



MUNDORO

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

March 31, 2018

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

Reader's Note:

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Mundoro Capital Inc. have been prepared by management and have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Mundoro Capital Inc.*(An exploration stage company)***Consolidated Statements of Financial Position****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<i>As at</i>		March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
		<i>(Unaudited)</i>	
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,452,158	\$ 3,522,406
Funds held in escrow (note 11(b))		-	999,945
Amounts receivable (note 5)		107,371	787,452
Deposits		17,950	19,337
Prepaid expenses		127,799	117,577
		4,705,278	5,446,717
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash (note 4)		53,176	57,610
Investments (note 6)		280,853	280,853
Equipment and vehicles (note 7)		189,524	184,434
Mineral interests (note 8)		493,853	467,181
		1,017,406	990,078
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	5,722,684	\$ 6,436,795
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (notes 10 & 12)	\$	325,063	\$ 700,347
TOTAL LIABILITIES		325,063	700,347
EQUITY			
Share capital (note 11)		48,794,833	48,795,115
Contributed surplus		9,000,153	9,000,153
Stock options reserve		852,633	830,447
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		102,509	57,793
Deficit		(53,352,507)	(52,947,060)
TOTAL EQUITY		5,397,621	5,736,448
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	\$	5,722,684	\$ 6,436,795

*Subsequent event (note 14)**The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.*

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 23, 2018.

They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

*/s/ Michael Calyniuk Director**/s/ Teo Dechev Director*

Mundoro Capital Inc.*(An exploration stage company)***Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss****(Unaudited)****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Exploration and project evaluation (note 9)	\$ 689,391	\$ 649,737
Less: recoveries	(464,578)	(546,576)
	224,813	103,161
EXPENSES		
Corporate governance	67,039	77,155
General and administrative	18,613	19,512
Accounting and audit	35,366	35,245
Corporate communication	63,899	69,269
	184,917	201,181
LOSS BEFORE OTHER EXPENSES	409,730	304,342
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES		
Interest income	(7,355)	(8,424)
Share-based payments	22,186	37,093
Depreciation (note 7)	12,414	11,618
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(31,528)	24,326
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	-	(814)
	(4,283)	63,799
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	405,447	368,141
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (INCOME) LOSS WHICH MAY BE RE-CLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS IN SUBSEQUENT PERIODS		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(44,716)	(685)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	\$ 360,731	\$ 367,456
Loss per share		
Basic and diluted loss per share:	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

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

Mundoro Capital Inc.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Change in Equity

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital		Reserves				Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Stock options reserve	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at December 31, 2016	52,120,109	\$ 46,725,684	\$ 8,865,334	\$ 683,513	\$ 49,983	\$ (50,562,787)	\$ 5,761,727	
Units issued for cash-private placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share-based payments (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	37,093	-	-	37,093	
Net comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	685	(368,141)	(367,456)	
Balance at March 31, 2017	52,120,109	\$ 46,725,684	\$ 8,865,334	\$ 720,606	\$ 50,668	\$ (50,930,928)	\$ 5,431,364	
Balance at December 31, 2017	69,324,025	\$ 48,795,115	\$ 9,000,153	\$ 830,447	\$ 57,793	\$ (52,947,060)	\$ 5,736,448	
Units issued for cash - private placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share issue costs	-	(282)	-	-	-	-	(282)	
Share-based payments (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	22,186	-	-	22,186	
Net comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	44,716	(405,447)	(360,731)	
Balance at March 31, 2018	69,324,025	\$ 48,794,833	\$ 9,000,153	\$ 852,633	\$ 102,509	\$ (53,352,507)	\$ 5,397,621	

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

Mundoro Capital Inc.*(An exploration stage company)***Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash flows provided from (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (405,447)	\$ (368,141)
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	12,414	11,618
Share-based payments	22,186	37,093
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	-	(814)
	(370,847)	(320,244)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	689,601	66,548
Prepaid expenses	(7,801)	(110,323)
Deposits	2,457	(122)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(393,862)	(48,530)
Net cash used in operating activities	(80,452)	(412,671)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Funds held in escrow, net of share issue costs	999,663	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	999,663	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on resource properties	(249)	(1,725)
Net proceeds on redemption and purchase of short-term investments, net of interest earned	-	996,695
Purchase of equipment	(7,963)	(34,821)
Restricted Cash	7,616	(58,105)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	-	3,080
Net cash flows from investing activities	(596)	905,124
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	11,137	(6,229)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	929,752	486,224
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	3,522,406	1,567,762
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 4,452,158	\$ 2,053,986

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

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(An exploration stage company)

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Mundoro Capital Inc. (the “Company” or “MCI” or “Mundoro”) is an exploration, development and investment company operating in the mineral resource sector. The Company’s current exploration activity is focused on the Tethyan Belt of Serbia and Bulgaria in Southeastern Europe. The business of exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration and development programs will result in discovery or future profitable operations.

The Company was incorporated on March 6, 2008 under the Business Corporations Act of the Province of British Columbia and its common stock is quoted on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol MUN.

The Company’s head office and principal address is 15th floor - 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) *Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards*

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 – Interim Financial Reporting (“IAS 34”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

This interim financial report does not include all of the information required of a full annual financial report and is intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is, therefore, recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017. The accounting policies applied by the Company in these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years with the exception of the Company’s investments, which are recognized at fair value with the adoption of IFRS 9 as discussed below.

b) *Basis of preparation*

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the Company’s investments which are recognized at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) *Management judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are regularly evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company’s accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainties were the same as those applied for the year ended December 31, 2017 with the exception of the judgements and estimates applied to calculate the fair value of the Company’s investments, due to the adoption of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, as discussed in Note 3 and 6.

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3. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39.

All of the Company's financial assets, except for its investments, are short-term and are measured at amortized cost. Such financial assets were previously designated as loans and receivables under IAS 39, which also required recognition at amortized cost and therefore, the adoption of the standard did not result in any adjustment to the Company's accounting records.

The Company's investments include investments in common shares of private entities (Note 6). Unlike IAS 39, IFRS 9 does not permit the recognition of such investments at cost. The Company is therefore required to measure these investments at their fair value at each reporting period. Such investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and any resultant change in the fair value is recorded through the Company's statement of loss.

As at January 1, 2018, the fair value of these investments approximated their capitalized cost on the statement of financial position and therefore the adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any adjustments to the Company's financial statements. Significant judgements and estimates are involved in determining the fair value of the Company's investments which are described further in Note 6.

4. RESTRICTED CASH

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Mineral Property Guarantee Deposits - Bulgaria	\$ 53,176	\$ 57,610

*Restricted cash consists of cash held by the Bulgarian government as guarantees on the mineral licenses in country.

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5. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Amounts Receivable		
VAT/GST Receivable	\$ 99,360	\$ 230,326
Receivable from joint venture partners (note 8)	-	549,492
Other Receivable	8,011	7,634
	\$ 107,371	\$ 787,452

6. INVESTMENTS

On June 10, 2013, the Company, through a 100%-owned subsidiary, acquired at a cost of \$280,853, a 2.9% equity interest in a privately held gold producing company in Bulgaria that operates adjacent to the Company's Zvezda license. As at March 31, 2018, the fair value of such equity investment was determined to be \$280,853 (December 31, 2017 - \$280,853).

The Company performed an analysis of comparable companies, using their enterprise value as a proportion of their annual production, and applied the calculated group average multiple to determine the fair value of its investment. High-degree of judgement and estimates are applied in determining such fair value, including but not limited to, using the pro-forma guidance of the companies of the peer group, the statistical sufficiency of the number of the comparable companies and the representativeness of the selected peers, private company liquidity discount, jurisdiction risk discount, and estimated annual production from the mine owned by the Company's investment, as that information was unavailable given the private status of the investment.

The estimated annual production and the discount rates applied are considered to be the most significant estimates in determining the fair value of the Company's investment. If all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the estimated annual production from the mine or a one basis point change to the discount rates used, would result in a change between \$4,000 to \$36,000 in the Company's fair value estimate.

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7. EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

	Office Equipment		Field equipment		Total
Cost					
As at December 31, 2016	\$	52,985	\$	197,423	\$ 250,408
Additions		4,660		107,950	112,610
Disposals		(26,840)		(12,109)	(38,949)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		533		21,650	22,183
As at December 31, 2017	\$	31,338	\$	314,914	\$ 346,252
Additions		7,963		-	7,963
Effect of movements in exchange rates		857		16,962	17,819
As at March 31, 2018	\$	40,158	\$	331,876	\$ 372,034
Accumulated depreciation					
As at December 31, 2016	\$	(40,335)	\$	(88,693)	\$ (129,028)
Depreciation for the period		(5,098)		(48,388)	(53,486)
Disposals		19,434		9,843	29,277
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(401)		(8,180)	(8,581)
As at December 31, 2017	\$	(26,400)	\$	(135,418)	\$ (161,818)
Depreciation for the period		(1,055)		(11,359)	(12,414)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(450)		(7,828)	(8,278)
As at March 31, 2018	\$	(27,905)	\$	(154,605)	\$ (182,510)
Net book amount					
As at December 31, 2017	\$	4,938	\$	179,496	\$ 184,434
As at March 31, 2018	\$	12,253	\$	177,271	\$ 189,524

8. MINERAL INTERESTS

	European Projects		Mexico Projects		Total
Balance as at December 31, 2017	\$	461,708	\$	5,473	\$ 467,181
Acquisition costs		249		-	249
Effect of movements in exchange rates		25,817		606	26,423
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$	487,774	\$	6,079	\$ 493,853

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8. MINERAL INTERESTS (continued)

	European Projects	Mexico Projects	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2016	\$ 427,812	\$ 5,562	\$ 433,374
Acquisition costs	4,044	-	4,044
Effect of movements in exchange rates	29,852	- 89	29,763
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 461,708	\$ 5,473	\$ 467,181

Serbian Properties

The Company holds eight 100%-owned exploration licenses which include: (i) Zeleznik (including adjoining licenses Crvena Zemlja and Fresenis), (ii) Padina, (iii) Borsko Jezero, (iv) Savinac, (v) Bacevica, (vi) Osnic, (vii) Sumrakovac, and (viii) Dubrava-Ostrelj. These properties are located in Northeastern Serbia east of Belgrade and are held in the name of Stara Planina d.o.o., Mundoro's 100%-owned Serbian company. To maintain title to the exploration licenses in Serbia, the Company has ongoing annual exploration expenditure commitments and is obligated to pay annual property taxes and other related costs associated with holding the properties. During the period ended March 31, 2018, such holding costs amounted to \$73,919 (2017 - \$57,934).

In Q3-2016, the Company amended its binding agreement (the "JOGMEC Agreement") with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation ("JOGMEC") and granted to JOGMEC an earn-in option on four of Mundoro's exploration licenses: Dubrava, Padina, Zeleznik and Borsko Jezero (the "Timok North Projects") located within the Timok Magmatic Complex in northeastern Serbia. JOGMEC has the option to earn a 51% interest in the Timok North Projects by making US\$4 million in expenditures within three years (by March 2019) ("Stage One Earn-in").

Amounts received from JOGMEC per the JOGMEC Agreement are netted against the exploration expenditures on the Timok North Projects, recognized in the Company's statement of loss. As at March 31, 2018, \$24,827 was payable to JOGMEC (December 31, 2017, receivable of \$549,492).

Bulgarian Properties

The Company holds two 100%-owned exploration licenses which include: (i) Zvezda and (ii) Byalo. The Zvezda and Byalo licenses are located in southeastern Bulgaria known as the Rhodopes region. To maintain title to the exploration licenses in Bulgaria, the Company has ongoing annual exploration expenditure commitments and is obligated to pay annual property taxes and related costs associated with holding the properties. During the period ended March 31, 2018, the Company paid \$12,135 (2017 - \$8,753) in this respect.

Mexico Properties

The Company owns 100% interest in the Camargo Project, a porphyry copper-gold deposit located in the Southeastern Chihuahua State. To maintain the Camargo mineral concession, the Company has an ongoing annual exploration expenditure commitment and is obligated to pay approximately \$8,000 semi-annually in government property tax payments.

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9. EXPLORATION AND PROJECT EVALUATION

The following is a summary of expenditures incurred on the Company's projects during the periods:

	Europe			Other Project Evaluation	Total
	Serbia	Bulgaria	Mexico		
For the three months ended March 31, 2018					
Corporate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 31,203	\$ 24,775	\$ 2,775	\$ -	\$ 58,753
Land holding ⁽²⁾	73,919	12,135	-	-	86,054
Government and community relations ⁽³⁾	5,003	8,822	-	26	13,851
Field related ⁽⁴⁾	49,850	4,138	-	-	53,988
Personnel ⁽⁵⁾	155,218	66,468	-	-	221,686
Technical Services ⁽⁶⁾	210,205	1,599	-	-	211,804
Project evaluation ⁽⁷⁾	29,748	7,662	-	5,845	43,255
Total expenditures	555,146	125,599	2,775	5,871	689,391
Less: recoveries	(464,578)	-	-	-	(464,578)
	\$ 90,568	\$ 125,599	\$ 2,775	\$ 5,871	\$ 224,813

	Europe			Other Project Evaluation	Total
	Serbia	Bulgaria	Mexico		
For the three months ended March 31, 2017					
Corporate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,721	\$ 40,261	\$ 2,362	\$ -	\$ 69,344
Land holding ⁽²⁾	57,934	8,753	7,001	-	73,688
Government and community relations ⁽³⁾	7,094	63	-	-	7,157
Field related ⁽⁴⁾	25,364	10,583	-	-	35,947
Personnel ⁽⁵⁾	150,990	31,740	-	-	182,730
Technical Services ⁽⁶⁾	207,080	29,613	-	-	236,693
Project evaluation ⁽⁷⁾	27,674	3,087	-	13,417	44,178
Total expenditures	502,857	124,100	9,363	13,417	649,737
Less: recoveries	(546,576)	-	-	-	(546,576)
	\$ (43,719)	\$ 124,100	\$ 9,363	\$ 13,417	\$ 103,161

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9. EXPLORATION AND PROJECT EVALUATION (continued)

- 1) Corporate expenses include legal fees, and general and administrative costs related to the projects.
- 2) Land holding costs include property taxes and related costs associated with holding the properties.
- 3) Government and community relations relates to the costs of communicating with governing bodies in the local jurisdictions.
- 4) Field related expenses include items such as field equipment costs, and lodging for field personnel.
- 5) Personnel costs for conducting exploration work include consultants and employees, full-time and allocated.
- 6) Technical Services expenditures include activities such as geochemical sampling and assaying, geophysical surveys and interpretation, and drilling and assaying.
- 7) Project evaluation expenditures capture those costs incurred in analysis of existing mineral projects and evaluating new mineral project opportunities.

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade payables	\$ 214,542	\$ 626,885
Payable to joint ventures (Note 8)	24,827	-
Accrued liabilities	85,694	73,462
	\$ 325,063	\$ 700,347

11. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued share capital

At March 31, 2018, there were 69,324,025 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2017 – 69,324,025).

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had issued 7,444,000 units in connection with the private placement, however, proceeds of \$999,945 were held in escrow and had not been released to the Company. During the period ended March 31, 2018, these funds were received by the Company less finder's fees of \$282.

c) Stock options

The continuity of stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Opening Balance	4,332,500	\$ 0.18	3,087,500	\$ 0.24
Granted	-	-	2,082,500	0.15
Expired	-	-	(837,500)	0.35
Closing Balance	4,332,500	\$ 0.18	4,332,500	\$ 0.18

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11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2018:

Expiry date	Options		Exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	
	outstanding	Options exercisable			
April 3, 2018 *	162,500	162,500	0.28	0.01	
December 2, 2018	527,500	527,500	0.30	0.67	
January 13, 2020	452,500	452,500	0.21	1.79	
June 27, 2021	1,107,500	738,329	0.13	3.24	
January 18, 2022	938,000	625,325	0.13	3.81	
June 13, 2022	1,144,500	381,495	0.17	4.21	
	4,332,500	2,887,649	0.18	3.03	

* Subsequent to March 31, 2018, these options expired unexercised.

d) Warrants

The change in warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number outstanding	Price per Share	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Opening Balance	12,768,625	\$ 0.20	4,166,667	\$ 0.20
Issued	-	0.20	8,601,958	0.20
Closing Balance	12,768,625	\$ 0.20	12,768,625	\$ 0.20

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Warrants outstanding	Price per Share	Expiry Date
4,166,667	\$ 0.20	September 7, 2018
4,879,958	\$ 0.20	November 29, 2020
3,722,000	\$ 0.20	December 29, 2020
12,768,625	\$ 0.20	

The expiry of the warrants with the term ending on September 7, 2018 may be accelerated if the closing price of the Company's shares equals or exceeds \$0.30 for 15 consecutive trading days.

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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

a) Related party balances

The balances due to related parties included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities were \$12,684 as at March 31, 2018 (December 31, 2017 – \$26,974). These amounts are for reimbursement of expenses and service fees.

b) Related party transactions

Expenses by nature:	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Directors' fees	\$ 16,308	\$ 16,100
Short-term management salaries and benefits	61,752	66,247
Share based payments - Directors	6,196	11,445
Share based payments - Management	8,967	13,881
	\$ 93,223	\$ 107,673

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has the following geographic segments: the Mexico exploration program ("Mexico"), the Serbian and Bulgarian exploration programs ("Europe") and, corporate administrative functions in Canada. The Company's total assets and net losses by geographic segment are as follows:

	Canada	Mexico	Europe	Total
Assets				
As at March 31, 2018				
Non-current	\$ 17,654	\$ 6,078	\$ 993,674	\$ 1,017,406
Current	4,140,786	25,511	538,981	4,705,278
Total Assets	\$ 4,158,440	\$ 31,589	\$ 1,532,655	\$ 5,722,684
As at December 31, 2017				
Non-current	\$ 18,139	\$ 5,473	\$ 966,466	\$ 990,078
Current	5,006,162	18,957	421,598	5,446,717
Total Assets	\$ 5,024,301	\$ 24,430	\$ 1,388,064	\$ 6,436,795
Net loss:				
For the period ended March 31, 2018	\$ 351,542	\$ 2,775	\$ 51,130	\$ 405,447
For the period ended March 31, 2017	\$ 425,843	\$ 9,363	\$ (67,065)	\$ 368,141

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14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In May 2018, Mundoro entered into an option agreement (the "Saje Option Agreement") with an arm's length third party private company ("the Saje Optionee") to which it granted an option on the Saje project. The Saje project is a Lead-Zinc project, located within Mundoro's 100% owned Zvezda license area in southeastern Bulgaria. Under the terms of the Saje Option Agreement, the Saje Optionee has committed to drill a minimum of 1,000 meters and once completed, will have one month to provide written notice to enter into an agreement with the Company. Upon entering into the said agreement, the Saje Optionee will pay Mundoro annual advance royalty payments until commercial production. Mundoro will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty on any metals produced at the Saje project.



MUNDORO

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

March 31, 2018

Expressed in Canadian Dollars



1. INTRODUCTION

Mundoro Capital Inc. (“Company”, “MCI”, and “Mundoro”) is a Canadian based mineral acquisition, exploration and development company (see discussion under “Summary of Activities”). The Company’s common stock is quoted on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol MUN.

This management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and supporting notes for the period ended March 31, 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

This document has been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company and has been approved by the Board of Directors on May 23, 2018. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Additional information relating to Mundoro is available on our website at www.mundoro.com and on the Canadian Securities Administrator’s website at www.sedar.com.

2. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as “plans”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “should”, “estimates”, “expects”, “believes”, “indicates”, “suggests” and similar expressions.

This MD&A and in particular the “Outlook” section, contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. It is important to note that:

- Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company’s expectations as of May 23, 2018.
- Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements as the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company’s business, or if the Company’s estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.
- Subject to applicable laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason.

The material assumptions that were applied in making the forward looking statements in this MD&A include: expectations as to the Company’s future strategy and business plan; and execution of the Company’s existing plans, which may change due to changes in the views of the Company or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see “Risks and Uncertainties”.



3. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Overview and Outlook

Mundoro is a Canadian mineral exploration and development TSX Venture listed company focused on building value for its shareholders through directly investing in mineral projects that have the ability to generate future returns for shareholders. Mundoro has generated an attractive mineral project pipeline in Serbia and Bulgaria, in order to drive long-term growth and achieve shareholder return. Potential future returns for our shareholders from our invested mineral properties can be in various forms such as discovery of mineral resources, royalties, an interest in production, dividend payments or sale of our interest in the mineral property.

In Serbia, Mundoro methodically staked a district-scale land position in the prolific Timok mining camp which hosts significant Gold-Copper deposits. The Serbian exploration properties are all located near the town of Bor, a thriving mining community which services the current government owned and operated mining operations, both open pit and underground, as well as a smelting and processing facility. The area has good infrastructure, well serviced roads and grid power. Mundoro has a binding Agreement (the "**JOGMEC Agreement**") with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation ("**JOGMEC**") in which it has granted to JOGMEC an earn-in option on four of eight of Mundoro's Serbian exploration licenses: Dubrava, Padina, Borsko Jezero and Zeleznik located within the Timok Magmatic Complex in northeastern Serbia. This JOGMEC Agreement represents the Company's second strategic partnership in recent years, which reinforces the strategic location of Mundoro's land package in the Tethyan belt. In 2015, Mundoro optioned the four southern projects to First Quantum for a period of 6 months.

In Bulgaria, Mundoro proactively staked a 400 sqkm land position in an under explored region of the Rhodopes known for precious metal deposits. Mundoro has generated drill targets on this land package for further exploration. Mundoro also has a minority investment in a private gold mining company.

Serbia Exploration Activity

The Company's mineral exploration license areas in the Republic of Serbia ("**Serbia**") total 598 square kilometers (sq.km) and are located in Northeastern Serbia, approximately 100 km east of Belgrade, the capital of the country. The mineral exploration licenses are within the well-known Timok Magmatic Complex ("**TMC**"), a segment of the Tethyan Metallogenic Belt which runs from Eastern Europe to Asia. The TMC hosts significant gold (Au) – copper (Cu) porphyry deposits (Bor, Majdanpek, Veliki Kreveli, etc.) and related Cu-Au epithermal deposits (Chukaru Peki, Chelopech, etc.). The mineral exploration licenses are held through the Company's 100%-owned subsidiary Stara Planina Resources EAD, and are: (i) Zeleznik (including adjoining licenses Crvena Zemlja and Fresenis), (ii) Padina, (iii) Borsko Jezero ("**Borkso**"), (iv) Savinac, (v) Bacevica, (vi) Osnic, (vii) Sumrakovac, (viii) Dubrava-Ostrelj ("**Dubrava**").

Northern Licenses under JOGMEC Agreement

Zeleznik license

- Zeleznik is a 45 sq.km area located directly north of the Majdanpek mine and 45 km northwest of the Bor Mine Complex.
- To date, the systematic exploration program at Zeleznik has identified four main target areas: West Zone, East Zone, Central Zone and North Zone. The Central Zone and North Zone have yet to be drill tested. To further assist with the exploration of the project as a whole, which includes 67.74 sq.km (6,774 hectares) over three licenses: (i) Zeleznik license (60 sq.km), (ii) Radjina license (4 sq.km), and (iii) Fresenis license (3 sq.km), a ground magnetic survey over the entire license area was completed in February 2018. The survey was designed to cover the project at 100-meter line spacing, totaling 509.8 line/km. The final report with data interpretation is expected to be completed in Q2-2018.
- A soil sampling infill program was initiated over the entire license area in order to complete the geochemical analysis for the license. The survey grid spacing is 200 m x 200 m which will produce a total of 753 samples (including duplicates, standards and blanks). The soil sampling program is expected to be completed during Q2-2018.



- This magnetic survey along with structural interpretation and geochemical analysis will be used to generate further target areas over the license.
- The Company is working with Tetra Tech to complete an initial resource estimate for West Zone and East Zone. Report is expected in Q2-2018.

Dubrava and Padina licenses

- Dubrava totals 51 sq.km wrapping around the eastern side of the Bor Mine Complex and the Veliki Kreveli open pit mining operation, in the highly prospective, world-class TMC.
- Padina is located 4km east of the Bor Mine Complex and totals 12 sq.km with the potential to host sediment hosted epithermal Au and Cu-Au porphyry style mineralization.
- Six targets from the Padina license were selected for review in order to complete a drill program on the high-ranked targets. All six selected targets are pure conceptual targets and are based on recently completed interpretation work from a CSAMT and magnetic geophysical survey, as well as structural interpretation work completed by an external consultant. Drilling to test one of the ranked targets is planned for the Q2-2018.
- No work was carried out at Dubrava license during Q1-2018.

Borsko license

- Borsko Jezero license ("Borsko") is a 35 sq.km area located near the central portion of the Timok Magmatic Complex. Borsko is directly adjacent and to the west of the producing Bor copper porphyry mine which is directly west of the Veliki Krivelj copper-gold porphyry mine.
- The proposed work program for 2018 is mainly focused on further evaluation of Target 1 exploration potential by applying additional geophysics and diamond drilling.
- Completion of a deep IP-Resistivity survey has been designed and is expected to be completed in Q2-2018. In addition, a gravity survey and gravity modelling has been designed and is also expected to be completed in Q2-2018 in order to assist CSAMT, magnetic and IP surveys in defining possible ore-controlling structures.
- A drill program of approximately 5,000 m will be carried out over various targets during the second half of 2018 after reviewing all geophysics data.

South Timok Licenses available for JV

The four southern licenses Savinac, Sumrakovac, Bacevica and Osnic ("South Timok Licenses") are available for partnership with third parties. Mundoro has been approached by third parties regarding the opportunity to joint venture these properties. Although there are discussions, the Company cannot provide assurance that a transaction will be concluded as a result of these discussions. The ongoing interest in the Company's exploration properties by third parties validates the exploration potential of these projects. Any work carried out on these licenses was focused on facilitating third party discussions.

Bulgaria Exploration Activity

The Company's mineral exploration contracts in the Republic of Bulgaria ("Bulgaria"), which are held through its 100%-owned subsidiary Bulgaria Alpha EAD, are: (i) Zvezda and, (ii) Byalo. The Zvezda and Byalo licenses are located in the Southeastern Rhodopes region which is a well-known mineral district that has been underexplored for epithermal low sulphidation Au-Ag veins, as well as disseminated, sediment hosted gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits. Key deposits in this area are Chala, Kumovgrad (Ada-tepe), and Rozino. The two exploration contract areas are located over the Borovitsa Volcanic Complex which is host to a currently producing gold mine owned by a private Bulgarian company in which Mundoro, through a 100%-owned subsidiary, owns a 2.9% equity interest.



Zvezda license

Zvezda is a 94 sq.km area located in southeastern Bulgaria 270 km southeast of Sofia, within the Rhodopean region of the Tethyan metallogenic belt. Zvezda is contiguous at the north end with Mundoro's 100% owned Byalo license. The two licenses together surround a third-party owned project which is host to an operating gold mine where Mundoro is a minority shareholder. The Company has submitted an application for another 2 year extension of the Zvezda Exploration license. The extension is expected to be granted in Q2-2018.

In May 2018, Mundoro entered into an option agreement (the "**Saje Option Agreement**") with an arm's length third party private company ("the **Saje Optionee**") to which it granted an option on the Saje project. The Saje project is a Lead-Zinc project, located within Mundoro's 100% owned Zvezda license area in southeastern Bulgaria. Under the terms of the Saje Option Agreement, the Saje Optionee has committed to drill a minimum of 1,000 meters and once completed, will have one month to provide written notice to enter into an agreement with the Company. Upon entering into the said agreement, the Saje Optionee will pay Mundoro annual advance royalty payments until commercial production. Mundoro will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty on any metals produced at the Saje project.

Byalo License

Byalo license is a 150 sq.km area located within the Rhodope mountains in southeastern Bulgaria, 250 km southeast of Sofia. Byalo is contiguous at the south end with Mundoro's 100% owned Zvezda license. Several prospects within the license are evaluated, of which the Chuka porphyry copper-gold target was subject to the most systematic exploration completed by the Company in 2015-2016, including a 1000 m drill program in three inclined diamond drill holes which successfully intersected a porphyry system and copper mineralization (see press release dated January 9, 2017). No work was carried out at Byalo in Q1-2018.

Generative Programs

Svoboda is located in the Panagyurishte Region which is approximately 100 km south-east of Sofia. Svoboda covers 189 sq.km. (18,900 hectares) of the south-eastern portion of the Panagyurishte Metallogenic Zone ("Panagyurishte"). The Panagyurishte Belt is the most prospective belt for copper and gold porphyry and epithermal high sulphidation deposits in Bulgaria. It is part of the upper Cretaceous Banat-Timok-Srednogie Belt which hosts a number of economically viable porphyry and epithermal copper and gold deposits such as the: Moldova Nova, Majdanpek, Bor and Chelopech. Bulgaria Alpha EAD, a 100% owned local subsidiary of Mundoro in Bulgaria, has been announced the winner of the Svoboda tender. Further procedural steps are required before the exploration contract is signed with the local government. The contract is expected to be granted to Mundoro in 2018.

Pesnopoy license covers 35.95 sq.km (3595 hectares) area located within the Eastern Rhodopean Region part of Tertiary Volcanic Arc in southeastern Bulgaria, 275 km southeast of Sofia. It is adjacent to Mundoro's active licenses, 15 km to the SW of Zvezda. In 2017, the Company was announced as winner of a tender for the Pesnopoy exploration area. The contract is expected to be granted to Mundoro in 2018. Pesnopoy is part of the same mineral district as Zvezda and Byalo licenses - Southeastern Rhodopes, and is historically known to be targeted for epithermal low sulphidation Au-Ag vein-type, as well as disseminated, sediment hosted gold and porphyry Cu-Au deposits. Key target unit in the license is the Rusalsko limestone formation which is believed to be part of the same mineralization suit as Ada Tepe – Angel Voivoda – Stremci deposits and occurrences. Rusalsko covers an area of alteration of 500 m x 300 m, elongated to the NW. Central portion of the altered zone is completely silicified and brecciated and reportedly contains up to 1 g/t Au in isolated rock samples.



4. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company ended Q1-2018 with \$4,452,158 in cash and cash equivalents. Mundoro has no long-term debt.

Summary of Quarterly Results

C\$ Thousands	Q1/18	Q4/17	Q3/17	Q2/17	Q1/17	Q4/16	Q3/16	Q2/16
Exploration and project evaluation	(689)	(1,438)	(829)	(997)	(650)	(864)	(806)	(376)
Recoveries from partners	465	1,290	532	311	547	499	382	283
Net Exploration and project evaluation	(224)	(148)	(297)	(686)	(103)	(365)	(424)	(93)
Corporate expenses ⁽¹⁾	(185)	(170)	(202)	(235)	(201)	(203)	(149)	(185)
Loss before other (expenses) income	(409)	(318)	(499)	(921)	(304)	(568)	(573)	(278)
Other income (expense) ⁽²⁾	4	(114)	(67)	(97)	(64)	1	9	(7)
Loss for the period	(405)	(432)	(566)	(1,018)	(368)	(567)	(545)	(285)
Loss per share:								
Basic	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
Diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)

1. Corporate Expenses include accounting and audit, corporate governance, corporate communication, and general and administrative expenses.
2. Other income (expense) includes share-based compensation, and foreign exchange loss (gain).
3. Certain comparative information has been restated to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

Fluctuations in exploration and project evaluation costs depend on the Company's activities from period to period. The other principal factors that cause fluctuations in the Company's results relate to non-cash items include: (i) the timing of stock option grants; (ii) the write-down of mineral properties; and (iii) any changes in the fair value of the Company's investments in equity instruments.

Review of Operations for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 Compared to the Quarter Ended March 31, 2017

For the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded a loss of \$405,447 (\$0.01 per share), compared to a net loss of \$368,141 (\$0.01 per share) for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

The Company's exploration activities during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 included drilling programs in Serbia and Bulgaria. The Company's exploration costs were higher in Q1-2018 by approximately \$40,000. In both periods, the Company's costs related to the Timok North Projects were sole funded by JOGMEC. Total exploration cost recoveries from JOGMEC during the periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to \$464,578 and \$546,576, respectively.

During the quarter, Mundoro decreased expenditures in corporate governance and corporate communications mainly relating to travel and consulting fees. The Company's corporate expenses incurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 were lower in comparison to the costs incurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2017 by approximately \$16,000.

Mundoro also incurred lower share-based payments expense due to the granting of stock options during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, and also recognized a foreign exchange gain during Q1 2018, compared to a loss during Q1 2017 due to fluctuations primarily related to Mundoro's US dollar denominated cash deposits and receivables.

All other costs incurred by the Company remained relatively consistent between the two periods.



Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal source of liquidity as at March 31, 2018 was cash and cash equivalents totaling \$4,452,158 (December 31, 2017 – \$3,522,406).

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company's cash used for operating activities amounted to \$80,452 compared to \$412,671 during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, with the decrease primarily attributable to the additional funds received from JOGMEC for the Company's exploration activities on the Timok North Projects. The Company received \$999,663 of funds held in escrow, net of share issuance costs, and purchased equipment of \$7,963 during the quarter ended March 31, 2018. Except for converting its short-term investments to cash and redeeming certain mineral property guarantee deposits in Bulgaria during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company's other investing activities were limited in both periods.

The Company expects that it will require further financing over the next twelve months. The Company will explore appropriate financing routes which may include: additional issuance of share capital; funding through additional joint ventures or strategic partnership; project debt; convertible securities; or other financial instruments.

With the exception of interest earned on investments, the Company does not generate any income and relies upon current cash resources and future financings to fund its ongoing business and exploration activities.

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has 69,324,025 common shares outstanding, 4,170,000 stock options granted at exercise prices ranging from \$0.13 to \$0.30, expiring between December 2018 and June 2022, and 12,768,625 share purchase warrants outstanding with exercise prices of \$0.20 per share; all expiring between September 2018 and December 2020.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Under IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", related parties include members of the key management personnel of the reporting entity and related party transactions encompasses compensation including short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, social security contributions and share-based payments.

Key management personnel include members of the Board of Directors and executive officers of the Company. The Company's directors receive compensation for meeting attendance and services provided to the board, the Company and committees on which they sit. Executive officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company also participate in the Company's share option program. The Company incurred the following expenses related to key management personnel:

Expenses by nature:	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Directors' fees	\$ 16,308	\$ 16,100
Short-term management salaries and benefits	61,752	66,247
Share based payments - Directors	6,196	11,445
Share based payments - Management	8,967	13,881
	\$ 93,223	\$ 107,673

6. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off balance sheet arrangements for the Company.



7. USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is not in a situation where it needs to enter 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 cash equivalents. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations in respect of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to insignificant interest rate risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents given the extremely low market interest rates. The majority of the Company's cash has been placed with a Canadian Chartered Bank and held in GICs, bankers' acceptances and other money market instruments issued by Canadian Federal and Provincial governments and other entities with a Dominion Bond Rating Service credit rating of R1M or higher.

8. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39.

All of the Company's financial assets, except for its investments, are short-term and are measured at amortized cost. Such financial assets were previously designated as loans and receivables under IAS 39, which also required recognition at amortized cost and therefore, the adoption of the standard did not result in any adjustment to the Company's accounting records.

The Company's investments include investments in common shares of private entities. Unlike IAS 39, IFRS 9 does not permit the recognition of such investments at cost. The Company is therefore required to measure these investments at their fair value at each reporting period. Such investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss and any resultant change in the fair value is recorded through the Company's statement of loss.

As at January 1, 2018, the fair value of these investments approximated their capitalized cost on the statement of financial position and therefore the adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any adjustments to the Company's financial statements. Significant judgements and estimates are involved in determining the fair value of the Company's investments which are described further in Note 6 to the Company's financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2018.



9. 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 management, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company has concluded, based on its 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 subsidiaries, is made known to them by others within all entities in the group. It should be noted that while the Company believes that the disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and that they are effective, it does 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.

10. INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company is responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting or causing them to be designed under the supervision of the CEO and CFO in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's CEO and CFO are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding the absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a TSX-V issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis disclosure controls and procedures as well as internal controls over financial reporting as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Although potential weaknesses exist in the Company's internal controls, due to the lack of segregation of incompatible duties, 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 occurring.

11. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is a mineral acquisition, exploration, development and investment company and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other companies in the same business. 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 as it is not always possible to fully insure against some or any of the risk factors. Risks to be considered include but are not limited to:

Exploration & Development

Exploration is highly speculative in nature and exploration projects involve many risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge utilized by the Company may not eliminate. Once a site with mineralisation is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible. Substantial expenditures are normally required to locate and establish mineral reserves and to permit and construct mining and processing facilities. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of any mineral deposit depends on many factors, not all of which are within the control of management. Some of the factors that affect the financial viability of a given mineral deposit include its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure. Government regulation, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations all have an impact on the economic viability of a mineral deposit. The Company has



no production of minerals and its properties are all currently at the exploration stage. There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of the Company's properties, and substantial additional work will be required in order to determine the presence of any such deposit.

It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration and development programs of the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations. The profitability of the Company's operations will be, in part, directly related to the cost and success of its exploration and development programs which may be affected by a number of factors. Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies and environmental assessments, issuance of necessary governmental permits and receipt of adequate financing. They typically require a number of years and significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as: estimation of reserves; anticipated metallurgical recoveries; environmental considerations and permitting; future gold prices; and anticipated capital and operating costs.

Future development and operations in foreign countries may be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to the restrictions on production, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, environmental legislation, land use, water use, land claims of local people, mine safety and receipt of necessary permits. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Global Financial Condition

Financial conditions globally continue to experience significant volatility following the U.S. led financial crisis in 2008, which impacted numerous financial institutions globally, and more recently the escalating financial turmoil in Europe. Each has created considerable uncertainty as a result of excessive government debt levels and the unprecedented steps being taken to avert a full blown global crisis. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to issue debt and equity in the future and to issue it on terms that are reasonable to the Company. Although there have been certain signs of economic recovery, these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil may continue and, as a result, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and share price could be adversely impacted.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

The Company's operations are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety regulations in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Mundoro minimizes these risks by complying with all applicable and international environmental, health and safety standards and regulations. Environmental legislation may change and make the mining and processing of ore uneconomic or result in significant environmental or reclamation costs. Changes in these laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of the Company's permits that could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's existing or future operations or projects. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission of environmental impact statements and approval by government authorities. Environmental legislation is evolving towards stricter standards, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. Any future changes to these laws could adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mineral exploitation activities, including closure and reclamation.

Future environmental legislation could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions, liabilities and delays in the development of the Company's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. The Company's business may be affected by amendments or changes to environmental laws, regulations and requirements in the host country. At any time, a number of draft environmental laws may be proposed. It is not possible to predict when or if a draft environmental bill will be enacted into law or what the final provisions of such law will be, if enacted. It is possible that the host country government will issue further decrees or otherwise attempt to modify existing environmental rights or other laws affecting the Company, its properties and its ability to operate in the host country. Any changes to host country environmental law may adversely affect the Company's ability to develop and operate its properties in the host country. 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. There is no assurance that future environmental regulations will not adversely affect Mundoro's operations.



Permits and Licensing

Exploration, development and operation of a mineral property are subject to laws and regulations governing health and worker safety, employment standards, environmental matters, mine development, project development, mineral production, permitting and maintenance of title, exports, taxes, labour standards, reclamation obligations, heritage and historic matters and other matters. The Company is required to have a wide variety of permits from government and regulatory authorities to carry out its activities. These permits relate to virtually every aspect of the Company's exploration and exploitation activities. The owners and operators of the properties in which Mundoro holds an interest require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities in order to conduct their operations. Future changes in such licenses and permits could have a material adverse impact on the costs Mundoro incurs. Such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances and are required to be kept in good standing through a variety of means, including cash payments and satisfaction of conditions of issue. There can be no guarantee that Mundoro or the operators of those properties in which Mundoro holds an interest, will be able to obtain on a timely basis or maintain all necessary licenses and permits in good standing that may be required to explore, develop and operate the properties, commence construction or operation of mining operations that economically justify the cost. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, permits and licenses, or to maintain permits and licenses in good standing, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations or fines, penalties or other liabilities accruing to the owner or operator of the project. Any such occurrence could cause the termination of operations on the property, and thereby have a material and adverse effect on Mundoro's results of operation and financial condition.

Competition

The mining industry is competitive with many companies competing for the limited number of mineral resource acquisition and exploration opportunities. The Company faces competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. Many companies are engaged in the search for and the acquisition of mineral interests, and there is a limited supply of desirable mineral interests. As a result of this competition, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire or maintain attractive mineral properties or operations on economically acceptable terms. Consequently, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Hiring of Key Personnel

The success of Mundoro will be largely dependent on the performance of its management team. The loss of the services of these persons would have a materially adverse effect on Mundoro's business and prospects. There is no assurance Mundoro can retain the services of its officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Mundoro's success depends on attracting and retaining qualified personnel in a competitive labour environment. The Company's operations are based in Mexico, Serbia and Bulgaria and finding or hiring qualified people or obtaining all necessary services for the Company's operations may be difficult.

Commodities

Mundoro's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the sale of natural resource assets. The price of natural resource assets fluctuates widely and is affected by factors beyond the Company's control 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 precious metals due to new mine developments, mine closures as well as advances in various production and use technologies of precious metals. All of these factors will have impacts on the viability of Mundoro's exploration projects that are impossible to predict.



Foreign Exchange

By virtue of its international operations, the Company incurs costs and expenses in a number of foreign currencies. The Company reports in Canadian dollars while the majority of operating and capital expenditures are denominated in the Mexican peso, Canadian dollar, U.S. dollar, Serbian dinar and the Bulgarian lev, which is pegged to the Euro. Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Euro, the Canadian dollar and the Serbian dinar and Bulgarian lev, the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar, and the Canadian dollar and the Mexican Peso give rise to foreign exchange exposures, either favourable or unfavourable, which could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. The Company does not anticipate entering into hedging or derivative arrangements to manage its foreign exchange risk.

Financing

Mundoro has finite 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. There can be no assurance that Mundoro will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further business activities and may result in a material adverse effect on Mundoro's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Price Volatility

In recent years, the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the common shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of Mundoro in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings. The value of Mundoro's common shares will be affected by such volatility.

Dilution to Common Shares

During the life of the Company's outstanding stock options granted under its share based compensation plans, the holders are given an opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the common shares with a resulting dilution in the interest of shareholders. The holders of stock options may exercise such securities at a time when the Company may have been able to obtain any needed capital by a new offering of securities on terms more favourable than those provided by the outstanding rights. The increase in the number of common shares in the market, if all or part of these outstanding rights were exercised, and the possibility of sales of these additional shares may have a depressive effect on the price of the common shares.

Investments

The Company from time to time, intends to participate in a limited number of investments and, as a consequence, the aggregate return of the Company may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance of even a single investment. In addition, as the Company's investments are expected to be concentrated in the resource sector, the Company's performance will be disproportionately subject to adverse developments in the resource sector.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors of Mundoro also serve as directors or officers, or have significant shareholdings in, other companies involved in mineral property investments and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures which Mundoro may participate in, a conflict may arise. The Company expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in applicable laws.



Insured and Uninsured Risks

The Company's business is subject to numerous risks and hazards, including severe climatic conditions, industrial accidents, equipment failures, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and other natural events such as earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in operations, monetary losses and possible legal liability. In order to eliminate or reduce certain risks, the Company purchases and maintains insurance coverage, subject to limits and deductibles that are considered reasonable and prudent. This insurance does not cover all potential risks because of customary exclusions and/or limited availability, and in some instances, the Company's view that the cost of certain insurance coverage is excessive in relation to the risk or risks being covered. Further, there can be no assurance insurance coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, that such coverage will ultimately be sufficient, or that insurers will be able to fulfill their obligations should a claim be made. Losses arising from any such events that are not fully insured may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Mineral Resources and Reserves Estimates

The mineral reserves and resources identified on properties are estimates only, and no assurance can be given that the estimated reserves and resources are accurate or that the indicated level of minerals will be produced. Such estimates are, in large part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralisation or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change. Resource estimates in particular must be considered with caution. Resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in many instances, on limited and widely spaced drill holes or other limited information, which is not necessarily indicative of the conditions between and around drill holes. Accordingly, such resource estimates may require revision as more drilling or other exploration information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained. Further, resources may not have demonstrated economic viability and may never be extracted by the operator of a property. It should not be assumed that any part or all of the mineral resources on properties constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of the applicable commodity, as well as increased production and capital costs or reduced recovery rates, may render the proven and probable reserves on properties unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralisation uneconomic. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for the orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause reserves to be reduced or not extracted. Estimated reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Any of these factors may require the operators to reduce their reserves and resources, which may result in a material and adverse effect on Mundoro's results of operation and financial condition.

Title to Properties

A defect in the chain of title to any of the underlying properties in which Mundoro may have an interest may arise to defeat the claim of the operator to a property. To the extent an owner or operator is not entitled to title on the property, it may be required to cease operations or transfer operational control to another party. As a result, known title defects, as well as unforeseen and unknown title defects may impact operations at a project in which Mundoro has an interest and may result in a material and adverse effect on Mundoro's results of operation and financial condition.

Foreign Operations

The Company's operations consist of the acquisition, exploration, development and investment in mineral resource properties. The majority of the Company's operations and business are outside of Canada, and as such, the Company's operations are exposed to various political and other risks and uncertainties. The Company conducts its operations through foreign subsidiaries and substantially all of its assets are held in such entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between or among Mundoro and such entities could restrict or impact the Company's



ability to fund its operations. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Foreign Country Political Environment

Mundoro operates in foreign countries and the Company's operations in these foreign jurisdictions may be subject to geopolitical, economic and other risks, as evidenced in Eastern Europe, China and Mexico, that may affect the Company's future operations and financial position. There is sovereign risk in investing in foreign countries, including the risk that the resource concessions may be susceptible to revision or cancellation by new laws or changes in direction by the government in question. It is possible that changes in applicable laws, regulations, or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in adverse changes to mineral operations. These are matters over which Mundoro has no control. There is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in such countries will not result in the adoption of different policies or attitudes respecting the development and ownership of resources. Any such changes in policy or attitudes may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, land tenure and resource concessions, taxation, royalties, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income and return of capital, which may affect both the ability to undertake exploration and development on the properties on which Mundoro holds royalty or other interests. In certain areas in which Mundoro has an interest, the regulatory environment is in a state of continuing change, and new laws, regulations and requirements may be retroactive in their effect and implementation. Any changes in governmental laws, regulations, economic conditions or shifts in political attitudes or stability are beyond the control of Mundoro and such changes may result in a material and adverse effect on Mundoro's results of operation and financial condition. Investors should assess the political risks of investing in a foreign country. Any variation from the current regulatory, economic and political climate could have an adverse effect on the affairs of the Company. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights to exploit its properties may not be recognized by the government of the foreign country or by its court system.

Security and Safety

The Company has projects located in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Although the Company has curtailed exploration activity in Mexico, we still maintain one concession. Criminal activities in the region or the perception that such activities are likely, may disrupt the Company's exploration programs, hamper the Company's ability to hire and keep qualified personnel, and impair the Company's access to sources of capital. Risks associated with conducting business in the region include risks relating to the safety of personnel and assets. Such risks may include, but are not limited to: kidnappings of employees and contractors, exposure of employees and contractors to local crime related activity and disturbances, exposure of employees and contractors to drug trade activity, and damage or theft of Company or personal assets. These risks may result in serious adverse consequences including personal injuries, kidnappings or death, property damage or theft, limiting or disrupting exploration programs, restricting the movement of funds, impairing contractual rights, or causing the Company to shut down operations, all of which may expose the Company to costs as well as potential liability. Such events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition and make it more difficult for the Company to obtain required financing. Although the Company has developed precautions regarding these risks, due to the unpredictable nature of criminal activities, there is no assurance that the Company's efforts are able to effectively mitigate risks and safeguard personnel and Company's property effectively.

Litigation

All industries, including mining, are subject to legal claims that can be with and without merit. Defense and settlement costs can be substantial, even for claims that have no merit. Potential litigation may arise with respect to a property in which Mundoro is in the process of evaluating as a strategic investment and/or holds an interest directly or indirectly in an exploring, developing and/or operating mineral property now or in the future (for example, litigation between joint venture partners or original property owners). Mundoro might not generally have any influence on the litigation nor will it necessarily have access to data. To the extent that litigation results in the cessation or reduction of production from a property (whether temporary or permanent), it could have a material and adverse effect on Mundoro's results of operations and financial condition. The litigation process is inherently uncertain, so there can be no assurance that the



resolution of a legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on our future cash flow, results of operations or financial condition.

Future Plans

As part of its overall business strategy, the Company examines, from time to time, opportunities to acquire and/or develop new mineral projects and businesses. A number of risks and uncertainties are associated with these potential transactions and Mundoro may not realize all of the anticipated benefits. The acquisition and the development of new projects and businesses are subject to numerous risks, including political, regulatory, design, construction, labour, operating, technical, and technological risks, as well as uncertainties relating to the availability and cost of capital. Failure to successfully realize the anticipated benefits associated with one or more of these initiatives successfully could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

China Related Risks

Through the Company's minority interest, it has rights to a 79% interest in Tianli for the Maoling Gold project located in Liaoning Province, China. Due to its 5% holding, the Company's ability to effect change is limited.

China's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including government intervention; foreign investment; domestic sales of commodities; level of development; growth rate; control of foreign exchange; allocation of resources; and legal recourse. Some of these measures benefit the overall economy of China, but may have a negative effect on Mundoro. Regardless of the economic viability of the Maoling Gold Project, factors such as political instability, terrorism, expropriation by governments or the imposition of new regulations or tax laws may prevent or restrict mining or exploration of the Maoling Gold Project.

12. QUALIFIED PERSONS & INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES

On April 15, 2013, Mundoro announced the completion of the NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Company's 100%-owned Borsko Jezero Property in Bor, Serbia (the "Borsko Jezero Technical Report"). The Borsko Jezero Property is located in Northeastern Serbia and covers (46 sq.km). The Borsko Jezero Technical Report was prepared by D. Power-Fardy, P. Geo., EurGeol and Senior Geologist with Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, Consulting Geologists and Engineers of Toronto, Canada, and G. Magaranov, P. Geo., EurGeol and Senior Exploration Manager, SE Europe for Mundoro, both of whom are a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101

This management discussion and analysis of financial results uses 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 NI 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 Assessments as defined under NI 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.