PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

(Unaudited and Unreviewed)

<u>Index</u>

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared by management of the Company and have not been reviewed by the Company's independent auditor.

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.

PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES INC.

(An exploration stage enterprise)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited and Unreviewed)
(See Note 2 - Basis of Presentation)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31 2007 (Unaudited)	June 30 2006 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 358,679	$ 608,871
Advances and sundry receivables	17,917	20,306
Prepaid and deposit	1,342	2,511
Total current assets	377,938	631,688
Mineral interests (Note 4)	-	-
Equipment (Note 5)	40,901	57,771
Total assets	$ 418,839	$ 689,459
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 40,267	$ 33,143
Due to related parties (Note 6)	204,717	204,756
Total liabilities	244,984	237,899
Commitments (Note 4)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital		
Authorized: unlimited common shares with no par value (Note 7)	2,005,385	2,005,385
Contributed surplus (Note 7(c))	1,950,648	1,939,148
Deficit	(3,782,178)	(3,492,973)
Total shareholders' equity	173,855	451,560
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 418,839	$ 689,459

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

On behalf of the Board: ***"Michael Liu"*** Michael Liu ***"Leo King"*** Leo King

PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES INC.

(An exploration stage enterprise)
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit
(Unaudited and Unreviewed)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31		Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Expenses (Note 7)				
Accounting and audit	3,290	2,580	46,965	47,104
Amortization	5,689	5,795	17,075	17,182
Consulting fees	20,185	4,289	23,025	13,058
Exploration costs (Note 5(e))	1,504	71,700	4,346	82,218
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(5)	5,479	2,873	9,401
General exploration	30,445	(27,650)	69,335	15,938
Interest expenses	-	15	13	99
Legal	10,189	5,573	13,328	7,908
Management fees	19,140	37,140	73,420	111,420
Office and miscellaneous	5,292	5,257	10,634	9,910
Promotion and government relations	1,806	3,436	5,902	12,977
Stock-based compensation	-	34,438	11,500	34,438
Transfer agent fees	1,172	739	8,189	7,812
Travel and transportation	-	624	9,537	9,736
Interest income	(1,458)	(2,197)	(6,937)	(8,325)
Loss for the period	(97,249)	(147,218)	(289,205)	(370,876)
Deficit, beginning of period	(3,684,929)	(3,268,558)	(3,492,973)	(3,044,900)
Deficit, end of period	$ (3,782,178)	$ (3,415,776)	$ (3,782,178)	$ (3,415,776)
Loss per share, basic and fully diluted	$ -	$ -	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and fully diluted	31,646,728	31,546,728	31,646,728	31,616,071

PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES INC.

(An exploration stage enterprise)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited and Unreviewed)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31		Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities				
Loss for the period	$ (97,249)	$ (147,218)	$ (289,205)	$ (370,876)
Adjustment for items not involving cash:				
- amortization of equipment	5,689	5,795	17,075	17,182
- stock-based compensation	-	34,438	11,500	34,438
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
- sundry receivable	(1,133)	(1,498)	2,389	(2,485)
- prepaid and deposit	1,345	(1,310)	1,169	(1,310)
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities	824	9,666	7,124	(40,762)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(90,524)	(100,127)	(249,948)	(363,813)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Shares issued for cash	-	-	-	45,000
Advances from (to) related parties	(6,582)	5,449	(39)	(45,766)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(6,582)	5,449	(39)	(766)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(97,311)	(94,678)	(250,192)	(364,579)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	455,990	798,030	608,871	1,067,931
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 358,679	$ 703,352	$ 358,679	$ 703,352
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Interest paid in cash	$ -	$ 15	$ 13	$ 99
Income tax paid in cash	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

1. Nature of Operation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pacific Imperial Mines Inc. ("PPM"), GoldChina Holdings Group Limited ("GoldChina") and its wholly owned subsidiary Guangnan Tangshang Gold Co., Ltd. ("GGC") (collectively called the "Company"). PPM was incorporated under the British Columbia Company Act on September 18, 1987 and is now governed by the British Columbia Business Corporation Act. GoldChina was incorporated on December 24, 2003 under the International Business Companies Act of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands. GGC was incorporated under the laws of China on December 28, 2002 and became a wholly foreign owned enterprise on January 19, 2004. On September 20, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of GoldChina by issuing 15,700,000 common shares of the Company. This business combination has been accounted for as a reverse takeover with GoldChina as the accounting parent. The combined entity is considered to be a continuation of GoldChina.

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

2. Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles on a going-concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has experienced losses since its inception amounting to $3,782,178 as of March 31, 2007. The ability of the Company to meet its commitments as they become payable, including the completion of acquisitions, exploration and development of mineral properties and projects, is dependent on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising necessary financing. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had a total of $358,679 in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its mineral properties and projects and has not yet determined whether these properties contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The underlying value of the mineral properties is entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and upon future profitable production or sufficient proceeds from the disposition thereof.

These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts which may differ from those shown in the financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiaries GoldChina and GGC. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of Estimates

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

(c) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents usually consist of highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash with maturity of three months or less when purchased. As of March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2006, cash equivalents consist of cash and banker's acceptance.

(d) Equipment

The capital assets are amortized at the following rates per annum:

Canada –	Declining balance method Computer equipment – 30% Furniture and fixture – 20% Computer software – 100%
China –	Straight-line method Mining equipment - 5 to 8 years Motor vehicles – 5 years Office equipment and furniture – 5 to 8 years

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Environmental Protection and Asset Retirement Obligations

The operations of the Company have been, and may be in the future affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company may vary from region to region and are not predictable.

The Company's policy is to meet or, if possible, surpass standards set by relevant legislation, by application of technically proven and economically feasible measures. The Company recognizes the fair value of asset retirement obligations in the period in which they incur and under which a reasonable estimate of such costs can be made. The asset retirement obligation is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Subsequently, the asset retirement cost is allocated to expenses using a systematic and rational method and is adjusted to reflect period-to-period changes in the liability. Giving the limited exploration works have been done to date, management believes that there is no significant asset retirement obligation as of March 31, 2007.

(f) Long-lived Assets Impairment

Long-lived assets of the Company are reviewed when changes in circumstances suggest their carrying value has become impaired. Management considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted future projected cash flows resulted from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If impairment is deemed to exist, the assets will be written down to fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis.

(g) Mineral Interests

The Company follows the method of accounting for its mineral interests whereby all costs related to exploration and development are expensed when incurred until such time as economic reserves are established.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded until the payments are made or received. Option payments are recorded as resource property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollars. The Company follows the temporal method of accounting for the translation of its integrated foreign operation. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars using historical rates of exchange. Revenues and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at average rates for the period and exchange gains and losses on translation are included in income.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates.

(i) Income Taxes

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

(j) Stock-based Compensation

The Company adopted Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook Section 3870 Stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments to account for the issuance of stock options.

The fair value of stock options is determined by the *Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model* with assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares and an expected life of the options. The fair value of direct awards of stocks is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's stock. For the nine months ended March 31, 2007, $11,500 (2006 - $34,438) was recorded as stock-based compensation and credited to contributed surplus.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares using the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at their prevailing market rate.

As the Company incurred net losses, the stock options and share purchase warrants, as disclosed in note 7, were not included in the computation of loss per share as its inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

(l) Comparative Figures

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

4. Mineral Interests

(a) On August 30, 2004, the Company entered into a Cooperative Agreement (the "Agreement") with Kobex Resources Ltd. ("Kobex"), a company with common directors of the Company. Pursuant to the Agreement, Kobex is granted a right of first refusal to acquire a 60% undivided interest in one resource property available to the Company (the "Property"), excluding the Tangshang and Salachong properties. In order to acquire the interest, Kobex is required to fund US$3,000,000 of exploration and development expenditures on the property within three years from the date that Kobex identifies a property to pursue an interest in, but no later than three years from the date of the Agreement. If this requirement is not met, Kobex's rights under this Agreement will be terminated.

For the property selected, Kobex will also be required to issue to the Company up to an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares from its treasury on a staged basis as follows:

(i) 200,000 shares upon receipt of title to the property;
(ii) 200,000 shares upon expenditures by Kobex of US$1,000,000 on the property;
(iii) 200,000 shares upon expenditures by Kobex of a cumulative amount of US$3,000,000 on the property;
(iv) 400,000 shares upon a production decision being made by the parties in respect of the property.

4. Mineral Interests (continued)

As of March 31, 2007, Kobex has not yet executed its options and no shares were received by the Company.

(b) The Company was granted two (2) mineral exploration licenses, called “Tangshang Gold” and “Salachong Gold”, by the Government of China. These two properties are located in Guangnan County, Yunnan province, China. The exploration licenses are valid until October 8, 2007, which are renewable on an annual basis.

As at March 31, 2007, the Company has expended accumulated totals of $823,099 and $545,867 in exploration expenditures on Tangshang and Salachong properties respectively.

The Company has agreed that if the minimum mineable gold reserve is six tonnes or higher, the Company would pay $2,191,773 (RMB 14,700,000) to its two former shareholders, as follow:

(i) $1,252,442 (RMB 8,400,000) is due on:

- the completion of all of the exploration work on the Tangshang and Salachong properties; and
- the confirmation of the exploration results and gold reserve estimates by the Reserve Evaluation Centre of the State Ministry of Land & Resources or Provincial Department of Land and Resources (the “Reserve Confirmation”).

(ii) $939,331 (RMB 6,300,000) is due and payable 360 business days following payment of the amount due on Reserve Confirmation.

As of March 31, 2007, the minimum mineable reserve has not been identified.

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Mineral Interests (continued)

(c) Exploration costs incurred were as follows:

	Total	Tangshang	Salachong
Three months ended March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ -	$ -	$ -
Exploration and mining licences fee	1,504	737	767
Total	$ 1,504	$ 737	$ 767
Nine months ended March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ -	$ -	$ -
Exploration and mining licences fee	4,346	1,288	3,058
Total	$ 4,346	$ 1,288	$ 3,058
Cumulative costs as of March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ 770,452	$ 343,751	$ 426,701
Exploration and mining license fees	552,656	548,163	4,493
Labour	13,252	13,252	-
Land compensation fees	30,365	30,365	-
Land lease	161,059	161,059	-
Professional fees	41,909	20,549	21,360
Road construction	53,543	-	53,543
Surface facilities	67,850	67,850	-
Supplies	16,053	15,041	1,012
Valuation report	77,516	38,758	38,758
Recovery - sundry gold sales	(415,689)	(415,689)	-
Total	$ 1,368,966	$ 823,099	$ 545,867

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Equipment

	March 31, 2007		
	Cost	Accmulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Mining equipment	$ 92,193	$ 59,727	$ 32,466
Motor vehicles	20,951	17,275	3,676
Office equipment and furniture	12,028	7,269	4,759
Total	$ 125,172	$ 84,271	$ 40,901

	June 30, 2006		
	Cost	Accmulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Mining equipment	$ 92,193	$ 47,439	$ 44,754
Motor vehicles	20,951	14,227	6,724
Office equipment and furniture	11,823	5,530	6,293
Total	$ 124,967	$ 67,196	$ 57,771

6. Related Party Transactions

The following are related party transactions which are not disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements:

(a) Amounts due to related parties are unsecured and have no specific terms of repayment.

	March 31 2007	June 30 2006
Brigade 306 of Yunnan Non-Ferrous Metals Geological Bureau - a former shareholder of GoldChina and a corporation which officer is also a former director of the Company, bearing interest at 4.32% per annum	$ 149,100	$ 139,499
Beijing United Capital Investment Co., Ltd. - a corporation with a common director of the Company (non-interest bearing)	55,290	51,730
International Barytex Resources Ltd. - a corporation with common directors of the Company (non-interest bearing)	122	807
V&D International Holdings Co. Ltd. - a corporation controlled by a director of the Company (non-interest bearing)	-	12,720
Albert Wu & Associates Ltd. - a corporation controlled by Albert Wu whio is the Chief Financial Officer of the Company	205	-
	$ 204,717	$ 204,756

6. Related Party Transactions (continued)

(b) During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred consulting fees of $Nil (2006 - $13,058 (RMB 90,000)), to a private corporation with a common director of the Company.

(c) The Company signed management fees contracts to pay a private corporation controlled by a director of the Company at $6,000 per month, which amount was reduced to $2,000 per month effective August 1, 2006. This contract was terminated on December 31, 2006.

(d) The Company also entered into a management contract with a company with common directors at $6,380 per month, which amount includes $2,500 payable to a director and $500 payable to an officer. Under this contract, the Company incurred management fees, office and administration of $57,420 (2006 - $57,420) during the nine months ended March 31, 2007.

(e) The Company paid $4,235 to a private corporation controlled by an officer of the Company since this officer was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on December 15, 2006.

(f) In March 2005, the Company signed an exploration agreement with a Chinese corporation whose senior officer was also a director of the Company. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company paid a total of $82,952 (RMB 555,100) for exploration work performed. The exploration agreement was completed during the year ended June 30, 2006.

(g) The amounts due from or to related parties have no specific terms of repayment. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration elaborated and agreed to by the related parties.

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital

(a) Authorized: unlimited common shares with no par value

(b) Issued:

	Shares	Amount
Shares issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2005	31,546,728	1,960,385
Warrants exercised	100,000	45,000
Shares issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2006 and March 31, 2007	31,646,728	$ 2,005,385

(c) Contributed Surplus

Contributed surplus is comprised of the following:

		Amount
Balance, June 30, 2005	$	1,904,710
Stock based compensation (Note 7e)		34,438
Balance, June 30, 2006		1,939,148
Stock based compensation (Note 7e)		11,500
Balance, March 31, 2007	$	1,950,648

(d) Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, June 30, 2006	8,460,000	0.44
Expired	(8,460,000)	0.44
Balance, March 31, 2007	-	-

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

(e) Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan whereby the Company can grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company from time to time.

During the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company granted 25,000 stock options to an officer and 150,000 stock options to a director exercisable at a price of $0.22 per share and $0.20 respectively for a period of five years. The options are vested ranging from four to six months from the date of grant.

In July 2006, the Company granted a total of 75,000 stock options to an officer and a consultant at the exercise price of $0.175 for a period of five years. The options were vested immediately.

A summary of the status of options granted under the Company's stock option plan is presented below.

	Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at June 30, 2005	1,860,000	$	0.250
Granted	175,000		0.200
Expired	(250,000)		0.250
Options outstanding at June 30, 2006	1,785,000		0.250
Granted	75,000		0.175
Expired	(250,000)		0.250
Options outstanding at March 31, 2007	1,610,000	$	0.241
Options exercisable at March 31, 2007	1,610,000	$	0.241

The weighted average life of the options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2007 is 2.73 years (June 30, 2006 - 3.63 years). The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the nine months ended March 31, 2007 was $0.175 (June 30, 2006 - $0.23)

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

(e) Stock Options (continued)

The Company charged $11,500 and $34,438 stock-based compensation by applying fair value based method of accounting for the stock options granted during the nine months ended March 31, 2007 and for the year ended June 30, 2006 respectively. The fair value of all options granted has been estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Nine Months Ended March 31 2007	Year Ended June 30 2006
Risk-free interest rate	4.23%	4.10%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	132.77%	128.66%
Expected lives	5 years	5 years

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

(f) Escrow Shares

As of March 31, 2007, 2,354,999 (June 30, 2006 - 7,064,999) shares were held at escrow. These shares are subject to an escrow agreement providing for release over a thirty-six (36) month period from the date of completion of the GoldChina Agreement.

March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Geographical Information

The Company's business is considered as operating in one segment, mineral exploration and development. The geographical division of the Company's total assets and operating loss is as follows:

	March 31 2007	June 30 2006
ASSETS		
Canada	$ 231,498	$ 425,287
China	187,341	264,172
	$ 418,839	$ 689,459

	Nine Months Ended March 31	
	2007	2006
NET LOSS		
Canada	$ 191,804	$ 242,661
China	97,401	128,215
	$ 289,205	$ 370,876

9. Financial Instruments

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

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivable and advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amount due to related parties approximates the fair value because of the short-term nature of those instruments.

The Company is not subject to significant interest and credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company operates in China and therefore subject to foreign currency risk arising from changes in exchange rates between Chinese currency RMB and Canadian dollar.

PACIFIC IMPERIAL MINES INC.
Management Discussion and Analysis
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007

The following discussion and analysis, prepared as of May 24, 2007, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited and unreviewed consolidated financial statements of Pacific Imperial Mines Inc. (the “Company”) for the nine months ended March 31, 2007 together with the related notes thereto. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

This Management Discussion & Analysis (“MD&A”) summarizes the activities of the Company to date, and provides financial information for the nine months ended March 31, 2007. Additional information on the Company is also available at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A may contain statements that are forward-looking in nature. These forward looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company does not intend and does not assume any obligation to update these forward looking statements. Forwarding looking statements may include, but not limited to, statements with respect to future mineral exploration, the success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, requirements for additional capital. Forwarding looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forwarding looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of exploration activities, future prices of gold and other commodities; accidents, labour disputes, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing.

Description of Business

Pacific Imperial Mines Inc. is a mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Currently, all of the Company’s mineral properties are in People’s Republic of China. In September 2004, the Company was successful in acquiring a mineral exploration venture through a reverse take-over (“RTO”) transaction which resulted in the former shareholders of GoldChina owning the majority of the issued and outstanding shares of the combined entity. Accounting principles applicable to reverse take-over have been applied to record this acquisition. Under this basis of accounting, GoldChina has been identified as the acquirer and accordingly the combined entity is considered to be a continuation of GoldChina. The Company continues to be listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 2 natural resource issuer under the symbol “PPM”.

Overall Performance

As all of the Company’s mineral properties are still in exploration stage and non-revenue producing, the Company has experienced losses since its inception. During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred a loss of $289,205. As of March 31, 2007, the total accumulated losses amounted to $3,782,178. The Company is likely to continue incurring losses in the foreseeable future.

Since the RTO in September 2004, the Company has raised $1,647,885, net of share issuing costs, raised by issuing common shares. The only other minor fund source was $45,000 as a result of warrants exercised. The ability of the Company to meet its commitments as they become payable, including the completion of acquisitions, exploration and development of mineral properties and projects, is dependent on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had working capital of $132,954. The Company will need to raise additional funds for exploration and development activities.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary, the Company was granted two mineral exploration licenses, called “Tangshang Gold” and “Salachong Gold”, by the Government of China. As all of the Company’s mineral interests are currently in China, the Company will continue to spend most of its financial resources in this country.

China has large areas of mineral lands with potential and the Company believes that China will continue to enjoy strong economic growth and provide a favourable business environment.

In November 2006, a director of the Company made a visit to its Tangshang property in Yunnan province, China and discovered evidence of unauthorized mining activities on the property. The company immediately requested a trading halt in its shares on November 8, 2006 and made an announcement on the matter next day. The Company has appointed John Quan, a director of the Company, to lead an investigation. Mr. Quan had meetings with representatives of Chinese government authorities in Yunnan Province and Yunnan Non-Ferrous Metals Geological Bureau. To date, the initial findings indicate that a private corporation associated with the Yunnan Non-Ferrous Metals Geological Bureau, a former shareholder of GoldChina, which former officer was also the former Chairman of the Company, engaged in a limited scale of mining on the Tangshang property. All mining activities on the property have now ceased. In April 2007, Mr. Quan resigned as director of the Company and the Company has appointed two directors, namely Roman Shklanka and Michael Liu, to carry on with the investigation and negotiation.

Mineral Interest

Tangshang and Salachong, China

The Company was granted two mineral exploration licenses, called “Tangshang Gold” and “Salachong Gold”, by the Government of China. These two properties are located in Guangnan County, Yunnan province, China. The exploration licenses are valid until October 8, 2007 and are renewable on an annual basis.

The Company was also granted two mining licenses for the Tangshang Property expiring in October 2007 and October 2011 and one mining license for the Salachong Property expiring in October 2013. These mining licences were actually granted prior to the RTO without the knowledge of the Company at the time.

The Company has agreed that if the minimum mineable gold reserve is six tonnes or higher, the Company would pay $2,191,773 (RMB 14,700,000) to its two former shareholders, as follow:

(i) $1,252,442 (RMB 8,400,000) is due on:

- the completion of all of the exploration work on the Tangshang and Salachong properties; and
- the confirmation of the exploration results and gold reserves estimates by the Reserve Evaluation Centre of the State Ministry of Land & Resources or Provincial Department of Land and Resources (the “Reserve Confirmation”).

(ii) $939,331 (RMB 6,300,000) is due and payable 360 business days following payment of the amount due on Reserve Confirmation.

It should be noted that owing to different methodologies and required data density, the Chinese definitions of resource categories, known as “332”, “333” and “334” differ significantly from current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) standards. Also the Chinese classifications may not take into consideration economic viability. As a result, there is a risk that even if economic reserves are not established as defined under National Instrument 43-101, the Company may have to pay the above mentioned additional fees.

As of March 31, 2007, the minimum mineable gold reserve has not been identified.

Cooperative Agreement with Kobex Resources Ltd.

On August 30, 2004, the Company entered into a Cooperative Agreement with Kobex Resources Ltd. (“Kobex”) whereby Kobex was granted a right of first refusal to a acquire a 60% undivided interest in one resource property available to the Company, excluding the Tangshang and Salachong properties. In order to acquire an interest, Kobex will be required to fund US$3,000,000 of exploration and development expenditures on the property within three years of the date Kobex identifies a property to pursue an interest in. The right of first refusal will expire on the earlier of Kobex having identified a property to earn an interest in and three years from the date of the Cooperative Agreement. For the property selected, Kobex will also be required to issue to the Company up to an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares from its treasury on a staged basis as follows:

- 200,000 shares upon receipt of title to the property;
- 200,000 shares upon expenditures by Kobex of US$1,000,000 on the property;
- 200,000 shares upon expenditures by Kobex of a cumulative amount of US$3,000,000 on the property;
- 400,000 shares upon a production decision being made by the parties in respect of the property.

The president and director of Kobex is also the president and director of the Company. As of March 31, 2007, Kobex has not executed its option and no shares were received by the Company.

As at March 31, 2007, the Company did not have proven or probable reserves.

Exploration costs incurred by the Company were as follows:

	Total	Tangshang	Salachong
Three Months Ended March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ -	$ -	$ -
Exploration and mining license fees	1,504	737	767
Total	$ 1,504	$ 737	$ 767
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ -	$ -	$ -
Exploration and mining license fees	4,346	1,288	3,058
Total	$ 4,346	$ 1,288	$ 3,058
Cumulative costs as of March 31, 2007			
Contracted exploration	$ 770,452	$ 343,751	$ 426,701
Exploration and mining license fees	552,656	548,163	4,493
Labour	13,252	13,252	-
Land compensation fees	30,365	30,365	-
Land lease	161,059	161,059	-
Professional fees	41,909	20,549	21,360
Road construction	53,543	-	53,543
Surface facilities	67,850	67,850	-
Supplies	16,053	15,041	1,012
Valuation report	77,516	38,758	38,758
Recovery - sundry gold sales	(415,689)	(415,689)	-
Total	$ 1,368,966	$ 823,099	$ 545,867

Other Material Contracts

On June 8, 2004, the Company entered into a Management and Administrative Services Agreement with International Barytex Resources Ltd. ("Barytex"). Under this agreement, Barytex will provide office space and administrative services to the Company for an all inclusive monthly fee of $6,380 plus GST. Included in this amount is the sum of $2,500 per month for the services of Leo King as President of the Company and $500 per month for the services of Chelsia Cheam as Corporate Secretary of the Company. Leo King is also the President and director of Barytex.

On March 1, 2005, the Company entered into a service agreement with V&D International Holdings Co. Ltd., a company controlled by a director, whereby the Company agreed to pay $6,000 a month for management services. Effective August 1, 2006, the monthly fee was reduced from $6,000 to $2,000 per month. This contract was subsequently terminated on December 31, 2006.

On April 14, 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with Shanghai East Financial Consulting Ltd. ("Shanghai East") whereby Shanghai East will provide consulting services to the subsidiary of the Company in China for a monthly fee of RMB 10,000 per month. A director of Shanghai East is also a director of the Company, This agreement was terminated in December 2005 and the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Nuo Dun Investment Consulting Company Ltd. with similar terms. This contract was terminated on December 31, 2006.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred a loss of $97,249. Exploration costs for the quarter were $1,504 and administrative expenses net of interest income were $95,745. Major expenses included $33,875 in general exploration, $19,140 in management fees, and $3,290 in accounting and audit expenses. The loss for the current quarter was $49,969 less than that of the previous year mainly due to reduction of stock-based compensation of $34,438 and management fees of $18,000

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2007

During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred a loss of $289,205 in comparison with the loss of $370,876 during the same period in the previous year. Exploration costs were $4,346 and administrative expenses net of interest income were $284,859. Major expenses included $72,765 in general exploration, $73,420 in management fees, and $46,965 in accounting and audit expenses. The loss for the current period was $81,671 lower than that of the previous year mainly due to reduction of expenses in management fees of $38,000, exploration costs of $77,872, and stock-based compensation of $22,938, counter-balanced by the increase in general exploration of $56,827.

Tangshang Property

The Tangshang property is located in Guangnan County, Yunnan Province, China. Access is via paved and secondary roads from Kunming City, the provincial capital. On the property several occurrences of gold mineralization have been exposed by trenching and/or tunnelling and limited diamond drilling in three separate areas extending over a 4 km strike length of an anticlinal structure. At Saiya, the most easterly of these areas, several zones of gold mineralization associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite have been identified in sedimentary units within the Middle Triassic Banna Formation. Gold occurs in disseminated, stratiform deposits and in vein-type structures associated with brittle fracture along anticlinal structures.

The widest zone at Saiya is Zone 3 with an average true width of 28.9 meters grading 1.35 grams per tonne. In the central part of Tangshang, known as Bodanshan, several zones of gold mineralization up to 23 meters in thickness have been exposed in trenching and in a tunnel driven across the zones about 50 meters below the crest of the interpreted Tangshang anticline. Wide, low-grade sections have been sampled; one is 56 meters in width and returned 0.60 g/t gold; another is 26 meters wide and assayed 0.76 g/t gold.

The Anglanshan section, the most westerly on the property, was the site of a test heap-leach project in 2003. Approximately 102,000 tonnes of run-of-mine mineralization grading an estimated 0.87 g/t gold was leached on several pads from which approximately 2,020 ounces of gold are reported to be recovered.

During the period of January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004, a total of 2,630 meters of diamond drilling, 255 meters of tunnelling and 2356 cubic meters of trenching was carried out on the Tangshang property. Most of the drilling was concentrated on the Saiya Section No. 3 zone where the widest intersections were encountered. Hole No. ZK4002 intersected 47.5 meters grading 1.71 g/t gold. Hole ZK8002 intersected 11.4 meters grading 2.72 g/t gold and Hole ZK0702 encountered 16.94 meters that averaged 2.63 g/t gold. The trenching was carried out on 6 separate zones. The widest zones of mineralization were exposed by trenching of the No. 3 zone. Gold mineralization encountered in the trenching ranged from 12.7 meters grading 1.83 g/t gold to 74.6 meters that averaged 1.21 g/t gold. Two tunnels were driven on the No. 3 zone. Tunnel PD801 encountered 13 meters averaging 0.58 g/t gold at the northern end of the zone. Tunnel PD3601 intersected 56.7 meters that averaged 1.12 g/t gold. It should be noted that sample length may not represent the true width of the mineralization.

During the year ended June 30, 2005, a phase 1 program of geological mapping, tunnelling and trenching to further define the known zones of mineralization at Tangshang was proposed and approved by the Board of Directors on November 4, 2004. Total cost of the program was estimated at $227,000 and the work was expected to take 5 months to complete. The Company has had several expressions of interest from third parties regarding the purchase of the Tangshang Property. As a result, work on Tangshang has been deferred to allow time to negotiate a possible sale. To date, total accumulated costs on this property were $823,099 net of recovery.

Salachong Property

The Salachong property is located in Guangnan County, approximately 80km to the southeast of the Tangshang property. Gold mineralization occurs in the Middle Triassic Banna Formation and is associated with a plunging anticlinal structure partially exposed by trenching along the crest of a 2 km long ridge.

Work during 2002 and 2003 has partially outlined a zone of gold mineralization extending for up to 2km along strike and for approximately 400m across strike. Several wide sections of mineralization cut by trenching and tunnelling have been reported as a result of the 2002 and 2003 work. To the southeast, a broad triangular-shaped, fault-bounded area hosts six gold soil anomalies that require follow-up work.

During the period of January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004, 892 meters of diamond drilling, 299 meters of tunnelling and 1,548 cubic meters of trenching were completed on the Salachong property. Trench results included 15.58 meters averaging 1.35 g/t gold and 18.55 meters averaging 1.02 g/t gold that ended in mineralization.

During the year ended June 30, 2005, a phase 1 program of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and trenching of several previously defined, multi-element soil geochemical anomalies was proposed and approved by the Board of Directors on November 4, 2004. Total cost of the program was estimated at $112,325 (RMB 805,200) and was expected to take 5 months to complete. During March 2005, a 25 km^2 area was covered by a geochemical soil sampling program and a total of 3,756 soil samples were collected and analysed and the soil sampling program was completed in April 2005

During the year ended June 30, 2006, trenching of selected geochemical anomalies outlined by previous geochemical surveys was completed. Total costs incurred on this exploration program were $82,952 (RMB

555,100). The Company has reviewed the results of the field work and currently is contemplating further work on this property. As of March 31, 2007, total accumulated costs incurred on this property were $545,867.

Mr. Leo King, P. Geo. has reviewed and approved the content of the above discussion on the mineral properties. Mr. King is a Qualified Person under the terms of National Instrument 43-101.

Other Exploration Activities

A number of other mineral resource investment opportunities were examined and evaluated during the quarter.

Investor Relations

The Company is responsible for its own investor relations activities and has not engaged a third party to handle this duty.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarter Ended	Revenue ($)	Operating Income (Loss) ($)	Basic & Fully Diluted Loss per Share ($)	Total Assets ($)	Long Term Liabilities ($)	Cash Dividend ($)
March 31, 2007	Nil	(97,249)	Nil	418,839	Nil	Nil
December 31, 2006	Nil	(101,316)	Nil	521,846	Nil	Nil
September 30, 2006	Nil	(90,640)	Nil	618,532	Nil	Nil
June 30, 2006	Nil	(77,197)	Nil	689,459	Nil	Nil
March 31, 2006	Nil	(147,218)	Nil	801,123	Nil	Nil
December 31, 2005	Nil	(124,233)	Nil	902,242	Nil	Nil
September 30, 2005	Nil	(99,425)	Nil	1,128,245	Nil	Nil
June 30, 2005	Nil	(155,113)	Nil	1,179,088	Nil	Nil

Since inception, the Company has incurred losses each quarter. The company expects this trend is likely to continue in the near future.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's business is in development stage and does not generate cash flow from operations to adequately fund its activities and has therefore relied principally upon the issuance of securities and loan and advances from directors for financing. During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred a loss of $289,205 and has accumulated a total deficit of $3,782,178. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had working capital of $132,954.

The Company intends to continue relying upon the issuance of securities to finance its future activities but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on a timely basis under terms acceptable to the Company.

Stock Options

On July 25, 2006, the Company issued 50,000 stock options to Albert Wu exercisable at a price of $0.175 per share for a period of five years. Mr. Wu was subsequently appointed as Chief Financial Officer on December 15, 2006.

On July 31, 2006, the Company issued a total of 25,000 stock options to Bruno Barde, who was appointed as Vice-President Exploration. These stock options are exercisable at a price of at $0.175 per share for a period of five years.

Transactions with Related Parties

(a) As of March 31, 2007, the following amounts due to related parties are unsecured and have no specific terms of repayment.

	December 31 2006	June 30 2006
Brigade 306 of Yunnan Non-Ferrous Metals Geological Bureau - a former shareholder of GoldChina and a corporation which officer is also a former director of the Company, bearing interest at 4.32% per annum	$ 149,100	$ 139,499
Beijing United Capital Investment Co., Ltd. - a corporation with a common director of the Company (non-interest bearing)	55,290	51,730
International Barytex Resources Ltd. - a corporation with common directors of the Company (non-interest bearing)	122	807
V&D International Holdings Co. Ltd. - a corporation controlled by a director of the Company (non-interest bearing)	-	12,720
Albert Wu & Associates Ltd. - a corporation controlled by Albert Wu who was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on December 15, 2006	205	-
	$ 204,717	$ 204,756

(b) During the nine months ended March 31, 2007, the Company incurred consulting fees of $Nil (RMB 90,000) payable to a Nuo Dun Investment Consulting Company Ltd., a corporation associated with Michael Liu, a director of the Company. In addition, the Company also incurred management fees of $73,420 of which amount $16,000 was paid to V&D International Holdings Co. Ltd., a corporation controlled by Michael Liu and $57,420 was paid to Barytex. Of the total paid to Barytex, $22,500 was for the account of H. Leo King & Associates Inc. and $4,500 was for Chelsia Cheam. Two directors of the Company (Leo King and Roman Shklanka) are also directors of Barytex.

(c) The Company paid $4,235 to a company controlled by Albert Wu, who was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on December 15, 2006.

Management Change

On December 5, 2006, Fan Chang resigned as director of the Company. On December 15, 2006, Roman Shklanka was appointed as Chairman, John Guan as a director, and Albert Wu as Chief Financial Officer of the Company. In April 2007, John Quan resigned as director.

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company holds an interest in mineral properties in China and as such is exposed to the laws governing the mining industry in that country with respect to such matters as taxation, repatriation of profits, restrictions on production, export controls, environmental compliance, and expropriation of property or limitations on foreign ownerships, as well as shifts in the political stability of the country and labour unrest, any of which could adversely affect the Company and its exploration and production activities in the country.

The Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, and the trading price of its common shares could be materially adversely affected by any of the foregoing risks and by other risks, including risks related to development of mineral deposits, metal prices, title matters, reclamation costs, gold and other base metal prices volatility, competition, additional funding requirements, insurance, currency fluctuations, conflicts of interest, and share trading volatility. Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the business, operations or financial condition of the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of certain revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Specific items requiring estimates are accounts receivable, equipment, and amortization, asset retirement obligations, future income taxes, stock-based compensation and other accrued liabilities and contingent liabilities.

At March 31, 2007, the net book value of equipment amounted to $40,491. Amortization of these costs is calculated on the declining balance method using estimated percentages and estimated life of certain assets.

The Company has estimated the present value of estimated future asset retirement costs for the properties in China to be $Nil at March 31, 2007. Estimates of these closure costs and the expected timing of their incurrence are reviewed periodically. It is possible that the Company's estimates of its ultimate asset retirement obligations could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required, the means of reclamation, cost estimates or the estimated remaining ore reserves.

The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of $11,500 during the nine months ended March 31, 2007 based on an estimate of the fair value of the options on the grant date. This accounting required estimates of interest rates, life of options, stock price volatility and the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance-sheet arrangements.

Disclosure and Internal Financial Reporting

The Company has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure and internal financial reporting controls and procedures as of March 31, 2007 and concluded that the Company's disclosure and internal financial reporting controls and procedures, as at March 31, 2007, are effective in ensuring that material information is disclosed adequately and timely. The Company's disclosure and internal financial reporting controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance and not absolute assurance. The Company will re-evaluate its system and make necessary improvements from time to time.

Latest Outstanding Share Data

As of May 24, 2007, the Company had the following outstanding securities:

(1)	Common shares issued	31,646,728
(2)	Stock options	1,610,000
(3)	Escrowed shares	2,354,999