

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
[Expressed in United States dollars]

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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Table of content	Page
Management's responsibility for financial reporting	3
Notice of no auditor review	4
Condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position	5
Condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income	6
Condensed interim consolidated statement of changes in equity	7
Condensed interim consolidated statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the condensed Interim consolidated financial statements	9 - 30

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. and the information contained in the Management Discussion and Analysis have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgements based on currently available information.

Management has developed and is maintaining a system of internal controls to obtain reasonable assurance that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfils its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to shareholders.

"Donald Padgett"
President and Chief Executive Officer

"Sabino Di Paola"
Chief Financial Officer

October 31, 2012

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3(a)), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of financial statements by an entity's auditor.

For further information, please contact:

Sabino Di Paola, Chief Financial Officer

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Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	As at September 30, 2012	As at December 31, 2011
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash	5	\$ 3,127,623	\$ 4,525,437
Accounts receivable	6	179,851	92,618
Other assets	7	4,794	2,640
Total current assets		3,312,268	4,620,695
Property, plant and equipment	8	425	802
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	573,824	80,830
		574,249	81,632
Total assets		\$ 3,886,517	\$ 4,702,327
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 169,318	\$ 454,766
Due to related party	10	-	45,939
		169,318	500,705
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	12	7,894,609	7,894,609
Other reserves	12	906,517	906,957
Deficit		(5,083,927)	(4,599,944)
Shareholders' equity attributed to owners of the parent		3,717,198	4,201,622
Total liabilities and shareholders equity		\$ 3,886,517	\$ 4,702,327
Basis of preparation - Going concern	2		
Contingencies	15		

The notes to the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 31, 2012 and are signed on its behalf by:

signed "James Passin"

Director

signed "Don Padgett"

Director

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	Three months ending September 30 2012	Nine months ending September 30 2012	Year ending December 31 2011
Expenses				
Management fees	14	\$ 29,652	\$ 89,422	\$ 71,235
Promotion & Investor Conference		37,289	79,265	15,754
Regulatory, exchange, AGM, press release and transfer agent fees		3,666	20,984	12,486
Professional fees		36,508	168,639	405,397
Finance costs		(70)	2,723	4,769
Restructuring fees		-	-	196,360
Listing expense		-	42,393	2,336,095
Listing bonus		-	-	660,000
Depreciation	8	86	264	310
Other expenses	13	41,852	143,813	963,099
Loss before the following items		148,983	547,505	4,665,505
Interest income		(398)	(193)	1,476
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		59,927	63,713	63,098
		59,529	63,520	64,574
Consolidated loss		\$ 89,453	\$ 483,984	\$ 4,600,931
Other comprehensive income		(1,640)	(440)	5,015
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$ 87,812	\$ 483,543	\$ 4,605,946
Consolidated loss attributable to:				
Owners of the company		\$ 89,453	\$ 483,984	\$ 4,597,144
Non-controlling interest		-	-	3,787
Total Comprehensive loss		\$ 89,453	\$ 483,984	\$ 4,600,931
Total Comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Owners of the company		\$ 87,812	\$ 483,543	\$ 4,602,158
Non-controlling interest		-	-	3,787
		\$ 87,812	\$ 483,543	\$ 4,605,946
Loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.23)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted		58,987,848	58,987,848	20,136,596

The notes to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Number of common shares (#)	Share Capital	Other reserves		Deficit	Non-controlling interest	Attributable to parent
			Foreign currency translation reserve	Share based payment reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2010	1	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,800)	\$ -	\$ (2,799)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(4,597,144)	(3,787)	(4,600,931)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	(5,015)	-	-	-	(5,015)
Redemption of share	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Common shares of Wedge Energy International Inc. post consolidation and pre amalgamation with UTMI	3,891,736	453,184	-	-	-	-	453,184
Common shares issued to existing UTMI shareholders pre amalgamation	19,975,647	765,427	-	-	-	-	765,427
Common shares in private placement	35,120,465	6,840,995	-	-	-	-	6,840,995
Share issue costs	-	(164,997)	-	-	-	-	(164,997)
Acquisition of Non controlling interest in Natalya-1	-	-	-	-	-	3,787	3,787
Share based payments	-	-	-	911,972	-	-	911,972
Balance at December 31, 2011	58,987,848	\$ 7,894,609	\$ (5,015)	\$ 911,972	\$ (4,599,944)	\$ -	\$ 4,201,622
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(483,984)	-	(483,984)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	(440)	-	-	-	(440)
Balance at September 30, 2012	58,987,848	\$ 7,894,609	\$ (5,455)	\$ 911,972	\$ (5,083,927)	\$ -	\$ 3,717,198

The notes to the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Period ending September 30 2012 \$	Year ending December 31 2011 \$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (483,984)	\$ (4,600,931)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Unrealized foreign exchange	(101,964)	(33,925)
Share based payment expense	-	911,972
Expenses settled through issuance of common shares	-	96,360
Listing expense	-	2,336,095
Depreciation	264	310
Change in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accounts receivable	(87,233)	(56,703)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(222,323)	171,834
Prepays	(4,794)	-
Cash generated from operations	(900,033)	(1,174,988)
Income tax paid	-	-
Total cash (outflows) from operating activities	\$ (900,033)	\$ (1,174,988)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(490,093)	(34,227)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,112)
Loan to Wedge Energy International Inc. prior to amalgamation	-	(150,000)
Payment of Wedge outstanding convertible notes and preferred shares	-	(1,225,350)
Cash realized on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	252,957
Total cash inflows from investing activities	\$ (490,093)	\$ (1,157,732)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from share issuance	\$ -	\$ 6,923,209
Cash share issue costs	-	(49,646)
Redemption of common shares	-	(1)
Due to related party	(45,939)	45,939
Total cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	\$ (45,939)	\$ 6,919,501
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	\$ 38,251	\$ (61,345)
Total increase in cash during the year	\$ (1,397,814)	\$ 4,525,436
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	4,525,437	1
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	\$ 3,127,623	\$ 4,525,437

The notes to the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. ["Undur Tolgoi" or the "Company"] was incorporated on December 22, 2010 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia as a private company. Undur Tolgoi is in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties with a focus on Mongolia.

On November 14, 2011, Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. ("UTMI") completed an arrangement agreement and subsequent amalgamation with Wedge Energy International Inc. ("WEG") pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). WEG and UTMI were amalgamated, continuing under the name Under Tolgoi Minerals Inc. and the amalgamated company issued 19,975,647 common shares to the pre amalgamated shareholders of UTMI.

As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

The registered office of Undur Tolgoi is Suite 2900, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C0A3.

Undur Tolgoi has a 100% interest in Natalya-1 S. à r. l. ["Natalya-1"], and Novametal Resources LLC ["Novametal"].

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting and do not include all of the information required for full annual consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The condensed interim consolidated annual financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 31, 2012.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Basis of presentation

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. and its subsidiaries are presenting condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the nine months ending September 30, 2012. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities and results of operations of Undur Tolgoi and its subsidiaries after elimination of inter-company transactions and balances. Subsidiaries are entities over which Undur Tolgoi has control, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Generally, control is presumed to exist when a company owns more than one half of the voting rights of an entity. Where a company may own more than one half of the voting rights but its involvement with an entity is such that a company does not derive significant benefits from its activities relative to other stakeholders, control is presumed not to exist. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which a company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Undur Tolgoi and its wholly owned subsidiary Natalya-1 S. à r. l. ["Natalya-1"], a company existing under the laws of Luxembourg, and Novametal Resources LLC ["Novametal"], a company existing under the laws of Mongolia. Undur Tolgoi and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Company".

All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation. Included in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are the results of operations of Natalya-1, and Novametal from the date that Undur Tolgoi acquired them.

Foreign currency transactions

The Company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, is the U.S dollar. The financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are prepared in the local currency of their home jurisdictions being the functional currency. Consolidation of each subsidiary includes re-measurement from the functional currency to the Company's presentation currency. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S dollars.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded by the group entities at their respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the group's net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary assets are included in accumulated other comprehensive income ["AOCI"], a component of equity.

On consolidation, income statement items are translated from the functional currency into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates. Balance sheet items are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses on translation for consolidation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities are taken into AOCI. When the foreign operation is sold such exchange differences are recognized in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts. The Group does not invest in any asset-backed deposits/investments. As at September 30, 2012 the Company only held cash in banks.

Harmonized sales tax and goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Canadian harmonized sales tax or goods and services tax ("HST/GST"), except where the amounts of HST/GST incurred is not recoverable from the respective government taxation authorities. In these circumstances, the HST/GST is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated with the HST/GST included. The net amount of HST/GST recoverable from, or payable to a revenue authority, is included as a current asset or a current liability.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Computer	3 years
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Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

An item of property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statements of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with the previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Major maintenance and repairs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Deferred exploration and evaluation assets

Costs arising from exploration and evaluation activities relating to an area of interest are carried forward, provided such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development, or by sales, or where exploration and evaluation activities have not, at balance date, reached a stage to allow a reasonable assessment regarding the existence of economically recoverable resources. All license acquisition, directly attributable administration and exploration costs are initially capitalised in exploration and evaluation assets, as appropriate. Pre-license costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Cost carried forward in respect of an area of interest that is abandoned are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss under expenses in the year in which the decision to abandon was made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indications of impairment exist an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset's value in use. This is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

units (CGUs) for impairment purposes. Such CGU's represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or other groups of assets. This generally results in the Company evaluating its non-financial assets on a geographical or license basis.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use).

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. An assessment is made each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes assumptions of recoverable amount.

Reversal of Impairment

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/amortization, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans and receivables or fair value through profit or loss. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

- Financial assets, classified as fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents as fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at their fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. An other than temporary loss will be taken directly to net loss. The Company has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale.
- Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets classified as held-to-maturity.
- Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost less impairment. The Company has classified its accounts receivable as loans and receivables.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Transaction costs associated with fair value through profit or loss financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

A financial asset is derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

Impairment on financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise accounts payables and accrued liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period of repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Timing or the amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset. However the asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Rehabilitation provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. A rehabilitation activity includes restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability-specific risks.

Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liabilities in the period in which they occur.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Share capital and reserves

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share capital, net of any related income tax benefit.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Share based payment reserve is used to recognize the value of equity settled, share based payment transactions provided to employees including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

Foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign subsidiaries.

Deficit includes all current and prior period losses.

Share-based payment transactions

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period together with a corresponding increase in the share based payment reserve in equity. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value of the equity instruments issued is measured by the use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations. All equity-settled share-based options are reflected in the share based payment reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duties.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Wages, salaries and other salary related expenses are recognized as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company. Short term accumulated compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognized when services rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences and short term non-accumulated compensated absences such as sick leave are recognized when absences occur.

The Company only has employees in Novametal Resources LLC, it's Mongolian, subsidiary. The Company engages contractors to provide administrative services for Natalyia-1 and Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. Contractor payments are expensed in the period in which services are provided by the contractors.

Defined contribution plans

As required by the law, companies in Mongolia make contributions to the government pension scheme, Social Security and Health Insurance Fund. Such contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legal enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable difference except:

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the parent, investor or venture and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction in that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of the deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future tax profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right to set off the current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Loss or earnings per common share

Basic loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Segment reporting

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the geographical location of the Company's projects, which represents the main zones in which the Company has operations.

The activities undertaken by all of the operating segments are exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each of these segments requires resources allocated specifically to the projects as well as different marketing approaches for potential joint ventures and financings.

Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

IAS 1 Financial Statement Presentation – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment affects presentation only and has there no impact on the Company's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASBs work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. In subsequent phases, the IASB will address hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The completion of this project is expected over the course of 2011 or the first half of 2012. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets, but will potentially have no impact on classification and measurements of financial liabilities. The Company will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also includes the issues raised in SIC-12 Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgement to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in IAS 27. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-controlled Entities — Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. The application of this new standard will impact the financial position of the Company. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

IFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial position and performance. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

The Company has not yet determined the impact of the application of these new standards, amendments and interpretations on its future results and financial position.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the audited consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements and

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below.

- Management's assumption of no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations, based on the facts and circumstances that existed during this reporting period;
 - The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available;
 - Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects;
 - The impairment of assets that are included in the consolidated statement of financial position;
 - The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them;
 - Contingencies listed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Management's assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.
-

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

[Expressed in United States dollars]

5. CASH

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	\$	\$
Cash at banks	<u>3,127,623</u>	<u>4,525,437</u>

As at September 30, 2012, CAD \$2,706,825, GBP \$477 (Great British Pounds) and MNT 401,993,011 (Mongolian Togrog) was included in the cash of the Company. This amount has been translated into USD \$ using the closing exchange rates on September 30, 2012.

Cash earns interest at floating rates based on the daily bank deposit rates.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	\$	\$
Sales tax receivable	31,758	92,618
Recovery of administrative expenses	148,093	-
	<u>179,851</u>	<u>92,618</u>

All accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day terms.

7. OTHER ASSETS

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	\$	\$
Prepayments	<u>4,794</u>	<u>2,640</u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Office furniture
	\$
Cost	
at December 31, 2011	1,112
Additions	—
Disposals	—
at September 30, 2012	<u>1,112</u>

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Accumulated depreciation	
at December 31, 2011	310
Depreciation charge	264
Effect of foreign exchange	113
Disposals	—
at September 30, 2012	425
Net book value	
at December 31, 2011	802
at September 30, 2012	<u>425</u>

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Novametal, owns a 100% interest in the Undur Tolgoi license granted by the Minerals Resources Authority of Mongolia. The license was granted in October 2004 and transferred to Novametal in May 2010; it expires October 13, 2013. The Company is in compliance with annual minimum expenditure requirements and has no outstanding obligations under Mongolian minerals law.

The license is situated 700 kilometres south of Ulaanbaatar in the Khatanbulag sub-province of the Dornogobi province. The license covers 9,620 hectares and allows for the exploration of all minerals with the exception of uranium, petroleum, gas and water. The Company plans to explore for gold and copper mineralization.

The license is subject to an annual licence rental payment of \$1.50 per hectare, minimum expenditures on exploration of \$1.50 per hectare, service fees \$500 per year and minimum donations to local authorities of \$500 per year. The Company must therefore spend at least \$29,860 annually maintaining the licence.

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the following:

	Total
	<u>\$</u>
Balance, December 31, 2011	80,830
Exploration costs incurred in the year	490,093
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	2,901
Balance, September 30, 2012	<u>573,824</u>

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

10. DUE TO RELATED PARTY

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	\$	\$
Due to FGS Advisors LLC	-	45,939

11. SUBSIDIARIES

The following entities are included in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements:

	Primary Activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership Interest September 30, 2012
Natalya-1 S. à r. l.	Investment	Luxembourg	100%
Novametal Resources LLC	Resource exploration	Mongolia	100%

12. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

The authorized capital of the company consists of unlimited common shares without par value.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends (if any) which are declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at Undur Tolgoi's meetings. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

Issued share capital

At September 30, 2012, there were 58,987,848 common shares outstanding [December 31, 2011 - 58,987,848].

Common share issuances

There were no common shares issued in the nine month period ending September 30, 2012.

Stock options

Under the terms of the Company's stock option plan (the "Plan") all options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price on the day immediately preceding the date of grant. The term of options is determined by the Board of Directors and is typically three or five years with a maximum term of 10 years. Options issued to consultants who perform investor relations activities will be subject to a vesting schedule whereby no more than 25% of the options

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

granted may vest in any three month period. The maximum number of options authorized for issue shall be 10% of the outstanding shares in issue at the date of the option grant.

Options Issued to key management and consultants

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Options Issued to service providers

Options issued to service providers, are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted, using a valuation model.

The following table provides detailed information about stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2012.

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining contractual Life (years)	Options Vested	Options unvested
December 6, 2016	\$ 0.25	4,525,000	4.19	4,525,000	-

The Company records a charge to the statement of comprehensive loss using the Black-Scholes fair valuation option pricing model. The valuation is dependent on a number of estimates, including the risk free interest rate, the level of stock volatility, together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. The level of stock volatility is calculated with reference to historic traded daily closing share prices at the date of issuance.

Option pricing models require the inputs of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes to the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

Stock option activity is as follows:

	Number	Weighted- Average exercise price	Expiry
Outstanding, December 31, 2011	4,975,000	0.25	December 6, 2016
Forfeited	(450,000)	0.25	December 6, 2016
Outstanding, September 30, 2012	4,525,000	0.25	December 6, 2016

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

In the first quarter of 2012 consultants of the Company forfeited stock options totaling 450,000 with an exercise price of \$0.25 expiring on December 6, 2016. No options were granted in the first nine months of 2012.

Share based payment reserve

Amounts recorded in share based payment reserve in shareholders' equity relate to the fair value of stock options.

Activity with respect to the share based payment reserve is summarized as follows:

	As at September 30, 2012 \$	As at December 31, 2011 \$
Balance, beginning of year	911,972	-
Stock-based compensation	-	911,972
Balance, end of the period	911,972	911,972

13. OTHER EXPENSES

	September 30, 2012 \$	December 31, 2011 \$
Rent	18,395	3,201
Phone, utilities, supplies and other	26,009	6,117
Website, internet and printing	7,919	35
Contractor fees	50,883	41,650
Travel	36,044	-
Registrations and filings	835	-
Stock option expense (note 12)	-	911,972
Insurance	3,728	124
Total	143,813	963,099

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

Transactions with Key management personnel

Key management of the Company are members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, Vice President of Exploration, and President. Key management remuneration includes the following:

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

	<u>September 30, 2012</u>	December 31, 2011
<u>Short-term Key management benefits</u>		
Compensation including bonuses	\$ 126,093	\$ 272,571
<u>Long-term Key management benefits</u>		
Share based payments	-	540,767
Total remuneration	\$ 126,093	\$ 813,338

1) Consulting fees include USD\$36,671 paid to Sabino Di Paola the Company's current Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. The Company has a consulting contract with Sabino Di Paola whereby the company pays CND\$100/hour for services rendered. As at September 30, 2012 no accounts payable were due to Sabino Di Paola.

2) Consulting fees include USD\$89,422 paid to Primary Venture Corporation. A Company which is associated with the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Company has a consulting contract with Primary Venture Corp. whereby the company pays CND\$10,000 a month for management fees. As at September 30, 2012 no accounts payable were due to Primary Management Inc.

All related party transactions were within the normal course of operations and have been recorded at amounts agreed to by the transacting parties.

15. CONTINGENCIES

The Company has agreed to pay a bonus of \$1,000,000 to a shareholder of the Company if Novametal's exploration license is converted to a 30-year mining license. This bonus is contingent consideration for the transfer of the licence to Novametal.

Under a share subscription agreement entered into between SMDD and the Company, the Company agreed to grant SMDD additional shares at a price of US\$0.50 per share, having an aggregate value not exceeding US\$ 2,000,000 and up to an amount of 4,000,000 shares if the Australian Joint Ore Reserves Committee issue a resource report indicating that the proven recoverable copper reserves exceeds 25,250,000 pounds. This share issuance is contingent consideration for the proven recoverable copper reserves on the licensed property held in Novametal.

The Company has a commitment with its Chief Financial Officer in which the Company guarantees a minimum of 250 billable hours at an hourly rate of \$100 per hour over a 3 year term ending February 1, 2013.

The above amounts have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements as there is not sufficient certainty that the qualifying transactions will take place.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

16. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities. All of the Company's non-current assets are located in Mongolia.

The Company has the following noncurrent assets located in Mongolia

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 425	\$ 802
Exploration and evaluation assets	573,824	80,830
Total	\$ 574,249	\$ 81,682

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure has been defined by Management as being comprised of shareholders' equity, which comprises share capital and other components of equity and accumulated deficit, which at September 30, 2012, totals \$ 3,717,198 (December 2011 - \$ 4,201,622). The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure are to preserve the Company's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations and to finance its exploration activities and general corporate costs. This is achieved by the Board of Directors review and acceptance of exploration budgets that are achievable within existing resources and the timely matching and release of the next stage of expenditures with the resources made available from private placements or other funding.

The Company monitors its capital structure using annual forecasted cash flows, exploration budgets and targets for the year, as well as corporate capitalization schedules.

The Company currently has no source of revenues; as such the Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company to maintain flexibility while achieving the objectives stated above as well as support future business opportunities. To manage the capital structure the Company may adjust its exploration programs, operating expenditure plans, or issue new common shares and warrants.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's Management to sustain future development of the business.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management for the period ended September 30, 2012. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements or covenants.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the categories below. Fair values are determined either directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market, or from valuation techniques using observable inputs.

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	\$	\$
Fair value through profit or loss ¹	3,127,623	4,525,437
Loans and receivables ³	148,093	-
Other financial liabilities ²	169,318	500,705

¹ cash

² accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties

³ accounts receivable net of sales tax receivable

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies. These financial instruments are short-term in nature and therefore fair values approximate their carrying values. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- [i] Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
- [ii] Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability directly or indirectly
- [iii] Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data

As at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company's financial instruments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis was cash. This financial instrument was classified as Level 1 financial instrument.

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks including interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and commodity price risk. Reflecting the current stage of development of the Company's various projects, the Company's overall risk management program focuses on facilitating the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's ability to execute its business plan. Risk management is the responsibility of the finance function. Material risks are identified and monitored and are discussed by senior management and with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any debt obligations which expose it to interest rate risk.

Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

[Expressed in United States dollars]

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure on outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of accounts receivable.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are predominantly held through large reputable Canadian financial institutions and management believes the risk of loss is remote.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. At September 30, 2012, the Company had a working capital of \$3,142,950 [December 31, 2011 - 4,119,989]. Accordingly, the Company is able to meet its current obligations.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company conducts operations in Mongolia where many of its transactions are denominated in the Mongolian tugrik. Accordingly the results of operations and financial position of the Company are subject to changes in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Mongolian tugrik. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

The Company is not significantly exposed to a fluctuation of foreign exchange, interest, or credit risk.

19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events after the reporting date of these financial statements.
