MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For The Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
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 three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, 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 November 18, 2016. 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 November 18, 2016.
- 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

The Company ended the period with $5,309,362 in cash, cash equivalents and short term investments, and has no debt as at September 30, 2016.

Mundoro is a Canadian mineral exploration and development public 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.

In Serbia, Mundoro methodically staked a district-scale land position which covers eight licenses in the prolific Timok mining camp which hosts significant Gold-Copper deposits.

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

In Mexico, Mundoro holds one mineral project that we are seeking to monetize or joint venture.

Serbia Exploration Program

The Company's mineral exploration license areas in the Republic of Serbia ("**Serbia**") total 562 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 Au-Cu porphyry deposits (Bor, Majdanpek, Veliki Kreveli, etc.) and related Cu-Au epithermal deposits (Chukaru Peki, Chelopech, etc.). The Company's mineral exploration licenses are held through the Company's 100%-owned subsidiary Stara Planina Resources EAD, and are: (i) Zeleznik, (ii) Padina, (iii) Borsko Jezero, (iv) Savinac, (v) Bacevica, (vi) Osnic, (vii) Sumrakovac, and (viii) Dubrava-Ostrelj (Dubrava).

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.

Timok North Licenses under JOGMEC Agreement

Mundoro signed in 2016 a binding Interim Agreement ("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 (the "**Timok North Projects**") located within the Timok Magmatic Complex in northeastern Serbia. This Agreement represents the Company's second strategic partnership in the last twelve months, which reinforces the strategic location of Mundoro's land package in the Tethyan belt. In 2015, Mundoro had optioned the four southern projects to First Quantum for a period of 6 months

Pursuant to the JOGMEC Agreement, Mundoro has granted to JOGMEC the following earn-in and option rights to the Timok North Projects. Stage One: JOGMEC may earn a 51% interest in the Timok North Projects by making US$4 million in exploration related expenditures within three years (March 2019). JOGMEC is under a firm commitment to expend US$1 million of this amount by March 2017. Following the Stage One Earn-in, JOGMEC has a right to acquire an additional 24% interest in the Timok North Projects, for a total of 75% interest, by funding the completion of a Feasibility Study (up to US$32 million) by the eighth anniversary of the JOGMEC Agreement (March 2024). On completing the Stage Two Earn-In, JOGMEC will have a right, exercisable for a period of 60 days, to purchase an additional 5% interest in the Timok North Projects from Mundoro, for a total of 80% interest. The purchase price for the 5% interest will be determined by an independent appraisal of fair market value. JOGMEC will be responsible for future expenditures on the project through to production if it completes Stage Two, including Mundoro's share of capital expenditures. Mundoro's portion of capital expenditures shall be repaid from 50% of the cash flow that Mundoro would otherwise be entitled to receive on a pro rata basis from the joint venture. If either party dilutes below 10%, their interest will convert into a 2% NSR of which up to 1% NSR will be re-purchasable for a total of US$4 million. Mundoro will be the initial operator of the Timok North Projects. A management committee has been formed and is comprised of two representatives from each of Mundoro and JOGMEC.

Zeleznik license

Zeleznik is a 45 sq.km area located directly north of the Majdanpek mine and 45km northwest of the Bor Mine Complex. In 2015 the Company applied and was granted a 2 year extension of Zeleznik exploration license. Zeleznik has four main target areas identified to date:

- At the southern end of the property there is: (i) the West Zone approximately 600 m x 450 m and is open to the north and south, and (ii) the East Zone approximately 300 m x 300 m dipping under a limestone cap to the northeast.
- At the northern end of the property there are two areas identified through soil geochemistry as: (i) the North Zone an area approximately 800 m x 600 m in size, and (ii) the Central Zone an area of approximately 1300 m x 800 m in size.

In Q3-2016 Mundoro completed a total of 2196.1 m of drilling in six diamond drill holes, three at each of the East Zone and West Zone targets respectively.

East Zone
The three holes drilled at the East Zone targeted potential strike and depth extensions of copper-gold mineralization identified in previous drill campaigns. The true widths of the drill hole intercepts below cannot be determined from the information available on that stage.

- Drillhole ZELDD08 was sited on untested copper-gold soil anomaly and directed towards a low resistivity and moderate IP anomaly at 500 m depth. The drill hole intersected mineralised andesite:
    - 17.1 m @ 0.32 g/t Au; 0.15% Cu from 50 m to 67.1 m,
        - including 3 m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 54 m to 57 m and 4 m @ 0.37% Cu from 61 m to 65 m.
    - The mineralised interval is related to a fault zone after which the drillhole did not intersect significant results.
- Drillhole ZELDD11 located 230 m south of ZELDD08 intersected from 120 m to 122.2 m; 2.2m @ 0.62 g/t Au; 25.10 g/t Ag; 0.52% Pb; 10.70% Zn related to massive pyrite replacing limestone.
- Drillhole ZELDD10 located 270 m north of ZELDD08 did not intersected significant mineralisation.

West Zone
The three holes drilled at the West Zone targeted an area where previous drilling identified mineralized diorite porphyry dykes hosted in the basement gneiss unit. The aim of the drill program was to gain a better understanding of the dyke geometry, test response of geophysical anomalies, and test the potential for building significant volume of mineralized material.

- Drillhole ZELDD07 was drilled 100m to the east and between drillholes ZELDD01 and ZELDD03 aiming to test the continuation of the mineralisation intersected in ZELDDD01 and strong IP-Resistivity geophysical anomaly. The hole intersected a large interval of pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation from 0 to 193.1m hosted in gneiss wall rock cut by several diorite porphyry dikes. The interval contains:
    - 193.1 m @ 0.18% Cu; 0.036 g/t Au,
        - including 16 m @ 0.30% Cu; 0.062 g/t Au from 152 m to 168 m and
        - including 15.2 m @ 0.27% Cu; 0.082 g/t Au from 210.6 m to 225.8 m.
- Drillhole ZELDD09 was drilled to test a west dipping IP-Resistivity geophysical anomaly. The hole cut low grade pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation hosted in gneiss wall rock through its entire length of 368.9 m grading 0.12% Cu and 0.020 g/t Au. A few intervals related to A and B type porphyry veinlets returned:

  - 14 m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.035 g/t Au from 32 m to 46 m;
  - 3.3 m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.046 g/t Au from 76.7 m to 80 m; and
  - 5 m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.050 g/t Au from 135 m to 140 m.
  - The drillhole did not intersect porphyry dikes but appears to have been drilled parallel to or near a porphyry dyke.

- Drillhole ZELDD12 is located 230 m north of ZELDD09 and was sited on a resistivity high coinciding with strong IP geophysical anomalies. The hole intersected quartz-diorite porphyry which is a late mineral porphyry phase suggesting that a multiphase porphyry system exists at the Zeleznik West Zone. No significant intersections were returned from this hole.

Central Zone
Mundoro collected 755 soil samples to follow up the reconnaissance soil and high grade rock gold anomalies previously delineated at the central part of the license. The results confirmed structurally controlled gold anomalies highlighting and area of 1300 m x 800 m open to the north and south.

Geological mapping at 10,000 scale has been completed over the Central Zone and the North Zone areas. Total of 36 rock chip samples were collected. Four channel samples collected from shear zones with observable arsenopyrite and sphalerite returned:

- 2m @ 6.29 g/t Au, 5.5 g/t Ag and 0.2% Zn;
- 2m @ 9.55 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag and 0.4% Zn;
- 2m @ 8.24 g/t Au, 5.0 g/t Ag and 0.86% Zn; and
- 2m @ 11.75 g/t Au, 10.2 g/t Ag and 0.15% Pb.

North Zone
At the North Zone of Zeleznik, Mundoro completed a follow-up soil sampling program where previous results highlighted a gold-molybdenum-copper soil anomalous area approximately 800 m x 600 m in size. This follow-up soil sampling program infilled sample spacing to a 100 m x 50 m grid from a previous regional scale soil sampling program. The soil geochemical results have delineated anomalous gold and molybdenum linear features. The highest gold soil anomaly is up to 0.92 ppm (compared to a background of 0.01 ppm) gold which occurs within a north-south elongated gold-molybdenum anomaly 600 m x 300 m in size.

There are satellite gold-molybdenum soil anomalies around this main center resulting in **an anomalous area of 2 km x 1.5 km**. The gold-molybdenum soil anomalies correlate well with the associated Pb-Zn soil anomalies which are from 100 ppm to 439 ppm (compared to a background of 70 ppm). These encouraging gold soil geochemical results indicate possibility to discover gold mineralisation similar to Blagoev Kamen orogenic vein type gold as it is along strike of it and hosted in the same metallogenic belt, Nereshnica Bejlanica, which borders the Timok belt to west.

The centers of copper soil geochemical anomalies are elevated up to 111 ppm (compared to a background of 25 ppm) and follow a similar trend and distribution as to the Au-Mo-As and Pb-Zn soil anomalies. A significant arsenic ("As") anomaly up to 605 ppm (compared to a background of 16 ppm) with a NNE trend is delineated in the central part with values up to 500-600 ppm. There are two additional As soil anomalies to the east trending NW and NE. The As anomaly coincides very well with the trend of the elevated copper and gold values.

These very high arsenic and elevated copper soil geochemical results indicate abundance of arsenopyrite typical for the orogenic style gold bearing veins. Elevated copper and lead-zinc anomalies also support poly-metallic character of mesothermal vein mineralisation hosted in metamorphic rocks.

<u>Further Exploration at Zeleznik</u>
Exploration at Zeleznik will be continued during the Q4-2016 with a trenching program over the gold-molyebdenum mineralization at the Central Zone and North Zone target areas. The Company has planned additional mapping and trenching to further define the geometry of the discovered mineralization. Total of 2600 m of trenching is planned in 6

trench lines. Results from this trenching program will be announced after all assay results from the trenching have been received which is expected in Q1-2017.

Dubrava license

Dubrava totals 51 sq.km and 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. The 2015 exploration activity consisted of a CSAMT geophysical survey over the southern portion of the license in order to explore the hydrothermal breccia intersected in drillhole BJ04 from the 2013 drilling program and continued along strike of regional structures controlling the Bor and Krivelj Cu-Au epithermal and porphyry orebodies. The results highlighted a low resistivity anomaly in the vicinity of drillhole BJ04 which is 250 m wide and open to the west. The low resistivity anomaly may be associated with fractured and clayey volcanic rocks or hydrothermal volcanic breccia within the NNW fault zone.

In Q3-2016 a small test drill program at Dubrava comprised of two drill holes which targeted the undercover IP geophysical anomalies assumed to be related to previously intersected mineralised "pebble dike" in drillhole BJ04 which returned encouraging results (see press releases from October 21, 2013). The two dill holes could not explain the geophysical anomalies. Analysis of drill core suggest that the intersected structures and late mineral quartz porphyry are dipping to west-south-west almost in parallel the direction of the drillholes.

Further Exploration at Dubrava

The Company will be conducting structural analysis over the license area which will be combined with detailed interpretation of all results obtained to date in order to prioritize the next phase of exploration.

Borsko Jezero license

Borsko Jezero is a 35 sq.km area located near the central portion of the Timok Magmatic Complex. The Borsko Jezero exploration license is directly adjacent to the west of the producing Bor copper porphyry mine which is directly west of the Veliki Krivelj copper-gold porphyry mine.

The central part of Borsko Jezero license is highlighted by significant stream sediment copper-arsenic anomalies related to elevated Mo, Au and Zn. Previous mapping and rock sampling could not fully explain the anomalies due to insufficient outcrop.

Mundoro carried out a soil sampling program over the area of stream sediment anomalies at a grid of 400 m x 200 m along 14 profile lines. Orientation was chosen perpendicular to district known major ore controlling structures. Total of 248 samples were collected and analyzed. The soil sampling results returned significant Cu-Au anomalies which remain open to the north and south. Follow-up field work revealed association of the soil anomalies with altered dike contacts, discrete quartz stockwork veinlets and fine grained sulphides related to fault-fracture zones. Elevated copper results, with 0.1% and upwards, were returned from 8 samples (88 samples over 0.03% Cu). Also, elevated gold results, with 0.05g/t and upwards, were returned from 4 samples (69 samples over 0.01g/t Au). Some of soils were followed up with rock samples – 8 samples (no significant results returned). Some of the soil anomalies were explained by contamination due to the proximity of villages, roads and Bor smelter. However most of the anomalies remain unexplained and require more analysis and follow up to confirm with certainty.

Further Exploration at Borsko

A geophysical CSAMT survey is planned to cover entire license with 18 lines totaling 61.1 line/km as well as a Ground Magnetic survey with 23 lines totaling 73.5 line/km. Orientation had been chosen to be perpendicular to district known major ore controlling structures for both geophysics methods. The measurements will be completed during Q4-2016.

An infill soil sampling program at 200 m x 200 m is planned to cover the entire license during Q4-2016. Also, 7 trench lines totaling 1770 m is projected and planned to be sampled and mapped during Q4-2016. Results from the soil sampling and trenching will be announced after all assay results from the trenching have been received which is expected in Q1-2017.

Timok South Licenses

The four southern licenses in the TMC include: Savinac, Sumrakovac, Bacevica and Osnic. 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.

Bulgaria Exploration Program

The Company's mineral exploration licenses 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 Cu-Au deposits. Key deposits in this area are Chala, Kumovgrad, 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 which Mundoro, through a 100%-owned subsidiary, owns less than a 5% equity interest.

Summary of Activity:

Exploration activity during 2015 at the Zvezda and Byalo licenses was primarily to maintain the licenses in good standing. No field work was performed in the Q1-Q3 period of 2016.

Further Exploration at Bulgaria

The Company has received permission for land use over the Chuka and AV targets. A drilling program of 1,000 meters has been planned for the Chuka target during October 2016. Results from this drilling program will be announced after all assay results from the drilling have been received which is expected in December 2016.

Mexico Exploration Program

Many of the outcropping vein type deposits in Mexico have been explored for decades and in some cases for centuries, but deeper targets under cover and peripheral to outcropping vein deposits are now considered highly prospective targets. These styles of mineralization have generally been under explored in Mexico. Mundoro has one mineral concession, Camarago, which the Company believes has the potential for porphyry gold-copper style mineralization. To maintain the Camargo mineral concession, the Company has an ongoing annual exploration expenditure commitment and is obligated to pay approximately $4,000 semi-annually in government property tax payments. During 2016, the Company is focused on maintaining the Camargo concession in good standing and preparing the property for joint ventures or another form of transaction. The Company has a database of the geological information which is being used for joint venture discussions.

4. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company ended the nine months with $5,309,362 in cash, cash equivalents and short term investments, and has no debt.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of $1,257,741 ($0.03 per share) compared to a net loss of $1,593,122 ($0.04 per share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The past seven quarters have seen lower expenditure rates for the Company (as shown in the table below) and reflects the Company's disciplined approach to reducing corporate expenses and seeking partners for exploration.

Summary of Quarterly Results

C$ Thousands	Q3/16	Q2/16	Q1/16	Q4/15(3)	Q3/15(3)	Q2/15(3)	Q1/15(3)	Q4/14
Interest Income	$19	$12	$17	$24	$16	$28	$30	$28
Exploration and project evaluation	(806)	(365)	(354)	(371)	(312)	(353)	(398)	(678)
Less Recoveries	382	283	81	12	38	-	-	-
Net Exploration and project evaluation	(424)	(82)	(273)	(359)	(274)	(353)	(398)	(678)
Corporate expenses (1)	(149)	(196)	(118)	(251)	(184)	(216)	(213)	(233)
Loss before other (expenses) income	(554)	(266)	(374)	(586)	(442)	(541)	(581)	(883)
Other income (expense) (2)	9	(19)	(54)	(143)	3	(24)	(9)	(90)
Income (loss) for the period	(545)	(285)	(428)	(729)	(439)	(564)	(590)	(973)
Income (loss) per share:								
Basic	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.02)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.02)
Diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

1. Corporate Expenses include accounting and audit, corporate governance, corporate communication, and general and administrative expenses.
2. Other income (expense) includes write-down of mineral property, share-based compensation, and foreign exchange loss (gain).
3. Certain previous year's numbers have been restated to be consistent with current year's presentation.

Result of Operations

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2016	2015(3)	2016	2015(3)
From operations:				
Interest income	19,050	15,835	47,956	74,571
Exploration and project evaluation	805,979	311,906	1,525,153	1,062,596
Less Recoveries	(382,076)	(37,550)	(746,430)	(37,550)
Net Exploration and project evaluation	423,903	274,356	778,723	1,025,046
Corporate expenses (1)	149,131	183,528	463,246	612,897
Loss before other expenses (income)	553,984	442,049	1,194,013	1,563,372
Other (income) expense (2)	(9,262)	(3,277)	63,728	29,750
Loss for the period	544,722	438,772	1,257,741	1,593,122
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.04)

	As at September 30, 2016	As at December 31, 2015
Total Assets	6,813,741	6,976,719
Total Long Term Liabilities	Nil	Nil
Cash Dividends per Share	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).
3. Certain previous year's numbers have been restated to be consistent with current year's presentation

Fluctuations in exploration and project evaluation costs as well as in corporate related expenditures are discussed below. The principal factors that cause fluctuations in the Company's results related to non-cash items include: (i) the timing of stock option grants; (ii) foreign exchange gains or losses; and (iii) the write-down of mineral properties.

Review of Operations for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to the Quarter Ended September 30, 2015

For the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded a loss of $544,722 ($0.01 per share), compared to a net loss of $438,772 ($0.01 per share) for the quarter ended September 30, 2015. The increase in net loss in the quarter was primarily attributable to the increase in the exploration of $134,927 offset by a decrease of $19,579 corporate expense.

Exploration and Project Evaluation Costs

During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, net exploration and project evaluation costs were $423,903, which reflects gross expenditures of $805,979 less recoveries from JOGMEC of $382,076 (September 30, 2015 – gross and net expenditures of $289,176 as there were no third party offsets in 2015 in the third quarter

Corporate Expenses

During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, corporate expenses were $149,131 (September 30, 2015 - $168,708). The lower corporate expenses in comparison to the prior year was primarily a result of the Company's continued efforts to minimize administrative expenses.

Review of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded a loss of $1,257,741 ($0.03 per share), compared to a net loss of $1,593,122 ($0.04 per share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net loss in the nine months was principally attributable to lower net exploration and project evaluation costs by the Company related to JV funding by JOGMEC.

Exploration and Project Evaluation Costs

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, net exploration and project evaluation costs were $778,723 reflecting gross expenditures of $1,525,153 less recoveries from JOGMEC of $746,430 (September 30, 2015 – gross and net expenditures of $1,044,189). The decrease in exploration expenditures by the Company was primarily attributable to exploration focused on the specific licenses in Serbia under the Agreement with JOGMEC which is funding the exploration activity on these licenses.

Corporate Expenses

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, corporate expenses were $463,246 (September 30, 2015 - $593,754). The lower corporate expenses in the first nine months of 2016 versus the corresponding period in 2015 was primarily the result of the Company's effort to lower corporate governance, general and administrative and, accounting and audit costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal source of liquidity as at September 30, 2016 was cash and cash equivalents totaling $1,306,995 (December 31, 2015 – $495,553) and short-term investments of $4,002,367 (December 31, 2015 - $5,006,081).

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its activities through the fiscal 2017 year. When required, the Company will explore appropriate financing routes which may include: issuance of share capital; funding through joint ventures or strategic partnership; project debt; convertible securities; or other financial instruments.

(expressed in Canadian Dollars – except as noted otherwise)

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

5. SHARE CAPITAL

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had one class of common shares issued and 52,120,109 shares outstanding. At the date of this MD&A, the Company has 52,120,109 common shares outstanding and 3,237,500 stock options granted at exercise prices ranging from $0.125 to $0.41.

On September 7, 2016, the Company completed a private placement raising gross proceeds of $1,000,000 by the issuance of 8,333,333 units ("Units") at $0.12 per Unit. Each Unit comprises one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant ("Warrant") is exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of 2 years. After the four-month restricted resale period expires on January 7, 2017, the expiry of the warrants may be accelerated if the closing price of the Company's shares equals or exceeds C$0.30 for 15 consecutive trading days. A total of $45,000 was paid as a finder's fee to certain qualified registrants equal to 5% of the gross proceeds raised by such finders.

6. 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. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 the Company incurred the following expenses related to key management personnel:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
Expenses by nature:	**September 30, 2016**	**September 30, 2015**	**September 30, 2016**	**September 30, 2015**
Directors' fees	$ 15,925	$ 24,020	$ 55,105	$ 76,175
Short-term management salaries and benefits	68,416	86,352	198,717	272,141
Share based payments - Directors	4,946	3,269	26,468	15,010
Share based payments - Management	3,290	2,142	10,370	12,048
	$ 92,577	**$ 115,783**	**$ 290,660**	**$ 375,374**

7. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off balance sheet arrangements for the Company.

8. 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 and short term investments. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations in respect of cash and cash equivalents and short trem investments held in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to insignificant interest rate risk with respect to its cash, cash equivalents and short term investments given the extremely low market interest rates. The majority of the Company's cash has been placed with a Canadian Chartered Bank. The majority of the Company's cash equivalents are 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.

9. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements – Accounting for acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations. This standard has been amended to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 – Business Combinations) to apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11, and disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs for business combinations. The amendments apply both to the initial acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, and the acquisition of an additional interest in a joint operation (in the latter case, previously held interests are not re-measured). This amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and its adoption did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the company.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretation, will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2016. Many are not applicable to the Company and have been excluded from the discussion below. Those that are expected to be applicable to the consolidated financial statements of the Company are discussed below. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. As at September 30, 2016, the Company has not early adopted these standards and is currently assessing the impact they will have on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. This standard and its consequential amendments will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. 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. 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. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 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. Earlier adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15.

10. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES UPDATE

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Mundoro is accumulated and communicated to 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 both entities. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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:

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.

Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of mining, exploration and developmental operations or in material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

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.

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. With metal prices at their current levels, activity in the industry has increased dramatically. Many companies are engaged in the search for and the acquisition of mineral interests, and there is a limited supply of desirable mineral interests. The mineral exploration and mining businesses are competitive in all phases. Mundoro may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring interests, whether by way of investment or otherwise, as many competitors have greater financial resources and technical staff. 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 control of 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 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

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 Mining. 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.

The activities of foreign-invested mining companies in China are subject to extensive laws and regulations at the national, provincial and local level, including the Mineral Resources Law of China and regulations thereunder; laws and regulations governing foreign investment enterprises in China; and various rules and policies of the Ministry of Land and Resources. Operations of foreign-invested mining companies may be affected by such government regulations and restrictions on production as import and export controls, taxes, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, water use and safety regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Foreign-invested mining companies are required to work within a framework which is different to that imposed on local companies. Current Chinese regulations permit foreign investment in some mineral sectors but not all. If the Chinese government should impose greater restrictions on foreign investment and on the operations of foreign-invested mining companies, Mundoro Mining's business and future earnings could be negatively affected. Mechanisms are in place to allow for repatriation of profits and capital from certain foreign-invested mining companies, however there is no certainty that some or all future local currency or capital can be repatriated.

Foreign exchange transactions under Mundoro Mining's capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect Mundoro Mining's ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. Any appreciation of the Chinese Yuan ("RMB") may adversely affect Mundoro Mining's earnings, through higher foreign currency denominated operating costs.

The Chinese legal system is a system based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, the Chinese government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws, and considerable progress has been made in introducing laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation and trade. Because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published cases and their non-binding nature, interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, as the Chinese legal system develops, changes in such laws and regulations, their interpretation or their enforcement may have a material adverse effect on Mundoro Mining's business operations since the Maoling Gold Project is located in China and, consequently, if a dispute were to arise between Mundoro Mining and its joint venture partners or any third party Mundoro Mining would be obliged to depend on the courts of China for adjudication.

The legal rights of Mundoro Mining to participate in the joint venture are predicated on Mundoro Mining being able to enforce its rights under the Joint Venture Contract governed by the laws of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Should it become necessary for Mundoro Mining to seek to enforce its legal rights under the Joint Venture Contract, it would need to do so in accordance with the laws of at least the PRC and perhaps other jurisdictions. There can be no assurance that should it become necessary for Mundoro Mining to take such legal action, it will be possible to obtain the legal remedies that are being sought.

13. 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.

MUNDORO

Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

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

As at		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
		(unaudited)		
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	**1,306,995**	$	495,553
Short-term investments		**4,002,367**		5,006,081
Amounts receivable (note 5)		**153,541**		57,725
Deposits		**32,157**		19,895
Prepaid expenses		**77,051**		76,294
		5,572,111		**5,655,548**
Non-current assets				
Restricted cash (note 4)	$	**366,360**	$	438,054
Mineral interests (note 8)		**450,823**		459,623
Equipment and vehicles (note 7)		**80,083**		79,130
Investments (note 6)		**344,364**		344,364
		1,241,630		**1,321,171**
TOTAL ASSETS	$	**6,813,741**	$	**6,976,719**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (notes 10 & 12)	$	**452,406**	$	284,929
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$	**452,406**	$	**284,929**
EQUITY				
Share capital (note 11)	$	**46,729,168**	$	45,801,709
Contributed surplus		**8,865,334**		8,865,334
Stock options reserve		**672,614**		631,139
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		**89,666**		131,314
Deficit		**(49,995,447)**		(48,737,706)
TOTAL EQUITY	$	**6,361,335**	$	**6,691,790**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	$	**6,813,741**	$	**6,976,719**

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

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 18, 2016.

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
	(unaudited)	*(unaudited)*	*(unaudited)*	*(unaudited)*
Interest income	$ 19,050	$ 15,835	$ 47,956	$ 74,571
Exploration and project evaluation (note 9)	805,979	311,906	1,525,153	1,062,596
Less: recoveries	(382,076)	(37,550)	(746,430)	(37,550)
	423,903	274,356	778,723	1,025,046
EXPENSES				
Corporate governance	47,335	63,064	193,749	247,768
General and administrative	9,018	36,104	29,864	86,790
Accounting and audit	38,083	37,945	138,441	168,968
Corporate communication	54,695	46,415	101,192	109,371
	149,131	183,528	463,246	612,897
LOSS BEFORE OTHER EXPENSES	553,984	442,049	1,194,013	1,563,372
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSES				
Share-based payments (note 11(c))	10,896	6,693	41,475	32,959
Depreciation (note 7)	7,600	7,408	21,771	21,625
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(27,758)	(17,378)	482	(24,834)
	(9,262)	(3,277)	63,728	29,750
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	544,722	438,772	1,257,741	1,593,122
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (INCOME) WHICH MAY BE RE-CLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS IN SUBSEQUENT PERIODS				
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(12,007)	(109,689)	41,648	(71,624)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PEROID	$ 532,715	$ 329,083	$ 1,299,389	$ 1,521,498
Loss per share				
Basic and diluted loss per share:	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.04)

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

Mundoro Capital Inc.
(An exploration stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Change of Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital		Reserves				
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Stock options reserve	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	**43,786,776**	**$ 45,801,709**	**$ 8,862,637**	**$ 591,474**	**$ 45,191**	**$ (46,415,916)**	**$ 8,885,095**
Reclassification of grant-date fair value on expired options	-	-	2,697	(2,697)	-	-	-
Share-based payments (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	42,362	-	-	42,362
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	86,123	(2,321,790)	(2,235,667)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**43,786,776**	**45,801,709**	**8,865,334**	**631,139**	**131,314**	**(48,737,706)**	**6,691,790**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**43,786,776**	**$ 45,801,709**	**$ 8,865,334**	**$ 631,139**	**$ 131,314**	**$ (48,737,706)**	**$ 6,691,790**
Units issued for cash - private placement	8,333,333	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Share issue costs	-	(72,541)	-	-	-	-	(72,541)
Share-based payments (Note 11(c))	-	-	-	41,475	-	-	41,475
Net comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(41,648)	(1,257,741)	(1,299,389)
Balance at September 30, 2016	**52,120,109**	**46,729,168**	**8,865,334**	**672,614**	**89,666**	**(49,995,447)**	**6,361,335**

Mundoro Capital Inc.

(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		For the nine months ended September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015
		(unaudited)		*(unaudited)*
Cash flows provided from (used in):				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the period	**$**	**(1,257,741)**	**$**	**(1,593,122)**
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:				
Depreciation		21,771		21,625
Share-based payments		41,475		32,959
Loss on disposal of equipment		-		14
		(1,194,495)		**(1,538,524)**
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Amounts receivable		(98,989)		46,303
Prepaid expenses		(1,444)		8,760
Deposits		(12,444)		10,856
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		170,055		(105,336)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		**(1,137,317)**		**(1,577,941)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issuance of common shares for cash, net of share issue costs		927,459		-
Net cash flows from financing activities		**927,459**		**-**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Expenditures on resource properties		(4,127)		(8,053)
Net proceeds on redemption and purchase of short-term investments, net of interest earned		1,003,714		1,828,409
Purchase of equipment		(24,550)		(6,442)
Restricted Cash (note 4)		57,691		-
Proceeds on disposition of asset		-		1,701
Net cash flows from investing activities		**1,032,728**		**1,815,615**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(11,428)**		**6,703**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**811,442**		**244,377**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**495,553**		**86,474**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$**	**1,306,995**	**$**	**330,851**

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

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, and in Mexico. 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 for the purpose of acquiring all of the shares of Mundoro Mining Inc. ("MMI"), through a Plan of Arrangement. The Company's 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 consolidated interim 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, 2015.

b) Basis of preparation

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) Adoption of new accounting standards

FRS 11 – Joint Arrangements – Accounting for acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations. This standard has been amended to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 – Business Combinations) to apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs. The amendments apply both to the initial acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, and the acquisition of an additional interest in a joint operation. This amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

d) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. The Company's principal wholly owned subsidiaries are:

- Stara Planina Resources d.o.o., located in Serbia, which holds eight exploration licenses;
- Bulgaria Alpha EAD, which holds two exploration licenses in Bulgaria; and
- Mundoro de Mexico S.A. de C.V., which holds one mineral concessions located in the Mesa Central belt of Mexico.

Intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

e) Foreign currency translation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in CAD$. The functional currency of the Company and its controlled entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. The functional currency of the Canadian entity, Mexican entity, Bulgarian entity and Serbian entity are the Canadian dollar (CAD$), Mexican peso (MXN), Bulgarian Lev (BGN) and Serbian dinar (RSD), respectively.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the related entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Presentation Currency:

The financial results and position of the entities whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in the statement changes in shareholders' equity. These differences are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards, will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2016. Those that are expected to be applicable to the consolidated financial statements of the Company are discussed below.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. This standard and its consequential amendments will replace *IAS 39 Financial Instruments*: *Recognition and Measurement*. 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. 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. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

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.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

The Company has not adopted these standards early and is currently assessing the impact they will have on the 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.

4. RESTRICTED CASH

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Mineral Property Guarantee Deposits	**$ 366,360**	**$ 438,054**

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

5. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Amounts Receivable		
VAT/GST Receivable	$ 147,513	$ 39,748
Trade Receivable	6,028	17,977
	$ 153,541	**$ 57,725**

6. INVESTMENTS

Canada

On October 11, 2011, the Company completed a strategic transaction with China National Gold Group Hong Kong Limited ("CNGHK"). Pursuant to the share purchase agreement, CNGHK acquired 95% of the issued and outstanding shares of MMI, the Company's previously wholly-owned subsidiary, for a cash purchase price of $13,800,000, with the Company retaining 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of MMI. The Company has not been informed by MMI (a private Canadian company controlled by CNGHK) of any change in: (i) status of the licenses for the Maoling Gold Project or (ii) any loan or guarantee provided by CNGHK to MMI. The investment represents the retained 5% ownership interest in MMI. As at September 30, 2016, the balance of the investment was $63,511 (December 31, 2015 - $63,511).

Bulgaria

On June 10, 2013, the Company, through a 100%-owned subsidiary, acquired at a cost of $280,853 less than a 5% equity interest in a privately held gold producing company in Bulgaria that operates adjacent to the Company's Zvezda license. As at September 30, 2016, the Company performed an impairment assessment and did not identify any indication that the carrying value of the investment is impaired.

Available for Sale Investments	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Investment in China	**$ 63,511**	$ 63,511
Investment in Bulgaria	**280,853**	280,853
	$ 344,364	**$ 344,364**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

7. EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

		Office Equipment		Field equipment		Total
Cost						
As at December 31, 2014	**$**	**50,821**	**$**	**143,479**	**$**	**194,300**
Additions		-		6,511		6,511
Disposals		-		(4,974)		(4,974)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	$	438	$	9,599		10,037
As at December 31, 2015	**$**	**51,259**	**$**	**154,615**	**$**	**205,874**
Additions		2,186		22,364		24,550
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(172)		(4,447)		(4,619)
Balance at September 30, 2016	**$**	**53,273**	**$**	**172,532**	**$**	**225,805**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at December 31, 2014	**$**	**(27,048)**	**$**	**(67,503)**	**$**	**(94,551)**
Depreciation for the year		(7,051)		(22,292)		(29,343)
Disposals		-		3,168		3,168
Effect of movements in exchange rates	$	(310)	$	(5,708)		(6,018)
As at December 31, 2015	**$**	**(34,409)**	**$**	**(92,335)**	**$**	**(126,744)**
Depreciation for the period		(4,719)		(17,052)		(21,771)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		121		2,672		2,793
Balance at September 30, 2016	**$**	**(39,007)**	**$**	**(106,715)**	**$**	**(145,722)**
Net book amount						
As at December 31, 2015	$	16,850	$	62,280	$	79,130
Balance at September 30, 2016	**$**	**14,266**	**$**	**65,817**		**80,083**

8. MINERAL INTERESTS

		European Projects		Mexico Projects		Total
Balance as at December 31, 2015	**$**	**452,753**	**$**	**6,870**	**$**	**459,623**
Add:						
Acquisition costs		4,127		-		4,127
Add:						
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(11,845)		(1,082)		(12,927)
Balance at September 30, 2016	**$**	**445,035**	**$**	**5,788**	**$**	**450,823**

8. MINERAL INTERESTS (continued)

Serbian Properties

The Company holds eight (2014 – eight) 100%-owned exploration licenses which include: (i) Zeleznik, (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 ($62,400 in 2015) to the government.

On August 2, 2016, the Company reported that it had entered into an amendment to the March 4, 2016 binding Interim Agreement with JOGMEC, in which Mundoro has 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. Pursuant to the Agreement, Mundoro has granted to JOGMEC the following earn-in and option rights to the Timok North Projects. JOGMEC may earn a 51% interest in the Timok North Projects by making US$4 million in expenditures within three years (March 2019). JOGMEC is under a firm commitment to expend US$1 million of this amount by March 2017. Following the Stage One Earn-in, JOGMEC has a right to acquire an additional 24% interest in the Timok North Projects, for a total of 75% interest, by funding the completion of a Feasibility Study (up to US$32 million) by the eighth anniversary of the Agreement (March 2024). On completing the Stage Two Earn-In, JOGMEC will have a right, exercisable for a period of 60 days, to purchase an additional 5% interest in the Timok North Projects from Mundoro, for a total of 80% interest. The purchase price for the 5% interest will be determined by an independent appraisal of fair market value. JOGMEC will be responsible for future expenditures on the project through to production if it completes Stage Two, including Mundoro's share of capital expenditures. Mundoro's portion of capital expenditures shall be repaid from 50% of the cash flow that Mundoro would otherwise be entitled to receive on a pro rata basis from the joint venture. If either party dilutes below 10%, their interest will convert into a 2% NSR of which up to 1% NSR will be re-purchasable for a total of US$4 million. Mundoro will be the initial operator of the Timok North Projects. A management committee has been formed and is comprised of two representatives from each of Mundoro and JOGMEC.

Bulgarian Properties

The Company holds two (2015 – 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 ($23,600 in 2015) to the government for the exploration contracts. The Zvezda exploration license has a two-year term to April 2018 while the Byalo exploration license has a three-year term ending in January 2017 with an application for a two-year extension to January 2019. Prior to an exploration license expiry, the Company is required to submit an application for renewal.

Mexico Properties

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had filed relinquishment applications for all its Mexican properties except for Camarago, which the Company believes has the potential for porphyry gold-copper style mineralization. To maintain the Camargo mineral concession, the Company has an ongoing annual exploration expenditure commitment and is obligated to pay approximately $4,000 semi-annually in government property tax payments. During 2016, the Company is focused on maintaining the Camargo concession in good standing and preparing the property for joint ventures or another form of transaction. The Company has a database of the geological information which is being used for joint venture discussions.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

9. EXPLORATION AND PROJECT EVALUATION

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

	Europe			Other Project	
	Serbia	Bulgaria	Mexico	Evaluation	Total
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016					
Corporate (1)	$ 44,873	$ 42,811	$ 15,786	$ -	$ 103,470
Land holding (2)	55,753	16,410	7,573	-	79,736
Government and community relations (3)	9,765	45,715	-	-	55,480
Field related (4)	89,502	11,069	-	-	100,571
Personnel (5)	339,758	56,248	-	-	396,006
Technical Services (6)	590,159	9,819	-	-	599,978
Project evaluation (7)	115,114	13,435	-	61,363	189,912
Less: recoveries	(746,430)	-	-	-	(746,430)
	$ 498,494	$ 195,507	$ 23,359	$ 61,363	$ 778,723

	Europe			Other Project	
	Serbia	Bulgaria	Mexico	Evaluation	Total
For the nine months ended September 30, 2015					
Corporate (1)	$ 28,891	$ 40,429	$ 12,850	$ -	$ 82,170
Land holding (2)	59,019	17,021	8,198	-	84,238
Government and community relations (3)	27,086	2,895	-	-	29,981
Field related (4)	50,007	21,342	219	-	71,568
Personnel (5)	259,885	149,658	-	5,987	415,530
Technical Services (6)	62,889	6,184	-	-	69,073
Project evaluation (7)	119,568	47,498	6,096	136,874	310,036
Less: recoveries	(37,550)	-	-	-	(37,550)
	$ 569,795	$ 285,027	$ 27,363	$ 142,861	$ 1,025,046

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.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
Trade payables	$	394,642	$	172,864
Accrued liabilities		57,764		112,065
	$	452,406	$	284,929

11. SHARE CAPITAL

a) *Authorized share capital*

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) *Issued share capital*

At September 30, 2016, there were 52,120,109 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2015 – 43,786,776).

On September 7, 2016, the Company completed a private placement raising gross proceeds of $1,000,000 by the issuance of up to 8,333,333 units ("Units") at $0.12 per Unit. Each Unit comprises one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant ("Warrant") is exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of 2 years (Note 11 (d)). After the four-month restricted resale period expires on January 7, 2017, the expiry of the warrants may be accelerated if the closing price of the Company's shares equals or exceeds C$0.30 for 15 consecutive trading days. A total of $45,000 was paid as a finder's fee to certain qualified registrants equal to 5% of the gross proceeds raised by such finders.

c) *Stock options*

At the Company's 2009 Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), the shareholders approved a stock option plan for the Company's directors, officers, employees and consultants. The stock option plan was approved by shareholders on May 27, 2011, and amended by the Board on March 26, 2012.

The changes in options during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 were as follows:

	September 30, 2016		
	Number outstanding		Weighted average exercise price
Opening Balance, January 1, 2016	**2,815,000**	**$**	**0.35**
Granted	1,107,500		0.125
Expired	(550,000)		0.51
Cancelled	(135,000)		0.30
Closing Balance, September 30, 2016	**3,237,500**	**$**	**0.25**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2016:

Expiry date	Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price ($)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
November 28, 2016	150,000	150,000	0.31	0.16
February 7, 2017	37,500	37,500	0.41	0.36
April 3, 2017	225,000	225,000	0.37	0.51
May 21, 2017	300,000	300,000	0.38	0.64
November 14, 2017	70,000	70,000	0.34	1.12
April 3, 2018	177,500	177,500	0.28	1.51
December 2, 2018	682,500	682,500	0.30	2.17
January 13, 2020	487,500	325,000	0.21	3.29
June 27, 2021	1,107,500	369,167	0.125	4.74
	3,237,500	**2,336,667**		**2.79**

The estimated value of the options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

	For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	**September 30, 2015**
Risk-free interest rate	0.62%	1.02%
Expected annual volatility	75%-83%	61% - 64%
Expected life (in years)	3-5	3 - 5
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Grant date fair value per option	$0.07-$0.08	$0.05 - $0.08

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recognized share-based payments expense of $41,475 (2015 – $32,959). For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, share-based payments expense related to the stock options consists of the following:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	**September 30, 2015**	**September 30, 2016**	**September 30, 2015**
For services in respect of:				
Exploration and project evaluation	**$ 4,469**	$ 2,770	**$ 16,926**	$ 13,926
Corporate governance	**4,946**	3,372	**18,944**	15,484
Accounting and audit	**658**	267	**2,491**	2,363
Corporate communication	**823**	284	**3,114**	1,186
	$ 10,896	$ 6,693	**$ 41,475**	$ 32,959

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

d) Warrants

The changes in warrants in the period ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	September 30, 2016		
	Number outstanding		Price per Share
Opening Balance, January 1, 2016	-	$	-
Issued	4,166,667		0.20
Closing Balance, September 30, 2016	**4,166,667**	**$**	**0.20**

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2016 is as follows:

Warrants outstanding		Price per Share	Expiry Date
4,166,667	$	0.20	September 7, 2018

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

a) Related party balances

The balances due to related parties included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities were $42,964 as at September 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015 – $36,839). These amounts are for reimbursement of expenses and service fees.

b) Related party transactions

	For the three months ended				For the nine months ended			
	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015		September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
Directors' fees	**$**	**15,925**	$	24,020	**$**	**55,105**	$	76,175
Short-term management salaries and benefits		**68,416**		86,352		**198,717**		272,141
Share based payments - Directors		**4,946**		3,269		**26,468**		15,010
Share based payments - Management		**3,290**		2,142		**10,370**		12,048
		92,577		115,783		**290,660**		375,374

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

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								
Balance at September 30, 2016								
Non-current	$	93,925	$	5,788	$	1,141,917	**$**	**1,241,630**
Current		5,125,196		44,445		396,960		**5,566,601**
Total Assets	$	5,219,121	$	50,233	$	1,544,387	**$**	**6,813,741**
As at December 31, 2015								
Non-current	$	95,616	$	6,870	$	1,218,685	**$**	**1,321,171**
Current		5,461,143		75,472		118,933		**5,655,548**
Total Assets	$	5,556,759	$	82,342	$	1,337,618	**$**	**6,976,719**
Net loss for the period:								
For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	$	839,662	$	23,359	$	394,720	**$**	**1,257,741**
For the nine months endedSeptember 30, 2015	$	1,066,371	$	27,213	$	499,538	**$**	**1,593,122**

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company continuously reviews the shareholders' equity, cash and cash equivalents. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, and acquire or dispose of assets to adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including but not limited to source and use of capital and general industry conditions.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its activities through the current operating period.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed are as follows:

<u>Credit risk</u>
The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments have been placed on deposit with major Canadian financial institutions.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

The risk arises from the non-performance of counter parties of 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.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and short term investments as the majority of the amounts are held at a single Canadian financial institution. The Company's concentration of credit risk and maximum exposure thereto is as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Held at major Canadian financial institutions:		
Cash	$ 1,059,935	$ 364,862
Guranteed Investment Certificate	4,002,367	5,006,081
	5,062,302	**5,370,943**
Held at major Mexican financial institution:		
Cash	$ 28,825	$ 59,180
Held at major European financial institutions:		
Cash	$ 218,235	$ 71,511
Total cash and short-term investments	**$ 5,309,362**	**$ 5,501,634**

The credit risk associated with cash is minimized by ensuring the majority of these financial assets are in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and other money market instruments insured by Canadian Federal and Provincial governments and other entities with a Dominion Bond Rating Service credit rating of R1M or higher.

The Company is exposed to certain risks associated with receivables held in foreign jurisdictions. Management believes these risks are not significant.

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, cash equivalents and short-term investments to meet its short-term business requirements. In the long-term, the Company may 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, and short-term investments at September 30, 2016 in the amount of $1,306,995 and $4,002,367 respectively, in order to meet short-term business requirements. At September 30, 2016 the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $452,406, 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.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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, cash equivalents and, short-term investments primarily 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 September 30, 2016. As at September 30, 2016, the Company holds $4,002,367 in short-term investments that earn interest at market rates that are fixed to maturity. Based on this net exposure as at September 30, 2016, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the interest rate the Company is currently receiving would have no effect on the Company's net loss.

Currency risk

The Company primarily operates in Canada, Mexico, Serbia, Bulgaria and The Netherlands, and its expenses are incurred in CAD$, US$, MXN, EUR, BGN and RSD, whereas the functional currency of the Canadian entity, Mexican entity, Bulgarian entity and Serbian entity are the CAD$, MXN, BGN and RSD, respectively. 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 in Canadian dollars and purchases foreign currencies to meet current operating needs.

16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

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