



ARIAN SILVER CORPORATION

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
of the Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

For the three and six months ended 30 June 2014

Arian Silver Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Anthony (Tony) J. Williams, <i>Chairman</i> James (Jim) T. Williams, <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> Thomas A. Bailey <i>Non-executive</i> James S. Cable <i>Non-executive</i> James A. Crombie <i>Non-executive</i>
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REGISTRAR	Computershare Investor Services Inc. 100 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1 Canada
STOCK EXCHANGES	AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange TSX Venture Exchange Frankfurt Stock Exchange
TRADING SYMBOLS	AIM: AGQ (stock is quoted in pounds sterling) TSX-V: AGQ (stock is quoted in Canadian dollars) Frankfurt: I3A (stock is quoted in euros)

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared based on information available to Arian Silver Corporation ("Arian" or the "Company") as at 28 August 2014 and compares its financial results for the second quarter ended 30 June 2014 with the equivalent period of the previous year. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's 30 June 2014 unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All dollar amounts referred to in this MD&A are expressed in United States dollars, unless specifically stated otherwise.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CONTROLS

The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the three and six months ended 30 June 2014, and the comparative information for 2013, have been prepared by management of the Company ("Management") in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board"). The integrity and objectivity of these unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are the responsibility of Management. In addition, Management is responsible for ensuring that the information contained in this MD&A is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In support of this responsibility, Management maintains a system of internal accounting and administrative controls to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate, and that the Company's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded. When alternative accounting methods exist, Management has chosen those methods it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements may contain certain amounts based on estimates and judgements. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis to ensure that the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that Management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its audit committee. The audit committee is appointed by the Board and its members are not involved in the Company's daily operations. The audit committee meets periodically with Management and the external auditor to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to satisfy itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities.

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion is Management's assessment and analysis of the results and financial condition of the Company and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the Company's 2013 Annual Report, both of which can be accessed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.ariansilver.com.

Arian Silver is a publicly quoted silver exploration, development and production company, operating in one of the richest silver-bearing districts in the world, Zacatecas State, Mexico. The Company is committed to mining existing silver assets, and to exploring new opportunities. Arian's current focus is the "San José Project" which includes the development and exploitation of the San José mine and the refurbishment and commissioning of the El Bote Processing Plant near Zacatecas City, Zacatecas State, which has stated capacity of up to 1,500 tonnes per day (the "El Bote Processing Plant" or the "Plant").

Arian Silver Corporation was co-founded by Jim Williams (President & CEO) and Tony Williams (Chairman).

The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange, on the TSX Venture Exchange, and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The Company's headquarters are in Berkeley Square, London.

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

THE STRATEGY

The Company's strategy is to:

- establish a silver mining business capable of sustaining two million ounces per annum, and
- build shareholder value by expanding silver resources on the Company's mining concessions in Zacatecas, Mexico.

OVERVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER 2014

The company has made good progress in the advancement of the San Jose Project in the second quarter of 2014.

Highlights:

- Refurbishment of the Plant is now complete and the Plant is on track for commissioning by end 2014.
- Transportation of the refurbished Plant to the new site is near completion.
- Installation of a new line to supply grid power to the new plant site was completed.
- Development of a new access ramp into the Soledad section of the San José mine commenced.

Financial

	Three months ended 30 Jun 2014	Three months ended 30 Jun 2013	Change \$000s	Six months ended 30 Jun 2014	Six months ended 30 Jun 2013	Change \$000s
Revenue	-	129	(129)	-	129	(129)
Gross loss	(140)	(284)	144	(153)	(490)	337
Net loss for the period	(699)	(947)	248	(1,752)	(1,903)	151

	As at 30 Jun 2014	As at 31 Dec 2013	Change \$000s
Cash and cash equivalents	3,030	7,241	(4,211)
Total assets	30,687	28,366	2,321

Total assets increased since 31 December 2013 following the continued investment in the Plant and the development of the San José mine, and the capitalisation of interest for the period. The movement in cash balance reflects the continued investment in the mine and Plant together with general working capital spend.

The reduced gross loss between the Q2 2013 and Q2 2014 periods comes as a result of the Company's switch from production to development. The reduced net loss is primarily on account of the fair value adjustment relating to the derivative liability (this is explained further in note 7 to the Q2 Financial Statements).

Discussions over the refinancing of the Company's convertible debt instrument continue to advance positively.

Arian Silver Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

Operations

	Second Quarter 2014	Second Quarter 2013	Change
Head grade - Ag grams per tonne	-	191	(100%)
Tonnes mined	1,588	4,628	(66%)
Tonnes milled	-	3,221	(100%)
Silver concentrate tonnes produced	-	43	(100%)
Silver ounces produced	-	8,180	(100%)
Silver ounces per concentrate tonne produced	-	190	(100%)

REVIEW OF OPERATING PERFORMANCE

	Q2 2014	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013
Head grade - Ag grams per tonne (g/t)	-	-	-	-
Tonnes mined	1,588	5,739	8,057	1,816
Tonnes milled	-	-	-	-
Silver concentrate tonnes produced	-	-	-	-
Recovery %	-	-	-	-
Silver ounces produced	-	-	-	-
Silver ounces per concentrate tonne produced	-	-	-	-
Silver ounces sold	-	-	-	-
Silver concentrate tonnes sold	-	-	-	-
Quarter end inventory balances				
Mined tonnes stockpile	34,342	32,754	27,015	18,958
Silver concentrate inventory tonnes	-	-	-	-
Silver ounces included in concentrate inventory	-	-	-	-

	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012
Head grade - Ag grams per tonne (g/t)	191	174	-	-
Tonnes mined	4,628	-	-	4,072
Tonnes milled	3,221	258	-	-
Silver concentrate tonnes produced	43	4	-	-
Recovery %	41.42	60.90	-	-
Silver ounces produced	8,180	878	-	-
Silver ounces per concentrate tonne produced	190	251	-	-
Silver ounces sold	9,058	-	-	8,937
Silver concentrate tonnes sold	37	-	-	32
Quarter end inventory balances				
Mined tonnes stockpile	17,142	17,935	18,192	18,204
Silver concentrate inventory tonnes	-	4	-	-
Silver ounces included in concentrate inventory	-	878	-	-

The Company has completed the refurbishment of the Plant in-situ, and has commenced the dismantling and transport of the Plant to the Company's 100%-owned site adjacent to the San José mine. A new line to supply grid power to the new plant site has been installed, pre-construction

Arian Silver Corporation
Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

earthmoving is complete, the laying of foundations is part complete. The new decline into the Soledad section of the San José mine which was commenced during the first quarter, has intersected the vein.

Development of the Plant remains on target to begin commissioning by the end of 2014.

Mining and development at the San José mine were maintained at a reduced rate during Q2 2014 as the Company operates a programme of mine development designed to ensure readiness for the resumption of processing operations.

Subsequent Events

On 28 August 2014 the Company extended the maturity date of its convertible loan note facility with Platinum Long Term Growth VIII, LLC from 28 August 2014 to 30 September 2014 for consideration of US\$350,000.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Summary of Quarterly Results

The Company's focus during the quarter was the ongoing project of the refurbishment, relocation and construction of the El Bote Processing Plant and the development of the San José mine.

Unaudited	Q2 2014 \$'000	Q1 2014 \$'000	Q4 2013 \$'000	Q3 2013 \$'000
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales	(140)	(13)	(49)	(25)
Gross loss	(140)	(13)	(49)	(25)
Net investment income	(2)	2	1	44
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(699)	(1,053)	(583)	875
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(\$0.02)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.02)	\$0.03
Total assets	30,687	29,454	28,366	27,361
Total non-current financial liabilities	(192)	(190)	(187)	(185)
Shareholders' equity	(14,368)	(14,842)	(15,784)	(15,717)

Unaudited	Q2 2013 \$'000	Q1 2013 \$'000	Q4 2012 \$'000	Q3 2012 \$'000
Revenue	129	-	34	136
Cost of sales	(413)	(206)	(256)	(475)
Gross loss	(284)	(206)	(222)	(339)
Net investment income/(loss)	(68)	(21)	(84)	57
Net loss for the period	(947)	(956)	(1,156)	(968)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(\$0.03)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.03)
Total assets	14,582	15,154	14,119	14,409
Total non-current financial liabilities	(182)	(186)	(177)	(175)
Shareholders' equity	(13,414)	(13,971)	(13,003)	(13,464)

Review of Q2 2014 Results

Cost of sales

Cost of sales of \$0.1m (Q2 2013: \$0.4m) comprises semi-fixed production costs that were not directly related to the refurbishment of the Plant or development at San José mine.

Gross loss

The gross loss of \$0.1m (Q2 2013: \$0.3m) related to operating costs incurred in the period.

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

Net loss

The net loss of \$0.7m (Q2 2013: \$0.9m) was primarily on account of the administrative expenses of \$0.9m (Q2 2013: \$0.7m) including \$0.1m (Q2 2013: \$nil) due diligence costs and the operating loss of \$0.1m (Q2 2013: \$0.3m); offset by \$0.3m profit (Q2 2013: \$nil) on the fair value adjustment on the derivative liability relating to the convertible note. **See Liquidity, Capital Resources and Working Capital** for more information concerning the convertible note.

Total assets

Total assets of \$30.7m increased by \$1.2m from Q1 2014, due to the ongoing investment in the El Bote Processing Plant and the San José mine.

Total non-current financial liabilities

Total non-current financial liabilities were \$192k and relate to a provision for mine closure. This amount would only be payable if the mine were closed; it covers decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation, and is based on an estimated total cost of \$206k and a discount rate of 5%.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity decreased by \$0.5m compared to Q1 2014. This was a result of the net loss of \$0.7m offset by gain in foreign exchange reserves of \$0.2m.

Q2 2014 v Q1 2014

The gross loss of \$140k was \$127k higher than Q1 2014. The net loss for Q2 2014 of \$0.7m was \$0.4m lower than Q1 2014 mainly on account of the fair value adjustment relating to the derivative liability.

Total assets increased by \$1.2m to \$30.7m after investment of \$2.4m in the Plant (including a non-cash interest capitalisation of \$1.9m), a \$0.6m investment in the San José mine, a \$0.1m increase in trade and receivables due from the Mexican authorities in relation to sales good taxes recoverable, and a \$0.1m increase in inventories offset by a decrease in cash of \$1.9m to \$3.0m.

Q1 2014 v Q4 2013

The gross loss of \$13k was \$36k lower than Q4 2013. The net loss for Q1 2014 of \$1.0m was \$0.5m higher than Q4 2013 mainly on account of the fair value adjustment relating to the derivative liability.

Total assets increased by \$1.1m to \$29.5m after investment of \$2.5m in the Plant (including a non-cash interest capitalisation of \$1.9m), a \$0.6m investment in the San José mine, a \$0.1m increase in trade and receivables due from the Mexican authorities in relation to sales good taxes recoverable, and a \$0.1m increase in inventories offset by a decrease in cash of \$2.3m to \$5.0m.

Q4 2013 v Q3 2013

The gross loss of \$49k was \$24k higher than Q3 mainly due to the write back of inventory in Q3 as a result of a marginally improved silver price. The net loss for Q4 of \$0.6m was \$1.5m lower than Q3 mainly on account of the fair value adjustment relating to the derivative liability.

Total assets increased by \$1.0m to \$28.4m after investment of \$2.3m in the Plant, a \$0.3m investment in the San José mine, a \$0.3m increase in trade and receivables due from the Mexican authorities in relation to sales good taxes recoverable, and a \$0.1m increase in inventories offset by a decrease in cash of \$2.0m to \$7.2m.

Q3 2013 v Q2 2013

The Q3 gross loss of \$25k was \$0.2m lower than the second quarter, mainly as a result of the suspension of production due to the volatility in the silver price. The net profit for Q3 of \$0.9m was \$1.8m higher than Q2 mainly due to the \$2.5m gain from the fair value adjustment over the derivative liability relating to the convertible note, offset by related transaction costs and a foreign exchange loss.

Cash available at the end of Q3 of \$9.3m was \$8.6m higher than Q2 attributable to the proceeds from the convertible note.

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

Q2 2013 v Q1 2013

The Q2 gross loss of \$0.3m and the net loss for Q2 2013 of \$0.9m were in line with the previous quarter.

Q4 2012 v Q3 2012

Revenue during Q4 and Q3 was generated from the sale of silver concentrate from the San José mining operation.

The gross loss reduced on account of reduced expenditure on mining operations; the net loss increased in Q4 compared to Q3 following the revaluation of Geologix shares.

Total assets decreased by \$0.3m to \$14.1m; cash decreased by \$0.4m to \$0.5m and financial assets held for sale relating to the Geologix shares reduced by \$0.1m. This was offset by an increase of \$0.2m investment in development of the San José mine.

Shareholders' equity reduced \$0.5m on account of the \$1.2m net loss and \$0.1m increase in foreign exchange translation reserves, offset by the increase of \$0.8m share capital raised through the SEDA.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND WORKING CAPITAL

At 30 June 2014 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$3.0m (31 December 2013: \$7.2m) and working capital deficiency of \$10.3m.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$1.9m during Q2 2014 as a result of \$1.1m used in operating activities, \$0.4m investment in the purchase and refurbishment of the El Bote plant and \$0.5m investment in mine development at the San José mine.

Working Capital – 30 June 2014

As at 30 June 2014, the Company had a net current liability of \$10.3m (31 December, 2013: \$2.8m). The items of working capital and changes compared to 31 December 2013 are as follows:

Current assets

- cash and cash equivalents of \$3.0m (31 December 2013: \$7.2m);
- trade and other receivables of \$1.5m (31 December 2013: \$1.3m). \$1.0m of the outstanding balance relates to the IVA (government sales tax) debtor owed to Arian which is in the process of being recouped as well as \$0.2m from Siberian Goldfields;
- inventories of \$1.3m (31 December 2013: \$1.0m) relates to stockpiled ore held at cost relating to production at the San José mine,

Current liabilities

- trade payables of \$1.0m (31 December 2013: \$1.2m);

Capital Resources

Convertible Note

On 29 August 2013, the Company issued a convertible note instrument raising \$15.6m before transaction costs, with Platinum Long Term Growth VIII, LLC. The instrument is convertible in whole or in part at the option of the note holder at a conversion price of C\$1.10. The Note will mature at a premium of 5% if not otherwise converted before 29 August 2014. On closing, the Company prepaid the full interest of 14%. This facility was entered into to fund the purchase, refurbishment, transportation and reassembly of the Plant, and the development of the San José mine. On 28 August 2014 the Company extended the maturity date of this facility to 30 September 2014 with the mutual consent of the lender and in exchange for consideration of US\$350,000.

Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (“SEDA”)

The Company announced on 27 September 2012 it had signed a three year £5m standby equity distribution agreement with YA Global Master SPV Ltd, an investment fund managed by Yorkville

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

Advisors Global, L.P. The SEDA allows the company to draw down funds in exchange for the issue of shares in the Company.

Under the terms of the SEDA, equity is issued at 95% of the prevailing market price over a pricing period of between 5 and 20 days. The amount of each drawdown may not exceed 400 per cent of the average daily trading volume of shares multiplied by the volume weighted average price on AIM for the five trading days prior to the drawdown request.

Use of the facility is entirely at the discretion of the Company and there are no penalties for not drawing down on the facility.

As at 30 June 2014 £2.2m remains available to draw down on this facility.

Share options

As at 30 June 2014, the following share purchase options were outstanding, each entitling the holder to acquire one common share of the Company:

2,186,000 share purchase options with exercise prices ranging from £0.325 to £4.925 or C\$0.576 to C\$7.90 expiring on various dates up to January 2019.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company is currently in an advanced stage of the refurbishment, transport and construction of the El Bote Processing Plant.

The Plant, which is expected to have begun commissioning by the end of 2014 is projected to deliver substantial cost savings against the previous toll milling operations. With reduced operating costs, the Company should enjoy significantly higher operating margins than would otherwise have been achievable under previous toll milling arrangements.

The completion of the construction of the Plant will be a significant development for the business and a critical event as the business moves towards the execution of its long term strategy.

The Company's financing arrangements are at an important stage, and continue to progress positively.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company to select from possible alternative accounting principles and to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgements and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

The following section discusses the critical accounting estimates and assumptions that management has made and how they affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. We consider these estimates to be an important part of understanding our consolidated financial statements.

Going Concern

The directors regularly review cash flow forecasts to determine whether the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") have sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and other financial commitments, and to fund future expansion projects and business opportunities.

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

At 30 June 2014 the Group had a working capital deficiency of \$10.3m.

On 29 August 2013 the Group raised \$15,585,000 through the issuance of a senior secured convertible note ("Convertible Note"). The Convertible Note is convertible at C\$1.10 at the option of the note holder, and if not converted, will mature at a premium of 5% on 28 August 2014.

The Group is currently developing opportunities to refinance the convertible note, which may comprise one or more of: the issue of new equity, debt finance and alternative financing arrangements, to source funds on more attractive terms and to more adequately fund the expansion of the Group's operations.

In September 2012, the Group entered into a £5m SEDA with Yorkville. The SEDA entitles the Group to drawdown funds in exchange for the issue of shares at a price based on the Company's market price. At 30 June 2014, £2.2m remained available to draw down against the SEDA facility.

In the past the Group has been successful at raising finance, however there can be no assurance that the Group will be able to raise funds in the future.

The directors currently believe the Group has adequate financial resources or access to such resources in order to continue to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis. However, if the Group is unsuccessful in raising future funding it may not be able to meet its on-going working capital and project expenditure requirements. If these circumstances arose then there would be significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and the carrying value of the Group's exploration and other assets would be required to be reviewed.

Resource Properties, Deferred Exploration and Development Costs

All costs related to the exploration of mineral properties are capitalised until either the properties are brought into production, at which time they are amortised over the estimated life of the project, or until the properties are sold, or title rights allowed to lapse, or are abandoned or determined not to be commercially viable, at which time they are charged to the income statement.

The amounts capitalised at any time represent costs to be charged to operations in future and do not necessarily reflect the present or future values of particular properties. The recoverability of the carrying values of exploration properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete development and future profitable production therefrom, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

Management is of the view that the current policy is appropriate for the Company at this time and is consistent with many other public mineral exploration and development companies in the UK and Canada. Shareholders are advised that carrying values are not necessarily indicative of present or future values. The Company assesses whether impairment exists in any of its exploration projects and writes down that project to its estimated recoverable value when such impairment is found to exist. Any write-down is recorded as an expense in the Company's income statement in the financial statements for the relevant period.

Share-Based Payments

The share option programme allows group directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at the grant date and spread over the period until the share purchase options vest unconditionally. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that vest, except if the change is due to market based conditions not being satisfied.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of metal concentrate is recognised when title transfers and the rights and obligations of ownership pass to the customer. The Company's sales of concentrate are made under

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

pricing arrangements where final sales prices are determined by quoted market prices in a period subsequent to the date of sale. In these circumstances, revenue from sales is recorded at the time of the sale based on forward prices for the expected date of final settlement. Subsequent variations in prices are recognised as revenue adjustments as they occur.

In a period of extreme and unusual price volatility, the effect of mark-to-market price adjustments related to the quantity of metal which remains to be settled with independent smelters could be significant.

Inventories

Concentrates and stockpile ore are valued at the lower of the average production costs or net realisable value. The assumptions used in the valuation of those inventories included estimates of metal contained in stockpiled ore, assumptions of the amount of metal that is expected to be recovered, assumptions of the smelting terms as well as assumptions of the metal prices and exchange rates expected to be realised when the metals are recovered. If these estimates or assumptions prove to be inaccurate the Company could be required to write-down the recorded value of its inventories, which would reduce the Company's earnings and working capital. Net realisable value is determined with reference to market prices.

Derivative Liability

The conversion option of the convertible note has been treated as an embedded derivative because it does not meet the IFRS definition of equity.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the derivative liability was established using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model. Subsequently, the derivative liability is fair valued at each reporting date and changes in the fair value are taken directly to the profit or loss. The derivative liability is impacted by market risk and foreign exchange rate risk.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk for Arian comprises two types of risk: currency risk and price risk.

Price Risk

The price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments in the market.

Currency Risk

The Company's operational expenditure is made in Mexico in both Mexican pesos and US dollars and head office expenses are predominantly made in the UK in pounds sterling and Canadian dollars. The Company is therefore exposed to the movement in exchange rates for these currencies. The Company does not currently hedge foreign exchange risk.

At the year end the majority of the Company's cash resources were held in US dollars. The Company therefore also has downside exposure to any strengthening of the pound sterling, the Canadian dollar or the Mexican peso against the US dollar as this would increase expenses in US dollar terms and accelerate the depletion of the Company's cash resources. Any weakening of the pound sterling, the Canadian dollar or the Mexican peso against the US dollar would, however, result in a reduction in expenses in US dollar terms and preserve the Company's cash resources.

In addition, any movements in pounds sterling or Mexican peso would affect the presentation of the consolidated statement of financial position when the net assets of the Mexican subsidiary and parent company in the UK are translated from their functional currencies into US dollars.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at 30 June 2014, the Company had cash of \$3.0m and receivables of \$1.5m to settle accounts payable of \$1.0m. The Company's accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. In the short-term, liabilities will be funded by cash. Once the Company resumes production, it is expected that the Company will generate sufficient cash from the sale of concentrates and funds raised from investors to settle operating accounts payable.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is attributable to cash and trade receivables. The credit risk on cash is limited because the Company invests its cash in deposits with well capitalised financial institutions with strong credit ratings.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Group uses. Treasury activities take place under procedures and policies approved and monitored by the Board to minimise the financial risk faced by the Group. Interest bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents which are considered to be short-term liquid assets. No sensitivity analysis has been disclosed as management does not consider any reasonable fluctuation in interest rates to be sufficiently material to disclose.

OTHER RISK FACTORS

The financing, exploration, development and exploitation of the Company's properties and the operations of the Company's business are subject to a number of factors, including metal prices, laws and regulations, political conditions, currency fluctuations, hiring qualified people and obtaining necessary services in jurisdictions where the Company operates.

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of the mining business in which it is engaged, not least are adverse movements in commodity prices, which are impossible to forecast. The Company seeks to counter this risk, as far as possible, by selecting exploration areas on the basis of their recognised geological potential to host economic deposits.

The following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of the Company's operations and industry that may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of the Company's future financial performance.

Requirement of Additional Financing

The Company has in place a \$15.6 million convertible debt facility which may be converted at a price of C\$1.10 per share. If this debt is not converted, the Company will need to raise additional funds to repay it. The Plant will not be operational before the debt will need to be repaid and additional finance to fund the completion of the project development and future working capital expenses will be required.

No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional financing necessary to continue its development and production activities or to explore and/or develop its concessions.

Failure to obtain sufficient financing for any projects will result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on properties covered by the Company's concessions or even the loss of a concession.

Additional sources of funds currently available to the Company are through the sale of product from production activities, the issue of equity capital, debt financing facilities or instruments, the sale of concessions or other assets, royalty interests or the entering into farm-in or joint venture agreements.

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

In addition, the Company's ability to obtain further financing will depend in part on the price of silver and the industry's perception of its future price and other factors outside the Company's control.

Additional financing might not be available when needed, or if available, the terms of such financing might not be favourable to the Company and could involve substantial dilution to shareholders. In the absence of adequate funding, the Company would not be able to continue as a going concern in which event the carrying value of the Company's projects would be impaired.

Mining Concessions and Title

In relation to mining concessions over which the Company holds legal rights, if the Company fails to fulfil the specific terms or obligations of any of its concessions or operates in the concession areas in a manner that violates Mexican law, regulators may impose fines, suspend or revoke the concessions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and proposed operations.

Whilst the Company has received legal opinions in respect of title to its properties there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. The Company's concessions may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or other claims and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects or government actions.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

Any exploration programme entails risks relating to the location of economic ore bodies, the development of appropriate metallurgical processes, the receipt of necessary governmental permits and the construction of mining and processing facilities. Save in respect of the San José project, the Company's projects are not in production and no assurance can be given that any exploration programme will result in any new commercial mining operation or in the discovery of new resources.

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial risks over a prolonged period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mineral structure may result in substantial rewards, few concessions which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that preliminary feasibility studies or full feasibility studies on the Company's projects or the current or proposed exploration programmes on any of the concessions in which the Company has rights or is negotiating rights will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

The Company's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and the production of minerals. These could result in damage to or destruction of the Company's facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage or pollution and possibly legal liability for any or all damage which could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. The Company's activities may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which the Company has interests. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, rock falls, flooding or other climatic conditions may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. Although precautions to minimise risk will be taken, even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate all of the hazards and risks.

Whether a mineral deposit will be or will continue to be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting of silver, changes in the silver price, and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company is transitioning from an exploration and development company to a producer. In the mining industry such a transition is sometimes a difficult and challenging exercise due to operational issues and risks.

Volatility of Metal Prices

The value of the Company's resources and financial results of operations will be affected by fluctuations in metal prices over which the Company has no control. A reduction in the metal prices may prevent the Company's properties from being economically mined or result in curtailment of existing production activities or result in the impairment and write-off of assets.

The price of silver, which is affected by numerous factors including inflation levels, fluctuations in the US dollar and other currencies, supply and demand and political and economic conditions, may have a significant influence on the market price of the Company's common shares.

Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited history of producing revenue and its ultimate success will depend on its ability to generate cash flow from its concessions in the future. The Company has not earned any material profits to date and there is no assurance that it will do so in the future. A major portion of the Company's activities will be directed to the development of the San José vein as well as the search for and the development of new silver deposits. Significant capital investment will be required for exploration at the concessions and to achieve commercial production from the Company's existing projects and from successful exploration efforts. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the required funds to continue these activities.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The Group's mineral resource estimate is not a statement of economic reserve and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of minerals will be produced. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that the mineral resource estimates are well established, by their nature resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences, which may ultimately prove unreliable. If such estimates are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that mineral resources can be upgraded to mineral reserves through continued exploration.

No Reserves

The Company does not hold any concessions in respect of which mineral reserves estimates have been established that comply with CIM Standards and Guidelines or other similar recognised industry standards.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining or monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company's insurance policies may not provide adequate coverage for losses related to these or other risks. The Company's insurance policies do not cover all possible risks that may arise in relation to the Company's exploration activities and production facilities and as a result the Company may incur losses or damages that could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's operations and finances.

In the course of the Company's activities certain risks or unexpected or unusual geological conditions both underground and on surface may occur. It is not always possible to insure against such risks due to the absence of available cover or the Company may decide not to insure due to costs considerations of available cover. As a result the Company could incur losses or damages that could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's operations and finances.

Reliance on Contractors in Mexico

The Company relies on contractors to implement the Company's exploration and development programmes as well as its current mining operation at the San José project. The general availability of

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

contractors or the failure of a contractor to perform properly its services to the Company could delay or inconvenience the Company's operations, and have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

Key Personnel

The Company's business is dependent on retaining the services of a small number of key personnel of the appropriate calibre as the business develops. The Company has entered into employment agreements with certain key managers. The success of the Company is, and will continue to be to a significant extent, dependent on the expertise and experience of the directors and senior management. The loss of one or more of these individuals could have a materially adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not currently have any insurance in place with respect to key personnel.

Environmental Factors

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Such regulation covers a wide variety of matters, including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour regulations and health and safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to clean-up costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances, which may exist on or under any of the properties covered by its concessions, or which may be produced as a result of its operations.

If the Company does not comply with environmental regulations or does not file environmental impact statements in relation to each of its concessions, it may be subject to penalties, its operations may be suspended, closed and/or its concessions may be revoked.

Environmental legislation and permit requirements are likely to evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors and employees.

Political Risk

The Company is conducting its exploration activities in the United Mexican States. The Company may be adversely affected by changes in economic, political, judicial, administrative or other regulatory factors such as taxation in Mexico, where the Company operates and holds its major assets. Mexico may have a more volatile political environment and/or more challenging trading conditions than in some other parts of the world. The directors believe the government of Mexico supports the development of natural resources by foreign operators. There is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in Mexico will not result in the government of Mexico adopting different policies in respect of foreign development and ownership of mineral resources. Any such changes in policy may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, taxation, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income and return of capital. These changes may affect both the Company's ability to undertake exploration and development activities in respect of future properties in the manner currently contemplated, as well as its ability to continue to explore and develop those properties, in respect of which it has obtained exploration and development rights to date.

Payment Obligations

Under the mineral property concessions and certain other contractual agreements to which a member of the Group is, or may in the future become, a party, any such company is, or may become, subject to payment and other obligations. If such obligations are not complied with when due, in addition to any other remedies which may be available to other parties, this could result in dilution or forfeiture of interests held by such companies. The Company might not have, or be able to obtain, financing for all such obligations as they arise.

Regulatory Approvals

The operations of the Company require approvals, licenses and permits from various regulatory authorities, governmental and otherwise. The Board believes that the Company holds or will obtain all necessary approvals, licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations in respect of its current projects. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary approvals, licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its various projects and/or commence construction or operation of mining facilities that economically justify the cost.

Competition

The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals in the search for and acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. There is significant competition for the silver opportunities available and, as a result, the Company may be unable to acquire further silver concessions on terms it considers acceptable.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the six months ended 30 June 2014 the group entered into the following transactions involving related parties:

The Dragon Group Ltd charged the Company a total of \$64,803 (30 June 2014: \$59,976) which relates to the reimbursement of Tony Williams' remuneration paid on behalf of the Company. Tony Williams, Chairman and a director of the Company, beneficially owns the Dragon Group. At 30 June 2014, \$11,021 (31 December 2013: \$10,672) was outstanding.

On 24 September 2013 the Company acquired an option for \$200,000 to conduct due diligence on Siberian Goldfields Ltd ("SGL") and its mineral properties, with a view to Arian undertaking a potential equity transaction or other corporate transaction or investment with SGL ("Transaction"). On 27 November 2013 Arian gave notice to SGL of its election not to proceed with a Transaction.

The option grant fee is repayable by SGL to Arian together with interest payable at a rate of 10% per annum in the event that Arian elects not to proceed with a Transaction. Interest accrued during the six months ended 30 June 2014 amounts to \$10,000 (31 December 2013: \$3,780). As at 30 June 2014, \$213,780 (31 December 2013: \$203,780) was owed to Arian by SGL.

Tony Williams is a director and shareholder of SGL.

Key management personnel participate in the Company's share option programme.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in mineral exploration and development and consequently there is the potential for conflicts of interest. The Company expects that any such director or officer shall disclose such interest in accordance with its articles of association or his contractual obligations to the Company and any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Other risks and uncertainties have been detailed in the Company's 2013 Annual MD&A which can be accessed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.ariansilver.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, statements relating to the mineral resource estimates, statements regarding the contract mining and milling operation at the San José Project (the "SJ Mining Operation"), the ability of the Company to achieve, maintain and possibly increase planned levels of production from the SJ Mining Operation, the ability of the Company to generate positive cash flow from the SJ Mining Operation, the ability to continue or implement proposed drilling programmes on the SJV system and the Company's exploration, development and production plans and objectives, including its ability to access and/or acquire production facilities are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect the current expectations or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements, and even if such actual results are realised or substantially realised, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on the Company. Factors that could cause actual results or

Arian Silver Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarter ended 30 June 2014

events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, the performance of the contractors and plant and equipment engaged in relation to the SJ Mining Operation, failure to achieve anticipated production levels and mineral grades for ore from the SJ Mining Operation, failure to establish estimated mineral reserves, the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, changes in the silver commodity price, changes in equity markets, political developments in Mexico, changes to regulations affecting the Company's activities, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required regulatory approvals, the uncertainties involved in interpreting exploration results and other geological data, and the other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Any mineral resource estimate figures disclosed in this MD&A are estimates and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of minerals will be produced. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Company believes that the resource estimates included in this MD&A are well established, by their nature resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences, which may ultimately prove unreliable. If such estimates are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

OTHER INFORMATION

Availability of documents on SEDAR

Additional information relating to the Company may be accessed through SEDAR on the internet at www.sedar.com or the Company's website, www.ariansilver.com.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following table sets out the outstanding securities of the Company as at 28 August 2014:-

	Number in issue
Common shares of no par value	33,366,005
Share purchase options	2,231,000

Each share option and share purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company.

The Company has outstanding loan notes representing \$15.6 million, which are convertible at the option of the holder, at any time up to and including 30 September 2014 into fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company at a price equal to C\$1.10 each, representing an aggregate of 14,181,818 Common shares of the Company. The holder is restricted from holding more than 9.9% of the Common shares of the Company at any single point in time. As at 30 June 2014 this equated to 3,303,234 Common shares.