



MUNDORO

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

December 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 December 31, 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

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 April 18, 2019. 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 April 18, 2019.
- 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 mineral properties can be in various forms such as discovery of mineral resources, royalties, advance royalty payments from partners, an interest in production, dividend payments or sale of our interest in the mineral property.

Mundoro has established three transactions for its projects:

- an earn-in agreement with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (“**JOGMEC**”) (the “**JOGMEC Agreement**”) in which it has granted to JOGMEC an earn-in option on four of Mundoro’s Serbian exploration licenses: Dubrava, Padina, Borsko Jezero and Zeleznik located within the northern portion of the Timok Magmatic Complex (“TMC”) in northeastern Serbia.
- an earn-in agreement with Freeport-McMoRan Exploration Corporation (“**Freeport**”), in which Mundoro has granted to Freeport an earn-in option on Savinac and Bacevica exploration licenses located within the southern portion of the TMC in northeastern Serbia.
- an option agreement with a private mining company on Mundoro’s Saje Project located within the Zvezda license in southeastern Bulgaria.

These three transactions reinforce the prospectivity and strategic location of Mundoro’s land packages. In 2015, Mundoro had optioned the Company’s four South Timok Licenses to First Quantum for a period of 6 months.

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 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.

In Bulgaria, Mundoro proactively applied for a 237.2 sq.km land position in an underexplored 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, 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 Serbian subsidiaries, and are: (i) Zeleznik (including adjoining licenses Crvena Zemlja, Radjina and Fresenis), (ii) Padina, (iii) Borsko Jezero (“Borkso”), (iv) Savinac, (v) Bacevica, (vi) Osnic, (vii) Sumrakovac, (viii) Dubrava-Ostrelj (“Dubrava”).

North Timok Licenses under JOGMEC Agreement

Zeleznik license (including adjoining licenses Crvena Zemlja, Fresenis and Radjina)

- Zeleznik is a 55.5 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. As a part of JOGMEC funded exploration work program for 2018 at the North Target, a trench program was proposed in order to gather sufficient geological information for the gold mineralization identified in the area. Four trenches totaling 850m were opened and sampled across the gold-in-soil anomaly. Assays returned anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc grades that are worth follow up.
 - At trench **ZELTRO35** (150.0m in length) anomalous grades were obtained from an interval of 40.0m @ 0.34g/t Au, 3.94g/t Ag and 2.0m @ 0.14% Pb and 0.16% Zn from strongly oxidized schist;
 - At trench **ZELTRO36** (364.0m in length) anomalous grades were obtained in two intervals - 9.5m @ 0.2 g/t Au, 2.95 g/t Ag, including 2m @ 0.28% Zn; and interval of 28.0m @ 0.13 g/t Au, 2.0 g/t Ag, all from strongly oxidized schist.
 - At trench **ZELTRO37** (134.0m in length) anomalous grades were received in single 2.0m samples with 4.0g/t Ag related to hematite coating and microfractures infill schist;
 - At trench **ZELTRO38** (242.0m in length) anomalous gold was received at 182.0-184.0m with 0.53g/t Au related to partly oxidized schist.
- The Company is working on completing a NI 43-101 report for Zeleznik East Zone.

Dubrava license

- Dubrava totals 51 sq.km wrapping around the eastern side of the Bor Mine Complex and the Veliki Krivelj open pit mining operation, in the highly prospective, world-class TMC.

Padina license

- Padina is located 4 km 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.

Borsko license

- Borsko Jezero license is a 35 sq.km area located near the central portion of the TMC. 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.
- A drill program of 9,000 m is over various targets, with total of 3502.1 m completed in Q4-2018 that aggregates to 6217.7m of diamond drilling for the program.
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-14 was collared on Target 5 in order to test IP anomaly coincident with a magnetic anomaly at a favorable structural intersection located 1,500 m north-northeast of Target 1.
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-15 was collared 900m north-east of drill hole 18-BJ-14 and aimed to further test Target 5 IP and a magnetic anomaly at a favorable structural intersection.
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-16 was collared on Target B in order to test a northwest-southeast trending magnetic anomaly coincident with the Ruzana fault zone and about 2000m south-southeast from Target 1;
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-17 was collared 950m north-northwest of drill hole 18-BJ-14 and about 1200 m west-northwest of drill hole 18-BJ-15 and aimed further test Target 5 along a favorable structure located approximately 2,700 m west-northwest of Borska Reka porphyry Cu deposit.
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-18, collared 200m north-northwest of drill hole 17-BJ-12 aim to test Target 1 advanced argillic alteration zone extension to the north-northwest supported by CSAMT and density geophysical anomalies.
 - Drill hole 18-BJ-19, collared on Target D and at about 2,000m south-southwest from Target 1 aiming to test similar geophysical feature as the one identified at Target 1.



Freeport-Mundoro Projects

On July 30, 2018, the Company entered into an earn-in agreement with Freeport in which the Company has granted to Freeport an option to earn-in to Mundoro's Savinac and Bacevica exploration licenses (the "**Freeport-Mundoro JV Project**"). Pursuant to the Agreement, Mundoro has granted to Freeport an option to earn, over two phases, up to a 75% interest in the Freeport-Mundoro JV Project by sole funding expenditures of up to US\$45 million (C\$59.2 million) as follows:

Phase One:

- Freeport has the right to earn a 51% interest in the Freeport-Mundoro JV Project by sole-funding US\$5 million (C\$6.6 million) in expenditures by the third anniversary of the Agreement.
- Mundoro will be the operator of the Freeport-Mundoro JV Project in Phase One.

Phase Two:

- Following Phase One, Freeport has the right, exercisable within 60 days, to elect to enter Phase Two, whereupon it can earn an additional 24% interest in the Freeport-Mundoro JV Project, for a total 75% interest, by sole-funding an additional US\$40 million (C\$52.6 million) in expenditures (the "Phase Two Option") by the fifth anniversary of the election date.
- If Freeport (a) elects not to enter Phase Two, or (b) does not satisfy the Phase Two Option, then Freeport will, for a period of ten (10) years thereafter, pay to Mundoro an annual fee of US\$100,000 (C\$131,675) in each year in which the annual work program and budget adopted by the joint venture is a work program and budget proposed by Freeport.

Additional Terms:

- If either party's interest in the joint venture is reduced below 10% through dilution, the diluted party's interest will be converted to a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") of which up to 1% NSR can be re-purchased.

The Year 1, Phase I drill program, included 4,778 meters of diamond drilling in seven drill holes, and tested four target areas. A total of 2073.3m of diamond drilling was completed during Q4-2018.

- **Tilva Rosh (Savinac License):** epithermal gold target which contains 12 meters of 30 g/t gold and 171 g/t silver from rock chip sampling. Combined drill results from approximately 2,000 meters of drilling in 2014 and 2017 led Mundoro to interpret the epithermal target to be proximal to a copper-gold porphyry system related to a large area of advanced argillic alteration, highlighted with a molybdenum anomaly followed by outwards zones of lead-zinc geochemical anomalies.
- **Markov Kamen (Savinac License):** epithermal target identified by several copper-gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies related to a broad zone of argillic and advanced argillic alteration located at the southern portion of the Savinac license. Drilling from 2015, which intersected hydrothermal breccia, massive sulphides and vuggy silica, confirms a high sulphidation style epithermal system of intermediate level controlled by NW structures.
- **Prekostenski (Bacevica License):** porphyry copper-gold target identified from geochemical analysis of soil sampling and trench results containing 55 meters of 0.28 g/t gold and 0.21% copper located in the western portion of the Bacevica license. The exploration work identified chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralisation hosted by potassic altered andesite.
- **Orlovo Brdo (Savinac License):** broad zone of phyllic alteration with gold and copper anomalism that remains partially untested at the central portion of the Bacevica license.
 - As a part of Freeport funded Year 1 exploration work program, IP geophysics and CSAMT/NSAMT geophysics are proposed at both optioned licenses. The surveys commenced during Q4-2018 with IP geophysics and ground magnetic geophysics. The geophysical program (IP and CSAMT/NSAMT) will resume during 2019.

South Timok Licenses available for Joint Venture

The remaining two southern licenses Sumrakovac and Osnic 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 primarily focused on facilitating third party discussions.

Sumrakovac license

- Sumrakovac license is a 106 sq.km area located 5 km southwest of the Bor Mine Complex and is adjacent on the west side to the Freeport-Zijin Timok licenses.

Osnic license

- Osnic license totals 76 sq.km and is located directly east of the Savinac and Sumrakovac license.
- A total of 251.2m of diamond drilling in one drill hole was completed at Osnic license during Q4-2018. A total of 138 drill core samples (including blanks, standards and duplicates) were collected and sent to SGS laboratory for analysis.
- IP geophysics was completed over the eastern part of the license.

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 owns a 2.9% equity interest.

In May 2018, Mundoro entered into an option agreement (the "**Saje Option Agreement**") with an arm's length third party private company ("the **Private Company**") to which it granted an option on the Saje project. The Saje project is a Lead-Zinc project, located within the Zvezda license area. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Private Company has committed to drill a minimum of 1000 meters on the Saje Project ("**Option Period**"). Thereafter, the Private Company had one month to provide written notice to enter into an agreement with Mundoro in respect of the Saje Project. The Private Company sole funded all costs during the Option Period. Mundoro received notice from the Private Company to terminate the Option Agreement. The Zvezda license continues to be 100% owned by Mundoro through its Bulgarian subsidiary.

Zvezda license is an 87.2 sq.km area located in southeastern Bulgaria 270 km southeast of Sofia, within the Rhodopean region of the Tethyan metallogenic belt. Zvezda is directly south and contiguous with Mundoro's 100% owned Byalo license. The Company has applied for another 2-year extension of the Zvezda Exploration license. The extension was granted in Q2-2018, with the license area reduced from 94 to 87.2 sq.km.

During Q4-2018, the Company completed 2 additional diamond drill holes totaling 967m at the Saje Project that is located within the Zvezda license sole-funded by the Private Company. The completed drill program during 2018 totals 5 diamond drill holes or 1972-line meters drilling. A total of 987 samples were collected from half cut core and analyzed by ALS laboratory.

Drill holes 18_SADD001, 18_SADD004 and 18_SADD_002, 18_SADD005 are "scissor" holes at approximately 180 degrees drilled sub-vertically from the same drill pads. Drill hole 18_SADD003 is located 260m north west of 18_SADD002 from the third drill pad location.

The aim of this drill program was to confirm the historically reported lead-zinc mineralisation from the Saje deposit which had not been exploited in the past. The drill results confirmed the unmined mineralised zone south of the old underground mine workings. The drilling confirmed continuation of the mineralisation along the strike between holes SADD001 and SADD002 which are 150 meters apart and intercepted higher-grade results than historical results in these sections.

The orientation of the mineralised zone is interpreted to be a northwest-southeast strike and dips to the southwest along the contact between the basement metamorphic unit and the volcanic units. The first four drill holes confirmed the historical mineralisation while drill hole 18_SADD003 did not intersect significant mineralisation perhaps due to late faulting and shifting of the mineralised zone at this part of the deposit.

Table 1. Saje Project Summary of 2018 Drill Hole Assay Results

DDH#	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
18_SADD001 (Az 30°; dip-75)	356.5	373	16.5	4.12	0.11	0.36	9.23
including	356.5	363	6.5	7.84	0.23	0.68	17.45
18_SADD002 (Az 20°; dip-75)	285	298.1	13.1	8.60	3.34	0.98	15.57
including	293	298.1	5.1	16.26	4.44	1.77	27.97
18_SADD003 (Az 40°; dip-70)	No significant intersections						
18_SADD004 (Az 240°; dip-85)	337	346	9	4.58	1.08	0.54	19.37
	412	422	10	4.74	0.032	0.24	90.50
18_SADD005 (Az 200°; dip-87)	316	318	2	4.84	0.39	0.50	7.80
	329	330	1	8.46	0.18	3.53	17.00
	405	407	2	2.31	0.96	0.24	13.55
	450	460	10	1.33	0.94	0.22	17.16

Note 1: All thicknesses from intersections from drill holes are down-hole drilled thicknesses and not true widths. The current exploration model has not had sufficient drill testing to be able to determine true thickness of mineralisation.

The deposit is hosted in Eocene-Oligocene andesitic volcanics intruded by monzonite pluton and subsequently intruded by micro-dioritic sub-volcanic dike-like intrusions. Northwest, dipping southwest normal faults appear to be the main structures related to the mineralisation. Northeast faults are also present and seem to cut the northwest faults, but do not displace it significantly. The intersections between the north-west and north-east faults most likely play an important role of localizing the mineralisation.

Quartz-sericite-pyrite hydrothermal alteration of the andesite is wide spread in the central part of the deposit. It is overlain by argillic to advanced argillic at upper levels while at depth it transitions to quartz-epidote-chlorite-magnetite alteration related to the micro-diorite.

Saje mineralisation is hosted in hydrothermal breccia bodies controlled by structures and intrusion contacts. The mineralisation consists of galena-sphalerite-chalcopryrite and forms massive breccia bodies, disseminated mineralisation in breccia matrix or vein-disseminated in the host rock. Most significant mineralisation which constitute the best intersections is massive hydrothermal breccia bodies intersected in drill holes 18_SADD001, 18_SADD002 and 18_SADD004.

Byalo license is a 150 sq.km area located within the Rhodope mountains in southeastern Bulgaria, 250 km southeast of Sofia. Byalo is directly north of, and contiguous 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 a 1000 m drill program in three inclined diamond drill holes which successfully intersected a porphyry style system and copper mineralization (see press release dated January 9, 2017).

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-Srednogorie 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, was announced to be the winner of the Svoboda tender which was approved by the Ministry Council. Further procedural and administrative steps are required before the exploration contract can be signed between the Company and The Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria.

Pesnopoy license covers 35.95 sq.km (3,595 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 southwest of Zvezda. In 2017, the Company was announced as the winner of a tender for the Pesnopoy exploration area. Further procedural and administrative steps are required before the exploration contract can be signed between the Company and the Ministry. 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. A key target unit in the license is the Rusalsko limestone formation which is believed to be part of the same mineralization suite as Ada Tepe – Rozino - Angel Voivoda – Stremtsi deposits and occurrences. Rusalsko covers an area of alteration of 500 m x 300 m, elongated to the northwest. 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 its 2018 fiscal year with \$4,508,894 in cash and cash equivalents. Mundoro has no long-term debt.

Summary of Quarterly Results

C\$ Thousands	Q4/18	Q3/18	Q2/18	Q1/18	Q4/17	Q3/17	Q2/17	Q1/17
Exploration and project evaluation	(1,741)	(954)	(838)	(689)	(1,438)	(829)	(997)	(650)
Recoveries from partners	1,660	785	498	465	1,290	532	311	547
Net Exploration and project evaluation	(81)	(169)	(340)	(224)	(148)	(297)	(686)	(103)
Corporate expenses ⁽¹⁾	(247)	(176)	(234)	(185)	(170)	(202)	(235)	(201)
Loss before other (expenses) income	(328)	(345)	(574)	(409)	(318)	(499)	(921)	(304)
Other income (expense) ⁽²⁾	263	(65)	(149)	4	(114)	(67)	(97)	(64)
Loss for the period	(65)	(410)	(723)	(405)	(432)	(566)	(1,018)	(368)
Loss per share:								
Basic	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)
Diluted	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)

Result of Operations

	For the year ended December 31		
	2018	2017	2016
From operations:			
Exploration and project evaluation	(4,222,393)	(3,913,259)	(2,388,677)
Recoveries from partners	3,407,295	2,678,803	1,245,498
Net Exploration and project evaluation	(815,098)	(1,234,456)	(1,143,179)
Corporate expenses ⁽¹⁾	(842,352)	(807,831)	(665,937)
Loss before other expenses	(1,657,450)	(2,042,287)	(1,809,116)
Other income (expense) ⁽²⁾	53,362	(341,986)	(15,965)
Loss for the year	(1,604,088)	(2,384,273)	(1,825,081)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)
	As at	As at	As at
	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2018	2017	2016
Total Assets	6,066,384	6,436,795	6,114,936
Total Long-Term Liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash Dividends per Share	Nil	Nil	Nil

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).

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 including: (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 Year ended December 31, 2018 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2017

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a loss of \$1,604,088 (\$0.02 per share), compared to a net loss of \$2,384,273 (\$0.04 per share) for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The Company's exploration activities during fiscal year 2018 included drilling programs both in Serbia and Bulgaria. The Company's exploration costs were higher for the year ended December 31, 2018 at \$4,222,393 compared to \$3,913,259 for the year ended December 31, 2017. Exploration costs related to the JOGMEC-Mundoro Projects, Freeport-Mundoro Projects, and the Saje Project were sole-funded by option partners. Recoveries from option partners during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to \$3,407,295 and \$2,678,803, resulting in net exploration costs of \$815,098 and \$1,234,456, respectively

During the year ended December 31, 2018 corporate expenses were higher in comparison to the costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2017 by approximately \$34,500 primarily due to increased accounting and audit and general and administrative expenses.

Mundoro incurred lower share-based payments expense in 2018 due to a higher number of incentive stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company recognized a foreign exchange gain of \$281,351 during fiscal year 2018 compared to a loss of \$110,542 during the comparative year due to fluctuations primarily related to Mundoro's US dollar denominated cash deposits and also recognized a loss of \$85,047 for the year ended 2018 due to a decrease in the fair value of the Company's equity interest in a privately held gold producing company in Bulgaria.

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

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

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a loss of \$64,484 (\$0.01 per share), compared to a net loss of \$432,430 (\$0.01 per share) for the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

The Company's exploration activities during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 included drilling programs in Serbia and Bulgaria. The Company's exploration costs were higher during the three months ended December 31, 2018 at \$1,740,835 compared to \$1,437,781 during the three months ended December 31, 2017. Exploration costs related to the JOGMEC-Mundoro Projects, Freeport-Mundoro Projects and the Saje Project were sole-funded by option partners. Total exploration cost recoveries from option partners during the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, amounted to \$1,660,276 and \$1,289,522, resulting in net exploration costs of \$80,559 and \$148,259.

The Company's corporate expenses incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 were higher in comparison to the costs incurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2017 by approximately \$77,000 due to primarily higher general and administrative, accounting and audit and corporate communication costs.

Mundoro also recognized a foreign exchange gain of \$242,612 during Q4 2018 compared to a loss of \$16,159 during Q4 2017 due to fluctuations primarily related to Mundoro's US dollar denominated cash deposits and recognized a gain of \$43,339 in the quarter ended December 31, 2018 due to an increase in the fair value of the Company's equity interest in a privately held gold producing company in Bulgaria.

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

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal source of liquidity as at December 31, 2018 was cash and cash equivalents totaling \$4,508,894 (December 31, 2017 – \$3,522,406).

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company's cash used by operating activities amounted to \$1,178,310 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$2,046,522 during the year ended December 31, 2017, with the reduction primarily attributable to the exploration advances received from the Company's option partners. Except for purchasing its short-term investments with cash and redeeming certain mineral property guarantee deposits in Bulgaria during the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company's other investing activities were limited in both periods.

The Company may 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, 4,942,500 stock options granted at exercise prices ranging from \$0.11 to \$0.30, expiring between January 2020 and May 2023, and 8,601,958 share purchase warrants outstanding with exercise prices of \$0.20 per share; all expiring between November 2020 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 annual retainers for services provided to the board and committees on which they sit, as well as compensation for meeting attendance. 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 year ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Directors' fees	\$ 61,926	\$ 76,938
Short-term management salaries and benefits	312,923	243,170
Share based payments - Directors	30,076	42,572
Share based payments - Management	44,909	57,237
	\$ 449,833	\$ 419,917

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 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.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and other receivables. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments have been placed on deposit with major Canadian financial institutions. Other receivables consist primarily of amounts receivable from the Company's joint venture partners as part of their earn-ins in the Company's exploration projects in Serbia.

Credit risk arises from the non-performance of counter parties to contractual financial obligations. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, cash equivalents and, short-term investments by purchasing highly liquid, short-term investment-grade securities held at a major Canadian financial institution. As well, the Company establishes alliance with partners only with high credit-worthiness with respect to exploration on its projects.

Concentration of credit risk exists as the majority of cash and short-term investments are held at a single Canadian financial institution.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk requirements for its exploration, development and other corporate activities, and ensuring that it has sufficient cash and cash equivalents on hand to meet its short-term business requirements. Management and the Board of Directors annually review, plan and approve annual budgets and significant expenditures and commitments. The Company believes that it has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its short-term business requirements. In the long-term, the Company will have to raise funds through the issuance of equity, assumption of debt, or other financing alternatives to complete development of its current projects and any projects acquired by the Company in the future. There are no assurances that the Company would be successful in its efforts to secure any required future financing.

The Company maintained sufficient cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2018 in the amount of \$4,508,894, in order to meet short-term business requirements. At December 31, 2018 the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,370,516, which are expected to be paid within three months.

Market Risk

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity. The Company also holds a portion of cash and cash equivalents in bank accounts that earn variable interest rates. Because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of December 31, 2018. On December 20, 2018, the Company had \$2,075,688 in interest bearing cash deposits mature and the entire amount was reinvested on January 2, 2019. Based on this net exposure as at December 31, 2018, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the interest rate the Company is currently receiving would result in an increase or decrease of approximately \$1,000 in the Company's net loss.

Currency risk

The Company operates in Canada, Mexico, Serbia, Bulgaria and the Netherlands, and its expenses are incurred in CAD\$, US\$, MXN, EUR, BGN and RSD. The Company is affected by currency transaction risk, which may affect the Company's operating results as exchange rates fluctuate. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency risk.

The Company maintains its funds primarily in United States dollars and purchases foreign currencies to meet current operating needs.

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 for financial assets, 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.

The investments were previously accounted for as available for sale with changes in fair value and impairments recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Further, upon derecognition cumulative gains and losses for available for sale



financial assets were reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss) to profit or loss. In accordance with IFRS 9 cumulative gains and losses for FVTOCI financial assets will not be reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss) to profit or loss. As at January 1, 2018, the fair value of these investments approximated their 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 December 31, 2018.

IFRS 16 – Leases: This standard and its consequential amendments will replace IAS 17 – Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has not adopted this standard early and has assessed that there will be no material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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.

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 McQuat 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.