Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2007

Mundoro Mining Inc.

(An exploration stage company)

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS
For the Fiscal Quarter Ended March 31, 2007
May 3, 2007

All dollar figures are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The following discussion and analysis is to be read in conjunction with the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006 and related notes which are prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This document has been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to its mandate and charter and has been approved by the Board of Directors. Additional information relating to the Company, including its Annual Information Form, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.mundoro.com.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS & SUMMARY OF RECENT ACTIVITIES

Mundoro Mining Inc. (the "Company"), a BC registered company whose shares trade on the TSX, is involved in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. The Company's current focus is the feasibility stage Maoling Gold Project in Liaoning Province, China in which it first became involved in 1999. The Company completed a Pre-Feasibility Study in June 2005 which demonstrated the economic viability of developing a large-scale open-pit mine in Zone 1, one of two identified deposits: Zone 1 and Zone 4. In September 2005, the Company appointed an international team of engineers and environmental experts to optimize the mine/mill design and to complete a final Feasibility Study which is now well underway and expected to be completed later in 2007.

Thus far, two deposits that outcrop at surface have been outlined at Maoling in which disseminated, free-milling gold mineralization occurs within a sequence of metasedimentary rocks. Exploration and feasibility work conducted thus far has outlined the following Reserves and Resources, estimated using a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off grade:

Reserves

Tonnes (millions)	Grade (Au g/t)	Contained Gold (million ozs)
Zone 1 Pre-Feasibility Probable Reserve		
88.8	1.0	2.8

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources place Mundoro in the category of one of the largest undeveloped gold deposits in the world.

Resources

Tonnes (millions)	Grade (Au g/t)	Contained Gold (million ozs)
Zone 1 Measured & Indicated Resource*		
161	0.92	4.8
Total Zone 1 and 4 Inferred Resource		
158	0.9	4.4

* estimate includes Measured Resource of 4 million tones grading 1.31 grams gold per tonne

Progress on the Feasibility Study

Work on the Feasibility Study with Ausenco Limited ("Ausenco") is winding down. During the quarter the focus was on improvements in the crushing and grinding circuit, including an evaluation of alternative comminution circuits, and on firming up potential cost benefits through sourcing mining and processing equipment locally in China. Golder Associates Pty Limited ("Golder") has been engaged for resource modeling and estimation, mine and tailings facility design, hydrology and geotechnical studies. Golder is optimizing layouts for the tailings impoundment site, water dam and waste rock dumps. The mine design is based on the updated, combined Measured and Indicated Resources of 4.8 million ounces of gold reported in February, 2006 (see tables below). The Company engaged Beijing General Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("BGRIMM"), to assist with environmental planning and evaluation in Q4/06. Golder and BGRIMM have been coordinating the efforts on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA").

During the quarter, the Company sponsored an independent Research Paper titled "Research on Countermeasures of Protection of Water Environment for Maoling Gold Mine Project" written by a Beijing research group associated with Qinghua University in Beijing. The report concludes that the closed circuit treatment system which Mundoro has designed releases no waste water and therefore no direct or indirect pollution or damage can result to the water resources downstream of the mine. The report is being circulated to the relevant agencies in Liaoning Province and Beijing.

Sustainable Development & Community Relations

In order to be able to address any regional environmental concerns and to properly communicate the Company's plans for the project's development, the Maoling Advisory Committee on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development ("MACEPSD") was formed. This committee's mandate is to provide independent review and to be a source of reliable information on the project for the impacted communities. The committee is comprised of and led by expert representatives from local community, government and academic bodies, with the primary objectives of providing: two-way communication between stakeholders and the Company; input into the mine design and development process; and input on the design features of reclamation and sustainable development aspects of the project.

Mundoro conducts a comprehensive community development program in the area of its Maoling Gold Project in Liaoning Province. This program is to complement existing efforts within the community and region where Maoling is located by facilitating further development of local infrastructure and economic advancement, which is an integral component of the Company's commitment to sustainable development. The rural environment around Maoling has basic infrastructure such as paved roads, grid-connected electrical service and communications. Mundoro believes that it can assist further development in a variety of areas including basic sanitation, the provision of fresh water, local medical service improvements, as well as assistance in scholastic and professional development. During the quarter Mundoro has agreed to provide 1.2 million RMB over three years to fund educational, health and sanitation development in Gaizhou County. The value, scale and feasibility of Mundoro's sustainable development efforts will be determined in such a way that individual programs can be implemented at appropriate stages of Maoling's development.

Licensing & Government Relations

Mundoro entered China in 1997. In 2001 it was invited by a central government tender to help to develop the Maoling gold deposit. It formed a Chinese joint venture company Liaoning Tianli Mining Company Ltd. ("Tianli"). The joint venture partner is Liaoning Aidi Resources Company Limited ("Aidi"), the corporate arm of the Liaoning Geology and Exploration Bureau. Mundoro's 79% interest in Tianli is represented on the Tianli board by five directors and Aidi's 21% interest is represented by three directors.

The Company continues to document and convey the economic and environmental merits of the Maoling Gold Project to the county, municipal, provincial and national levels of government in China. The technical merits of Maoling are well documented in the Pre-feasibility Study completed in 2005 and have been supplemented with the work that is ongoing on the Feasibility Study and the preparatory material for the completion of a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA").

The Company is further building awareness of the project and the Company's commitment to execute the project in a environmentally sound manner by deploying additional communication channels in China by utilizing the resources of the Canadian Embassy in China, Natural Resources Canada, China International Mining Group, Canada China Business Council, Austrade and other agencies.

The Company continues to enjoy the strong support of, and work very closely with, the cities of Yingkou and Gaizhou in their plans for the economic development of that region, of which the Maoling project is an important part of potential future wealth generation.

2. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Company's consolidated net loss for the quarter was $2,303,332 or $0.06 per share compared with a net loss of $1,444,906 or $0.04 per share for the previous quarter. The net loss is attributable to:
    I. expending $363,164 on the final Feasibility Study and Mineral Exploration costs;
    II. expending $2,144,370 on Corporate and Other expenses, of which $1,564,932 or 73% is non-cash accounting items; and
    III. the above were offset by earning interest income of $204,202.
- The Company ended the quarter with $18,492,842 in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and no debt.

3. RESULT OF OPERATIONS

(000's US$)	3 months ended Mar. 31, 2007	3 months ended Mar. 31, 2006
Engineering and Exploration Costs	$363	$527
Corporate Expenses		
Accounting and audit	117	51
Corporate Communication & Marketing	95	115
Corporate & Legal	111	112
Government & Community Relations	155	100
General and Administrative	101	148
Total Corporate Expenses	**579**	**526**
Other Expenses		
Amortization	10	7
Stock-based compensation	1,506	627
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	49	(40)
Total Other Expenses	**$1,565**	**$594**

Three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2006

- The Company's core burn rate for the quarter was $579,438 (shown as Corporate Expenses in the table above) which has slightly increased from the previous period's quarter of $526,407 due to the increase in accounting and government relations costs. It is anticipated going forward the core burn rate of the Company will be approximately $2.1 million per annum.
- The loss in this quarter is $2,303,332 compared to $1,444,906 for the previous quarter. The increase in loss is due primarily to an increase in non-cash accounting items (shown as Other Expenses in the table above), mainly for the issuance of stock options, of $1,565,106 which represent 67% of the loss for the quarter.
- Income from interest was higher at $204,202 in the quarter compared with $202,667 for the previous period's quarter, due to receiving higher interest rates during the quarter.
- During the quarter, the Company raised $121,100 from the exercise of stock options and warrants, compared with $74,105 being raised for the previous period's quarter.
- Engineering and exploration costs for the quarter were $214,974 and $148,190 compared with $338,643 and $188,316 respectively during the previous period's quarter, reflecting a winding down of work on the Feasibility Study.

4. FEASIBILITY STUDY AND MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Feasibility Study, which commenced in September 2005, has cost $2,913,177 to-date under Ausenco's supervision as project manager. The Environmental & Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") study has accumulated costs of $748,273 to date.

5. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(000's US$)	**Q1/07**	**Q4/06**	**Q3/06**	**Q2/06**	**Q1/06**	**Q4/05**	**Q3/05**	**Q2/05**
Interest Income	$204	$216	$214	$220	$203	$181	$34	$35
Engineering & Exploration costs	(363)	(561)	(976)	(1,162)	(527)	(1,108)	(960)	(1,117)
Corporate Expenses (1)	(579)	(686)	(1,059)	(690)	(526)	(760)	(361)	(289)
Other Expenses (2)	(1,565)	(106)	(692)	(185)	(594)	(460)	(94)	(185)
Loss for the period	(2,303)	(1,137)	(2,513)	(1,817)	(1,445)	(2,147)	(1,380)	(1,556)
Loss per share, basic and fully diluted	($0.06)	($0.03)	($0.07)	($0.05)	($0.04)	($0.06)	($0.05)	($0.06)

(1) Corporate Expenses include: accounting and audit, corporate and legal, government and community relations, corporate communication and marketing, and general and administrative expenses.
(2) Other Expenses include: non-cash items such as stock based compensation, amortization and foreign exchange loss(gain).

6. FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company considers it has sufficient working capital to cover all commitments, including completion of the Feasibility Study at Maoling and leading up to a production decision and the pre-production phase of the project. Anticipated spending requirements following a production decision include detailed engineering and ordering mine components where long lead times are anticipated. Additional working capital will be required to complete construction at Maoling. The Company plans to explore appropriate financing routes to fund the mine development phase at Maoling which may include any one of or combination of: issuance of share capital, funding through strategic alliance, project debt, convertible securities or other financial instruments. The Company continues to work with Société Générale as the project debt advisor for the Maoling Gold Project. Although the intent is to plan and arrange the necessary project debt financing to build a mine at Maoling, there is no assurance that all of the required debt and equity financing will be raised. Certain of these financing sources may be with recourse to the Company. Decisions with respect to financing alternatives will be made at the time of a production decision.

With the exception of interest earned on investments the Company does not have revenue and relies upon equity financings to fund its exploration and feasibility work. Further cash resources may become available through the exercise of outstanding warrants and options, which would contribute $15,652,750 and $9,083,320 respectively to the Company's treasury should they all be exercised.

The Company's principal source of liquidity as at March 31, 2007 is cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of $18,492,842 (March 31, 2006 – $23,001,835). They are invested in highly liquid investments ranging from R1-High to R1-Low DBRS rated instruments, with varying maturities of up to one year. The counter-parties are corporations and financial institutions. At March 31, 2007, these instruments were yielding a weighted average interest rate of 4.81% per annum.

The Company has no long term debt.

7. USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk. The principal financial instruments affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations are currently its cash and short-term money market investments.

8. OUTLOOK

The Company continues to be focused on: (i) the renewal of the business license; (ii) advancing the technical and environmental studies as well as the community relations work for the Maoling Gold Project; (iii) investigating financing alternatives for the construction of a mining operation at Maoling; and (iv) taking advantage of opportunities for property acquisitions to build further shareholder value. The Company will continue to market to investors to increase market awareness of the Company and build the shareholder base; this can be done through attending investor conferences and road shows in North America, Europe and Asia.

9. ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

The Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") was filed with the British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario securities commissions on March 29, 2007, and is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

10. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES UPDATE

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Mundoro is accumulated and communicated to the management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded, based on their evaluation as of the end of the year, that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to Mundoro, including the consolidated subsidiary, is made known to them by others within both entities. It should be noted that while the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that the disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and that they are effective, they do not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

11. INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Mundoro are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The Company has assessed the design of the internal control over financial reporting and during this process the Company identified certain weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting which are as follows:

- Due to the limited number of staff at Mundoro, it is not feasible to achieve complete segregation of incompatible duties.
- Due to the size of the Company and the limited number of staff, Mundoro does not have the optimum complement of personnel with all the technical accounting knowledge to address all complex and non-routine accounting transactions that may arise. Hence the Company hires external accounting firms to assist in the completion of such transactions.

These weaknesses in Mundoro's internal controls over financial reporting may result in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement would not be prevented or detected. Management and the board of directors work to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting, however, there can be no assurance that this risk can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood of a material misstatement.

12. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

An investment in the securities of the Company is speculative due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of exploration and development of its mineral properties. Risk factors relating to the Company could materially affect the Company's future results and could cause them to differ materially from estimates described in forward-looking statements made by the Company. Prospective investors should carefully consider these risk factors along with the other matters set out or incorporated by reference in this interim report. These are more fully described in the Company's AIF, and include but are not limited to:

Permits and Approvals - All foreign funded and domestic mining projects in China require government approval. At the exploration stage, the primary licenses under which the Joint Venture operates are a business license and an exploration license. As previously disclosed the Joint Venture's business license expired on August 31, 2005 and the Exploration License expired on November 5, 2005. There can be no assurance they will be re-issued to the Joint Venture. In due course, the Joint Venture company will apply for a mining permit, which is required before it can extract and process ore from Maoling. There can be no certainty that this or any other permits or approvals required to develop the Maoling Gold Project will be granted in a timely manner, or at all.

Title to Properties - A legal title opinion has been rendered on the Maoling Property in the fourth quarter of 2005, however, there is no guarantee that challenges to title will not be made in the future.

Risks Related to China – All of the Company's projects are located in China. China's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including: level of government involvement; level of development; growth rate; control of foreign exchange and legal recourse. Regardless of the economic viability of the Company's properties factors such as political instability, terrorism, expropriation by governments or the imposition of new regulations or tax laws may prevent or restrict mining of some or all of the Company's properties. If a dispute were to arise between the Company and its joint venture partners or any third party the Company would be obliged to depend on the courts of China for adjudication.

Exploration and Development - The mineral exploration and development business carries a number of significant risks including, among others, failure to discover mineral deposits; the discovery of deposits that are insufficient in quantity and/or quality to develop profitably. The Company's only current property is the Maoling Property in which a body of ore containing 2.8 million ounces of Probable Reserve has been defined. A considerable percentage of the Company's property-wide resources have not yet been converted to reserves and there is no guarantee that additional drilling and economic studies will cause these resources to be converted into reserves. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by factors beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as proximity and capacity of milling facilities and mineral markets.

Environmental and Safety Regulations and Risks - Environmental laws and regulations may affect the operations of the Company. The Company minimizes these risks by complying with all applicable and international environmental, health and safety standards and regulations. The Company relies on recognized engineers and contractors from which the Company will, in the first instance, seek indemnities in the event of a significant environmental damage event. In addition, there is also a risk that the environmental laws and regulations in China may become more onerous, making the Company's operations in that country more expensive. There is no assurance that future environmental regulations will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Both the exploration and production phases of the Company's operations will be subject to environmental protection regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Globally, environmental legislation is evolving towards stricter standards and enforcement, more stringent environmental impact assessments of new mining projects and increasing liability exposure for companies and their directors and officers. China is strengthening its environmental protection legislation and enforcement of its regulations. There is no assurance that current or future Chinese environmental regulations will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Financial Capability and Additional Financing - The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating income and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Although the Company has been successful in the past in financing its activities through the sale of equity securities there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain sufficient financing in the future to execute its business plan with respect to the Maoling Project.

Fluctuating Metal Prices - The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the sale of gold. The price of gold and other commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years and is affected by factors beyond the control of the Company including, but not limited to, international economic and political trends, currency exchange fluctuations, economic inflation and expectations for the level of economic inflation in the consuming economies, interest rates, global and local economic health and trends, speculative activities and changes in the supply of gold due to new mine developments, mine closures as well as advances in various production and use technologies of gold. All of these factors will have impacts on the viability of the Company's exploration projects that are impossible to predict.

Currency Exchange Rates - The Company maintains its accounts in US dollar, Canadian dollar and Renminbi (RMB) denominations. On July 21, 2005 the Chinese government, through the central bank, decided to allow the RMB to float in a broader band relative to a basket of currencies. The RMB has slowly appreciated versus the US dollar since then. This uncoupling of the RMB from the US dollar could ultimately impact the cost of doing business in China for the Company.

Other risk factors include issues relating to: results of prior exploration work; estimates of reserves and resources; economics of mine development; uninsurable risks; gold sales; currency repatriation and conversion; industry competition; management performance and succession; price volatility of publicly traded securities; and the residency of directors and others.

Qualified Persons

The PFS described herein was prepared to broadly quantify the Maoling Zone 1 deposit's capital and operating cost parameters, and to further the development of the project. It was not prepared for use as a valuation of the deposits, nor should it be considered to be a final feasibility study. The information contained in the PFS reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing that can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Reserves quoted were prepared by AMEC Americas Ltd. under the direction and oversight of Mr. Mark Pearson P.Eng. of Vancouver, BC, an 'Independent Qualified Person' as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Resource estimation for the Zone 1 area in 2006 was carried out in the Brisbane, Australia office of Golder Associates Pty Limited, an international earth sciences consulting group under the direction and oversight of Dr. Andrew Richmond, MAusIMM, an 'Independent Qualified Person' as defined by NI43-101. The Zone 4 Resource Estimate (2001) was prepared by AMEC Americas and is reviewed in a technical report prepared by Peter Lewis, Ph.D., P.Geo,. NI43-101 compliant technical reports for the pre-feasibility study and all reserve and resource estimates have been filed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Information Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources

This management discussion and analysis of financial results used the terms "measured resources", 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources'. The Company advises investors that although these terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations (under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them.

Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, 'inferred resources' have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, or economic studies except for Preliminary Assessment as defined under 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. Mineral Resources that are not classified as mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained or incorporated by reference in this MD&A including any information as to the Company's future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forwardlooking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the currency markets; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold or certain other commodities (such as steel, diesel fuel and electricity); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada and China or other countries in which the Company may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to, or pursued by, the Company; the Company's ability to successfully integrate acquisitions; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits; quantities or grades of reserves; and contests over title to properties. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of gold exploration, development and mining, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and gold bullion losses (and the risk of inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance, to cover these risks). Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are qualified by these cautionary statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forwardlooking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

MUNDORO MINING INC.
(an exploration stage company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars - except as noted otherwise)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	$ 9,209,812	$ 14,857,490
Short-term investments (Note 3)	9,283,030	4,273,252
Accounts receivable	174,132	166,999
Prepaid expenses and deposits	72,347	111,825
	18,739,321	**19,409,566**
Mineral interests (Note 4)	100	100
Equipment and vehicles (Note 5)	211,465	217,671
Total Assets	$ **18,950,886**	$ **19,627,337**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 244,723	$ 470,004
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	36,127,439	35,954,791
Warrants (Note 6 (e))	2,123,527	2,123,527
Contributed surplus (Note 6(f))	4,412,677	2,957,833
Deficit	(25,319,027)	(23,015,695)
Cumulative translation adjustment (Note 2 (g))	1,361,547	1,136,877
Total Shareholders' Equity	18,706,163	19,157,333
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ **18,950,886**	$ **19,627,337**

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Contingencies and Commitments (Note 9)

MUNDORO MINING INC.
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Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit
Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars - except as noted otherwise)

		March 31, **2007**		March 31, **2006**
Interest income	$	204,202	$	202,667
Engineering and exploration costs (Note 4)		363,164		526,959
Expenses				
Accounting and Audit		116,831		51,642
Corporate Communication and Marketing		95,441		114,614
Corporate & Legal		111,301		111,785
Government & Community Relations		154,711		99,922
General and Administrative		101,154		148,444
		579,438		526,407
Loss before other expenses below		(738,400)		(850,699)
Other Expenses				
Amortization		9,451		6,980
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		49,089		(39,660)
Stock based compensation (Note 6(f))		1,506,392		626,887
		1,564,932		594,207
Loss for the period		**(2,303,332)**		**(1,444,906)**
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic		38,594,394		37,400,117
Loss per share, basic	$	(0.06)	$	(0.04)
Deficit, beginning of period		(23,015,695)		(16,104,281)
Deficit, end of period		(25,319,027)		(17,549,187)

MUNDORO MINING INC.
(an exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006
(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars - except as noted otherwise)

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Loss for the period	(2,303,332)	$ (1,444,906)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
- amortization	19,354	14,446
- stock-based compensation	1,506,392	626,889
	(777,586)	(803,571)
Change in non-cash working capital:		
- decrease in accounts receivables	(7,133)	(111,522)
- increase in prepaid expenses and deposits	39,478	9,296
- decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(225,281)	(125,092)
	(970,522)	(1,030,889)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	121,100	74,105
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Acquisition/adjustments of equipment and vehicles, net	(13,148)	(8,400)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	224,670	(67,457)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(637,900)	(1,032,641)
Cash, cash equivalents & short term investments, beginning of period	19,130,742	24,034,476
Cash, cash equivalents & short term investments, end of period	18,492,842	23,001,835

1. Nature of Operations

The Company was incorporated on January 10, 1997 under the Business Corporations Act of Yukon, Canada and is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties. On November 30, 2000, the Company registered as an extra-provincial company under the Company Act of the Province of British Columbia. Effective on June 14, 2005 the Company continued as a corporation in the province of British Columbia.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and reflect the following significant accounting policies:

(a) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 79% owned joint venture company, Liaoning Tianli Mining Company Ltd. ("Tianli"), incorporated on August 31, 2001 in Liaoning, China. The minority interest (21%) is $ nil as it represents only the profit sharing and working interest. As at March 31, 2007, the joint venture is still in the exploration and development stage and has not generated any revenue; therefore, the accounts of Tianli are 100% consolidated.

These consolidated accounts also include those of Mundoro Mining Corporation ("MMC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary, and MMC's wholly-owned subsidiary Tianli Mining Corporation ("TMC"). Both MMC and TMC were incorporated on April 18th, 2006 in the British Virgin Islands.

Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of revenues and expenses reported during the period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

(c) Mineral Interests

The Company follows the practice of expensing all engineering and exploration costs until a production decision is made for putting the deposit into production.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include those short-term money market instruments which have a term to maturity of 30 days or less when acquired.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are comprised of highly liquid, investment grade money market instruments, with terms to maturity of greater than 30 days but not more than 360 days. Short-term investments are carried at the lower of cost or recoverable amount.

(f) Equipment and Vehicles

Equipment and vehicles are carried at cost. Amortization is provided at the following annual rates:

Vehicles	30% Declining balance
Computer	30% Declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	20% Declining balance
Office equipment	20% Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	5 years straight-line

(g) Foreign Currency Translations

As of December 31, 2005 the Company adopted the U.S. dollar for financial reporting purposes. The reasons for the change were as follows: major capital expenditures have been, and are expected to be, predominantly in US dollars; and future gold mining revenues are typically priced in US dollars. The Company translated 100% of Tianli's amounts from Chinese Renminbi to Canadian dollars using the temporal method for consolidation with the Company's accounts, as follows: monetary items such as cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the applicable balance sheet date; non-monetary items such as equipment and vehicles, amortization and share capital items at transaction's historical rate; and revenues and expense items at the average rates for the year. Any unrealized gains and losses on temporal translation have been recorded as foreign exchange loss (gain). In the consolidated financial statements, the Company has translated consolidated accounts from Canadian dollars to US dollars, using the current rate method in accordance with the guidance of the Emerging Issue Committee (EIC) 130, *Change in the Reporting Currency*, as follows: assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the applicable balance sheet date and revenues and expense items at the average rates for the period. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from the translation are accumulated in a separate component of the shareholders' equity and described as a Cumulative Translation Adjustment.

(h) Stock Based Compensation

The Company follows the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) 3870 "Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments." Under this standard, all stock option awards require the application of the fair value method. CICA 3870 provides alternative methods of transition for the adoption of the fair value method, and as permitted, the Company has elected the prospective application method, which allows the fair value method to be applied to awards granted, modified or settled on or after January 1, 2003 to employees, directors and consultants.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The fair value of stock options is determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility factors of the market price of the Company's common shares and an expected life of the options. The fair value of direct awards of shares is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's stock.

(i) Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares using the treasury method. The treasury method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the prevailing market rate. Diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share because common share equivalents consisting of warrants and options to acquire common shares that are outstanding at March 31, 2007 are anti-dilutive; however, they may be dilutive in the future.

(j) Income Taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, measured using substantially enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to be eliminated.

(k) Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company follows CICA 3110 "*Asset Retirement Obligations,*" requiring that the fair value of liabilities for asset retirement obligations be recognized in the year in which they are incurred. A corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset, where one is identifiable, will be recorded and amortized over the life of the asset, using a systematic and rational method. Subsequent to initial measurement, the asset retirement obligations are adjusted to reflect year-to-year changes in liability.

(l) Revenue Recognition

Interest income on cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments is recognized on an accrual basis.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised mainly of Canadian dollar denominated cash and cash equivalent balances of $9,209,812 (March 31, 2006 – $9,679,208).

Short-term investments $9,283,030 (March 31, 2006 - $13,322,627) are comprised of US and Canadian dollar denominated highly liquid investments with maturity less than 90 days. At March 31, 2007, these instruments were yielding a weighted average interest rate of 4.81% per annum (March 31, 2006 – 3.50% per annum).

The fair market value of the Company's cash and short-term investments approximates their carrying values at March 31, 2007 and 2006.

4. Mineral Interests and Engineering and Exploration Costs

a. Mineral Interests:

On June 10, 2001 the Company entered into a Cooperative Joint Venture Agreement with Liaoning Aidi Resources Company Ltd. ("Aidi"), a company incorporated under the Business Law of Liaoning Province, China and formed the Liaoning Tianli Mining Company Limited Joint Venture ("TJV"). Pursuant to the Cooperative Joint Venture Agreement, the Company is required to fund all work on the mining project ("Maoling Project").

The Company has satisfied its obligations under the Cooperative Joint Venture Agreement. At March 31, 2007 the cumulative registered capital contributions amounted to $2,780,000 (December 31, 2006 - $2,780,000). In addition, the Company had advanced loans in cash of $789,200 and loans in kind of $10,016,717.

On August 31, 2005 the TJV's business license was not renewed by the authorities in Liaoning. Management has received no explanation for the delay, and the Company is in communication with the appropriate government authorities for the renewal of this license. The renewal of this license has taken longer than anticipated.

Under Chinese mining laws and regulations, exploration licenses have a three year term and have two two-year extensions. The TJV's exploration license for Maoling expired on November 5, 2005 at the end of the first two-year extension. The Ministry of Land and Resources of China deferred the grant of the exploration license to the TJV pending the renewal of the business license.

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

4. Mineral Interests and Engineering and Exploration Costs (continued)

b. Engineering and Exploration Costs

The Company follows the practice of expensing all exploration costs until a production decision is made for putting the deposit into production. Mineral Exploration and Feasibility Study costs incurred in the first three months of 2007 amounted to $363,164 (for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 - $526,959) and are detailed below:

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Mineral Exploration		
Drilling related and Storage costs	$9,269	$17,043
Assaying and analytical costs	-	68,638
Technical services and project management	66,499	59,509
Amortization	9,903	7,466
Shipping, travel, office and all other costs	62,519	35,660
Feasibility Study		
Project management	$42,178	$44,808
Assaying and analytical	887	-
Resource evaluation	-	5,625
Mine engineering	155,625	266,597
Environment and social impact assessment (“ESIA”) Study	16,284	21,613
	$363,164	$526,959

The Feasibility Study costs include fees paid to engineering consultants and others retained for services of a geological, metallurgical, environmental, and geotechnical nature. The Feasibility Study commenced in September 2005 with the appointment of an integrated engineering team. With the formation of a team to complete the Feasibility Study, the Company entered into engineering consulting agreements with certain key contractors whose work is estimated to cost $4,170,000. The contracts allow for earlier cancellation without termination cost by one month’s notice if the Company, after assessment of its business needs, finds that the work is no longer required.

5. Equipment and Vehicles

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Cost:		
Computers	$ 72,479	$ 70,002
Furniture and fixtures	30,555	29,691
Office equipment	119,058	110,171
Vehicles	152,957	151,544
Leasehold improvements	57,057	56,530
	432,106	417,938
Less: Accumulated amortization	(220,641)	(200,267)
Net book value	$ 211,465	$ 217,671

6. Share Capital

(a) Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and fully paid common shares:

	Shares	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2006	38,514,061	$ 35,954,791
Issued pursuant to exercise of stock options	110,000	121,100
Fair value of stock options exercised	-	51,548
Balance at March 31, 2007	38,624,061	$ 36,127,439

Exchange Rate

The option and warrant prices referred to in notes 6(c) to 6(e) are principally and contractually denominated in Canadian dollars. The prices have been translated to US dollars at the following exchange rates for the purpose of presenting the respective fiscal quarters:

- For Q1 2006 at C$1 = US$0.87, the average exchange rate for the quarter then ended
- For Q1 2007 at C$1 = US$0.85, the exchange rate on the date of grant

(c) Stock Options

In March 2005 the Company amended and restated its Stock Option Plan ("the Plan") whereby the maximum number of shares issuable under the Plan is a rolling number equal to 15% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time and also provided that no more than 7,000,000 common shares will be available under the Plan without the Company first obtaining shareholder approval.

On February 12, 2007 the Company granted to employees, directors and consultants in order to better align their compensation package to market rates, 1,000,000 stock options ("options") at $1.41 (C$1.66) per share, which equals the respective market price at the time of grant.

A summary of the status of options granted under the Company's plans as at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and the changes during the three months then ended is as follows:

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

6. Share Capital (continued)

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at December 31, 2006	4,411,000	$ 1.75
Granted	1,000,000	$ 1.41
Exercised	(110,000)	$ 1.10
Cancelled	(20,000)	$ 2.06
Options outstanding at March 31, 2007	5,281,000	$ 1.72

As disclosed in Note 2(h), the Company adopted prospectively the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation granted to employees and others. Under this method, the Company charged $1,506,392 in the first three months of 2007 (2006 - $626,887) of stock based compensation to operations with offset credit to contributed surplus.

Option Outstanding Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$1.07-$1.41	2,411,000	3.15	$ 1.29	2,411,000	$ 1.29
$1.59-$1.78	565,000	4.28	$ 1.73	298,333	$ 1.74
$2.02-$2.40	2,205,000	3.63	$ 2.14	1,529,990	$ 2.08
$2.61	100,000	2.96	$ 2.61	100,000	$ 2.61
	5,281,000	3.47	$ 1.72	4,339,323	$ 1.63

The weighted average fair values of the options granted in first three months of 2007 and in fiscal year 2006 were estimated at $0.85 (C$1.00) and $1.14 (C$1.31) respectively, by using the *Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model* with the following weighted average assumptions:

	March 31, 2007	**December 31, 2006**
Risk-free interest rate	4.11%	4.07%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Price volatility	68.35%	67.88%
Expected lives (in years)	5	5
Number of common shares	1,000,000	2,055,000
Grant / Exercise price	$1.41	$1.93
Calculated fair value per share	$0.85	$1.14

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and therefore, in management's opinion, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

6. Share Capital (continued)

(d) Public Offering

In October 2005 the Company issued 8,500,000 units, each unit consisting of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for a total of 4,250,000 common shares at a price of $3.43 (C$4.00) for a period of two years expiring October 5, 2007. If the common shares trade at a volume-weighted average price of not less than $4.29 (C$5.00) for 15 consecutive trading days during the term of the warrant, then the warrants must be exercised within 15 business days after notice by the Company of that event, failing which they will expire.

(e) Warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2007:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price Per Warrant	Expiry Date
4,250,000	$3.43	October 5, 2007
425,000	$2.53	October 5, 2007
4,675,000		

Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company.

As disclosed in Note 2(h), the Company adopted the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation granted to employees and others. The fair value method was also applied to warrants granted to the underwriters in the public offering mentioned in Note 6(d) above as part of their compensation. Under this method, in 2005 the Company charged $308,246 as the fair value of the 425,000 warrants (exercise price $2.53 (C$2.95) per share) to stock based compensation of operations with offset credit to contributed surplus. With respect to the warrants attached to the unit financing referred to in Note 6(d) above, the Company credited $2,123,527 as the fair value to warrants with offset to share capital.

(f) Contributed Surplus

Balance, December 31, 2006	$2,957,833
Amount expensed in the year	1,506,392
Amount exercised in the year	(51,548)
Balance, March 31, 2007	$4,412,677

The stock-based compensation charged to the consolidated statements of operations and deficit during the period consists of the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006
Stock options granted (Note 6(c))	$ 1,506,392	$ 626,887
Warrants issued (Note 6(e))	-	-
	$ 1,506,392	$ 626,887

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

7. Related Party Transactions

During the current period, there is no related party transaction. In same period of 2006, the Company was related to other companies through common directors or officers and paid the following fees according to pre-established contracts for services provided in the normal course of business.

	3 Months Ended March 31, 2007	3 Months Ended March 31, 2006
Geological / Project management services	$ -	$ 8,304
Management fees	-	27,355
Total	$ -	$ 35,659

8. Income Taxes

	2006	2005
Future income tax assets:		
Losses and resource pools	$ 5,420,000	$ 4,836,000
Share issuance costs	368,000	582,000
Other	17,000	12,000
Total future income tax assets	5,805,000	5,430,000
Less valuation allowance:	(5,805,000)	(5,430,000)
Net future income tax assets	-	-

The reconciliation of income taxes at the statutory rate to the income tax expense (recovery) is as follows:

	2006	2005
Loss before income taxes	$ (6,911,000)	$ (6,058,000)
Expected tax recovery at 34.12% (2005-34.87%)	(2,358,000)	(2,112,000)
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:		
Stock-based compensation	487,000	294,000
Expiry of losses	168,000	182,000
Share issuance costs	-	(517,000)
Foreign exchange rate and tax rate differences	1,491,000	(65,000)
Non-taxable foreign exchange gain	(116,000)	-
Losses and other deductions for which no benefit has been recorded	374,000	2,224,000
Other	(46,000)	(6,000)
Income tax expense	-	-

The Company's Canadian non-capital loss carry-forwards and Chinese net operating loss carry-forwards totaling approximately $7,407,000 (2005-$5,229,000) expire between 2007-2026, and are available to reduce future taxable income.

(Unaudited and expressed in United States Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

9. Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Office Lease

The Company has a lease for office space in Vancouver ending on June 30 2007 and has subsequently signed a new lease for a term of up to six years beginning July 1, 2007. The Company also signed a lease for office space in Beijing, China for a term of up to two years ending on March 14, 2008. The Company pays base rent and its proportionate share of the operating costs. The obligations remaining under these leases are as follows:

	Vancouver	**Beijing**	**Total**
2007	$46,555	$42,015	$88,570
2008	75,563	14,005	89,568
2009	75,563	-	75,563
2010	77,717	-	77,717
2011	79,872	-	79,872
and thereafter	119,808	-	119,808
Total	$475,078	$56,020	$531,098

(b) Consulting Contracts and Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into agreements with four of its senior officers through which in the event of a defined change of control and under certain circumstances, the Company may be liable for termination fees and salaries. The total maximum obligation under these agreements is $1,095,637.

10. Financial Instruments

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of the judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

11. Geographical Information

The Company's business is considered as operating in one segment and the geographical division of the total assets of the Company is as follows:

	March 31, 2007	**March 31, 2006**
Canada	$18,821,817	$ 23,479,880
China	129,069	171,902
	$18,950,886	$ 23,651,782

12. Comparative Figures

Certain 2006 comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for 2007.