/or defaults under the terms of certain convertible financing arrangements, as further described under *Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* .

The Company sold the following unregistered equity securities during 2012, which sales were required to be reported due to the fact that such sales exceeded the applicable 5% threshold described under Item 3.02 of Form 8-K:

<u>Holder</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Tonaquint	January 10, 2012	4,638,219
JMJ	February 1, 2012	100,000
Sichenzia Ross Friedman FERENCE	February 3, 2012	357,143
GEL	February 7, 2012	1,000,000
JMJ	February 9, 2012	1,000,000
Michael Howard	February 15, 2012	100,000
JMJ	February 21, 2012	2,050,000
Tonaquint	February 27, 2012	2,500,000
GEL	February 28, 2012	426,869
GEL	February 28, 2012	95,821
JMJ	February 29, 2012	1,000,000
Asher	March 1, 2012	456,140
Tonaquint	March 5, 2012	10,000,000

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Asher	March 6, 2012	522,648
Asher	March 9, 2012	370,370
JMJ	March 9, 2012	650,000

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Asher	March 13, 2012	540,881
JMJ	March 14, 2012	2,094,552
JMJ	March 21, 2012	2,000,000
JMJ	March 28, 2012	1,000,000
GEL	April 19, 2012	8,000,000
JMJ	April 26, 2012	3,500,000
Tonaquint	May 22, 2012	5,000,000
JMJ	May 22, 2012	4,000,000
Tonaquint	June 6, 2012	5,500,000
JMJ	June 6, 2012	4,100,000
Asher	June 7, 2012	1,428,571
Asher	June 13, 2012	3,191,489
JMJ	June 20, 2012	3,400,000
Asher	June 20, 2012	3,913,043
Asher	June 26, 2012	3,243,243
JMJ	June 27, 2012	7,300,000
JMJ	July 18, 2012	8,800,000
Asher	August 2, 2012	4,615,385
Asher	August 10, 2012	4,545,455
Asher	August 22, 2012	6,615,385
Tonaquint	August 23, 2012	10,000,000
GEL	September 4, 2012	821,508

Part IV**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance****Directors and Executive Officers**

Information about our directors and executive officers as of April 15, 2013 is set forth below:

Name	Age	Position	Date of first election or appointment
Executive Officers			
Marc Hazout	48	Chief Executive Officer, President, Principal Financial Accounting Officer and Director	May 31, 2002
Directors			
Manuel Chan	63	Director	August 7, 2007
Charles McAlpine	79	Director	September 28, 2010
R.Glen MacMullin	43	Director	December 6, 2007
Haijun Tang	39	Director	April 9, 2012

A brief biography of our directors and executive officers follows. Each director has been elected to serve until our next annual meeting of shareholders and until his successor has been elected and qualified. Each executive officer serves at the discretion of our board of directors.

Mr. Marc Hazout, age 48, founded Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and currently serves as a Director, President, CEO and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer . Mr. Hazout brings over 15 years of experience in public markets, finance and business operations to Silver Dragon Resources Inc. Over the past several years, Mr. Hazout has been involved in acquiring, restructuring and providing management services as both a director and an officer to several publicly traded companies. In 1998, Mr. Hazout founded and has been President and CEO of Travellers International Inc., a private investment banking firm headquartered in Toronto. Over the past few years, Travellers has focused on building relationships in China with the objective of participating in that country's growth opportunities. Mr. Hazout attended York University in Toronto studying International Relations and Economics. Mr. Hazout speaks English, French, Hebrew and Arabic as well as some Spanish and Italian. The determination was made that Mr. Hazout should serve on our Board of Directors due to the fact that he is a founding member and CEO of the company, possesses significant experience in securities and capital markets and brings an extensive network of relationships in China.

Mr. Manuel Chan, age 62, is a real estate agent and has over 20 years of experience in this field. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree in Management Information Systems and Accounting from the University of British Columbia, Canada. Through his business dealings, Mr. Chan has established an extensive network of business and personal relationships throughout the Hong Kong and China Investment Community. Mr. Chan is also a member of the Board of Directors of Sino-Top, of which Silver Dragon owns a 40% equity interest. The determination was made that Mr. Chan should serve on our Board of Directors due to his experience and extensive professional relationships in China.

Mr. Charles McAlpine, age 78 and retired for the last 6 years, brings over 50 years of experience at executive-level positions in the mining industry. He holds a Business Administration degree from The Ivey School, University of Western Ontario and is a Chartered Accountant. Mr. McAlpine was President of Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd., (a listed Canadian copper-gold mining company) in 1973 when Campbell won The Ryan Trophy for Best Safety Record of all metalliferous mines in Canada. From 1989 to 2007 he was a Director of Hecla Mining Company, now the largest and one of the lowest cost silver producers in the USA. The determination was made that Mr. McAlpine should serve on our Board of Directors due to his understanding of the precious metals industry, his financial background and qualifications and his extensive experience in the mining sector.

Mr. Glen MacMullin, age 42, is currently Senior Vice President, Asset Management with Minto Group, an integrated real estate development, construction and management company. Prior to joining Minto Group in 2008, he was a Managing Director at Xavier Sussex, LLC; a private investment firm he co-founded in 2004. Previously, Mr. MacMullin was a Director and Chief Operating Officer with DB Advisors, LLC, a \$6 billion hedge fund group based in New York and wholly owned by Deutsche Bank AG. He has also held several senior management positions with Deutsche Bank Offshore in the Cayman Islands, including Head of Investment Funds. He started his career in public accounting with Coopers & Lybrand in Ottawa, Canada and KPMG in the Cayman Islands. Mr. MacMullin received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Saint Francis Xavier University and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. He serves on the Board of Directors of Wind Works Power Corp. and Pensato Europa Absolute Return Fund from 2010 to the present for both companies. The determination was made that Mr. MacMullin should serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive financial background, professional relationships and industry knowledge.

Mr. Haijun Tang, age 39, is currently the head of HIC, a.k.a. Exploration Unit of North China Geological Exploration Bureau. Mr. Tang has been head of HIC since July 2012. Prior to that, he served with Tianjin North China Geological Exploration Bureau, the parent of HIC, for six years, taking various posts such as director of the general office and director of the asset management department. HIC holds approximately 8.6 million shares of the registrant. HIC is also a joint venture partner of the registrant. The determination was made that Mr. Tang should serve on our Board of Directors due to the following: Mr. Tang replaced Mr. Guoqiang Hao, a former director of the company, as Head of HIC. Mr. Hao resigned from the Board of Silver Dragon on April 7, 2013 thereby creating a vacancy and recommending Mr. Tang to be appointed, as the new head of HIC, to the Board of Silver Dragon. The Board of Silver Dragon deemed it advisable and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to appoint Mr. Haijun to fill the current vacancy on the Board and replace Director Hao.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

As a result of a dispute occurring on October 3, 1996, Mr. Hazout was convicted on June 23, 1999 of four offences under the Criminal Code of Canada. These offences involved assault, kidnap, unlawful confinement and inducement to unlawfully use a catering license. Subsequently, Mr. Hazout successfully appealed this conviction to the Ontario Court of Appeal. In March 2001, the Ontario Court of Appeal ordered a new trial. On June 26, 2002, at the conclusion of the new trial (for which Mr. Hazout was not represented by counsel), Mr. Hazout was convicted of only two of the four offences listed above, namely, the offences involving kidnap and inducement to unlawfully use a catering license. Subsequent appeals by Mr. Hazout were unsuccessful. On November 22, 2010, Mr. Hazout received a pardon from the National Parole Board in Canada. The pardon stated, among other things, that (i) Mr. Hazout's conviction should no longer reflect adversely on Mr. Hazout's character and (ii) the pardon had the effect of removing any

disqualification to which Mr. Hazout was, by reason of the conviction, subject by virtue of any act of parliament in Canada or regulation made thereunder.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers, directors, and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of a registered class of equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC and to furnish us with copies of these reports.

Based solely on a review of the reports received by the SEC, furnished to us, or written representations from reporting persons that all reportable transactions were reported, we believe that our officers, directors and greater than ten percent owners timely filed all reports they were required to file under Section 16(a), except for the following reports and transactions: (1) each of Messrs. Chan, Hao, Hazout, MacMullin, McAlpine, Motta and Sherman filed one late report covering one transaction each and (2) Ms. Reinemo failed to file a Form 3 and a Form 4 reporting one transaction.

Code of Ethics and Policy Regarding Consideration of Director Candidates Recommended by Stockholders

We have adopted a Code of Conduct and Ethics and a Financial Management Code of Conduct that applies to our officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller or persons performing similar functions. The Code of Conduct and Ethics and Financial Management Code of Conduct is available on our website at www.silverdragonresources.com.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Audit Committee was established by the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of Exchange Act to oversee the Company's corporate accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of its financial statements. The members of our Audit Committee are Messrs. McAlpine and MacMullin. Mr. MacMullin is chairman of the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors has determined that he qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as defined in the applicable rules of the SEC. Each committee member qualifies as independent director under the applicable NASDAQ standards and SEC rules. The Audit Committee held four meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

We have established an Audit Committee Charter that deals with the establishment of the Audit Committee and sets out its duties and responsibilities. The Audit Committee reviews and reassesses the adequacy of the Audit Committee Charter on an annual basis. The Audit Committee Charter is available on our Company website at www.silverdragonresources.com.

Item 11. Executive compensation**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation for services in all capacities for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 of the named executive officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Marc Hazout, ⁽¹⁾ President and Chief Executive Officer	2012	324,000 ⁽²⁾	-	-	15,900	-	-	-	339,900
Jeffrey Sherman, ⁽³⁾ Chief Financial Officer	2011	324,000 ⁽²⁾	-	-	16,138	-	-	-	340,138
Robyn Reinemo, ⁽⁵⁾ Chief Financial Officer	2012	32,000	-	-	10,600	-	-	-	42,600
	2011	48,029	-	-	8,069 ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	56,098
	2012	48,000	-	-	10,600	-	-	-	58,600

- (1) A summary of the consulting agreement governing the terms of Mr. Hazout's compensation is set forth under the heading "Consulting Agreement".
- (2) Payments were made to Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout.
- (3) Mr. Sherman served on a part-time basis as our Chief Financial Officer from September 8, 2010 through August 31, 2012.
- (4) Represents 100,000 warrants that were issued on January 25, 2011 at an exercise price of \$0.11 and expire January 25, 2014. \$8,069 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.115; a volatility of 117.3% and a discount rate of 1%.
- (5) Ms. Reinemo served on a part-time basis as our Chief Financial Officer from August 31, 2012 through her resignation on April 5, 2013. From 2011 through August 30, 2012, she served as our part-time controller.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2012 Fiscal Year End

The following table provides information related to the outstanding warrants held by our Named Executive Officers NEOs at December 31, 2012.

Name	Option Awards ⁽¹⁾				
	No. of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	No. of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Exercise Date
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Marc Hazout	100,000 ⁽²⁾	-	-	\$0.50	October 6, 2010
Marc Hazout	768,000 ⁽³⁾	-	-	\$0.25	December 21, 2010
Marc Hazout	200,000 ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	\$0.11	January 25, 2011
Marc Hazout	300,000 ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	\$0.06	March 22, 2012
Jeffrey Sherman	200,000 ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	\$0.18	September 9, 2010
Jeffrey Sherman	100,000 ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	\$0.11	January 25, 2011
Jeffrey Sherman	200,000 ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	\$0.06	March 22, 2012
Robyn Reinemo	100,000 ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	\$0.15	August 10, 2011
Robyn Reinemo	200,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	\$0.06	March 22, 2012

(1) All of the securities set forth in this table represent common shares underlying outstanding warrants that were granted for compensation purposes. These warrants were not granted pursuant to any formal written plan that authorizes or sets aside any particular number of securities for issuance. The amount of warrants, if any, to be awarded to an NEO in any given year is determined on an annual basis by the compensation committee of the board of directors based upon a variety of considerations, including, among other things, the availability of authorized capital, the dilutive impact of the grants and the performance of the NEO.

(2)

Represents warrants granted to Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout. The 100,000 warrants were issued October 6, 2010, at an exercise price of \$0.50 and expire October 6, 2012. \$13,027 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.28; a volatility of 115.74% and a discount rate of 0.38%.

- (3) Represents warrants granted to Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout. The 768,000 warrants were issued on December 21, 2010 at an exercise price of \$0.25 and expire December 21, 2013. \$47,173 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.11; a volatility of 117.34% and a discount rate of 1.02%.
- (4) Represents warrants granted to Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout. The 200,000 warrants were issued on January 25, 2011 at an exercise price of \$0.11 and expire January 25, 2014. \$16,138 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.115; a volatility of 117.3% and a discount rate of 1%.

- (5) Represents warrants granted to Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout. The 300,000 warrants were issued on March 22, 2012 at an exercise price of \$0.06 and expire March 22, 2015. \$15,900 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.06; a volatility of 227.32% and a discount rate of 0.56%.
- (6) Represents 200,000 warrants that were issued on September 18, 2010 at an exercise price of \$0.18 and expire September 18, 2013. \$23,058 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.17; a volatility of 115.65% and a discount rate of 0.8%.
- (7) Represents 100,000 warrants that were issued on January 25, 2011 at an exercise price of \$0.11 and expire January 25, 2014. \$8,069 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.115; a volatility of 117.3% and a discount rate of 1%.
- (8) Represents 200,000 warrants that were issued on March 22, 2012 at an exercise price of \$0.06 and expire March 22, 2015. \$10,600 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.06; a volatility of 227.32% and a discount rate of 0.56%.
- (9) Represents 100,000 warrants that were issued on August 10, 2011 at an exercise price of \$0.15 and expire August 10, 2013. \$6,139 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.114; a volatility of 117.62% and a discount rate of 0.19%.
- (10) Represents 200,000 warrants that were issued on March 22, 2012 at an exercise price of \$0.06 and expire March 22, 2015. \$10,600 reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 using a stock price of \$0.06; a volatility of 227.32% and a discount rate of 0.56%.

Compensation of Directors

Directors who are also officers of the Company are not remunerated for their services rendered as a director of the Company. The Company does not have a standard policy as to the type and amount of remuneration payable to directors and instead determines the nature of director remuneration on an annual basis. For the 2012 fiscal year, outside directors received warrants as remuneration for their office. Directors do not receive any additional compensation for their service on any committee of the board. Directors are reimbursed for any reasonable expenses incurred in the connection with attendance at board or committee meetings or any expenses generated in connection with the performance of services on the behalf of the company.

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The following table summarizes compensation paid or earned by our directors who are not Named Executive Officers for their services as directors of our Company during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total (\$)
Manuel Chan							
2012			15,900 ⁽¹⁾				15,900
Guoqiang Hao							
2012			15,900 ⁽³⁾				15,900
Glen MacMullen							
2012			15,900 ⁽⁵⁾				15,900
Charles Alpine							
2012			15,900 ⁽⁷⁾				15,900

- (1) Amounts reported reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of each award computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.
- (2) 300,000 share purchase warrants were awarded to Manuel Chan exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Manuel Chan held 500,000 share purchase warrants as of December 31, 2012.
- (3) 300,000 share purchase warrants were awarded to Guoqiang Hao exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Guoqiang Hao held 500,000 share purchase warrants as of December 31, 2012. Mr. Hao confirmed his resignation as a director of the Company on April 7, 2013.
- (4) 300,000 share purchase warrants were awarded to Glen MacMillen exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Glen MacMillen held 500,000 share purchase warrants as of December 31, 2012.
- (5) 300,000 share purchase warrants were awarded to Charles McAlpine exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Charles McAlpine held 500,000 share purchase warrants as of December 31, 2012.

Consulting Agreements

On November 1, 2010, we entered into a consulting agreement with Travellers International Inc., a corporation owned by Mr. Hazout, to provide consulting services including all activities required to direct, oversee, and manage us including providing the services that would be provided by a chief executive officer. The consulting agreement provides that Mr. Hazout is entitled to an annual fee of \$288,000 for a term of five years, a travel allowance of \$3,000 per month, and eight weeks paid holidays each calendar year. Upon termination of the consulting agreement, Mr. Hazout will be provided with 100% of his annual fee rate for the remaining period of the agreement. The agreement contains provisions prohibiting him from competing with us or soliciting customers or employees for a period of one year following the termination of the agreement.

Item 12. Security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-	-	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	2,225,000	\$ 0.06	N/A(1)
Total			

(1) All of the securities set forth in this row represent common shares underlying outstanding warrants that have been granted to employees, directors and consultants for compensation purposes. These warrants were not granted pursuant to any formal written plan that authorizes or sets aside any particular number of securities for issuance. Instead, the amount of warrants and the recipients thereof are determined on an annual basis by the compensation committee of the board of directors based upon a variety of considerations, including, among other things, the availability of authorized capital, the dilutive impact of the grants and the performance of recipients.

The 2002 Stock Option Plan was terminated by the board of directors on March 16, 2011. As of the date of such termination and as of December 31, 2012, we had no outstanding stock options.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of April 15, 2013, by: (1) our directors, named executive officers set forth in the summary compensation table under Item 11 above and beneficial holders of more than 5% of our Common Stock, and (2) all of our current directors and executive officers as a group. The number and percentage of shares beneficially owned is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act, and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table, and as affected by applicable community property laws, all persons listed have sole voting and investment power for all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽²⁾	Percentage of Shares ⁽³⁾
Marc Hazout ⁽⁴⁾	18,841,206	6.50%
Jeffrey Sherman ⁽⁵⁾	500,000	0.20%
Robyn Reinemo ⁽⁶⁾	300,000	0.10%
Manual Chan ⁽⁷⁾	952,500	0.56%
Haijun Tang	NIL	0.00%
Glen MacMullin ⁽⁸⁾	500,000	0.29%
Charles McAlpine ⁽⁹⁾	700,000	0.26%
Executive Officers and Directors as a group (7 persons)	21,793,706	8.13%
Tonaquint, Inc. ⁽¹⁰⁾	26,531,961	9.9%

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Chan King Yuet ⁽¹¹⁾	23,481,584	8.8%
Barry King Hon Chang ⁽¹¹⁾	16,124,238	6.0%

- (1) Each officer and director's business address is, 200 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1J2. The business address of Tonaquint, Inc. is set forth in footnote 10 below, and the address of Socius CG II, Ltd. is set forth in footnote 11 below.
- (2) Includes shares of Common Stock deemed to be beneficially owned by such person or group pursuant to rights that are exercisable within 60 days from April 15, 2013.
- (3) Based on 267,999,611 shares outstanding as of April 15, 2013, plus any shares of Common Stock deemed to be beneficially owned pursuant to rights that are exercisable within 60 days from April 15, 2013.
- (4) Includes 17,573,206 shares of Common Stock owned by Travellers International Inc., which is solely owned by Mr. Hazout. Mr Hazout is the President and CEO of Travellers. In addition, Travellers owns further share purchase warrants, expiring December 21, 2013, to purchase 768,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.25. Travellers owns further share purchase warrants, expiring January 25, 2014, to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.11. Travellers owns further share purchase warrants, expiring March 21, 2015 to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.06
- (5) Jeffrey Sherman owns share purchase warrants, expiring January 25, 2014, to purchase 100,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.11. He owns further share purchase warrants, expiring March 21, 2015 to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.06.

- (6) Includes 100,000 share purchase warrants expiring August 10, 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.15 and 200,000 share purchase warrants expiring March 22, 2015 at an exercise price of \$0.06
- (7) Includes 452,500 shares of Common Stock owned by Manual Chan. In addition, he owns further share purchase warrants, expiring January 25, 2014, to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.11. He owns further share purchase warrants, expiring March 21, 2015 to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.06.
- (8) Glen MacMullin owns share purchase warrants, expiring January 25, 2014, to purchase 200,000 share of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.11. He owns further share purchase warrants, expiring March 21, 2015 to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.06.
- (9) Charles McAlpine owns share purchase warrants, expiring September 28, 2013, to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.25. He owns further share purchase warrants, expiring January 25, 2014 to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.11. He owns further share purchase warrants, expiring March 21, 2015 to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.06.
- (10) Tonaquint, Inc. owns 24,335,709 shares of Common Stock. It also owns a share purchase warrant exercisable at any time until January 31, 2014 in an amount equal to \$500,000 divided by 70% of the average of the three lowest volume weighted-average prices (VWAPs) of the Common Stock for the ten trading days prior to the exercise date, at an exercise price of \$0.50. Tonaquint, Inc. also owns a Secured Convertible Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$2,766,000 (the Note), due February 15, 2013. Commencing August 15, 2011, such Note became eligible for conversion in tranches for shares of Common Stock equal to the amount of principal and interest of the Note, divided by 70% of the average of the VWAP of the Common Stock for the three trading days with the lowest VWAPs during the 10 trading days prior to the conversion. However, pursuant to the terms of the Note and the Warrant, Tonaquint, Inc. shall not be permitted to hold by virtue of payment of interest or principal under the Note or conversion of the Note or the exercise of the warrant a number of shares of Common Stock exceeding 9.99% of the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock outstanding on such date. The address of the principal business office of Tonaquint, Inc. is 303 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60601.
- (11) Based on a Schedule 13D jointly filed on April 15, 2013 by Chan King Yuet, Barry King Hon Chan, Magnolia Ulan Fung, Su Hu, Hing Choi Hui, Yun Ming Roger Leung and Yuen Wah Leung (JT TEN) and Wai Ngai Hui, in which the reporting persons report that, pursuant to a voting agreement dated April 12, 2013 among such persons, Chan King Yuet has shared voting power over 23,481,584 shares and that additionally, Barry King Hon Chan has shared voting power and sole dispositive power over 16,124,238 shares. The Schedule 13D reports that the address for Chan King Yuet is 10/F, Asia Rich Court, No. 5 Staunton Street, Central, Hong Kong, and the address for Barry King Hon Chan is 122, 5 Shouson Hill Road, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.

Item 13. Certain relationships and related transactions, and Director Independence

Glen MacMullin and Charles McAlpine were both considered independent under the independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5605 during the past fiscal year. Mr. MacMullin and Mr. McAlpine currently sit on the audit committee and on the compensation committee.

On December 19, 2011, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Silver Dragon Resources Ltd. (Silver Dragon Canada), and Haute Inc., a company owned and controlled by Marc Hazout, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer (Landlord), entered into a commercial lease pursuant to which, for a three year term starting April 1, 2012, Silver Dragon Canada will lease the premises at 200 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ontario from Landlord for the purposes of general office space. Silver Dragon Canada covenants to maintain the premises in good condition, and agrees to pay base and additional rent. Base rent for the initial three year term is CAD\$46,500 per annum plus taxes. Additional rent, which is intended to cover all costs, charges, expenses and outlays of Landlord with respect to the premises, including, without limitation, costs for utilities, taxes, licenses, maintenance and insurance, commences at CAD\$14,880 per annum plus taxes during the first year and is to be adjusted annually based on Landlord's actual costs. Silver Dragon Canada is required to deliver to Landlord 10 post-dated checks for CAD\$5,779.95 each prior to

the commencement of the term, and to deliver 12 post-dated checks for CAD\$5,779.95 each year thereafter. Silver Dragon Canada is also required to deliver upon signing a deposit of CAD\$11,559.90 for first and last months' basic and additional rent plus taxes. During the first quarter of 2012, the commercial lease was amended to provide that the three year term would commence on June 1, 2012 instead of April 1, 2012.

The Company is currently party to a loan facility pursuant to which Travellers, a company controlled by the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, Marc Hazout, has made certain historical loans to or for the benefit of the Company and may in the future make future loans to or for the benefit of the Company. As of the date of this filing, the net amount of loans outstanding under the facility was CDN\$273,000, or approximately US\$266,211.60 based on the noon exchange rate reported by the Bank of Canada on April 18, 2013. For more information regarding this loan facility, please see Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Item 14. Principal accountant fees and services

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	2012	2011
Audit fees	61,068	52,119
Audit-related fees ⁽¹⁾	50,539	63,525
Tax fees	-	-

All other fees	-	-
Total	\$ 111,607	\$ 115,644

- (1) Included in the audit fees is \$18,952 of fees charged related to the financial statement restatement for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.
- (2) These fees were for reviews of quarterly financial statements.

The Audit Committee Charter provides that the Audit Committee is responsible for the pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services to be provided to the Company by the independent public accountants. The Audit Committee has not, however, adopted any specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services. For 2012 and 2011, all of the services related to amounts billed by the Company's independent public accountants were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Part V**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

The financial statements filed as part of this report are listed separately in the Index to Financial Statements.

Exhibit Name of Exhibit
No.

3.1(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of American Electric Automobile Company, Inc., dated May 9, 1996
3.2(2)	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of American Electric Automobile Company, Inc., dated July 16, 2002
3.3(3)	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of American Entertainment & Animation Corporation, dated February 25, 2005
3.4(3)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Silver Dragon Resources Inc., dated September 23, 2011
4.1(8)	Form of Warrant
4.2(4)	Company Note dated February 15, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
4.3(4)	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Common Stock issued to Tonaquint, Inc. and dated February 15, 2011
10.1(5)	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of March 16, 2006 among Silver Dragon Resources Inc., Sino Silver Corp. and Sanhe Sino-Top Resources and Technologies, Ltd.
10.2(7)	Consulting Services Agreement dated November 1, 2010 between Silver Dragon Resources Ltd., Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Travellers International Inc. and Marc Hazout
10.3(7)	Equity Transfer Contract dated July 4, 2008 by and between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Exploration Unit of North China Nonferrous Geological Exploration Bureau
10.4(7)	Equity Transfer Agreement dated July 4, 2008 regarding Sanhe Sino-Top Resources & Technologies, Ltd. between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Zhou Lin
10.5(6)	Order Approving Stipulation for Settlement of Claim in the matter entitled <u>Socius CG II, Ltd. v. Silver Dragon Resources Inc. filed on January 27, 2011</u>
10.6(4)	Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated February 15, 2011 by and between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.7(4)	Form of Buyer Trust Deed Note dated February 15, 2011 between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
10.8(4)	Form of Secured Buyer Note dated February 15, 2011 between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.
10.9(4)	Form of Deed of Reconveyance
10.10	<u>Amendment dated June 10, 2011 to outstanding Buyer Trust Deed Notes between Tonaquint, Inc. and Silver Dragon Resources Inc.</u>
10.11(4)	Form of Request for Full Reconveyance
10.12(4)	Security Agreement dated February 15, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Tonaquint, Inc.
10.13(8)	Convertible Promissory Note A-04192011 issued to JMJ Financial
10.14(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011a issued to JMJ Financial
10.15(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011b issued to JMJ Financial
10.16(8)	Convertible Promissory Note B-04192011c issued to JMJ Financial
10.17(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011a from JMJ Financial
10.18(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011b from JMJ Financial
10.19(8)	Secured & Collateralized Promissory Note C-04192011c issued by JMJ Financial
10.20(8)	Letter Agreement between JMJ Financial and Silver Dragon Resources Inc. dated April 19, 2011
10.21(8)	Additional Default Provisions related to the Convertible Promissory Notes issued to JMJ Financial
10.22(9)	Promissory Note issued April 6, 2011 from GEL Properties, LLC
10.23(9)	Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$300,000)

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- 10.24(9) Amendment #1 dated October 12, 2011 to Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$300,000)
- 10.25(9) Promissory Note issued April 11, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$100,000)
- 10.26(9) Promissory Note issued December 15, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$250,000)
- 10.27(9) Promissory Note issued December 15, 2011 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$150,000)
- 10.28(9) Commercial lease dated December 19, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Ltd. and Haute Inc., as amended
- 10.29(10) Amendment dated January 31, 2012 between Tonaquint, Inc. and the Company
- 10.30(10) Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 from GEL Properties, LLC
- 10.31(10) Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$200,000)
- 10.32(10) Promissory Note issued February 10, 2012 to GEL Properties, LLC (\$150,000)
- 10.33(11) Equity Transfer Agreement dated May 28, 2012 between the Company and Den Zuoping Joint Venture Contract related to Sino-Top dated January 20, 2005, together with amendments and related agreements dated October 31, 2006, July 4, 2008 and March 20, 2009.

- 10.34(12) Forbearance Agreement dated July 16, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
- 10.35(12) Standstill Agreement dated July 16, 2012 between the Company and JMJ Financial.
- 10.36(12) Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement dated August 23, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
- 10.37(12) First Amendment to Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement dated October 4, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
- 10.38(13) Loan facility between the Company and Travellers International Inc.
- 10.39 Letter agreement dated November 29, 2012 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
- 10.40 Letter agreement dated December 6, 2012 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
- 10.41 Letter agreement dated December 13, 2012 between the Company and JMJ Financial
- 10.42 Letter agreement dated December 20, 2012 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
- 10.43 Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and Asher Enterprises, Inc.
- 10.44 Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and GEL Properties, LLC
- 10.45 Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and JMJ Financial
- 10.46 Letter agreement effective April 12, 2013 between the Company and Tonaquint, Inc.
- 10.47(12) Employment Agreement dated June 30, 2011 between Silver Dragon Resources Ltd. and Robyn Reinemo
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Company (included in Item 1)
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- 101.INS* XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-SB filed on February 23, 2000
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-SB/A filed on July 17, 2002
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed September 26, 2011
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed February 18, 2011
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed March 24, 2006
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on January 28, 2011
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed on March 22, 2011
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2011
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed on April 17, 2013
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 filed on April 17, 2013
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 filed on April 25, 2013
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 filed on April 25, 2013
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Item 1.01 of Form 8-K filed on November 26, 2012, as supplemented by the Item 1.01 disclosure of Form 8-K filed on March 6, 2013

* Users of this data are advised, in accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T promulgated by the SEC, that this Interactive Data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the 1933 Act, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto authorized.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.

By: /s/ Marc M. Hazout

Marc M. Hazout

President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal

Financial and Accounting Officer

Dated: April 25, 2013

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant, in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<i>/s/ Marc M. Hazout</i> Marc M. Hazout	President and Chief Executive Officer, and Director (principal executive, financial and accounting officer)	April 25, 2013
<i>/s/ Manuel Chan</i> Manuel Chan	Director	April 25, 2013
<i>/s/ Glen MacMullin</i> Glen MacMullin	Director	April 25, 2013
<i>/s/ Haijun Tang</i> Haijun Tang	Director	April 25, 2013
<i>/s/ Charles McAlpine</i> Charles McAlpine	Director	April 25, 2013

**SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES FUNDS)

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, Cumulative for the Period from May 9, 1996, (Date of Inception) Through December 31, 2012</u>	<u>F-5-F-8</u>
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Subsidiary

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Subsidiaries (a Delaware corporation in the exploration stage) as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012, and cumulative from inception (May 9, 1996) through to December 31, 2012, except as explained as follows: we did not audit the cumulative data from May 9, 1996 to December 31, 2004. The cumulative data was audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts in the cumulative data through December 31, 2004, is based solely on the report of other auditors. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has experienced operating losses since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are also described in note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ SF Partnership, LLP

Toronto, Canada
April 19, 2013

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31 2012	December 31 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 13,406	\$ 114,568
Other receivable (note 6)	224,700	12,474
Notes receivable (note 7)	-	2,277,500
Deferred expenses	55,999	75,500
Prepaid expenses	30,141	99,458
Total current assets	324,246	2,579,500
Notes receivable (note 7)	-	975,000
Deferred expenses	98,000	154,000
Plant and equipment, net (note 8)	335,108	43,762
Equity investment (note 9)	4,743,949	4,328,143
Total assets	\$ 5,501,303	\$ 8,080,405
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 694,043	\$ 526,270
Accrued liabilities	586,402	346,579
Promissory note payable (note 10)	166,623	166,623
Convertible notes payable (note 11)	2,689,132	3,290,592
Related party payables (note 12)	189,046	
Total liabilities	4,325,246	4,330,064
Capital stock (note 13)		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding		-
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized (2011 300,000,000), 267,999,611 shares issued and outstanding (2011 136,400,449 issued and outstanding)	26,915	13,640
Additional paid-in capital (note 13)	46,569,009	43,880,995
Treasury (550,000 shares)	(209,000)	(209,000)
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(45,289,466)	(40,050,281)
Accumulated comprehensive income	78,599	114,987
Stockholders equity	1,176,057	3,750,341
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 5,501,303	\$ 8,080,405
Going concern (note 2)		
Commitments and contingencies (note 16)		

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

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and
Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	For the period from May 9, 1996(date of inception) to December 31, 2012
Operating expenses			
Exploration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,174,048
General and administrative	1,649,842	2,243,584	29,580,218
Write-off of Mexican assets	-	-	3,242,039
Total operating expenses	1,649,842	2,243,584	39,996,305
Loss from operations	(1,649,842)	(2,243,584)	(39,996,305)
Other (expenses) income			
Interest expense	(1,343,471)	(1,128,025)	(2,945,266)
Interest income	-	85,553	85,553
Loss on settlement	(2,195,458)	-	(2,195,458)
Net loss on equity investment (note 9)	(1,193,785)	(710,145)	(2,473,962)
Forgiveness of debt	-	-	38,871
Gain on sale of interest of subsidiary	-	-	1,816,733
Gain on sale of interest in mining property (note 9)	1,143,371	-	1,143,371
Non-recurring items	-	-	(713,269)
Total other (expenses) income	(3,589,343)	(1,752,617)	(5,243,427)
Loss before income taxes	(5,239,185)	(3,996,201)	(45,239,732)
Provision for income taxes (note 15)	-	-	-
Net loss from continuing operations, after tax	(5,239,185)	(3,996,201)	(45,239,732)
Minority interest	-	-	253,021
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)	-	-	(302,755)
Net loss	(5,239,185)	(3,996,201)	(45,289,466)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(36,388)	93,633	78,599
Comprehensive loss	(5,275,573)	\$ (3,902,568)	\$ (45,210,867)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	
	454,174,825	113,995,849	

**Weighted average number of common shares outstanding
basic and diluted**

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

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital \$	Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage \$	Stock Subscription \$	Treasury Stock \$	Acc Com I C
	Number of Shares	Amount \$					
Shares issued to founders	388,334	39	1,126	-	-	-	
Share issued	413,333	41	47,564	(1,060)	-	-	
Net loss, 1996	-	-	-	(14,198)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 1996	801,667	80	48,690	(15,258)	-	-	
Share issued	116,999	12	88,638	-	-	-	
Net loss, 1997	-	-	-	(142,622)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 1997	918,666	92	137,328	(157,880)	-	-	
Share issued	69,334	7	57,994	-	-	-	
Net Loss, 1998	-	-	-	(54,404)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 1998	988,000	99	195,322	(212,284)	-	-	
Share issued	203,918	20	191,999	-	(4,000)	-	
Forgiveness of debt of related party	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	
Net loss, 1999	-	-	-	(181,898)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 1999	1,191,918	119	410,321	(394,182)	(4,000)	-	
Share issued for services	4,950,333	495	695,435	-	(278,539)	-	
Shares cancelled	(453,100)	(45)	(169,867)	-	157,791	-	
Forgiveness of debt reclassification	-	-	(23,000)	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2000	-	-	-	(419,296)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2000	5,689,151	569	912,889	(813,478)	(124,748)	-	
Share issued for services	1,179,415	118	89,784	-	-	-	
Cash received for subscription	-	-	-	-	124,748	-	
Other adjustment	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Net loss, 2001	-	-	-	(339,546)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2001	6,868,566	687	1,002,673	(1,153,023)	-	-	
Shares issued	29,859,173	2,986	386,394	-	-	-	
Shares cancelled	(21,978,215)	(2,198)	7	-	-	-	
Stock warrants issued	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	
Stock warrants exercised	3,255,880	326	-	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2002	-	-	-	(570,874)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2002	18,005,404	1,801	1,420,074	(1,723,897)	-	-	

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

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012 (continued)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital \$	Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage \$	Stock Subscription \$	Treasury Stock \$	Accu Compl In (I
	Number of Shares	Amount \$					
Balance, December 31, 2002 (carried forward)	18,005,404	1,801	1,420,074	(1,723,897)	-	-	
Share issued for services	4,927,411	493	150,833	-	-	-	
Shares returned	(66,300)	(7)	(1,319)	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2003	-	-	-	(414,601)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2003	22,866,515	2,287	1,569,588	(2,138,498)	-	-	
Share issued	575,000	58	24,942	-	-	-	
Short swing profits of shareholder	-	-	50,496	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2004	-	-	-	(399,028)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2004	23,441,505	2,345	1,645,026	(2,537,526)	-	-	
Shares issued	15,729,018	1572	2,612,433	-	(9,500)	-	
Shares cancelled	(3,500,000)	(350)	(724,650)	-	-	-	
Net Loss, 2005	-	-	-	(584,879)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2005	35,670,533	3,567	3,532,809	(3,122,405)	(9,500)	-	
Share issued	25,790,000	2,579	13,949,985	-	458,500	-	
Warrants issued	-	-	4,941,036	-	-	-	
Share issuance costs	-	-	(63,237)	-	-	-	
Treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(392,830)	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2006	-	-	-	(8,692,208)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2006	61,460,533	6,146	22,360,593	(11,814,613)	449,000	(392,830)	
Shares issued	8,362,000	836	7,114,194	-	(334,000)	-	
Treasury stock	(276,545)	(27)	(392,803)	-	-	392,830	
Warrants issued	-	-	2,717,020	-	-	-	
Options issued	-	-	459,959	-	-	-	
Share issuance costs	-	-	(75,000)	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2007	-	-	-	(10,665,000)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2007	69,545,988	6,955	32,183,963	(22,479,613)	115,000	-	

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

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012 (continued)

	Common Stock Amount		Deficit Accumulated		Treasury	
	Number of Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	During the Exploration Stage	Stock Subscription	Stock	Con
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2007 (carried forward)	69,545,988	6,955	32,183,963	(22,479,613)	115,000	-
Shares issued for cash	8,349,167	835	1,141,023	-	-	-
Shares issued for settlement	2,833,333	283	398,050	-	(165,000)	-
Shares issued for services	1,450,000	145	156,855	-	-	-
Shares issued for compensation	875,000	87	135,663	-	-	-
Shares issued for settlement of due to related parties	1,200,000	120	107,880	-	-	-
Shares issued for cash pursuant to exercise of warrants	500,000	50	74,950	-	-	-
Warrants issued for cash	-	-	260,642	-	-	-
Warrants issued for settlement of due to related parties	-	-	192,000	-	-	-
Warrants issued for services	-	-	44,600	-	-	-
Options issued for services	-	-	82,200	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	-	(6,562)	-	-	-
Shares to be returned	-	-	-	-	(67,500)	-
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss, 2008	-	-	-	(3,969,299)	-	-
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	(417,477)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2008	84,753,488	8,475	34,771,264	(26,866,389)	(117,500)	-
Share issued for cash	4,729,198	473	489,232	-	-	-
Shares issued for services	2,490,000	249	347,909	-	-	-
Shares issued for compensation	175,000	18	14,857	-	-	-
Shares issued for property	550,000	55	208,945	-	-	(209,000)
Warrants issued for cash	-	-	728,771	-	-	-
Warrants issued for services	-	-	1,442,484	-	-	-
Options issued for services	-	-	24,134	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	-	(54,877)	-	-	-
Shares returned	(1,100,000)	(110)	(201,390)	-	117,500	-
Accumulated comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss, 2009	-	-	-	(4,869,373)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2009	91,597,686	9,160	37,771,329	(31,735,762)	-	(209,000)

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

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012 (continued)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Stock Subscription	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Comprehensive Loss
	Number of Shares	Amount \$		During the Exploration Stage \$			
Balance, December 31, 2009 (carried forward)	91,597,686	9,160	37,771,329	(31,735,762)	-	(209,000)	
Share issued for cash	4,038,237	404	468,298	-	-	-	
Shares issued for services	3,092,094	309	790,076	-	-	-	
Warrants issued for cash	-	-	264,298	-	-	-	
Warrants issued for services	-	-	274,067	-	-	-	
Share issuance costs	-	-	(26,497)	-	-	-	
Beneficial conversion feature	-	-	99,841	-	-	-	
Accumulated comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2010	-	-	-	(4,318,318)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2010	98,728,017	9,873	39,641,412	(36,054,080)	-	(209,000)	
Shares issued for cash	2,812,500	281	249,719	-	-	-	
Shares issued for services	1,490,000	149	174,426	-	-	-	
Shares issued on conversion of notes	27,736,036	2,774	1,352,849	-	-	-	
Shares issued for settlement of debt	5,883,896	588	434,085	-	-	-	
Shares cancelled	(750,000)	(75)	(83,550)	-	-	-	
Warrants issued for cash	-	-	80,389	-	-	-	
Warrants issued for services	-	-	373,695	-	-	-	
Shares issued on financing	500,000	50	24,950	-	-	-	
Share issuance costs	-	-	(8,750)	-	-	-	
Beneficial conversion feature	-	-	1,641,770	-	-	-	
Accumulated comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net loss, 2011	-	-	-	(3,996,201)	-	-	
Balance, December 31, 2011	136,400,449	13,640	43,880,995	(40,050,281)	-	(209,000)	
Shares issued for cash	700,000	70	20,930	-	-	-	
Shares issued for services	457,143	46	25,954	-	-	-	
Shares issued on conversion of notes	130,442,019	13,159	1,574,634	-	-	-	
Warrants issued for services	-	-	117,925	-	-	-	
Beneficial conversion feature	-	-	948,571	-	-	-	
Accumulated comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Net loss, 2012	-	-	-	(5,239,185)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2012	267,999,611	26,915	46,569,009	(45,289,466)	-	(209,000)

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

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and
Cumulative for the period from May 9, 1996 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012

	2012	2011	For the period from May 9, 1996(date of inception) through December 31, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (5,239,185)	\$ (3,996,201)	\$ (45,289,466)
Net loss from discontinued operations	-	-	302,755
Net loss from continuing operations excluding minority interest	(5,239,185)	(3,996,201)	(44,986,711)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	90,127	47,113	662,080
Gain on sale of investment	(1,143,371)	-	(1,143,371)
Net loss from equity investment	1,193,785	710,145	2,473,962
Interest on convertible notes payable	-	145,060	145,060
Shares issued for services	26,000	90,950	8,590,071
Warrants and options issued for services	117,925	264,953	3,991,090
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature	1,790,637	447,462	2,337,940
Write-down of mineral rights	-	-	3,411,309
Write-down of assets	-	-	240,063
Other	-	-	(1,630,814)
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Other receivable	(142,909)	(73,257)	(231,555)
Deferred expenses	75,501	155,208	389,415
Accounts payable	167,773	(166,896)	2,331,216
Accrued liabilities	239,823	37,113	555,567
Other	-	-	778,688
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,823,894)	(2,338,350)	(22,085,990)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investments in mineral rights	-	-	(1,920,441)
Proceeds from sale of investment	1,164,020	-	1,164,020
Additional contribution to Sino-Top	(1,630,240)	(205,366)	(5,281,795)
Acquisition of plant and equipment	(381,473)	-	(1,362,959)
Other	-	-	4,364,090
Net cash used in investing activities	(847,693)	(205,366)	(3,037,085)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	21,000	250,000	18,168,492
Share issuance costs	-	(8,750)	(206,686)
Related party payable	189,046	-	1,381,968
Repayments of related party payable	-	(260,256)	(722,813)

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Minority interest	-	-	253,021
Promissory note payable	-	-	516,623
Write-down of promissory note payable	-	-	(350,000)
Issuance of convertible notes payable	3,396,767	2,487,094	6,032,354
Other	-	-	(59,609)
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,606,813	2,468,088	25,013,350
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(36,388)	93,633	123,131
(Decrease) increase in cash	(101,162)	18,005	13,406
Cash - beginning of year	114,568	96,563	-
Cash - end of year	\$ 13,406	\$ 114,568	\$ 13,406
Supplemental cash flow information (note 14)			

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

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2012 and 2011

1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

Silver Dragon Resources Inc. was incorporated on May 9, 1996 in the State of Delaware and its executive office is in Toronto, Canada. It carries out operations in Canada and China. Silver Dragon Resources Inc. and its subsidiary and affiliate (collectively referred to as Silver Dragon or the Company) are in the exploration stage as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 915 Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Entities.

The Company's strategy is to acquire and develop a portfolio of silver properties in proven silver districts globally. To date, the Company has generated no sales and has devoted its efforts primarily to financing, by issuing common shares and convertible debt, and exploring its properties.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), and are expressed in United States funds.

2. Going Concern and Exploration Stage Activities

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next twelve months.

At December 31, 2012, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$4,001,000 (December 31, 2011 \$1,750,564), had not yet achieved profitable operations, incurred a net loss of \$5,239,185 for the year ended December 31, 2012 (2011 \$3,996,201), has accumulated losses of \$45,289,466 since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These factors cast doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to repay liabilities when they come due, and in the long-run is dependent upon achieving profitable operations. Management believes that the Company will be able to obtain additional funds by equity or convertible debt financing; however, there is no assurance of additional funding being available or available on acceptable terms. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result if the Company were unable to continue as a going concern.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Silver Dragon Mining De Mexico S.A. de C.V (a Mexican corporation). All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. The Company's 40% ownership in Sanhe Sino-Top Resources & Technology, Ltd. (a China corporation) (Sino-Top) is recorded on the equity basis.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates relate to the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment, valuation of equity investments, and stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the period in which they become available.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits held in financial institutions and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

d) Financial instruments

The Company classifies all financial instruments as held-for-trading, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Instruments classified as held for trading are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the statement of operations. Debt transaction costs are allocated to the related debt and amortized over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. Equity transaction costs are recorded in equity.

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents as held for trading, which is measured at fair value. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, promissory and convertible notes payable and related party payables are classified as other liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Notes receivable and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2012 and 2011

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

e) Notes receivable

Notes receivable are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs, when the Company becomes a party to the contractual arrangement. Interest is accounted for on an accrual basis for amounts advanced until such time that a note receivable is identified as impaired. A note receivable is classified as impaired when, in the opinion of management, there is reasonable doubt as to the ultimate collectability of principal and interest. A provision for estimated losses is recorded when the principal and accrued interest exceed the estimated net underlying estimated value of the security.

f) Derivatives

All contracts that meet the definition of a derivative are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet as either assets or liabilities and initially recorded at fair value. Gains or losses arising from re-measuring derivatives to fair value at each reporting period are to be accounted for either in the consolidated statement of operations or in other comprehensive loss, depending on the use and designation of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. The key criterion which must be met in order to qualify for hedge accounting is that the derivative must be highly effective in offsetting the change in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

Contracts that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are designated as the hedging instruments hedging the variability of forecasted cash flows from capitalized expenditure and the sale of production into the spot market, and are classified as cash flow hedges. Where a derivative qualifies as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge, changes in fair value of the hedging instruments, to the extent effective, are deferred in other comprehensive loss and reclassified to earnings as product sales or as an adjustment to depreciation expense pertaining to capital expenditure, when the hedge transaction occurs. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value of the cash flow hedging instruments is reported in earnings as gains or losses on non-hedge derivatives in the period in which they occur.

All other contracts not meeting the criteria for the normal purchases and sales on hedge accounting are recorded at their fair value, with changes in value at each reporting period recorded in earnings as gains or losses on non-hedge derivatives.

Cash flows from derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges are included in net cash used by operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Contracts that contain off-market terms that result in the inflow of cash at inception are analogous to borrowing activities and, as such, are treated as financing activities. All current and future cash flows associated with such instruments are classified as financing activities within the consolidated statement of cash flows. Contracts that contain off-market terms that result in the outflow of cash at inception are analogous to lending activities and, as such, are treated as investing activities. All current and future cash flows associated with such instruments are classified within the investing activities of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The estimated fair values of derivatives are determined at discrete points in time based on relevant market information. These estimates are calculated with reference to the market rates using industry standard valuation techniques.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

g) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value, which are the following:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company uses the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate fair values:

Notes receivable: The Company evaluates certain notes receivable for impairment when it is probable the payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the note receivable agreement. Once a note receivable has been determined to be impaired, it is measured to establish the amount of the impairment, if any, based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the note receivable's effective interest rate, except that collateral-dependent note receivables may be measured for impairment based on the fair value of the collateral, less cost to sell. If the measure of the impaired note receivable is less than the recorded investment in the loan, a valuation allowance is recognized.

Convertible notes payable: The Company revalues convertible beneficial features on a regular basis, and amortizes the feature over the life of the convertible note payable from the recognition date. The Company evaluates the notes payable for covenant breaches and default events. If a covenant breach or default event is incurred the Company records default interest and other financial obligations in accordance with the signed contractual agreements.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is measured using Level 1 inputs.

A portion of the Company's financial instruments, however, lack an available, or readily determinable, trading market as characterized by a willing buyer and willing seller engaging in an exchange transaction.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

h) Mineral rights

The Company records its interest in mineral rights at cost. Accordingly, costs associated with the acquisition and the development of mineral reserves are capitalized. Exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

Capitalized costs of mineral properties are amortized using the unit-of-production method using estimates of proved reserves. Investments in unproved properties and major exploration and development projects are not amortized until proved reserves associated with the projects can be determined or until impairment occurs. If the results of an assessment indicate that a property is impaired, the capitalized cost of that property will be charged to expense at that time. The Company presently has no proven reserves. Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses whether the carrying values can be recovered. If the carrying values exceed estimated recoverable values, then the costs are written-down to fair values with the write-down expensed in the period. The Company evaluates the carrying amounts of its mineral rights when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

i) Equity investment

The Company exercises significant influence but does not exercise control over its equity investment, Sino-Top. It is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is initially recognized at cost. The Company's share of the entity's income or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations, and cumulative post-acquisition changes in the investment are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Were the Company's share of losses on its investment to equal or exceed the carrying amount of the investment, the Company would then only recognize further losses if it incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the equity investment.

j) Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for differences between the accounting and tax basis of the assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is recorded for the amount of income tax payable or receivable for the period, increased or decreased by the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period.

k) Revenue recognition

The Company has not earned revenues from its planned principal operations. Revenues incidental to the planned principal operations will be recognized as follows:

Revenues from the provision of mine exploration services are recognized when the services are performed and collection is reasonably assured. Revenues from the sale of silver and other byproducts are recognized when title and risk of ownership of metal and metal bearing concentrates passes to the buyer and collection is reasonably assured.

Interest income is recognized as it is earned and collection is reasonably assured, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to

the Company.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

l) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost. Equipment awaiting installation on site is not depreciated until it is commissioned. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful life of the asset and depreciated annually as follows:

Category	Rate	Method
Computer hardware	30%	Declining balance
Computer software	30%	Declining balance
Vehicles	20%	Declining balance
Office equipment	20%	Declining balance
Mine equipment	20%	Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	3 years	Straight line

m) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus potentially dilutive securities outstanding for each year. The computation of diluted loss per share has not been presented as its effect would be anti-dilutive.

n) Stock-based compensation

From time to time the Company grants options and/or warrants to management, directors, employees and consultants. The Company recognizes compensation expense at fair value. Under this method, the fair value of each warrant is estimated on the date of the grant and amortized over the vesting period, with the resulting amortization credited to accumulated paid in capital. The fair value of each grant is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Consideration paid upon the exercise of stock options and/or warrants are recorded in equity as share capital.

o) Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of mineral properties. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred and the corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of the related asset. The cost is amortized over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. As at December 31, 2012, the Company had not incurred any asset retirement obligations related to the exploration of its mineral properties.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

p) Impairment of long lived assets

In accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, long lived assets to be held and used are analyzed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The Company evaluates at each balance sheet date whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. If there are indications of impairment, the Company uses future undiscounted cash flows of the related asset or asset grouping over the remaining life in measuring whether the carrying amounts are recoverable. In the event such cash flows are not expected to be sufficient to recover the recorded asset values, the assets are written down to their estimated fair value.

q) Comprehensive Loss

The Company accounts for comprehensive loss in accordance with ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income*, which establishes standards for reporting and presentation of comprehensive loss and its components. Comprehensive loss is presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity, and consists of net loss and foreign currency translation adjustments.

r) Foreign currency translation

The Company accounts for foreign currency translation pursuant to ASC 830, *Foreign Currency Matters*. The Company's functional currency is United States dollars. For operations in Mexico, the local currency is the functional currency. All assets and liabilities denominated in Mexican Pesos are translated into United States dollars using the current exchange rate. Revenues and expenses are translated using average exchange rates during the year. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in consolidated other comprehensive loss for the period. The functional currency of the equity investment in China is United States dollars. Net income or loss recorded on the equity basis is translated using average exchange rates during the year.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were various accounting standards and interpretations issued during the year ended December 31, 2012, none of which are expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, operations or cash flows.

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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5. Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash, other receivable, current portion of notes receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, promissory note payable, current portion of convertible notes payable and related party payables approximated their fair value as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 due to their short-term nature. Management believes that the carrying value of the non-current portion of convertible notes payable and notes receivable approximates their fair value using the present value method.

Interest and Credit Risk

In the opinion of management, the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments.

Currency Risk

While the reporting currency is the United States Dollar, \$99,974 of consolidated expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 are denominated in Mexican Pesos; and \$825,647 of consolidated expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 are denominated in Canadian Dollars. As at December 31, 2012, \$1,048,879 of the net monetary liabilities are denominated in Mexican Pesos; and \$123,773 of the net monetary liabilities are denominated in Canadian Dollars. The Company has not entered into any hedging transactions to reduce the exposure to currency risk.

6. Other Receivable

In May 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its investment in Chifeng Silver Dragon Resources & Technologies, Ltd. (Chifeng) for RMB7.4 million or \$1,164,020. As at December 31, 2012, proceeds of \$224,700 remain outstanding.

7. Notes Receivable

	2012	2011
Secured Buyer Note (a)	\$ -	\$ 1,677,500
Promissory Notes (b)	-	250,000
Secured and Collateralized Promissory Notes (c)	-	1,325,000
Total Notes Receivable	-	3,252,500
Less: Current Portion	-	(2,277,500)
Long-term Notes Receivable	\$ -	\$ 975,000

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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7. Notes Receivable, continued

- (a) On February 15, 2011 the Company entered into a note and warrant purchase agreement (note 11(a)). In consideration the Company received cash of \$500,000 and ten secured buyer notes receivable, each in the principal amount of \$200,000 bearing interest at 5% per annum, with payment to the Company due on or before the earlier of (i) 49 months from February 15, 2011, or (ii) subject to certain conditions; a series of dates beginning September 15, 2011 and continuing on the 15th of each month thereafter.

On June 10, 2011, the Company agreed to modify the terms of two secured buyer notes receivable which were due on September 15, 2011 and October 15, 2011 in exchange for \$271,561 on July 1, 2011, as payment in full of the amounts owed pursuant to the two secured buyer notes receivable. The Company recorded interest expense of \$135,781 on the transaction.

On January 31, 2012, the Company agreed to modify the terms of certain secured buyer notes receivable which were due between November 15, 2011 and April 15, 2012 in exchange for \$800,000 as payment in full of the amounts owed pursuant to certain secured buyers notes receivable. The note due on April 15, 2012 was partially redeemed. The Company recorded a loss on settlement of \$394,967 on the transaction.

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement to forbear from reselling the Company's shares until September 15, 2012 and to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

On August 23, 2012 the Company agreed with an investor to accelerate two payments of \$60,000 for a total of \$120,000 in exchange for redeeming \$200,000 of notes receivable, of which \$60,000 was received. The Company recorded a loss on settlement of \$48,685 on the transaction.

On October 4, 2012, the Company agreed with an investor to redeem the outstanding balance on the note receivable with two payments of \$30,000 subject to certain conditions. \$30,000 of the note receivable was redeemed and the remaining balance was not paid, due to the conditions not being met.

On December 19, 2012, the Company entered into a payoff agreement and as a result of the agreement the secured buyer notes receivable were offset against the secured convertible promissory note payable.

- (b) On April 11, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable (note 11 (b)). In consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable for \$300,000, bearing interest at 6% per annum and secured by assets pledged as collateral.

On October 12, 2011, the Company received \$200,000 and amended the promissory note receivable for the remaining \$100,000 to be due and payable on January 31, 2012. This promissory note receivable was collected in full in 2011.

On December 15, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable (note 11(b)). In consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable for \$250,000, bearing interest at 6% per annum and secured by assets pledged as collateral. \$125,000 of principal under this note receivable were due and payable on June 15, 2012 and the balance of \$125,000 of principal and accrued interest were due and payable on August 1, 2012.

On February 10, 2012, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable (note 11(b)). In consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable for \$200,000, bearing interest at 6% per annum and secured by assets pledged as collateral. \$100,000 of principal under this note receivable were due and payable on September 1, 2012 and the balance of \$100,000 of principal and accrued interest were due and payable on November 1, 2012.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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7. Notes Receivable, continued

(b) continued

On June 15, 2012, the Company settled a convertible redeemable note payable and a promissory note receivable on a net basis that were issued December 15, 2011 (note 11(b)) in the amount of \$250,000.

On August 31, 2012, the Company settled a convertible redeemable note payable and a promissory note receivable on a net basis that were issued February 10, 2012 (note 11(b)) in the amount of \$200,000.

On December 6, 2012, the Company entered into a payoff agreement and as a result of the agreement the promissory notes receivable were offset against the convertible redeemable notes payable.

(c) On April 19, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable (note 11 (c)). In consideration the Company received cash of \$625,000 and \$375,000 receivable. The receivable is non- interest bearing, unsecured and due after the notice of an effective registration statement.

On April 20, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable (note 11 (c)). In consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable in the principal amount of \$500,000 bearing interest at a one-time charge of 5.25% per annum, due April 20, 2014.

On September 21, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable (note 11 (c)). In consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable in the principal amount of \$500,000 bearing interest at a one-time charge of 5.25% per annum, due September 21, 2014.

On April 25, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to cancel the remaining convertible promissory note payable that was issued on April 19, 2011(note 11(c)) and the \$375,000 receivable (note 7(c)).

On April 26, 2012, Company issued a convertible promissory note payable (note 11 (c)). In consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable in the principal amount of \$500,000, bearing interest at a one-time charge of 5.25% per annum, due April 26, 2015.

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a standstill agreement to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

On December 12, 2012, the Company entered into a payoff agreement and as a result of the agreement the secured and collateralized promissory notes receivable were offset against the convertible promissory notes payable (note 11(c)).

8. Plant and Equipment, net

				December 31,	December 31,
		Accumulated		2012	2011
	Cost	depreciation		Net book value	Net book value
Computer hardware	\$ 40,559	\$ 34,576	\$ 5,983	\$ 8,543	
Office equipment	45,720	31,889	13,831	17,290	
Leasehold improvements	381,558	66,264	315,294	17,929	

\$	467,837	\$	132,729	\$	335,108	\$	43,762
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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2012 and 2011

9. Equity Investment**Sanhe Sino-Top Resources & Technologies Ltd., China (Sino Top)**

The Company owns 40% of Sino-Top, whose assets mainly consist of six exploration properties.

In June 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its investment in Chifeng to a private Chinese investor for RMB7.4 million or \$1,164,020 and recognized a gain of \$1,143,371 on the transaction.

	2012	2011
Carrying value of investment at December 31, 2011	\$ 4,328,143	\$ 4,832,922
Additional investment and advances	1,630,240	205,366
Adjusted cost base of property sold	(20,649)	-
40% share of net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012	(1,193,785)	(710,145)
Carrying value of investment at December 31, 2012	\$ 4,743,949	\$ 4,328,143

Share of (loss) income for the year ending December 31:

	2012	2011
Exploration expenses	\$ (784,492)	\$ (536,495)
General and administrative expenses	(409,293)	(173,650)
Share of loss for the year (at 40%)	\$ (1,193,785)	\$ (710,145)

Summarized unaudited financial data of Sino Top for the years ended December 31:

	2012	2011
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss	\$ (2,984,462)	\$ (1,775,363)
Current assets	\$ 2,068,185	\$ 1,661,003
Total assets	\$ 2,553,695	\$ 2,102,611
Current liabilities	\$ 4,367,162	\$ 5,797,359
Total liabilities	\$ 4,367,162	\$ 5,797,359

10. Promissory Note Payable

In 2008, a promissory note was signed with a vendor in the amount of \$166,623 with a carried interest rate of 5% per month, unsecured, and no maturity date. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company accrued interest of \$99,974 (2011 - \$99,974).

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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11. Convertible Notes Payable

	Secured Convertible Promissory Note	Convertible Redeemable Note	Convertible Promissory Note	Convertible Notes	Total
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170,000	\$170,000
Issued	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 768,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 5,568,000
Deferred Financing Costs Capitalized	266,500	32,000	100,000	-	398,500
Value attributable to Warrants	(189,132)	-	-	-	(189,132)
Beneficial Conversion Feature, net of accretion	(352,239)	(247,322)	(561,458)	(33,286)	(1,194,305)
Interest Accrual	177,304	5,467	45,986	2,065	230,822
Converted	(185,381)	(318,100)	(392,086)	(340,000)	(1,235,567)
Unamortized Financing Costs	(285,246)	(19,700)	(152,780)	-	(457,726)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1,931,806	\$ 220,345	\$ 1,039,662	\$ 98,779	\$ 3,290,592
Issued	\$ -	\$ 336,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 971,000
Deferred Financing Costs Capitalized	-	14,000	25,000	-	39,000
Cancelled	-	(450,000)	(425,000)	-	(875,000)
Warrant accretion	58,000	-	-	-	58,000
Beneficial Conversion Feature, net of accretion	(318,317)	84,034	11,367	33,286	(189,630)
Interest Accrual	196,535	70,575	(20,441)	3,524	250,193
Converted	(513,944)	(110,400)	(609,688)	(172,500)	(1,406,532)
Accretion of Financing Costs	87,475	4,729	13,757	-	105,961
Offset of Notes Receivable	(317,808)	-	(975,000)	-	(1,292,808)
Settlement	1,006,302	102,218	634,427	(4,589)	1,738,358
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 2,130,049	271,500	194,084	93,500	2,689,134

SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

- (a) On February 15, 2011, the Company entered into a note and warrant purchase agreement and issued a secured convertible promissory note payable in the principal amount of \$2,766,500 and warrants to purchase 8.6 million common shares of the Company. The secured convertible promissory note payable bears interest at the rate of 5.5% per annum, is due February 15, 2015, and is secured by certain assets of the Company including the buyer notes receivable (note 7(a)). The warrants are exercisable at any time within three years after the date of issuance at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share.

The secured convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option in tranches provided the secured buyer notes payable are paid in full. The secured convertible note payable is convertible at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion. The Company recognized \$565,714 (2011 - \$431,356) as the beneficial conversion feature and recorded interest expense of \$247,397 (2011 - \$79,092) and a loss on settlement of \$670,557 during the year.

The lender has agreed to restrict its ability to convert the secured convertible note payable and receive shares of common stock such that the number of shares of common stock held by them and their affiliates in the aggregate after such conversion or exercise does not exceed 9.99% of the then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

The Company recorded deferred financing costs in the amount of \$nil (2011 - \$266,500) representing the difference between the face value of the secured convertible note payable and the consideration provided. In addition the Company incurred transactions costs of \$nil (2011 - \$98,615) which were capitalized to deferred financing costs. The deferred financing costs are being charged to interest expense over the term of the secured convertible note payable and amounted to \$87,475 (2011 - \$79,869) and a loss on settlement of \$197,771 in the year.

The warrants were initially valued at \$242,090 representing the relative fair value allocation of the warrants. The warrants are being charged to interest expense over the term of the secured convertible note payable and amounted to \$58,000 (2011 - \$52,957) and a loss on settlement of \$131,132 in the year.

On March 1, 2011, the Company defaulted on terms of the secured convertible note payable which required the Company to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in a timely manner all required reports. Consequently, the secured convertible note payable and the secured buyer notes receivable (note 7(a)) would be permitted to be offset at the option of the lender and the default interest of 12% per annum would apply to the outstanding balance. Also, upon written notice the entire outstanding balance would be immediately due and payable.

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement to forbear from reselling the Company's common stock until September 30, 2012 and to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

On August 23, 2012, the Company entered into an amended and restated forbearance agreement to forbear from reselling the Company's common stock until September 15, 2012 and to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

On October 4, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement to forbear from initiating collections against the Company and to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

(a) continued

On December 19, 2012, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with the holders of the convertible note, pursuant to which the Company agrees to pay \$2,130,049 on or before March 31, 2013. Such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing under the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties.

In consideration of the foregoing, the lenders agreed, from the date of the letter agreement through the payoff date, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims, subject to and effective upon receipt and collection of the payoff amount as set forth in the letter of agreement. If the payoff amount is not paid by the payoff date, the lender's agreements shall be deemed cancelled (see note 18).

(b) On April 11, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$100,000. As consideration the Company received cash. The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum, is due April 11, 2013, and is unsecured. The convertible redeemable note payable was settled in full during 2011 through the conversion of common shares.

On April 11, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$300,000. As consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable (note 7(b)). The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum, is due April 11, 2013, and is unsecured. On April 19, 2011, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which placed limits on the Company's dollar trading volume. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum. The Company settled the entire balance and accumulated interest in full on February 28, 2012 and the default interest was not paid as the Company was released of this obligations.

On December 15, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$150,000. As consideration the Company received cash. The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum is due December 15, 2013, and is unsecured. On August 23, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to have enough authorized shares to complete future conversions. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

On December 15, 2011, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$250,000. As consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable (note 7(b)). The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum, is due December 15, 2013, and is unsecured. On April 25, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which placed limits on the Company's dollar trading price. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

On February 10, 2012, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$150,000. As consideration the Company received cash. The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest

at the rate of 6% per annum, is due February 10, 2014, and is unsecured. On February 10, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to reserve a bank of 12,000,000 shares. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

(b) continued

On February 10, 2012, the Company issued a convertible redeemable note payable in the principal amount of \$200,000. As consideration the Company received a promissory note receivable (note 7(b)). The convertible redeemable note payable bears interest at the rate of 6% per annum is due February 10, 2014, and is unsecured. On February 10, 2012, the Company defaulted on certain terms of the convertible redeemable note payable which required the Company to reserve a bank of 12,000,000 shares. The default called for an increase to the interest rate from 6% to 24% per annum.

On June 15, 2012, the Company settled a convertible redeemable note payable and a promissory note receivable on a net basis that were issued December 15, 2011 (note 7(b)) in the amount of \$250,000.

On August 31, 2012, the Company settled a convertible redeemable note payable and a promissory note receivable on a net basis that were issued February 10, 2012 (note 7(b)) in the amount of \$200,000.

Each convertible redeemable note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option at a 30% discount on the lowest close bid price during any four trading days prior to and including the day of conversion. The Company recognized \$150,000 (2011 - \$300,000) as the beneficial conversion feature and recorded interest expense of \$234,606 (2011 - \$52,678) and a loss on settlement of \$163,288 during the year. The beneficial conversion feature is being amortized over the term of the convertible redeemable notes.

Each convertible redeemable note payable reflected an original issue discount of 4% which the Company recorded as deferred financing costs in the amount of \$14,000 (2011 - \$32,000). In addition the Company incurred transaction costs of \$nil (2011 - \$9,600) which were capitalized to deferred financing costs. The deferred financing costs are being charged to interest expense over the term of the convertible redeemable notes payable and amounted to \$21,411 (2011 - \$11,900) and a loss on settlement of \$14,972 in the year.

On December 6, 2012, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with the holders of the convertible note, pursuant to which the Company agrees to pay \$271,500 on or before the earlier of i) March 31, 2013 or ii) the closing of sale or merger or acquisition of the Company. Such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing under the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties.

In consideration of the foregoing, the lenders agreed, from the date of the letter agreement through the payoff date, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims, subject to and effective upon receipt and collection of the payoff amount as set forth in the letter of agreement. If the payoff amount is not paid by the payoff date, the lender's agreements shall be deemed cancelled (see note 18).

(c) On April 19, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable in the principal amount of \$1,050,000. As consideration the Company received cash of \$625,000 and a \$375,000 receivable due after May 19, 2011, representing the notice of an effective registration statement. The convertible promissory note payable bears interest one time at the rate of 5% on the principal amount, due April 19, 2014, and is secured by the

registration of 12 million common shares.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

(c) continued

On April 20, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable in the principal amount of \$525,000. As consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable (note 7(c)). The convertible promissory note payable bears interest one time at the rate of 5% on the principal amount, due April 20, 2014, and is secured by the cash, money market and marketable securities totaling \$475,000.

On September 21, 2011, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable in the principal amount of \$525,000. As consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable (note 7(c)). The convertible promissory note payable bears interest one time at the rate of 5% on the principal amount, is due September 21, 2014, and is secured by the cash, money market and marketable securities totaling \$475,000.

On April 25, 2012, the Company entered into an amendment to cancel the remaining convertible promissory note payable that was issued on April 19, 2011 and the \$375,000 receivable (note 7(c)).

On April 26, 2012, the Company issued a convertible promissory note payable in the principal amount of \$525,000. As consideration the Company received a secured and collateralized promissory note receivable (note 7(c)). The convertible promissory note payable bears interest one time at the rate of 5% on the principal amount and is due April 26, 2015. The secured and collateralized promissory note receivable bears interest at a one time charge of 5.25% per annum, due April 26, 2015.

Each convertible promissory note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option at a 25% discount on the average of the three lowest closing prices during the 20 trading day period prior to conversion. The Company recognized \$175,000 (2011 - \$700,000) as the beneficial conversion feature in accordance with ASC 470 Debt and recorded interest expense of \$186,667 (2011 - \$138,542) and a loss on settlement of \$550,091 during the year. The beneficial conversion feature is being amortized over the term of the convertible promissory notes payable.

The lender has agreed to restrict its ability to convert the convertible promissory notes payable and receive shares of common stock such that the number of shares of common stock held by them and their affiliates in the aggregate after such conversion or exercise does not exceed 4.99% of the then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

On June 23, 2011, the Company defaulted on the terms of the April 20, 2011 convertible promissory note, and upon their issuance, the Company defaulted on the terms of the September 21, 2011 and April 26, 2012 Additional Notes. The default, which continues through the date of this filing, occurred due to the Company becoming unable to settle equity transactions electronically with DWAC/FAST. As a result of the Company's default, all outstanding amounts under the note became immediately due and payable.

The Company recorded deferred financing costs in the amount of \$25,000 (2011 - \$100,000) representing the difference between the face value of the secured convertible note payable and the consideration provided. In addition the Company incurred transactions costs of \$nil (2011 - \$95,556) which were capitalized to deferred financing costs. The deferred financing costs are being charged to interest expense over the term of the secured

convertible note payable and amounted to \$38,927 (2011 - \$42,766) and a loss on settlement of \$139,023 in the year.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

(c) continued

On July 16, 2012, the Company entered into a standstill agreement to not convert any amount of the convertible promissory notes issued by the Company into common stock and not to resell any common stock of the Company from July 20, 2012 to September 15, 2012 and to commence the settlement process of certain notes receivable and convertible promissory notes payable.

On December 12, 2012, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with the holders of the convertible note, pursuant to which the Company agrees to pay \$194,084 on or before March 31, 2013. Such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing under the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties.

In consideration of the foregoing, the lenders agreed, from the date of the letter agreement through the payoff date, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims, subject to and effective upon receipt and collection of the payoff amount as set forth in the letter agreement (see note 18).

(d) On January 11, 2011, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$65,000, which was settled in full on July 25, 2011 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due October 13, 2011, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 37% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On March 1, 2011 the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$55,000, which was settled in full on September 27, 2011 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due December 2, 2011, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 37% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On April 8, 2011, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$50,000, which was settled in full on October 27, 2011 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due January 12, 2012, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 37% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On August 24, 2011, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$55,000, which was settled in full on March 13, 2012 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due May 29, 2012 and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On November 30, 2011, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$75,000, which was settled in full on July 5, 2012 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due September 5, 2012, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

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11. Convertible Notes Payable, continued

(d) continued

On January 27, 2012, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$42,500, which was settled in full on August 22, 2012 (note 13). The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due October 30, 2012, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On March 15, 2012, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$51,000. The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due December 19, 2012, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

On May 16, 2012, the Company issued a convertible note payable in the principal amount of \$41,500. The convertible note payable bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum, is due February 21, 2013, and is unsecured. The convertible note payable is convertible into common stock, at the lender's option, at a 30% discount to the average of the three lowest closing prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.

The lender has agreed to restrict its ability to convert the convertible promissory notes payable and receive shares of common stock such that the number of shares of common stock held by them and their affiliates in the aggregate after such conversion or exercise does not exceed 4.99% of the then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

On November 29, 2012, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with the holders of the convertible note, pursuant to which the Company agrees to pay \$93,500 on or before March 31, 2013. Such payment will constitute payment in full of any and all obligations due and owing under the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties.

In consideration of the foregoing, the lenders agreed, from the date of the letter agreement through the payoff date, to forbear from exercising any right or remedy in respect of the convertible note and certain other agreements between the parties, including without limitation any right to conversion, right to delivery of shares, right to assignment, purchase right or any remedy arising as the result of any default or event of default. The parties have also agreed to a mutual release of claims, subject to and effective upon receipt and collection of the payoff amount as set forth in the letter agreement. If the payoff amount is not paid by the payoff date, the lender's agreements shall be deemed cancelled (see note 18).

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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12. Related Party Transactions and Balances

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Related party payable, non-interest bearing, due on demand and unsecured.	\$ 189,046	\$ -

As at December 31, 2012, unpaid remunerations in the amount of \$138,000 (2011-nil) in relation to two directors are included in accounts payable.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company incurred \$328,894 (2011 - \$360,688) in management fees paid to a company controlled by a director and officer of the Company for his services as chief executive officer

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and have been recorded at the exchange amounts which the parties believe to be fair value.

13. Capital Stock

On January 18, 2011, the Company issued 50,000 shares of restricted common stock to a company, pursuant to the signing of a term sheet proposing \$2.5 million of convertible debt financing for the Company, for fair value of \$5,400.

On January 25, 2011, the Company issued 1,410,000 common share purchase warrants to directors and consultants at an exercise price of \$0.11 exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issuance.

As an element of the Company's ongoing financing program on January 27, 2011, the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles entered an Order Approving Stipulation for Settlement of in the matter entitled Socius CG II, Ltd. v. Silver Dragon Resources Inc. The order provided for settlement of Socius GC II, Ltd.'s (Socius) \$405,981 claim against the Company. Socius purchased the claims from seven creditors of Silver Dragon. On January 28, 2011, the Company issued 9,000,000 shares of common stock to Socius and Socius subsequently returned 3,116,104 shares for cancellation.

On January 31, 2011, the Company issued 15,000 shares of restricted common stock to an individual for investor relation services provided, for fair value of \$1,500.

On February 15, 2011 the Company issued 8.6 million share purchase warrants to an accredited investor, as part of a financing arrangement (note 11(a)) at an exercise price of \$0.50 for a period of three years from the date of issuance.

On February 17, 2011, the Company issued 250,000 share purchase warrants to an accredited investor at an exercise price of \$0.07 exercisable for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

On February 23, 2011, the Company issued 100,000 shares of restricted common stock to an officer of the Company pursuant to an addendum to an agreement signed October 7, 2010, for fair value of \$12,400.

On April 20, 2011, the Company issued 125,000 shares of restricted common stock to a law firm for legal services provided in connection with the convertible financing agreement closed on April 21, 2011, for fair value of \$20,000.

On May 20, 2011, the Company issued 400,000 and 750,000 shares of restricted common stock for services provided in connection with investor relations, for fair value of \$45,400 and \$83,625 respectively. On August 24, 2011, the

Company cancelled 750,000 shares since the contract for services was cancelled.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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13. Capital Stock, continued

On May 27, 2011, the Company closed a private placement and issued 1,250,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for a total of \$125,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant of this type being exercisable for a period of 12 months to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.20.

On May 27, 2011, the Company issued 1,250,000 warrants exercisable for a period of 24 months to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.50.

On June 16, 2011, the Company issued 50,000 shares of restricted common stock for services provided in connection with investor relations, for fair value of \$5,000.

On June 16, 2011, the Company issued 100,000 common share warrants to a consultant, for services provided, at an exercise price of \$0.12 exercisable for a period of one year from the date of issuance, for fair value of \$3,946.

On August 10, 2011, the Company issued 100,000 common share warrants to an employee at an exercise price of \$0.15 exercisable for a period of two years from the date of issuance, for fair value of \$6,139.

On December 8, 2011, the Company issued 1,562,500 shares to three accredited investors at \$0.08 per unit for a total of \$125,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued 5,010,000 shares to an accredited investor pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$185,381 principal and \$103,105 interest (note 11(a)).

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued a total of 8,686,428 shares to an accredited investor to convert two outstanding notes payable totaling \$318,100 principal and interest of \$3,353 (note 11(b)).

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued 6,350,000 free trading shares to an accredited investor pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$392,086 principal (note 11(c)).

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued a total of 6,548,784 shares to an accredited investor to convert six outstanding notes payable totaling \$340,000 principle and accrued interest of \$13,600 (note 11(d)).

On February 3, 2012, the Company issued 357,143 shares of the Company's restricted common stock for legal services rendered for, fair value of \$20,000.

On February 15, 2012 the Company issued 100,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock to an individual for services rendered, for fair value of \$6,000.

On March 22, 2012, the Company issued 2,225,000 common share purchase warrants to directors and employees for services rendered at an exercise price of \$0.06 exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issuance, for fair value of \$117,925.

On April 10, 2012, the Company issued 700,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock to an accredited investor pursuant to a private placement at \$0.03 per unit for fair value of \$21,000.

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During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 37,638,219 common shares pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$513,944 principal and \$107,616 interest (note 11(a)).

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 10,344,198 common shares pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$110,400 principal and \$2,683 interest (note 11(b)).

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 46,242,798 common shares pursuant to the conversion of a note of \$609,688 principal and \$64,063 interest (note 11(c)).

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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13. Capital Stock, continued

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued 36,216,804 common shares pursuant to the conversion of notes of \$172,500 principal and \$6,900 interest (note 11(d)).

Warrants

As at December 31, 2012, 13,703,000 warrants were outstanding, having an exercise price between \$0.12 and \$1.00 per share with an average remaining contractual life of 1.26 years.

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2010	15,218,237	\$ 0.55
Issued during the year	12,960,000	0.41
Expired during the year	(5,200,237)	(0.49)
Balance, December 31, 2011	22,978,000	\$ (0.48)
Issued during the year	2,225,000	0.06
Expired during the year	(6,400,000)	(0.58)
Forfeited during the year	(5,100,000)	(0.47)
Balance, December 31, 2012	13,703,000	\$ 0.36

As at December 31, 2012, the range of exercise prices of the outstanding warrants were as follows:

Range of exercise prices	Number of warrants	Average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price
\$0.07 - \$1.00	13,703,000	1.26 years	\$0.36

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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14. Supplemental Cash Flow Information**Issuance of convertible notes payable**

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	For the period from May 15, 1996(date of inception) through December 31, 2012 (Unaudited)
Issuance of convertible notes payable	\$ 725,000	\$ 4,190,000	\$ 4,915,000
Cash advances	136,000	1,510,000	1,794,493
Interest accrued	(49,560)	230,822	181,262
Notes receivable	(850,000)	(4,102,500)	(4,952,500)
Cash repayments on notes receivable	1,542,143	850,000	2,392,143
Deferred charges	999,097	(191,228)	807,869
Settlement of notes payable and receivable	894,087	-	894,087
	\$ 3,396,767	\$ 2,487,094	\$ 6,032,354

For the year ended December 31, 2012 there were no cash payments or receipts for income taxes (2011 - \$nil). Cash payments for interest expense amounted to \$nil (2011 - \$nil).

15. Income Taxes

The Company's income tax provision has been calculated as follows:

	2012	2011
Loss before income taxes	\$ (5,239,185)	\$ (3,996,201)
Deferred: Expected tax income tax recovery at the combined average statutory rates of 32.55% (2011 32.54%)	(1,705,220)	(1,300,296)
Permanent differences	506,521	415,797
Change in valuation allowance	1,198,699	884,499
Provision for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The following summarizes the principal temporary differences and related future tax:

Losses carried forward	\$ 11,321,361	\$ 10,122,662
Valuation allowance	(11,321,361)	(10,122,662)
Deferred income tax asset	\$ -	\$ -

Potential benefits of income tax losses are not recognized in the accounts until realization is more likely than not. The Company computes tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward.

Potential benefits of net operating losses have not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it will more likely than not utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future

years.

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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15. Income Taxes, continued

The Company's tax returns have not yet been filed and when they are filed they will be subject to audit and potential penalties and reassessment by taxation authorities. The outcome of the audits cannot be reasonably determined and the potential impact on the consolidated financial statements is not determinable.

16. Commitments and Contingencies

- (a) On December 19, 2011, the Company entered into a three-year lease agreement with a related party for an office, which was amended during the first quarter to commence from June 1, 2012 and end on May 31, 2015. The future minimum commitment under the lease obligations for office premises are as follows:

2013	\$	61,687
2014		61,687
2015		15,422
	\$	138,796

In addition, the Company is required to pay its proportionate share of realty taxes and certain other occupancy costs under the terms of the lease.

- (b) The Company has committed to provide capital contributions to cover expenses proportionate to its equity interest into Sino-Top.

The Company's Mexican subsidiary was subjected to irregularities that it was seeking to redress. Legal proceedings were heard and decided on an ex parte basis, without notice to the Company that resulted in its Mexican subsidiary losing title to its mineral assets. In December 2010, the Company became aware of this situation, and took steps through the courts in Mexico to redress the situation. It included a Constitutional Rights Claim before the Federal Court in the City of Durango, premised on procedural irregularities. On May 22, 2012, the Court ruled against the Constitutional Rights Claim. As a result, we have determined that we will not pursue any further recourse with regard to this matter, and accordingly, we will never recover the Mexican Concessions. The Company is working with its legal counsel to dissolve the Mexican subsidiaries.

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17. Segmented Information

The Company uses a management approach for determining segments. The management approach designates the internal organization that is used by management for making operating decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company's reportable segments. The Company's management reporting structure provides for only one segment: exploration of mines.

The regions and countries in which the Company had identifiable assets and revenues are presented in the following table. Identifiable assets are those that can be directly associated with a geographic area.

As at December 31, 2012	Corporate	Mexico	China	Total
Equity investment	\$ -	-	4,743,949	4,743,949
Total assets	\$ 4,757,351	-	4,743,949	5,501,300
Year ended December 31, 2012	Corporate	Mexico	China	Total
Revenues	\$ -	-	-	-
Depreciation	\$ 90,127	-	-	90,127
Loss before income tax	\$ 5,134,947	104,238	50,414	5,239,185
As at December 31, 2011	Corporate	Mexico	China	Total
Equity investment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,328,143	\$ 4,328,143
Notes receivable	\$ 3,252,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,252,500
Total assets	\$ 3,751,665	\$ 597	\$ 4,328,143	\$ 8,080,405
Year ended December 31, 2011	Corporate	Mexico	China	Total
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciation	\$ 47,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,113
Loss before income tax	\$ (3,146,758)	\$ (139,298)	\$ (710,145)	\$ (3,996,201)

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SILVER DRAGON RESOURCES INC.
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18. Subsequent Events

In April 2013, the Company extended the payoff date as described in note 11 from March 31, 2013 to June 30, 2013.

19. Comparative Figures

Certain items from the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in 2012.

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