

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP.  
Form 10-Q  
August 14, 2013

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

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

FOR THE TRANSITION FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-29595

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada	90-0316566
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

375 N. Stephanie St., Bldg. 2 Ste. #211 Henderson, NV	89014
(Address of principal executive office)	(Zip code)

(888) 901-4550  
(Registrant's telephone number,  
including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§233.405 of this chapter) 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 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.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  
Yes  No

As of August 14, 2013, the Company had 102,795,119 outstanding shares of common stock.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Page
<u>Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	19
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Marketing Risk</u>	24
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	24
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	25
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	26
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	26
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	26
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	26
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	26
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	27

Table of Contents

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2013 AND FOR  
THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012  
AND  
THE PERIOD FROM INCEPTION (OCTOBER 14, 1999) THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013

Table of Contents

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,420	\$ 957
Other receivables, net	280	304
Due from related parties, net of due to	89	89
Deferred tax asset, current portion	33	3,323
Other current assets	12	54
Assets held for disposal, net	32	132
Total current assets	1,866	4,859
Property, plant, equipment, mine development, land and construction in progress, net	7,540	8,878
Deferred tax asset, non-current portion	1,326	2,961
Other assets	52	52
Total assets	\$ 10,784	\$ 16,750
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,711	\$ 3,460
Notes payable, current portion	182	1,114
Total current liabilities	1,893	4,574
Notes payable, non-current portion	16	722
Total liabilities	1,909	5,296
Iron Ore Properties financial instrument, net	-	600
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock: \$0.001 par value; authorized 150,000,000 shares; 102,795,119 shares issued and outstanding	103	103
Additional paid-in capital	10,787	10,787
Accumulated deficit during exploration stage	(24,141)	(22,720)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(51)	(377)
Total Tara Gold stockholders' deficit	(13,302)	(12,207)
Non-controlling interest	22,177	23,061
Total stockholders' equity	8,875	10,854
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 10,784	\$ 16,750

See accompanying notes to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.



Table of Contents

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 (An Exploration Stage Company)  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS  
 (UNAUDITED)  
 (In thousands of U.S. Dollars, except per share amounts)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	From Inception October 14,1999 to June 30, 2013
Revenues					
Revenue from website development and software	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168
Mining revenues	-	-	-	-	557
Total revenues	-	-	-	-	725
Cost of revenue	-	-	-	-	759
Gross margin	-	-	-	-	(34 )
Exploration expenses	312	707	554	860	11,247
Operating, general, and administrative expenses	1,185	1,707	2,128	2,481	47,232
Net operating loss	(1,497 )	(2,414 )	(2,682 )	(3,341 )	(58,513 )
Non-operating income (loss):					
Interest income	12	7	25	14	400
Interest expense	(2 )	(4 )	(204 )	(9 )	(1,459 )
Settlement loss, net	--	-	(862 )	-	(728 )
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	--	-	--	-	(2,186 )
Gain on deconsolidation, dissolution and sale of joint venture interest	-	-	-	-	21,036
Gain on sale or disposal of assets	1,019	-	1,019	-	614
Gain on acquisition of mining concession and mining assets	-	-	-	-	100
Realized loss on the sale of marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(5,099 )
Gain on sale of net cash flow interest	-	-	-	-	197
Gain on Tara Minerals stock dividend	-	-	-	-	1,028
Impairment of long lived asset	-	-	-	-	(171)
Gain on bargain acquisition of ACM	3,497	-	3,497	-	3,497
Other income	-	-	-	-	1,347
Total non-operating income	4,526	3	3,475	5	18,576
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,029	(2,411 )	793	(3,336 )	(39,937 )

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Income tax benefit (provision)	(4,925 )	-	(4,925 )	-	1,704
Loss from continuing operations	(1,896 )	(2,411 )	(4,132 )	(3,336 )	(38,233 )
Discontinued operations:					
Loss from operations of oil properties and La Escuadra					
	-	-	-	-	(1,021 )
Gain from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	3,631	-	3,576	3,576
Net (loss) income	(1,896 )	1,220	(4,132 )	240	(35,678 )
Net loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interest					
	1,626	(1,227 )	2,711	(851 )	11,537
Net loss attributable to Tara Gold's shareholders					
	(270 )	(7 )	(1,421 )	(611 )	(24,141 )
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation income (loss)	394	134	326	(50 )	(51 )
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 124	\$ 127	\$ (1,095 )	\$ (661 )	\$ (24,192 )
Net (loss) income per share, basic and diluted					
	\$ (0.02 )	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.04 )	\$ 0.00	
Weighted average number of shares, basic and diluted					
	102,795,119	102,795,119	102,795,119	102,795,119	

See accompanying notes to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 (An Exploration Stage Company)  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (UNAUDITED)  
 (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	From Inception October 14, 1999 to June 30, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss attributable to Tara Gold shareholders	\$ (1,421)	\$ (611)	\$ (24,141)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash:			
Depreciation and amortization	158	136	1,430
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(266)	151	3,733
Common stock issued for services and other expenses	-	-	2,599
Stock based compensation and stock bonuses	-	-	126
Gain on deconsolidation, dissolution and sale of joint venture interest	-	-	(20,311)
Non-cash expense due to deconsolidation of joint venture	-	-	216
Loss on conversion of debt to subsidiary's common stock	-	-	783
Loss on debt due to extinguishment and conversion, net	-	-	1,383
Gain from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	(3,576)	(2,575)
Deferred tax asset, net	4,925	-	(2,318)
Non-controlling interest in net loss of consolidated subsidiaries	(2,711)	851	(11,537)
Amortization of beneficial conversion	200	-	850
Loss on the disposal of assets	(1,019)	-	(797)
Realized loss on the sale of marketable securities	-	-	4,993
Common stock of subsidiary issued and option valuation for services	118	164	6,745
Subsidiaries' stock based compensation and stock bonuses	59	245	9,199
Exploration expenses paid with stock of subsidiaries	-	430	4,146
Settlement loss, net	862	-	427
Gain on acquisition of mining concession and mining assets	-	-	(430)
Gain on sale of net cash flow interest	-	-	(197)
Gain on Tara Minerals stock dividend	-	-	(1,028)
Impairment of long lived asset	-	-	171
Gain on bargain acquisition of ACM	(3,497)	-	(3,497)
Other	-	38	153
Changes in current operating assets and liabilities:			
Other receivables	262	(131)	(1,414)
Other assets	42	13	(832)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	125	(1,031)	2,280
Deferred joint venture income	-	-	(31)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,163)	(3,321)	(29,874)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
	(184)	(147)	(3,996)

Acquisition of property, plant, equipment, mine development, land and construction in progress			
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	-	-	6,322
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of assets	2,200	-	2,931
Purchase of mining concession	(400)	-	(241)
Mining deposits	-	3	(179)
Loans to unrelated third parties	-	-	(380)
Proceeds from the sale of American Copper Mining	-	7,500	7,500
Investment in American Copper Mining in 2012	-	(33)	(33)
Other	-	-	(6)
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,616	7,323	11,918

Table of Contents

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)  
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	From Inception October 14, 1999 to June 30, 2013
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Proceeds from short term debt	-	-	72
Proceeds from notes payable, related party	-	-	150
Proceeds from notes payable	-	-	480
Payments toward short term debt	-	-	(22 )
Payments toward notes payable	(16 )	(240 )	(11,670 )
Payments toward notes payable, related party	-	(100 )	(100 )
Change in due to/from related parties, net	-	(248 )	23
Non-controlling interest – cash from sale of common stock of subsidiaries	700	357	13,526
Payments from joint venture partners	-	-	10,020
Cash from the sale of common stock	-	-	5,753
Iron Ore Properties financial instrument	-	50	800
Other	-	-	(9 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	684	(181 )	19,023
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	326	(50 )	353
Net increase (decrease)	463	3,771	1,420
Cash, beginning of period	957	419	-
Cash, end of period	\$ 1,420	\$ 4,190	\$ 1,420
<b>Supplemental Information:</b>			
Interest paid	\$ 2	\$ 15	\$ 963
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10
<b>Non-cash Investing and Financing Transactions:</b>			
Conversion of debt and Iron Ore Financial instrument to common stock, plus accrued interest	\$ 800	\$ -	\$ 2,092
Issuance of common stock for assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 304
Purchase of concession paid with notes payable or mining deposit plus capitalized interest	\$ -	\$ 2,147	\$ 20,333
Beneficial conversion feature, convertible debt, related and nonrelated party and financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 591
	\$ -	\$ 348	\$ 1,564

Recoverable value-added taxes incurred through additional debt and due to related party, net of mining concession modification			
Purchase of property and equipment through debt and common stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,833
Receipt of stock for joint venture payments and fee income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,301
Accrued and capitalized interest	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ 433
Reclassification of mining deposit to mining concession paid by debt	\$ -	\$ (175 )	\$ (175 )
Reclassification of assets held for disposal, net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132
Construction in progress reclassified to property, plant and equipment	\$ 113	\$ -	\$ 113
Sale of mining concession on credit	\$ 200	\$ -	\$ 200
Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90

See accompanying notes to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
(An Exploration Stage Company)  
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of business and principles of consolidation:

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Tara Gold Resources Corp. (the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. Significant accounting policies disclosed therein have not changed except as noted below.

In May 2005, Tara Gold, through its subsidiary Corporacion Amermin S.A. de C.V. ("Amermin"), began acquiring mining properties in Mexico. In May 2006, the Company formed Tara Minerals Corp. ("Tara Minerals"), which owns 99.9% of the common stock of American Metal Mining S.A. de C.V. ("AMM"), a Mexican corporation. Tara Minerals also owns 87% of the common stock of Adit Resources Corp. ("Adit"), which in turns owns 99.99% of American Copper Mining, S.A. de C.V. ("ACM") (See Note 11). Tara Gold's operations in Mexico are conducted through Amermin and AMM since Mexican law provides that only Mexican corporations are allowed to own mining properties. All of Tara Gold's operations in Mexico are conducted through its Mexican subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2013, Tara Gold owned approximately 57% of the outstanding common stock of Tara Minerals. In June 2013, Tara Gold purchased 4,500,000 shares of Tara Minerals' common stock, valued at \$1,350,000, or \$0.30 a share for cash.

Tara Gold focuses primarily on gold mining concessions. Tara Minerals' primary focus is also on gold and silver, in addition to industrial minerals, copper, lead, zinc, iron and other associated metals.

On May 25, 2011, Tara Gold commenced distributing its shares of Tara Minerals to its shareholders. Tara Gold distributed one share of Tara Minerals for every 20 outstanding shares of Tara Gold. Tara Gold issued and outstanding plans to make additional distributions until all Tara Minerals shares held by Tara Gold have been distributed to Tara Gold's shareholders.

After Tara Gold has distributed all of Tara Minerals' shares, Tara Gold will not have any interest in the properties owned by Tara Minerals, AMM, Adit or ACM.

Both Tara Gold and Tara Minerals may continue their efforts to develop mining properties that are thought to contain commercial quantities of gold, silver and other minerals. Additionally, once the distribution has been completed, the consolidated parent and subsidiary relationship between Tara Gold and Tara Minerals may change.

The Company is a mining company in the exploration stage and presents inception to date information, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("FASB ASC") Development Stage Entities Topic.

In these financial statements, references to "Company," "we," "our," and/or "us," refer to Tara Gold Resources Corp. and, unless the context indicates otherwise, its consolidated subsidiaries.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and the related footnote information are unaudited. In the opinion of management, they include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair

presentation of the condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the condensed consolidated results of its operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Results of operations reported for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. All amounts are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The reporting currency of the Company, Tara Minerals and Adit is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of Amermin, AMM and ACM is the Mexican Peso. As a result, the financial statements of the subsidiaries have been re-measured from Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars using (i) current exchange rates for monetary asset and liability accounts, (ii) historical exchange rates for nonmonetary asset and liability accounts, (iii) historical exchange rates for revenues and expenses associated with nonmonetary assets and liabilities, and (iv) the weighted average exchange rate of the reporting period for all other revenues and expenses. In addition, foreign currency transaction gains and losses resulting from U.S. dollar denominated transactions are eliminated. The resulting re-measurement income (loss) is recorded as other comprehensive income (loss).

Table of Contents

Current and historical exchange rates are not indicative of what future exchange rates will be and should not be construed as such.

Relevant exchange rates used in the preparation of the financial statements for Amermin, AMM and ACM are as follows for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Mexican pesos per one U.S. dollar:

		June 30, 2013
Current exchange rate	Ps.	13.0235
Weighted average exchange rate for the six months ended	Ps.	12.5565
		June 30, 2012
Current exchange rate	Ps.	13.6530
Weighted average exchange rate for the six months ended	Ps.	13.2656

The Company's significant accounting policies are:

#### Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications, which have no effect on net loss, have been made in the prior period financial statements to conform to the current presentation.

#### Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management routinely makes judgments on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Recoverable Value-Added Taxes (IVA) and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Impuesto al Valor Agregado taxes (IVA) are recoverable value-added taxes charged by the Mexican government on goods sold and services rendered at a rate of 16%. Under certain circumstances, these taxes are recoverable by filing a tax return and as determined by the Mexican taxing authority.

Each period, receivables are reviewed for collectability. When a receivable has doubtful collectability we allow for the receivable until we are either assured of collection (and reverse the allowance) or assured that a write-off is necessary. Our allowance in association with our receivable from IVA from our Mexico subsidiaries is based on our determination that the Mexican government may not allow the complete refund of these taxes.

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Allowance – recoverable value-added taxes	\$ 2,564	\$ 2,829
Allowance – other receivables	363	364
Total	\$ 2,927	\$ 3,193

Income taxes

Income taxes are provided for using the asset and liability method of accounting in accordance with the Income Taxes Topic of the FASB ASC. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The computation of limitations relating to the amount of such tax assets, and the determination of appropriate valuation allowances relating to the realization of such assets, are inherently complex and require the exercise of judgment. As additional information becomes available, we continually assess the carrying value of our net deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents

Fair Value Accounting

As required by the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the FASB ASC, fair value is measured based on a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows: (Level 1) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; (Level 2) inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and (Level 3) unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

Recently Adopted and Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, which is included in ASC 220, Comprehensive Income. This update improves the reporting of reclassification out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2013, and applied prospectively. Management does not anticipate that the accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05, Liabilities (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013 and requires the release of any cumulative translation adjustment into net income upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in foreign entity. Management does not anticipate that the accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. This ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. This update standardizes the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. Management does not anticipate that the accounting pronouncement will have any material future effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the SEC, did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 2.

Assets held for disposal, net

Auriferos

In March 2008 Tara Gold obtained the Auriferos V Fraccion 1 and 2 Prospects (“Auriferos”) after a joint venture agreement was terminated. The agreement with Pershimco contained a clause that any prospects purchased by Pershimco adjacent to the Las Minitas Prospect would revert to Tara Gold.

As of June 30, 2013 the Company, through its subsidiary, Amermin, sold its Auriferos mining concessions for \$200,000, including the corresponding value added tax, on credit. As of June 30, 2013 no cash payments have been received.

Table of Contents

Note 3. Property, plant, equipment, mine development, land and construction in progress, net

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Land	\$ 20	\$ 20
La Currita (a)	-	1,253
Pilar	728	728
Don Roman	522	522
Las Nuvias	100	100
Centenario	636	636
La Verde	60	60
La Palma	80	80
Championon (b)	203	2,154
Dixie (c)	400	-
Picacho Groupings (See Note 11)	1,571	-
Mining concessions	4,300	5,533
Construction in progress	-	269
Property, plant and equipment	4,304	3,982
	8,624	9,804
Less – accumulated depreciation	(1,084)	(926)
	\$ 7,540	\$ 8,878

Pilar, Don Roman, Las Nuvias, Centenario, La Palma and La Verde properties are located in Mexico and are known as the Don Roman Groupings.

a. On April 22, 2013, the Company, through its subsidiary, Amermin, sold its La Currita mining concessions for \$2,250,000, plus the corresponding value added tax, for a total of \$2,610,000.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company has received \$2,200,000, plus the corresponding value added tax and \$50,000, plus value added tax is still a receivable. The Company recorded a gain of \$946,560 on the sale of the mining concession.

b. In September 2011, the Company leased the Mina El Championon Iron Ore Project (“Championon”) in exchange for royalty payments based on production. From September 2011 to April 2012, the Company paid \$235,000, plus \$38,000 in value-added taxes in advances against royalty payments.

In May, 2012, the Company terminated the lease agreement for Championon and entered into a new agreement to acquire the Iron Ore Project for an effective purchase price of \$2,175,000, plus \$348,000 in value-added taxes. The advances against royalty payments made before the lease agreement was terminated were applied against the effective purchase of the Iron Ore Project.

In May 2012, the Company purchased technical data pertaining to Championon from the former owner for 500,000 shares of Tara Minerals’ common stock, valued at \$430,000.

On March 15, 2013, a Settlement Agreement and Release (“Agreement”) was entered into by and among the Company, AMM, Jeffrey Holt, Tom Claridge, Steve Eady, Carnegie Mining and Exploration, Inc. (“CMEI”), CME Operations,

LLC (“CME”)(CMEI and CME, referred to as “Carnegie”), Harsco Corporation, and Pittsburgh Mineral & Environmental Technology, Inc. In exchange for Carnegie’s acknowledgement that it has no rights under a previously granted option on the Don Roman property further described below, AMM assigned its Champinon mining rights purchase contract, including all related obligations and acquisition payments, to Plathio Trading Mexico, SA de CV, Carnegie’s Mexican subsidiary, and the Company agreed to issue to Carnegie 500,000 restricted shares of the Company’s common stock, which may not be sold until the earlier of: (i) the Company’s shares reaching a minimum trading price of \$1.00 per share; or (ii) two years from the date of the Agreement. Under the transfer agreement for the Champinon property, AMM retains mining and beneficial rights to known silver, zinc, and led vein structure present on the Champinon concession. On March 22, 2013, the 500,000 restricted shares were issued. The Agreement confirms Carnegie’s acknowledgement of the Company’s 100% ownership of the Don Roman property. The Company recognized a loss of \$861,996 on the settlement agreement mentioned above.

Table of Contents

The Company retained ownership of 14 hectares of the Champinon mining concession valued at \$203,000.

c. In May 2013, the Company acquired the Dixie Mining District, located in Idaho, from an independent third party for \$400,000. The purchase price was paid in full in 2013. To date, the land package consists of 6,721 acres of both patented and unpatented mining claims.

The independent third party shall receive royalties upon all ores, mineral-bearing rock and other deposits extracted and shipped or milled, treated, and sold from the property in the amount of 3% of the net smelter or mill returns earned from the property prior to December 31, 2014. The royalty agreement shall provide that the payment of the royalty shall terminate upon the independent third party receive \$558,160, if that amount was not paid as of December 31, 2014 the Company will need to pay the difference. No royalty shall be owed to the independent third party if mining on the property is not economically feasible. As of June 30, 2013 no royalty payments were paid.

Note 4. Income Taxes

The Company files income tax returns in the United States (“U.S.”) and Mexican jurisdictions. In the U.S., Tara Gold files a standalone return; Tara Minerals and Adit file a consolidated tax return. In Mexico, Amermin and AMM file standalone tax returns, which were filed March 27, 2013. The U.S. returns for 2012 were filed on June 27, 2013. No tax returns for the Company or any subsidiary of the Company are currently under examination by any tax authorities in their respective countries, except for routine tax reviews for AMM for January – December 2011.

The provision for federal and state income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2013 includes elements of Tara Gold as a separate filing entity, Tara Minerals and Adit as a consolidated filing entity, and AMM and Amermin (Mexico Companies) as separate filing entities.

The June 30, 2013, and since inception income tax benefit, net of tax associated with discontinued operations, is as follows

(in thousands of U.S. dollars):

	Tara Gold	Tara Minerals	Mexico Companies	Total
Current asset (liability) - total	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$-
Deferred asset (liability) - total	927	7,367	3,178	11,472
Valuation allowance	(927 )	(6,008 )	(3,178 )	(10,113 )
Income tax benefit, since inception	\$-	\$ 1,359	\$ -	\$ 1,359

As further discussed in Note 11, the Company sold 100% of its interest in ACM in April 2012 and re-acquired it on May 9, 2013. Based on other operations of the Company, we believe that the deferred tax asset above is realizable, net of the valuation allowance disclosed.

A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. The future use of deferred tax assets is dependent on the future taxable profits which arise from taxable temporary timing differences such as:

- Differences in expensed stock based compensation and stock for investor relation services and corporate officers.
- The capitalization of foreign mining exploration expenses for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
- A carry forward of a net operating loss.

At June 30, 2013, total deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

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	Tara Gold	Tara Minerals	Mexico Companies	Total
Deferred tax asset – current	\$927	\$ 276	\$ -	\$1,203
Deferred tax asset – non-current	-	7,091	3,178	10,269
Total deferred tax asset	927	7,367	3,178	11,472
Deferred tax liability – current	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability – non-current	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Valuation allowance	(927 )	(6,008 )	(3,178 )	(10,113 )
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$-	\$ 1,359	\$ -	\$1,359

12

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Table of Contents

Tara Minerals' U.S. deferred tax asset has been reduced from approximately \$6,284,000 to \$1,359,000 due to the return of ACM (Note 11).

Net operating losses generated in Mexico may only be used to offset income generated in Mexico. Amermin has net operation losses of approximately \$113,000 and a remaining estimated deferred tax benefit of \$34,000. AMM has a net operating loss in Mexico of approximately \$729,000 with an estimated deferred tax benefit of \$219,000. The net operating loss and estimated tax benefit has been added to net operating losses and tax benefits from previous years.

Per the Income Tax topic of the FASB ASC, when it is more likely than not that a tax asset cannot be realized through future income the Company must allow for this future tax benefit. We have fully allowed for the entire deferred tax asset for all Mexico subsidiaries, for Adit and for Tara Gold; and eighty percent for Tara Minerals at June 30, 2013.

Net operating losses expire as follows (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

	Tara Gold	Tara Minerals	Mexico Companies	Total
December 31, 2029	\$879	\$ -	\$ -	\$879
December 31, 2030	270	6,810	4,169	11,249
December 31, 2031	657	2,330	1,775	4,762
December 31, 2032	674	-	1,468	2,142
December 31, 2033	-	-	842	842
Total net operating loss	\$2,480	\$ 9,140	\$ 8,254	\$19,874

Per the U.S. Internal Revenue Code Section 382, in the event of a change of ownership, the availability of the Company's net operating losses carry forwards may be subject to an annual limitation against taxable income in future periods, which could substantially limit the eventual utilization of this net operating loss carry forwards. This limitation may not apply pursuant to an ownership change as described in Section 1262 of P.L. 111-5.

Reconciliation of the differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate is as follows (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

	2013	
	Amount	Percentage
Tax at statutory federal rate	\$277	(35 %)
Temporary differences		
Exploration cost - current	3	(0.4 %)
Exploration cost - non-current	131	(16.5 %)
Stock based compensation	21	(2.6 %)
Net operating loss	98	(12.4 %)
Net operating loss carryforward	829	(104.5 %)
Decrease in deferred tax asset due to net operating losses reduced by profits	(2,949 )	372.2 %
Valuation allowance for U.S. Companies	6,008	(758 %)
Valuation allowance for Mexico	507	(64 %)
Tax benefit at effective rate	\$4,925	(621.2 %)

Note 5.

#### Notes Payable

The following table represents the outstanding balance of notes payable.

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	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Mining concessions	\$ 150	\$ 1,772
Auto loans	48	64
	198	1,836
Less – current portion	(182 )	(1,114 )
Non-current portion	\$ 16	\$ 722

13

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Table of Contents

In March 2008, Pershimco Resources transferred its mineral claims and obligations linked to Mariana and Mezquite prospect to Tara Gold. The obligations transferred to Tara Gold were remaining debt payments of \$190,000, which included value-added taxes of \$25,907. The effective purchase price of this property was \$171,451, plus value-added taxes.

In December 2012, Tara Gold could not determine whether the note holder or Tara Gold held title to this property, and, as a result, impaired the property. As of June 30, 2013, Tara Gold was negotiating to amend its agreements with this vendor regarding the Mariana and Mesquite Prospect and remove the related notes payable of \$150,000, including applicable value added tax.

The five year maturity schedule for notes payable is presented below (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Mining concessions	\$ 150	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 150
Auto loans	32	16	-	-	-	48
Total	\$ 182	\$ 16	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 198

Note 6.

#### Related Party Transactions

	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	
Due to related parties	\$ (1,038 )	\$ (980 )
Due from related parties	1,127	1,069
	\$ 89	\$ 89

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations and Mexico based related party transactions are measured at the foreign exchange amount.

The following are intercompany transactions that were eliminated during the consolidation of these financial statements:

Tara Minerals is a subsidiary of Tara Gold Resources Corp. In January 2007, Corporacion Amermin S.A. de C.V. ("Amermin"), a subsidiary of Tara Gold, made arrangements to purchase the Pilar; Don Roman and Las Nuvias properties listed in Note 2 (part of the Don Roman Groupings) and subsequently sold the concessions to Tara Minerals. At December 31, 2012 Amermin has paid the original note holder in full and Tara Minerals owes Amermin \$535,659 for the Pilar mining concession and \$211,826 for the Don Roman mining concession.

As of June 30, 2013, Amermin has loaned a total of \$993,055 to AMM at 0% interest, due on demand.

As of June 30, 2013, Tara Gold owed the Company a total of \$37,726 at 0% interest, due on demand. During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, Tara Gold made a payment in the amount of \$995,976.

During 2012, Tara Minerals issued Adit six promissory notes for \$4,286,663. During 2013, Tara Minerals issued Adit one promissory note for \$610,000. These notes are unsecured, bear interest at U.S. prime rate plus 3.25% per year and are due and payable between August and May 2014. A note due and payable on May 2013 was extended a year. As of June 30, 2013 Tara Minerals owed Adit \$5,174,484 in interest and principal.

Note 7.

Iron Ore Properties and Related Financial Instrument

The Company raised \$750,000 (2011) and \$50,000 (2012), for a total of \$800,000 through a financial instrument to fund potential Iron Ore Properties. The financial instrument has no repayment requirement, except if the Iron Ore Properties generate revenue. As the Company's common stock has not been issued and this is not a debt instrument, the amount raised was treated as a temporary financing instrument until such time as changes that require debt or permanent equity treatment. The beneficial conversion feature of this instrument was determined to be \$180,000 (2011) and \$20,000 (2012), for a total of \$200,000.

In January 2013, Tara Minerals entered into conversion agreements on the above referenced financial instruments to convert the financial instruments to a total of 1,600,000 shares of Tara Minerals' common stock. In February 2013, the Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock and 1,300,000 additional shares are to be issued as of June 30, 2013.

14

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Table of Contents

## Note 8. Stockholders' Equity

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, Tara Gold did not issue any shares of its common stock.

## Note 9. Non-controlling Interest

Cumulative results of these activities results in:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Common stock for cash	\$15,941	\$ 15,241
Common stock for services	5,743	5,626
Stock based compensation	5,615	5,556
Conversion of debt and Iron Ore Financial instrument to common stock, plus accrued interest	2,142	1,342
Exploration expenses paid for in subsidiary common stock	4,146	4,146
Cumulative net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(11,232 )	(8,521 )
Treasury stock	(500 )	(500 )
Other non-controlling interests	322	171
Total non-controlling interest	\$22,177	\$ 23,061

A summary of activity as of June 30, 2013 and changes during the period then ended is presented below (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

Non-controlling interest at December 31, 2012	\$23,061
Common stock for cash	700
Common stock for services	117
Stock based compensation	59
Conversion of debt and Iron Ore Financial instrument to common stock, plus accrued interest	800
Other	151
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(2,711 )
Non-controlling interest at June 30, 2013	\$22,177

## Note 10. Options and Warrants

Tara Gold Resources does not have any stock option or bonus plans.

Tara Minerals has the following incentive plans which are registered under a Form S-8:

- Incentive Stock Option Plan
- Nonqualified Stock Option Plan
- Stock Bonus Plan

In May 2011, under its Incentive Stock Option Plan Tara Minerals granted two of its officers options for the purchase of 750,000 shares of common stock. In April 2013, the options were cancelled and Tara Minerals concurrently granted new Incentive Stock Options to the officers; under this new grant the officers have the option to purchase 750,000 shares of common stock, exercisable at a price of \$0.25 per share and vest at various dates until April 2015. The

options expire at various dates beginning April 2020. In accordance with the Stock Compensation Topic, FASB ASC 718-20-35, Tara Minerals has analyzed the cancellation of the award accompanied by the concurrent grant of a replacement award and determined that there was no further incremental compensation cost. The options that vested during the six months ended June 30, 2013 associated with this transaction were valued at \$59,645.

On October 28, 2009, Adit, the Company's subsidiary, adopted the following incentive plans which have not been registered:

- Incentive Stock Option Plan
- Nonqualified Stock Option Plan
- Stock Bonus Plan

There have been no issuances under the Adit plans in 2013.

Table of Contents

The fair value of awards issued is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on volatilities from the Company's traded common stock. The expected term of the award granted is usually estimated at half of the contractual term as noted in the individual agreements, unless the life is one year or less based upon management's assessment of known factors, and represents the period of time that management anticipates awards granted to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for the periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury bond rate in effect at the time of the grant for bonds with maturity dates at the estimated term of the options. Historically the Company has had no forfeitures of options or warrants; therefore, the Company uses a zero forfeiture rate.

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Expected volatility	218.84%	104.82% - 131.10%
Weighted-average volatility	0%	117.96%
Expected dividends	0	0
Expected term (in years)	2.00	1.00
Risk-free rate	0.22%	0.05% - 0.14%

A summary of option activity under the Plans as of June 30, 2013 (unaudited) and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	2,750,000	\$ 0.34		
Granted	750,000	0.25		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited, expired or cancelled	(750,000)	0.48		
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	2,750,000	\$ 0.24	3.0	\$ 157,640
Exercisable at June 30, 2013	2,340,000	\$ 0.30	3.0	\$ 157,640

Non-vested Options	Options	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2012	160,000	\$ 0.48
Granted	750,000	0.25
Vested	(340,000)	0.25
Forfeited, expired or cancelled	(160,000)	0.48
Non-vested at June 30, 2013	410,000	\$ 0.37

A summary of warrant activity as of June 30, 2013 (unaudited) and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

Warrants	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	2,788,333	\$ 1.38		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited, cancelled or expired	(1,570,666)	-		

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Outstanding at June 30, 2013	1,217,667	\$	1.25	0.3	\$	-
Exercisable at June 30, 2013	1,217,667	\$	1.25	0.3	\$	-

All warrants vest upon issuance.

Table of Contents

## Note 11. Fair Value

In accordance with authoritative guidance, the table below sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Fair Value at June 30, 2013 (in thousands of U.S. dollars) (Unaudited)			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Fair market value of ACM's net identifiable assets acquired (See Note 11)	\$ 1,596	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,596
Liabilities:				
None	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	Fair Value at December 31, 2012 (in thousands of U.S. dollars)			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
None	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities:				
Iron Ore Properties financial instrument, net	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ (200)	\$ 800

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Iron Ore Properties Financial Instrument
Beginning balance	\$ 800
Additions	1,596
Reductions (conversion of Iron Ore Instrument)	(800)
Ending balance	\$ 1,596
The amount of total gains or losses for the year included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to liabilities still held at reporting date	\$ -

## Note 12. Re-acquisition of American Copper Mining, S.A. de C.V.

On April 4, 2012 Adit, sold its 99.99% owned subsidiary, ACM to Yamana. ACM's primary asset is the Picacho group of concessions (the "Property") located in Sonora, Mexico. The Property does not have any proven reserves.

Yamana had the option to terminate the Agreement within ten business days prior to the First Year Anniversary Date of escrow release for any reason. If the Agreement was terminated, Yamana would be required to return ownership of ACM and the underlying Property to the Company in good standing. If this occurred, the first cash payment made by Yamana would be retained by the Company.

On May 7, 2013, Adit received notice that Yamana was terminating the purchase agreement for the sale of Adit's subsidiary, ACM. Under the terms of Yamana's notice to Adit, the termination became effective May 9, 2013. At this time, per the amended agreement, the cancellation resulted in reverting ACM to Adit "as if the sale of ACM never took place".

Table of Contents

The Company has initially calculated the fair value of the assets purchased and liabilities assumed as follows (in thousands of U.S. dollars):

	May 8, 2013
Assets:	
Picacho Groupings	\$1,571
Improvements (Mine site warehouse)	25
Liabilities:	
None	-
Fair market value of net identifiable assets acquired	(1,596 )
Less: Fair value of the consideration transferred for ACM	-
Add: Release of Adit's tax liability due to the termination of the purchase	(1,901 )
Value of assigned gain on bargain acquisition of ACM	\$(3,497 )

The Company is finalizing this transaction but did not identify any intangible items which qualify for separate disclosure or accounting apart from goodwill.

Table of Contents

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PLAN OF OPERATION

Tara Gold was incorporated in October 1999. During the period from its incorporation through June 30, 2013, Tara Gold generated revenue of approximately \$725,000 and incurred expenses of approximately \$759,000 in cost of sales, \$11,247,000 in exploration expenses and \$47,232,000 in operating and general administration expenses. Included in operating and general and administrative expenses are non-cash charges of approximately \$9,325,000 pertaining to the issuance of stock based compensation and stock bonuses of Tara Minerals.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Material changes of certain items in Tara Gold's Statement of Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, are discussed below.

Three Months Ended (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of revenue	-	-
Exploration expenses	312	707
Operating, general and administrative expenses	1,185	1,707
Net operating loss	\$ (1,497 )	\$ (2,414 )

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, exploration expenses decreased due to no technical data purchased, offset by preliminary work being performed at the Dixie mining district, and no work performed at Don Roman; compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, when the Company focused primarily on the Champinon mining concession, including \$430,000 for the purchase of Champinon's technical data.

Material changes of certain items in Tara Gold's operating, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, are discussed below.

Three Months Ended (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Investment banking and investor relations expense	\$ 169	\$ 199
Compensation, officer employment contracts and bonuses	275	483
Professional fees	441	502

The decrease in investment banking and investor relations expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013, was due to the Tara Minerals' efforts to obtain equity financing during 2013; compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012, when the Company's focused on obtaining funds through the sale of American Copper Mining ("ACM").

The decrease in compensation, officer employment contracts and bonuses was due to the U.S. controller position being outsourced starting in 2012, offset by additional personnel hired during March 2013. Additionally, options vested/awarded decreased for the three months ended June 30, 2013 (valued at \$59,645) when compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012 (\$354,564).

Professional fees for the three months ended June 30, 2013, consisted of legal services related to the acquisition of the Dixie Mining District, the settlement agreement reached with Carnegie related to the Champinon mining concession and the re-acquisition of ACM in addition to accounting and auditing services performed in the normal course of business. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, professional services were due to legal and consulting

services used in the negotiations of the agreement for the sale of ACM and services used for the Champinon property.

Table of Contents

Material changes of certain items in Tara Gold's Statement of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012, are discussed below.

Six Months Ended (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of revenue	-	-
Exploration expenses	554	860
Operating, general and administrative expenses	2,128	2,481
Net operating loss	\$ (2,682 )	\$ (3,341 )

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, exploration expenses decreased due to no technical data purchased, offset by limited preliminary work being performed at the Dixie Mining district, and no work performed at Don Roman; compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012, when the Company focused primarily on the Champinon mining concession, including \$430,000 for the purchase of Champinon's technical data.

Material changes of certain items in Tara Gold's operating, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012, are discussed below.

Six Months Ended (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Investment banking and investor relations expense	\$ 290	\$ 247
Compensation, officer employment contracts and bonuses	482	708
Professional fees	760	821

The increase in investment banking and investor relations expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013, was due to the Tara Minerals' efforts to obtain equity financing during 2013; compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012, when the Company focused on obtaining funds through the sale of ACM.

The decrease in compensation, officer employment contracts and bonuses was due to the U.S. controller position being outsourced starting in 2012, offset by additional personnel hired during March 2013. Additionally, options vested/awarded decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2013 (valued at \$59,645) when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012 (\$244,865).

Professional fees for the six months ended June 30, 2013, were due to the payment for legal services related to the acquisition of the Dixie Mining District and the settlement agreement reached with Carnegie related to the Champinon mining concession in addition to accounting and auditing services performed in the normal course of business. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, professional services were due to legal and consulting services used in the negotiations of the agreement for the sale of ACM and services used for the Champinon property.

Table of Contents

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following is an explanation of Tara Gold's material sources and (uses) of cash during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
(In thousands of U.S. Dollars)		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(2,163 )	\$ (3,321 )
Acquisition of property, plant, equipment, mine development, land and construction in progress	(184 )	(20 )
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of assets	2,200	-
Purchase of mining concession	(400 )	-
Mining deposits	-	3
Proceeds from the sale of American Copper Mining	-	7,500
Investment in American Copper Mining	-	(33 )
Payments made for construction in progress	-	(127 )
Proceeds from notes payable	-	-
Payments toward notes payable	(16 )	-
Change in due to/from related parties, net	-	(248 )
Iron Ore Property Financial Instrument	-	50
Non-controlling interest – cash from the sale of common stock of subsidiaries	700	357
Cash, beginning of period	957	419

Tara Gold anticipates that its capital requirements during the twelve months ending June 30, 2014 will be:

## Tara Minerals

Exploration and Development – Don Roman Groupings	\$2,680,000
Exploration and Development - Dixie Mining District, Idaho	6,752,000
Property taxes	89,000
General and administrative expenses	1,007,000

## Tara Gold

Property taxes	1,000
General and administrative expenses	446,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,975,000</b>

The capital requirements shown above include capital required by Tara Gold and subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2013, Tara Minerals has continued its development of its U.S. based mining district, referred to as the Dixie Mining District of central Idaho, USA. To date, the land package consists of 6,721 acres of both patented and unpatented mining claims. The optioned claims include previously mined veins with historic sampling of the exposed outcrops averaging 14 grams/tonne of gold. Tara's initial focus is to assess the previously unmined veins for their near-term production potential. Tara has completed the process to acquire production related permits and is in the final stages of test work to determine the optimal processing and recovery methods. In addition, Tara has signed an agreement with Rock Solid Investments, an independent mill owner and operator, to process the gold ore recovered from Tara's Ponderosa project. Rock Solid owns a fully operational mill located in Denio, Humboldt County Nevada, capable of processing Tara's ore for the purpose of recovering precious metals and producing saleable concentrates.

Based on early 2013 work in the Dixie Mining District, it was determined that it was advantageous to focus resources on advancing towards production at Dixie, while continuing the preproduction work at the Don Roman district in Mexico. The potential for a shorter path to revenue, in Dixie, strengthens the future potential of both projects.

All work being done in Mexico, to prepare for production, will be done in a 43-101 compliant manner, with a focus on completing a technical report that further defines mineralized structures to establish reserves. This work will also support the expansion planning for increasing production in 2014.

## Table of Contents

Tara Gold will need to obtain additional capital if it is unable to generate sufficient cash from its operations or find joint venture partners to fund all or part of its exploration and development costs.

In May 2010 the Securities and Exchange Commission stopped the trading in Tara Gold's common stock due to the fact that Tara Gold was delinquent in filing its 10-K and 10-Q reports. As a result of the SEC's stop trading order, Tara Gold's common stock was removed from the Pink Sheets and until July 18, 2011 traded only on an unsolicited basis. As a result of the Commission's ruling on July 18, 2011 (see Item 3 above), all trading in Tara Gold's stock ceased. In 2012, Tara Gold successfully filed a Form 10 which cleared SEC comments November 31, 2012. To begin trading once again Tara Gold will engage in the 15C2-11 process with a market maker in 2013.

On May 25, 2011, Tara Gold distributed one share of Tara Minerals for every 20 issued and outstanding shares of Tara Gold. Tara Gold plans to make additional distributions until all Tara Minerals' shares held by Tara Gold have been distributed to Tara Gold's shareholders. Once this is complete, Tara Gold will not have any interest in the properties owned by Tara Minerals or Adit.

As of the date of this filing, the Company is reviewing the Pirita, Tania and Las Viboras Dos properties for continued inclusion as part of the Company's mining property portfolio. No payments toward Pirita were made in 2013 or 2012. The Company may decide to terminate the purchase/lease agreements and return the properties. Tara Gold and Tara Minerals are critically reviewing all properties for joint venture, option or sale opportunities.

Tara Gold does not know of any trends, events or uncertainties that have had, or are reasonably expected to have, a material impact on its sales, revenues or income from continuing operations, or liquidity and capital resources except for the possible future payments related to the sale of American Copper Mining which are disclosed in the financial statements below.

Tara Gold's future plans will be dependent upon the amount of capital available to Tara Gold, the amount of cash provided by it and its subsidiaries operations and the extent to which Tara Gold is able to have joint venture partners pay the costs of exploring and developing its mining properties.

Tara Gold does not have any commitments or arrangements from any person to provide Tara Gold with any additional capital. If additional financing is not available when needed, Tara Gold may continue to operate in its present mode or Tara Gold may need to cease operations. Tara Gold does not have any plans, arrangements or agreements to sell its assets or to merge with another entity.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2013, Tara Gold had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Future events, however, may differ markedly from our current expectations and assumptions. While there are a number of significant accounting policies affecting our consolidated financial statements, we believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most complex, difficult and subjective estimates and judgments.

Recoverable Value-Added Taxes (IVA) and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Impuesto al Valor Agregado taxes (IVA) are recoverable value-added taxes charged by the Mexican government on goods sold and services rendered at a rate of 16%. Under certain circumstances, these taxes are recoverable by filing a tax return and as determined by the Mexican taxing authority.

Each period, receivables are reviewed for collectability. When a receivable has doubtful collectability we allow for the receivable until we are either assured of collection (and reverse the allowance) or assured that a write-off is necessary. Our allowance in association with our receivable from IVA from our Mexico subsidiaries is based on our determination that the Mexican government may not allow the complete refund of these taxes.

## Table of Contents

### Property, plant, equipment, mine development and land

Mining concessions and acquisitions, exploration and development costs relating to mineral properties are deferred until the properties are brought into production, at which time they will be amortized on the unit of production method based on estimated recoverable reserves. If it is determined that the deferred costs related to a property are not recoverable over its productive life, those costs will be written down to fair value as a charge to operations in the period in which the determination is made. The amounts at which mineral properties and the related deferred costs are recorded do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

The recoverability of the book value of each property is assessed at least annually for indicators of impairment such as adverse changes to any of the following:

- estimated recoverable ounces of copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver or other precious minerals
- estimated future commodity prices
- estimated expected future operating costs, capital expenditures and reclamation expenditures

A write-down to fair value is recorded when the expected future cash flow is less than the net book value of the property or when events or changes in the property indicate that carrying amounts are not recoverable. This analysis is completed as needed, and at least annually. As of the date of this filing no events have occurred that would require the write-down of any assets. In addition, the carrying amounts of the group's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount will be reduced to its estimated fair value.

Certain mining plant and equipment included in mine development and infrastructure is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives from 3 – 10 years. Other non-mining assets are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives from 3 – 10 years.

### Financial and Derivative Instruments

The Company periodically enters into financial instruments. Upon entry, each instrument is reviewed for debt or equity treatment. In the event that the debt or equity treatment is not readily apparent, FASB ASC 480-10-S99 is consulted for temporary treatment, once a triggering event of any such instruments happens that removes the temporary element the Company appropriately reclassifies the instrument to debt or equity.

We periodically assess our financial and equity instruments to determine if they require derivative accounting. Instruments which may potentially require derivative accounting are conversion features of debt, equity, and common stock equivalents in excess of available authorized common shares, and contracts with variable share settlements. In the event of derivative treatment, we mark the instrument to market.

### Exploration expenses and Technical Data

Exploration costs not directly associated with proven reserves on our mining concessions are charged to operations as incurred.

Technical data, including engineering reports, maps, assessment reports, exploration samples certificates, surveys, environmental studies and other miscellaneous information, may be purchased for our mining concessions. When purchased for concessions without proven reserves, the cost is considered research and development pertaining to a developing mine and is expensed when incurred.

### Stock Based Compensation

Stock based compensation is accounted for using the Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employee's Topic of the FASB ASC, which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. We determine the value of stock issued at the date of grant. We also determine at the date of grant the value of stock at fair market value or the value of services rendered (based on contract or otherwise) whichever is more readily determinable.

Shares issued to employees are expensed upon issuance.

## Table of Contents

Stock based compensation for employees is accounted for using the Stock Based Compensation Topic of the FASB ASC. We use the fair value method for equity instruments granted to employees and will use the Black-Scholes model for measuring the fair value of options, if issued. The stock based fair value compensation is determined as of the date of the grant or the date at which the performance of the services is completed (measurement date) and is recognized over the vesting periods.

### Income taxes

Income taxes are provided for using the asset and liability method of accounting in accordance with the Income Taxes Topic of the FASB ASC. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The computation of limitations relating to the amount of such tax assets, and the determination of appropriate valuation allowances relating to the realization of such assets, are inherently complex and require the exercise of judgment. As additional information becomes available, we continually assess the carrying value of our net deferred tax assets.

### Fair Value Accounting

As required by the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the FASB ASC, fair value is measured based on a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows: (Level 1) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; (Level 2) inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and (Level 3) unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not required.

## ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Francis Richard Biscan, Jr., Tara Gold's Principal Executive Officer and Lynda R. Keeton-Cardno, Tara Gold's Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of Tara Gold's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report, and in their opinion Tara Gold's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There were no changes in Tara Gold's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Tara Gold's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II  
OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 6, 2010, the Securities and Exchange Commission temporarily suspended trading in Tara Gold's securities due to the failure of Tara Gold to file its 10-Q and 10-K reports pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

On the same day the Commission issued an Order Instituting Proceedings whereby the Commission sought to revoke Tara Gold's registration of its common stock pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act.

On September 7, 2010, an administrative law judge issued an Initial Decision revoking Tara Gold's registration of its common stock. On September 24, 2010 Tara Gold filed a Petition to Review the decision of the administrative law judge. On September 30, 2010, the Commission granted Tara Gold's Petition for Review. On November 1, 2010, Tara Gold filed a brief in support of its petition with the Commission. On July 18, 2011, the Commission revoked the registration of Tara Gold's securities pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Act of 1934. Tara Gold has appealed the Commission's decision to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. In May 2012 the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed Tara Gold's appeal on the basis that:

- Tara Gold filed a Registration Statement on August 4, 2011,
- The Registration Statement automatically became effective on October 3, 2011,
- Upon the effectiveness of the Registration Statement, Tara Gold's common stock was registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the 1934 Act,
- Since Tara Gold's stock had become registered under the 1934 Act, there was no point in reversing the Commission decision, and therefore the issue was moot.

There is no assurance that Tara Gold will be able to continue to file reports required by the Securities and Exchange Commission in a timely manner.

In August 2011 Tara Minerals entered into an agreement with Carnegie Mining and Exploration, Inc. which provided Carnegie with the option to earn up to a 50% interest in Tara Minerals' Don Roman and iron ore projects.

In order to earn an interest in the Don Roman project, Carnegie was required to spend certain amounts on the Don Roman property such that the Don Roman plant reached minimum production levels. Carnegie could earn a 50% interest in Tara Minerals' iron ore projects by spending \$1,000,000 toward the projects by November 6, 2011.

Carnegie did not spend the required amounts on either project and Tara Minerals terminated the option.

On November 10, 2011, Tara Minerals filed a complaint against Carnegie seeking a declaration that Carnegie failed to properly exercise its option to acquire an interest in the iron ore properties. Carnegie was required to respond to the complaint on or before March 21, 2012.

On December 9, 2011, Carnegie and a purported affiliate, Carnegie Operations, LLC filed a complaint in Texas state court against former employees of Carnegie. Although Tara Minerals was not initially named as a defendant, the substance of the state court complaint made it clear that the core issues were substantially similar to those raised in the Nevada litigation. The individual defendants removed the case to federal court in Dallas, Texas on December 22, 2011. Carnegie responded with a First Amended Complaint on January 31, 2012, which formally named Tara Minerals as a defendant. In its amended complaint, Carnegie seeks an injunction against Tara Minerals in connection

with its option on the iron ore properties, as well as damages for alleged fraud, trade secret theft, civil conspiracy, and tortious interference with Carnegie's employment contracts with the individual defendants.

On February 14, 2012, Tara Minerals moved the Texas court for a transfer of venue to Nevada so that the cases could be consolidated. The motion is premised upon the facts that: 1) the option agreement includes an express consent to jurisdiction and venue in Nevada; 2) Tara Minerals filed its lawsuit first in Nevada; 3) the cases involve common issues of fact and law; and 4) transfer is cost-efficient and more convenient for the key witnesses in both matters. In July 2012, the Texas Court granted Tara Minerals motion and transferred the case to Nevada.

Table of Contents

All litigation related to the Don Ramon option was settled on March 15, 2013, pursuant to a Settlement Agreement and Release executed by all interested parties. In exchange for Carnegie's acknowledgement that it has no rights under the Option, AMM assigned its Champinon mining rights purchase contract, including all related obligations and acquisition payments, to Plathio Trading Mexico, SA de CV, Carnegie's Mexican subsidiary, and the Company agreed to issue to Carnegie 500,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock, which may not be sold until the earlier of: (i) the Company's shares reaching a minimum trading price of \$1.00 per share; or (ii) two years from the date of the Agreement. Under the transfer agreement for the Champinon property, AMM retains mining and beneficial rights to known silver, zinc, and led vein structure present on the Champinon concession. The Agreement confirms Carnegie's acknowledgement of the Company's 100% ownership of the Don Roman property.

Other than the foregoing, Tara Gold is not involved in any legal proceedings and Tara Gold does not know of any legal proceedings which are threatened or contemplated.

## ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

## ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

## ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (The "Dodd-Frank Act"), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, our U.S. exploration property was not in operations. As of June 30, 2013 the Company is in the process of obtaining an identification number from the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA"), and therefore does not have information to disclose about mine health and safety matters under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the "Mine Act").

## ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit	
10.35	Assignment of Rights Agreement for the Title Rights of Mining Rights for the La Currita Prospect, dated April 22, 2013	(2)
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications – CEO	(1)
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications - CFO	(1)
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications	(1)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	(1)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	(1)

101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	(1)
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	(1)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	(1)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document	(1)

- (1) Filed with this report.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to exhibit filed with Tara Gold on Form 8-K filed on April 29, 2013.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

TARA GOLD RESOURCES CORP.

Dated: August 14, 2013

By: /s/ Francis Richard Biscan, Jr.  
Francis R. Biscan, Jr., Director and  
President and Chief Executive  
Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: August 14, 2013

By: /s/ Lynda R. Keeton-Cardno, CPA  
Lynda R. Keeton-Cardno, CPA  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting  
Officer)