

ENTREE GOLD INC
Form 10SB12G/A
January 27, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-SB/A

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2, Registration No. 0-50982

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES OF SMALL BUSINESS ISSUERS

Under Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(Name of Small Business Issuer in its charter)

Yukon Territory, Canada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

N/A

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Suite 1450, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 4N7

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Issuer's telephone number: **604.687.4777**

Securities to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class to be so registered: **None**

Name of each exchange on which each class is to be registered: **N/A**

Securities to be registered under Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Shares, without par value**

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INFORMATION REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT

PART I

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Registration Statement contains forward-looking statements which relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks,

uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled "Risk Factors" on pages 12 to 19, that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Business Development During Last Three Years

General Overview

We are an exploration stage company engaged in the exploration of natural resource properties located in Mongolia. Our principal executive office is located at Suite 1450 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 4N7. The telephone number for our principal executive office is (604) 687-4777 and our web site is located at www.entreegold.com. Information contained on our website does not form part of this Registration Statement. Our registered and records office is at Suite 950 - 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3P3 and our agent for service of process in the United States of America is National Registered Agents, Inc., 1090 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20005.

We also maintain an administrative office in Ulaan Bataar, the capital of Mongolia, from which we support our Mongolian operations. The address of our Mongolian office is Suite 307, Business Plaza, Chinggis Avenue, Sukhbaatar District, 1st Khoroo, Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. The telephone number for our Mongolian office is 976.11.318562.

In this Registration Statement all dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars. Because our principal executive office is located in Canada, many of our obligations are and will continue to be incurred in Canadian dollars (including, by way of example, salaries, rent and similar expenses). Where the disclosure is not derived from the financial statements filed with this Registration Statement, we have converted Canadian dollars for purposes of making the disclosure in this Registration Statement at an arbitrary rate of one U.S. Dollar equals \$1.1904 Canadian dollars, being the conversion rate in effect on November 30, 2004 as established by the Bank of Canada. Where possible, we show the Canadian dollar

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amount in parenthesis following the disclosure in U.S. dollars. All references in this Registration Statement to "Cdn \$" or to "C\$" are to Canadian dollars.

Corporate History

Our company was incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, on July 19, 1995, under the name Timpete Mining Corporation. On February 5, 2001, we changed our name to Entrée Resources Inc. On October 9, 2002 we changed our name from Entrée Resources Inc. to Entrée Gold Inc. and, on January 22, 2003, we changed our jurisdiction of domicile from British Columbia to the Yukon Territory by continuing our company into the Yukon Territory. We have one subsidiary company, Entrée LLC, a Mongolian corporation formed July 25, 2002, for the purpose of conducting our Mongolian operations.

At inception our Memorandum and Articles authorized our company to issue up to 20,000,000 common shares without par value. On September 30, 1997, we subdivided our authorized capital on a two new shares for one old share basis, resulting in authorized capital of 40,000,000 common shares without par value. On February 5, 2001, we subdivided our common shares on a four new shares for one old share basis, thus increasing authorized capital to 160,000,000 common shares without par value and simultaneously reduced our authorized capital to 100,000,000 common shares without par value. On October 9, 2002 we consolidated our authorized capital, both issued and unissued, on the basis of one new share for each two old shares, resulting in authorized capital of 50,000,000 common shares without par value and simultaneously increased the authorized capital from 50,000,000 common shares without par value to 100,000,000 common shares without par value. On June 8, 2004, we increased our authorized capital to an unlimited number of common shares, all without par value.

Our Business

We are an exploration stage resource company engaged in exploring mineral resource properties. As discussed in more detail below and in the Description of Property section of this Registration Statement beginning on page 20, our current mineral properties consist of five mineral exploration licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia, a division of the government of Mongolia. All of these mineral exploration licenses have been registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC.

There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties, and further exploration is required before we can evaluate whether any exist and, if so, whether it would be economically and legally feasible to develop or exploit those resources. Even if we complete our current exploration program and we are successful in identifying a mineral deposit, we would be required to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before we could know whether that mineral deposit will constitute a reserve (a reserve is a commercially viable mineral deposit). Please refer to the section entitled 'Risk Factors', beginning on page 12 of this registration statement, for additional information about the risks of mineral exploration.

We acquired our first mineral resource property in 1995 from Tierra Colorada SA, a Costa Rican corporation controlled by one of our then directors, for a purchase price of 800,000 common shares of our company issued at a value of \$200,000, or \$0.25 per share. This mineral property consisted of a Costa Rican exploration permit for the exploration of certain land located in Santa Rosa, Costa Rica. We engaged in active exploration of this Santa Rosa property through calendar year 1999, but the results were disappointing. Shortly thereafter, an ore processing mill located near the Santa Rosa property to which we would have sent minerals, had we found them, closed down. For these reasons, our Board of Directors decided to abandon the Santa Rosa property on April 30, 2001, and to write off all deferred costs to operations. The total amount that we lost on the Santa Rosa property, including our acquisition cost, was \$232,332 (Cdn \$324,455).

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From April 30, 2001 until July 25, 2002 our management considered other business opportunities. Towards the end of this period our management changed to our current management.

Pursuant to an 'arms length' option agreement dated July 25, 2002, we purchased from Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd., an unrelated privately held Mongolian company, an option to acquire up to a 60% interest in three mineral licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia granting exploration rights, respectively, over three contiguous parcels of land known as Togoot (License No. 3136X), comprised of 104,484 hectares, Shivee Tolgoi (License No. 3148X), comprised of 54,760 hectares and Javhlant (License No. 3150X), comprised of 20,346 hectares. "Shivee Tolgoi" translates into English as "Lookout Hill" and we refer to all three of these parcels, collectively, as Lookout Hill. For a more detailed discussion of our Lookout Hill property please refer to the Property Description and Location section of this Registration Statement, beginning at page 22, below.

The option agreement provided that we could purchase up to a 60% interest in the Lookout Hill property in stages by:

- incurring \$490,000 in exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the first anniversary of the date of the agreement and reimbursing Mongol Gazar for up to \$200,000 for exploration expenditures incurred by it on the Lookout Hill property during this period;
- incurring \$1,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the second anniversary of the date of the agreement and issuing 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar;
- incurring \$3,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the third anniversary of the date of the agreement and issuing an additional 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar;
- incurring \$7,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the fourth anniversary of the date of the agreement and issue an additional 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar;
- incurring \$12,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement and either (a) issuing a final 1,000,000 of our common shares to Mongol Gazar or (b) completing a feasibility study on the Lookout Hill property;

After adjustment for a subsequent share consolidation, each of the 1,000,000 share payments referred to above was reduced to 500,000 shares, for a new aggregate total of 2,000,000 shares that could have been issued under the option agreement.

In return, Mongol Gazar agreed to transfer to us a 15% interest in the Lookout Hill property after the second anniversary of the date of the option agreement, and an additional 15% interest after each of the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries for an aggregate total of a 60% interest. Thereafter, we intended to form a joint venture with Mongol Gazar for further development of the Lookout Hill property, if warranted by the results of our exploration. We agreed to pay a net smelter return royalty to Mongol Gazar and Mongol Gazar agreed that we could purchase half of this net smelter return royalty for \$10,000,000. We paid a finder's fee for this transaction to Canaccord Capital Corporation, consisting of 200,000 of our common shares. By an assignment effective July 25, 2002, we assigned our interest in the option agreement to our wholly-owned subsidiary Entrée LLC, which we formed specifically for the purpose of holding and operating our mining properties in Mongolia.

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Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated September 13, 2003 between our company and our subsidiary Entrée LLC on the one hand, and Mongol Gazar and its Mongolian affiliate MGP LLC, on the other hand, we agreed to purchase a 100% interest in the Lookout Hill property, free of any net smelter return royalty, together with an additional mineral license (License No. 3045X) pertaining to a parcel of property known as the Ikh Ulziit Uul property, located in the Kharmagtai area of Mongolia in the Manlai and Tsogt-tsetsii Soums, Omnogovi (also spelled Umnogobi) Aimag (an 'Aimag' is the local equivalent of a state or province; a 'Soum' is the local Mongolian term for a township or district), approximately 120 kilometers north of the Lookout Hill property. In consideration for these properties we agreed to pay \$5,500,000 in cash and to issue 5,000,000 common shares of our company to Mongol Gazar. We also agreed that if Mongol Gazar sold these 5,000,000 shares at any time prior to November 30, 2004 for net proceeds of less than \$5,000,000, we would pay them an amount equal to the difference between \$5,000,000 and the net proceeds they actually received. Although this purchase agreement superseded the option agreement dated July 25, 2002, we agreed that we would reinstate the option agreement if the transactions described in the purchase agreement did not close.

The purchase agreement provided that we could use the cash portion of the purchase price to clear any encumbrance on the Lookout Hill property, and that we were to pay the balance of the cash portion of the purchase price, and issue

the 5,000,000 shares, fifteen days after we received notice from our Mongolian lawyers that satisfactory title to the Lookout Hill and Ikh Ulziit Uul properties had been transferred into the name of our Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC, free of all liens, charges and encumbrances.

Because Mongol Gazar was still in the process of clearing title to the Ikh Ulziit Uul property at the time we were preparing to complete our acquisition of the Lookout Hill property, we entered into an Amending Agreement dated November 6, 2003 severing the Ikh Ulziit Uul property from the September 13, 2003 purchase agreement. We entered into a separate purchase agreement with respect to the Ikh Ulziit Uul property, pursuant to which we would acquire title to it for no additional consideration at such time as Mongol Gazar was able to transfer clear title. Title to this parcel was transferred to our subsidiary Entrée LLC on February 9, 2004.

Title to the Javhlant and Togoot parcels was transferred to our subsidiary, Entrée LLC, on September 30, 2003 and title to the third parcel comprising the Lookout Hill property, Shivee Tolgoi, was transferred to Entrée LLC on October 28, 2003. We paid the first part of the cash portion of the purchase price of \$5,500,000, in the amount of \$500,000, on September 19, 2003 and the balance of the cash portion of the purchase price on November 13, 2003.

In a subsequent agreement dated as of April 20, 2004, we agreed to issue to Mongol Gazar non-transferable share purchase warrants for the purchase of up to 250,000 of our common shares at a purchase price of \$1.05 per share until expiration of the warrants on April 19, 2006 in consideration of (i) the waiver by Mongol Gazar of our obligation to pay to it the shortfall, if any, between \$5,000,000 and the net proceeds realized upon a sale of the 5,000,000 shares issued to them as part of the purchase price for the Lookout Hill property and (ii) a 100% interest in the Khatsavch Property (Licence #6500X, consisting of 632 hectares) located in Khanbogd and Bayan Ovoo, Omnogovi, Mongolia. The share purchase warrants were issued on June 14, 2004, and title to the Khatsavch property has been registered in the name of Entrée LLC.

We entered into an 'arms length' Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement dated as of October 15, 2004, with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., an unrelated Yukon corporation which owns a mineral exploration property known as Oyu Tolgoi, or 'Turquoise Hill', which is located adjacent to our Lookout Hill property. This agreement provided that, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. would:

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- subscribe for 4,600,000 units from our company for Cdn \$1.00 per unit (approximately US \$0.85 per unit), with each unit consisting of one common share of our company and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of our company for a purchase price of Cdn \$1.10 (approximately US \$0.93) for two years from the date of purchase.
- have the right, during an earn-in period beginning on closing of the subscription for units and ending, at the latest, on the eighth anniversary of that closing date (subject to earlier expiration as specified in the agreement), to earn a participating interest in a mineral exploration and, if warranted, development and mining project to be conducted by Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. on a portion of our company's Lookout Hill property consisting of approximately 40,000 hectares, or approximately 22% of the land area of our Lookout Hill property shown on the map below. The amount of the participating interest in the project will vary depending on the amount of money that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. expends on the project during the earn-in period, but the agreement provides that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. can earn a 51% interest by expending an aggregate of at least \$20,000,000 during the earn-in period, a 60% interest by expending an aggregate of at least \$27,500,000 during the earn-in period, or a sliding percentage interest, depending on the depth from which minerals are extracted from the project, of between 70% and 80% by expending an aggregate of at least \$35,000,000 during the earn-in period.
- have the right to nominate one member of our Board of Directors during the earn-in period.

In addition, the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement gives to Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. a pre-emptive right to such percentage of any offering of securities of our company as will enable them to preserve their ownership percentage in our company which, after the acquisition of the 4,600,000 units, would be approximately 9% prior to exercise of any of their share purchase warrants and could, upon the exercise of the latter, go as high as 17% of our issued and outstanding common shares. Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is required to vote these shares as our board of directors direct on all matters pertaining to the appointment of directors, the appointment and remuneration of our auditors and all other matters to be submitted to our shareholders except for 'extraordinary' matters. 'Extraordinary' matters are defined in the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement to mean matters requiring a special majority (66.33%), the vote of a majority of disinterested shareholders and matters where Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is precluded from voting.

The portion of our property subject to the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement, which is referred to in the agreement as the "Project Property", is shown below:

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We closed the private placement described in the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement on November 9, 2004, at which time Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. purchased the 4,600,000 units described above. Ivanhoe Mines now owns approximately 9% of Entrée's issued and outstanding shares, with the potential to hold up to a total of 17% upon exercise of the warrants.

We believe that the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement represents a significant milestone in the development of our company. It has enabled us to raise money that we can use to pursue our exploration activities on the balance of our Lookout Hill property and elsewhere. It has the potential, depending on how much money Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. actually expends on the project during the earn-in period, to enable the exploration of that portion of our Lookout Hill property at little or no cost to our company. Finally, their commitment to explore our property demonstrates that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., an internationally recognized mineral exploration and development company, has sufficient confidence in our company and our Lookout Hill property to invest significant time, money and effort in our future.

Our corporate headquarters are located in Vancouver, British Columbia, but we conduct all of our operations in Mongolia through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Entrée LLC. We maintain an office for this purpose in Ulaan Bataar, the capital of Mongolia. Our Mongolian office is staffed by our Exploration Manager, a Canadian geologist who works in Ulaan Baatar for 11 months of the year on a 7 weeks in/3 weeks out basis; a Mongolian office administrator employed full-time, and a Mongolian office assistant, on contract for 11 months per year.

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General Business Overview

We are in the mineral resource business. This business generally consists of three stages: exploration, development and production. Mineral resource companies that are in the exploration stage have not yet found mineral resources in commercially exploitable quantities, and are engaged in exploring land in an effort to discover them. Mineral resource companies that have located a mineral resource in commercially exploitable quantities and are preparing to extract that resource are in the development stage, while those engaged in the extraction of a known mineral resource are in the production stage. Our company is in the exploration stage.

Mineral resource exploration can consist of several stages. The earliest stage usually consists of the identification of a potential prospect through either the discovery of a mineralized showing on that property or as the result of a property being in proximity to another property on which exploitable resources have been identified, whether or not they are or have in the past been extracted.

After the identification of a property as a potential prospect, the next stage would usually be the acquisition of a right to explore the area for mineral resources. This can consist of the outright acquisition of the land or the acquisition of specific, but limited, rights to the land (e.g., a license, lease or concession). After acquisition, exploration would probably begin with a surface examination by a prospector or professional geologist with the aim of identifying areas of potential mineralization, followed by detailed geological sampling and mapping of this showing with possible geophysical and geochemical grid surveys to establish whether a known trend of mineralization continues through un-exposed portions of the property (i.e., underground), possibly trenching in these covered areas to allow sampling of the underlying rock. Exploration also commonly includes systematic regularly spaced drilling in order to determine the extent and grade of the mineralized system at depth and over a given area, as well as gaining underground access by ramping or shafting in order to obtain bulk samples that would allow one to determine the ability to recover various commodities from the rock. Exploration might culminate in a feasibility study to ascertain if the mining of the minerals would be economic. A feasibility study is a study that reaches a conclusion with respect to the economics of bringing a mineral resource to the production stage.

Our company's exploration activities in Mongolia are under the supervision of Robert Cann, P.Geo., Entrée's Exploration Manager. Mr. Cann is a "qualified person" under the definition contained in National Instrument 43-101. National Instrument 43-101 is a national Canadian securities regulatory instrument which requires, among other things, that disclosure of scientific or technical information made by or on behalf of an issuer in respect of a mineral project of the issuer be prepared under the supervision of a licensed engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of relevant experience.

All rock samples from our property are prepared and analyzed by SGS Analabs of Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. Soil and silt samples and check rock samples are analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

ITEM 2. PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated audited financial statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this Registration Statement. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. We refer you to the cautionary statement regarding forward looking statements included at the beginning of this Registration Statement. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those

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discussed below and elsewhere in this Registration Statement, particularly in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 12 of this Registration Statement.

Our consolidated audited financial statements are stated in United States dollars and are prepared in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Overview

We are an exploration stage resource company engaged in exploring mineral resource properties. As discussed in more detail in the Description of Property section of this Registration Statement beginning on page 20, our current mineral properties consist of five mineral exploration licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia, a division of the government of Mongolia. All of these mineral exploration licenses have been registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC.

There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties and further exploration is required before we can evaluate whether any exist and, if so, whether it would be economically and legally feasible to develop or exploit those resources. Even if we complete our current exploration program and we are successful in identifying a mineral deposit, we would be required to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before we could know whether that mineral deposit will constitute a reserve (a reserve is a commercially viable mineral deposit). Please refer to the section entitled 'Risk Factors', beginning on page 12 of this registration statement, for additional information about the risks of mineral exploration.

Three of our five mineral properties, known as the Javhlant, Shivee Tolgoi and Togoot licenses, are contiguous and are referred to collectively as the Lookout Hill property. A map of the Lookout Hill property has been included in this Registration Statement at page 25; we believe that reference to this map will be helpful to you during your review of our Plan of Operation, below. The Lookout Hill property is our principal focus at this time, though it is without a known body of commercial ore or improvements of any kind.

Over the next 12 months we propose to continue our exploration activities at the Lookout Hill property. As is discussed in greater detail the Section of this registration statement entitled "*Our Business*" beginning at page 2, above, we recently entered into an Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. pursuant to which we anticipate that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. will pursue, at its expense, exploration for minerals on the portion of our Lookout Hill property that is identified on the map at page 6 as the "Project Property". At the same time, we intend to continue our exploration activities on the balance of our Lookout Hill property, in addition to exploration activities on our other mineral properties in Mongolia.

Cost Estimate, Lookout Hill

In July 2002, Dr. Andrejs Panteleyev (an independent consulting geologist), recommended a two phase exploration program consisting of a mix of trenching, geophysical surveying, diamond drilling and geochemical analysis and assays. A table reproduced on page 26 of this Registration Statement shows the components of Phase I of Dr. Panteleyev's program, together with the projected budget and the actual costs incurred by our company from May 1, 2002 through July 31, 2003.

On August 1, 2003, we commenced Phase II of the two phase exploration program recommended by Dr. Panteleyev. The following table shows the components of Phase II, together with the projected budget and the actual costs incurred by our company from August 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004:

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PHASE II	Technical Report Budget USD	Actual Aug 03 to Sept. 04 USD	Variance F(U) USD
Management, professional and overhead costs:			
Exploration and camp personnel	85,000	196,513	(111,513)
Travel	30,000	150,698	(120,698)
Vehicle rentals	20,000	109,283	(89,283)
Accommodation	38,000	14,273	23,727
Trenching	20,000	51,123	(31,123)
Geophysical surveying	20,000	545,361	(525,361)
Diamond drilling	600,000	542,386	57,614
Geochemical analysis and assays	93,750	254,618	(160,868)
Miscellaneous, [camp administration]	10,000	280,919	(270,919)
Contingencies	91,675	0	91,675
Stock-based compensation		96,556	(96,556)
Legal		8,754	(8,754)
	1,008,425	2,250,484	(1,242,059)

By the end of December, 2004, we expect to complete Phase II of our exploration of the Lookout Hill property at a cost of approximately \$300,000. The drilling program in the Zone III, Zones I and II and the X-Grid areas was completed in August, with drill results released in September. The surface geophysical surveys to the west and south of the Turquoise Hill property (as shown on the map on page 25) and in the Bayan Owoo areas were completed in early November. Trenching and sampling of selected targets, geological mapping, reconnaissance mapping and sampling over the entire 179,000 hectares of the Lookout Hill property was finished at the end of November. Our geologists are now in the process of compiling the assay results and evaluating the analyses.

Analysis of 2004 data and preparation of the 2005 field program, which is beyond the scope of Phase II of the exploration program, will take place during January 2005 at an anticipated cost of \$25,000. Due to severe weather conditions during the winter months, all field exploration activities at Lookout Hill will be suspended until late

January 2005.

We anticipate that the 2005 exploration season will begin in late January 2005. Although it is difficult to predict without first having analyzed the results from our current two phase exploration program, we expect that the 2005 exploration program will include follow-up drilling in previously drilled areas, drilling in new areas identified by previous reconnaissance mapping, and continued reconnaissance mapping of the entire property. Because a detailed budget can only be prepared after completion and analysis of the results of the 2004 exploration program, we can only give a rough estimate of the extent of the 2005 exploration program and the anticipated costs. We currently estimate that the budget for the 2005 exploration program on that portion of our Lookout Hill property outside the exploration agreements with Ivanhoe will be approximately \$2,970,000, of which we expect we will require approximately \$2,722,000 during the period ending November 30, 2005.

The following table sets out our projected budget for the 12 month period ending November 30, 2005:

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	November 30, 2005
Exploration, Lookout Hill	
Drilling	\$ 825,000
Gradient IP (induced polarization)	228,000
Capital expenditures	229,000
Camp operating expenses	321,000
Communication	69,000
Assays	183,000
Transport	115,000
Travel	138,000
Salaries	321,000
Ulaan Baatar office	46,000
Contingency (10%)	<u>247,000</u>
	<u>2,722,000</u>

We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the next 12 months ending November 30, 2005, we will be required to pay an aggregate of \$180,000 for the Lookout Hill property.

Cost Estimate - Ikh Ulziit Uul

Although we intend to focus most of our exploration effort over the next 12 months on our Lookout Hill property because it is the most advanced of our properties to date and it shows promising results, we also propose to begin exploration on the Ikh Ulziit Uul property, consisting primarily of geological mapping and sampling, geophysical (induced polarization and magnetometer) and geochemical surveys, though we may also trench selected anomalies if any are shown by these surveys. We estimate that these activities on the Ikh Ulziit Uul property will cost approximately \$830,000 over the 12 month period ending November 30, 2005.

We currently estimate that the budget for the 2005 exploration program on our Ikh Ulziit Uul property will be approximately \$905,000, of which we expect we will require approximately \$830,000 over the 12 month period

ending November 30, 2005.

The following table shows our projected budget for the 12 month period ending November 30, 2005 for the Ikh Ulziit Uul property:

	November 30, 2005
Exploration, Ikh Ulziit Uul	
Drilling	\$ 275,000
Gradient IP	228,000
Capital expenditures	28,000
Camp operating expenses	49,000
Communication	9,000
Assays	55,000
Transport	11,000
Travel	18,000
Salaries	73,000
Ulaan Baatar office	9,000
Contingency - 10%	<u>75,000</u>
	\$ <u>830,000</u>

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We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the next 12 months ending November 30, 2005, we will be required to pay \$7,000 for the Ikh Ulziit Uul property.

Cost Estimate - Khatsavch

We also intend to do some preliminary exploration work consisting mainly of reconnaissance mapping and sampling on the Khatsavch property during this period, which we estimate will cost approximately \$10,000.

We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the next 12 months ending November 30, 2005, we will be required to pay \$1,000 for the Khatsavch property.

Cost Estimate -Overview

The following table sets out our combined operating budget for the 12 month period ending November 30, 2005:

	November 30, 2005
Exploration, combined	
Lookout Hill	\$ 2,722,000
Ikh Ulziit Uul	830,000

Khatsavch	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>3,562,000</u>
Other expenditures	
Balance of exploration program for 2004	100,000
Annual license fees	188,000
New project evaluation	50,000
Vancouver office	564,000
Investor relations	<u>420,000</u>
	<u>1,322,000</u>
Total expenditures	4,874,000
Working capital, November 30, 2004, estimated	<u>6,651,000</u>
Working capital, November 30, 2005, estimated	\$ <u>1,777,000</u>

The average monthly corporate expenditures, as determined from the previous 12 months, is estimated to be approximately \$47,000 per month or \$564,000 over the next 12 months including estimated legal fees of \$180,000.

Over the next 12 months, we anticipate that we will incur promotional and investor relations costs of approximately \$420,000 consisting of ongoing investor relations fees, five investment conferences and mail-outs.

Some proceeds will be designated for ongoing new project evaluations and acquisitions during the fall of 2005. Mongolia will remain our primary area of interest. A budget of \$50,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

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As at November 30, 2004, we had estimated working capital of \$6,651,000. Expenditures for the ensuing year is estimated to be \$4,874,000. We anticipate that we will not need to raise any additional funds to meet our currently budgeted working capital requirements for the next 12 months.

As at November 30, 2004, we had nine full time employees (two in our Vancouver administrative office, three in our Ulaan Baatar administrative office and four at our Lookout Hill camp) and 45 part time employees working for us onsite at our Lookout Hill property. We do not anticipate making any significant changes to our staff over the next 12 months.

RISK FACTORS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Registration Statement contains forward-looking statements which relate to future events or our future performance, including our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", or "potential" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in enumerated in this section entitled "Risk Factors", that may cause our company's or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested in this Registration Statement. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

An investment in our common stock involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this prospectus in evaluating our company and our business before purchasing shares of our company's common stock. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. The risks described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks not presently known to us may also impair our business operations. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING

All five of our properties are in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that we can establish the existence of any mineral resource on any of our properties in commercially exploitable quantities. Until we can do so, we cannot earn any revenues from operations and if we do not do so we will lose all of the funds that we expend on exploration. If we do not discover any mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, our business will fail.

Despite exploration work on our mineral properties, we have not established that any of them contain any mineral reserve, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to do so. If we do not, our business will fail.

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A mineral reserve is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its Industry Guide 7 (which can be viewed over the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/corpfin/forms/industry.htm#secguide7>) as that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. The probability of an individual prospect ever having a "reserve" that meets the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Industry Guide 7 is extremely remote; in all probability our mineral resource property does not contain any 'reserve' and any funds that we spend on exploration will probably be lost.

Even if we do eventually discover a mineral reserve on one or more of our properties, there can be no assurance that we will be able to develop our properties into producing mines and extract those resources. Both mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the resource to infrastructure such as a smelter, roads and a point for shipping, government regulation and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond our control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral resource unprofitable.

Mineral operations are subject to applicable law and government regulation. Even if we discover a mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, these laws and regulations could restrict or prohibit the exploitation of that mineral resource. If we cannot exploit any mineral resource that we might discover on our properties, our business may fail.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various foreign, federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal,

toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the continued exploration of our mineral properties or for the construction and operation of a mine on our properties at economically viable costs. If we cannot accomplish these objectives, our business could fail.

We believe that we are in compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to our activities but there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so. Current laws and regulations could be amended and we might not be able to comply with them, as amended. Further, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain all permits necessary for our future operations, or that we will be able to obtain them on reasonable terms. To the extent such approvals are required and are not obtained, we may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of our mineral properties.

Environmental hazards unknown to us which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties may exist on the properties in which we hold an interest. More specifically, we are required to deposit 50% of our proposed reclamation budget with the local Province Governors office which will be refunded only on acceptable completion of land rehabilitation after mining operations have concluded. Even if we relinquish our licenses, we will still remain responsible for any required reclamation.

If we establish the existence of a mineral resource on any of our properties in a commercially exploitable quantity, we will require additional capital in order to develop the property into a producing mine. If we

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cannot raise this additional capital, we will not be able to exploit the resource, and our business could fail.

If we do discover mineral resources in commercially exploitable quantities on any of our properties, we will be required to expend substantial sums of money to establish the extent of the resource, develop processes to extract it and develop extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although we may derive substantial benefits from the discovery of a major deposit, there can be no assurance that such a resource will be large enough to justify commercial operations, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to raise the funds required for development on a timely basis. If we cannot raise the necessary capital or complete the necessary facilities and infrastructure, our business may fail.

Mineral exploration and development is subject to extraordinary operating risks. We do not currently insure against these risks. In the event of a cave-in or similar occurrence, our liability may exceed our resources, which would have an adverse impact on our company.

Mineral exploration, development and production involves many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Our operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks inherent in the exploration, development and production of resources, including liability for pollution, cave-ins or similar hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. Any such event could result in work stoppages and damage to property, including damage to the environment. We do not currently maintain any insurance coverage against these operating hazards. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrence would have a material, adverse impact on our company.

Mineral prices are subject to dramatic and unpredictable fluctuations.

We expect to derive revenues, if any, from the extraction and sale of precious and base metals such as gold, silver and copper. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond our control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production

due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. Mongolian law requires the sale or export of gold mined in Mongolia to be made through the Central Bank of Mongolia and/or other authorized entities at world market prices. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and, therefore, the economic viability of any of our exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

The mining industry is highly competitive and there is no assurance that we will continue to be successful in acquiring mineral claims. If we cannot continue to acquire properties to explore for mineral resources, we may be required to reduce or cease operations.

The mineral exploration, development, and production industry is largely unintegrated. We compete with other exploration companies looking for mineral resource properties and the resources that can be produced from them. While we compete with other exploration companies in the effort to locate and license mineral resource properties, we do not compete with them for the removal or sales of mineral products from our properties if we should eventually discover the presence of them in quantities sufficient to make production economically feasible. Readily available markets exist worldwide for the sale of gold and other mineral products. Therefore, we will likely be able to sell any gold or mineral products that we identify and produce.

We compete with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities. This competition could adversely affect our ability to acquire suitable prospects for exploration in the future.

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Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will acquire any interest in additional mineral resource properties that might yield reserves or result in commercial mining operations.

Our title to our resource properties may be challenged by third parties or the licenses that permit us to explore our properties may expire if we fail to timely renew them and pay the required fees.

We have investigated the status of our title to the five mining licenses granting us the right to explore the Togoot (License 3136X), Shivee Tolgoi (License 3148X), Javhlant (License No. 3150X), Ikh Uulziit Uul (License No. 3045X) and Khatsavch (License 6500X) mineral resource properties and we are satisfied that the title to these five licenses is properly registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC and that these licenses are currently in good standing.

We cannot guarantee that the rights to explore our properties will not be revoked or altered to our detriment. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. Should such a challenge to the boundaries or registration of ownership arise, the Government of Mongolia may declare the property in question a special reserve for up to three years to allow resolution of disputes or to clarify the accuracy of our mining license register. We are not aware of challenges to the location or area of any of the mining concessions and mining claims. There is, however, no guarantee that title to the claims and concessions will not be challenged or impugned in the future. Further, all of our licenses are exploration licenses, which are issued initially for a three-year term with a right of renewal for two more years, and a further right of renewal for two years, making a total of seven years. If we fail to pay the appropriate annual fees or if we fail to timely apply for renewal, then these licenses may expire or be forfeit.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMPANY

We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects.

Although we have been in the business of exploring mineral resource properties since 1995, we have not yet located any mineral reserve. As a result, we have never had any revenues from our operations. In addition, our operating

history has been restricted to the acquisition and exploration of our mineral properties and this does not provide a meaningful basis for an evaluation of our prospects if we ever determine that we have a mineral reserve and commence the construction and operation of a mine. We have no way to evaluate the likelihood of whether our mineral properties contain any mineral reserve or, if they do that we will be able to build or operate a mine successfully. We anticipate that we will continue to incur operating costs without realizing any revenues during the period when we are exploring our properties. During the twelve months ending September 30, 2005, we expect to spend approximately \$5,124,000 on the maintenance and exploration of our mineral properties and the operation of our company. We therefore expect to continue to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. We recognize that if we are unable to generate significant revenues from mining operations and any dispositions of our properties, we will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. At this early stage of our operation, we also expect to face the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies at the start up stage of their business development. We cannot be sure that we will be successful in addressing these risks and uncertainties and our failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will prove successful and we can provide investors with no assurance that we will generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations.

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The fact that we have not earned any operating revenues since our incorporation raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue to explore our mineral properties as a going concern.

We have not generated any revenue from operations since our incorporation and we anticipate that we will continue to incur operating expenses without revenues unless and until we are able to identify a mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity on one or more of our mineral properties and we build and operate a mine. We had cash in the amount of \$5,455,000 and \$2,962,148 as of December 31, 2003 and September 30, 2004, respectively. In November, 2004, we raised equity financing of Cdn \$4,600,000 pursuant to the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. As at November 30, 2004, we had working capital of approximately \$6,651,000. We estimate our average monthly operating expenses to be approximately \$406,000 each month, including exploration, general and administrative expense and investor relations expenses. As a result, we believe that we will not have to raise any additional funds to meet our currently budgeted operating requirements for the next 12 months. If these funds are not sufficient, or if we do not begin generating revenues from operations sufficient to pay our operating expenses when we have expended them, we will be forced to raise necessary funds from outside sources. As we cannot assure a lender that we will be able to successfully explore and develop our mineral properties, we will probably find it difficult to raise debt financing. We have traditionally raised our operating capital from sales of equity, but there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so. If we cannot raise the money that we need to continue exploration of our mineral properties, we may be forced to delay, scale back, or eliminate our exploration activities. If any of these actions were to occur, there is a substantial risk that our business would fail.

Our by-laws and employment agreements between our company and some of our officers and directors indemnify our officers and directors against costs, charges and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Our by-laws contain provisions limiting the liability of our officers and directors for all acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of themselves and all of our other officers or directors or for any other loss, damage or expense incurred by our company which shall happen in the execution of the duties of such officers or directors, as do employment agreements between our company and some of our officers and directors. Such limitations on liability may reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against our officers and directors and may discourage or deter our shareholders from suing our officers and directors based upon breaches of their duties to our company, though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit our company and our shareholders.

Investors' interests in our company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share if we issue employee/director/consultant options or if we issue additional shares to finance our operations.

We have not ever generated revenue from operations. We are currently without a source of revenue and will most likely be required to issue additional shares to finance our operations and, depending on the outcome of our exploration programs, may issue additional shares to finance additional exploration programs of any or all of our projects or to acquire additional properties. We may also in the future grant to some or all of our directors, officers, insiders, and key employees options to purchase our common shares as non-cash incentives to those persons. Such options may be granted at exercise prices equal to market prices, or at prices as allowable under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, when the public market is depressed. The issuance of any equity securities could, and the issuance of any additional shares will, cause our existing shareholders to experience dilution of their ownership interests.

If we issue additional shares or decide to enter into joint ventures with other parties in order to raise financing through the sale of equity securities, investors' interests in our company will be diluted and

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investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share depending on the price at which such securities are sold. There are also outstanding common share purchase warrants and options exercisable into 18,039,270 common shares which, if exercised, would represent approximately 26% of our issued and outstanding shares. If all of these warrants and options are exercised and the underlying shares are issued, such issuance will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other shareholders. The dilution may result in a decline in the market price of our shares.

Earnings and Dividend Record

We have no earnings or dividend record. We have not paid dividends on our common shares since incorporation and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. We do not generate any cash flow from operations and could not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

Conflicts of Interest.

Certain of our officers and directors may be or become associated with other natural resource companies that acquire interests in mineral properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. Our directors are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and to disclose any interest which they may have in any of our projects or opportunities. In general, if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter or, if he does vote, his vote does not count. In determining whether or not we will participate in any project or opportunity, the director will primarily consider the degree of risk to which we may be exposed and our financial position at that time.

Dependence on Key Management Employees.

The nature of our business, our ability to continue our exploration and development activities and to develop a competitive edge in the marketplace depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and maintain qualified key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain such personnel. Our development now and in the future will depend on the efforts of key management figures, such as Gregory Crowe and Robert Cann. The loss of any of these key people could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not currently maintain key-man life insurance on any of our key employees.

Climatic Conditions.

Mongolia's weather normally varies to the extremes, from temperature highs in the summer of 40° Celsius to lows of minus 40° Celsius in the winter. Such adverse conditions often preclude normal work patterns and can severely limit mining operations, usually making work impossible from November through to March. Although good project planning can ameliorate these factors, unseasonable weather can upset programs with resultant additional costs and delays.

Limited Ability to Hedge or Engage in Forward Sales

While Mongolian law allows a company, by various applications and processes, to export and sell our own gold production, in practice, this is a difficult matter, with the result that we will have limited ability to engage in forward sales of, or to hedge, any future gold production.

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Fluctuations in Currency Exchange Rates

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly operating costs denominated in currencies other than United States dollars, may significantly impact our financial position and results. We face risks associated with fluctuations in Canadian, U.S. and Mongolian currencies.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMMON STOCK

There is currently no public market for shares of our common stock in the United States, which may make it difficult for you to sell your shares. If you cannot sell your shares, you may lose all of your investment.

Our shares are currently listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada. There is no public market for our common stock in the United States and we can give no assurance that one will develop or be sustained. Although we plan to apply to have our common stock quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealer's OTC Bulletin Board, we cannot provide any assurance that our common stock will be traded on the OTC Bulletin Board or, if traded, that a public market will develop. If our common stock is not quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, or if a public market for our common stock does not develop in the United States, then you may not be able to resell your shares of our common stock in the United States.

Although our common stock is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada, only registered brokers in Canada who are registered as a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange are permitted to trade on the TSX Venture Exchange. U.S. brokers are not usually registered in Canada and are not usually recognized as participating organizations by the TSX Venture Exchange. These U.S. brokers may effect a trade by associating with a Canadian broker that is a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange, which can then place what is known as a "jitney" trade. If your broker is not registered in Canada and is not a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange, you may be required to persuade your broker to form an association with a Canadian broker in order to effect a jitney trade. If your broker is unwilling to do so, you may find it difficult to dispose of your shares on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Even if a significant market for our common shares should develop, the market price for our common shares may be significantly affected by our current lack of an operating business and, if and after we commence operations, our financial and operations results from time-to-time. Further, equity markets in general and the OTC Bulletin Board in particular can experience extreme volatility that can affect the market price of equity securities in ways that are often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the issuer companies. You should not invest in our company unless you are prepared to hold onto your securities for a significant period of time.

Because we do not intend to pay any dividends on our common shares, investors seeking dividend income or liquidity should not purchase our shares.

We do not currently anticipate declaring and paying dividends to our shareholders in the near future. It is our current intention to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to increasing our working capital. Prospective investors seeking or needing dividend income or liquidity should, therefore, not purchase our common stock. We currently have no revenues and a history of losses, so there can be no assurance that we will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of our shares, and in any event, a decision to declare and pay dividends is at the sole discretion of our board of directors, who currently do not intend to pay any dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future.

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Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

NASD sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (see above and the "Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters" section at page 44 for discussions of penny stock rules), the NASD has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, the NASD believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The NASD requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Please read this Registration Statement carefully. You should rely only on the information contained in this Registration Statement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

REPORTS TO SECURITY HOLDERS

We are not required to deliver an annual report to our stockholders but will voluntarily send an annual report, together with our annual audited financial statements. We will be required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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The public may read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We are an electronic filer. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The Internet address of the site is <http://www.sec.gov>, and our Securities and Exchange Commission filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website.

ITEM 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Glossary Of Terms

The following glossary, which is not exhaustive, may help the reader understand some of the technical terminology used in the descriptions of our mineral exploration business and properties. This glossary should be used only as an aid to gain an understanding of our disclosure concerning our mineral properties, and it should not replace a thorough reading of the property descriptions that follow:

geochemical:

The field of study in earth sciences relating to the chemical properties of rocks.

geophysical:

The field of study in earth sciences relating to the physical properties of rocks, such as their electrical, magnetic and gravimetric properties.

gravity:

A geophysical method of determining the gravitational pull or density of underlying rock. Metallic mineralization may be associated with anomalous gravity responses.

hydrothermal

: Relating to hot fluids circulating in the earth's crust.

induced polarization:

An electrical geophysical method used to determine the conductivity and/or resistivity of the underlying rock. Metallic mineralization is often associated with anomalous conductivity and/or resistance levels.

magnetometer

: A geophysical instrument used to determine the magnetic properties of the underlying rock. Certain styles of metallic mineralization may be associated with anomalous magnetic responses.

map staking:

A method of acquiring a mineral property by outlining an area on a map as opposed to establishing a physical boundary in the field.

porphyry:

A textural term used to describe a rock with large crystals within a finer grained host matrix.

porphyry deposit

: A large, generally lower grade deposit hosting one or more of several elements including copper, gold and molybdenum.

quartz

: A common rock-forming mineral consisting of silicon and oxygen.

vein

: A zone or belt of mineralized rock lying within boundaries clearly separating it from neighbouring rock. A mineralized zone has, more or less, a regular development in length, width and depth to give it a tabular form and is commonly inclined at a considerable angle to the horizontal. The term "lode" is commonly used synonymously for vein.

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CONVERSION TABLE

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
ounces per short tonne	grams per metric tonne	34.286
troy ounce	grams	31.103
Feet	Meters	0.305
Miles	Kilometers	1.609
Acres	Hectares	0.405

Our Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at 1450-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. These premises are approximately 800 square feet and contain our administrative and executive operations. We lease these premises pursuant to a letter agreement on a month-to-month basis for approximately \$2,520 (Cdn \$3,000) per month, including furniture and telephones.

General Overview of Our Mongolian Licenses

Our wholly-owned Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC, is the registered owner of five mineral exploration licenses (Javhlant, Shivee Tolgoi and Togoot comprising the Lookout Hill property, and the Ikh Ulziit Uul and Khatsavch

properties) permitting mineral exploration on five parcels of land located in Mongolia. Three of these parcels, Javhlant, Shivee Tolgoi and Togoot, are contiguous.

Each of our exploration licenses was granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia for an initial term of three years, subject to a right to renew for two successive 2-year renewals (for a cumulative total of seven years). Mongolian mining licenses are maintained in good standing by payment to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia of set annual fees escalating from \$0.05 to \$1.50 per hectare over the course of the up to seven year tenure. A property can be reduced in size selectively on application to the Cadastre office of the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia (the Cadastre is the central registry for land in Mongolia). A Mongolian exploration license can be converted at any time into a mining license upon application and approval by the geological commission of the local government entity of the property reserve. A mining license may be granted for up to 60 years. Conversion of a Mongolian license to explore for minerals to a license to mine or develop a property in order to exploit mine for minerals is commenced by filing an application, together with an outline of the applicant's plans, and there is no requirement that the applicant show that it has defined a mineral resource or reserve. Conversion of an exploration license to a mining license will result in an increase in the yearly fees that we are required to pay to the Mongolian government. During the first three years after issuance of a mining license, we will be required to pay to the Mongolian government a license fee of \$5.00 per hectare per year. For years four and five, the cost of the mining license increases to \$7.50 per hectare per year, and years six through sixty the cost increases to \$10 per hectare per year.

Two of the three licenses that comprise the Lookout Hill property - Shivee Tolgoi (License No. 3148X) and Javhlant (License No. 3150X) - were issued April 3, 2001 and were renewed for the first of their two year renewals on February 02, 2004. The third of the Lookout Hill licenses - Togoot (License No. 3136X) - was issued March 30, 2001 and was renewed for the first of its two-year renewals on February 02, 2004. License No. 6500X (Khatsavch) was issued October 31, 2003 and License No. 3045X (Ikh Ulziit Uul) was issued March 09, 2001 and renewed March 16, 2004.

The following table is a quick summary of our mineral licenses and their renewal status:

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Name of Property	License Number	Date Granted	Date Renewed	Expiration Date
Javhlant	3150X	April 3, 2001	February 02, 2004	April 3, 2008
Shivee Tolgoi	3148X	April 3, 2001	February 02, 2004	April 3, 2008
Togoot	3136X	March 30, 2001	February 02, 2004	March 30, 2008
Ikh Ulziit Uul	3045X	March 9, 2001	March 16, 2004	March 9, 2008
Khatsavch	6500X	October 31, 2003	Not applicable	October 31, 2010

1

The expiration date assumes that the license will be renewed for both of the available two year extensions and that our company will pay to the Resource Authority of Mongolia all annual fees required to preserve them in good standing.

2.

The initial three year period of this license will not expire until October 31, 2006.

The Lookout Hill Property

The Lookout Hill Property is our principal property, though it is without a known body of commercial ore or any improvements of any kind.

Property Description and Location

The Lookout Hill Property is located in Bayan-Ovoo and Khanbogd Soums (a Soum is the local equivalent of a township or district), in the southern Gobi desert region in Omnogovi (also spelled "Umnugobi") Aimag (an 'Aimag' is the local equivalent of a state or province), about 80 kilometers north of Mongolia's border with China. It consists of three contiguous mineral exploration licenses: Togoot (License No. 3136X), comprised of 104,484 hectares, Shivee Tolgoi (License No. 3148X), comprised of 54,760 hectares and Javhlant (License No. 3150X), comprised of 20,346 hectares. The parcels of land subject to these licenses have not been legally surveyed; they were granted on the basis of 'map staking' and the acreage is estimated.

The Lookout Hill Property is named for a small hill located at latitude N 43° 06' 04.7" and longitude E 106° 46' 42.8". This location is approximately 540 kilometers due south of the capital city of Ulaan Baatar. Principal access for equipment and supplies is by road from Ulaan Baatar. The distance by road is approximately 640 kilometers, and the travel time for this distance by four-wheel drive vehicle is about 12 hours. The highway leaving Ulaan Baatar is paved for the first 26 kilometers then it turns into a series of unimproved rough dirt roads that can be followed southward through grassy steppe lands to approximately 240 kilometers south of Ulaan Baatar. At this point, near the community of Mandalgovi in the drier, rocky desert terrain, the roads become a series of well established to nebulous dirt tracks. Alternate access for personnel is via regularly scheduled air service from Ulaan Baatar to Dalanzadgad (daily during the summer and bi-weekly during the winter) and then via dirt roads to the property (approximately a 4 hour drive). Small charter aircraft can land at improved dirt airstrips located at Oyu Tolgoi (approximately 15 kilometers southeast of our camp) and at Manlai, approximately 120 kilometers north of our camp by road.

The climate in the Gobi Desert is typical of an interior landlocked plateau - highly variable with rapid

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changes and extremes. The sky remains clear for most of the year and makes for intense sunlight. Summers (June to September) are hot; temperatures commonly reach 40 degrees Celsius. Winters (November to April) are typical of subarctic interior regions - cold with temperatures to minus 30 degrees or lower. Snow in the Gobi is not uncommon during the winter. In spring (May to June) and early July conditions can be very windy with strong winds from the northwest giving rise to sandstorms and thunderstorms. A small amount of rainfall generally takes place during the warmest part of the year (mid-July to September) but total annual precipitation is commonly less than 100 millimeters.

Local resources are few. The sparse population consists of nomads who tend herds of camels, sheep, goats and horses. Water supply for domestic use is dependable from clean wells that appear to have a stable groundwater table at depths of 1 to 2 meters.

The infrastructure is basic but many of the needs required to support exploration activities can be met locally. Mandalgovi, Dundgovi Aimag (population around 53,000) is about 300 kilometers due north of Lookout Hill and Dalanzadgad, Omnogovi Aimag (population around 45,000) is about 185 kilometers to the west. These cities are a source for basic services such as food and fuel, tires and simple mechanical repairs, limited accommodation and telephone communications. Both cities have airports with scheduled air service to Ulaan Baatar. Small villages such

as Khanbogd, Bayan Ovoo and others offer closer sources of fuel and basic supplies. There is no electrical grid in the area and each small village or town has its own coal-fired electrical generating plant.

Heavy machinery, such as vehicles, bulldozers and excavators, as well as diamond drilling equipment and generators, can be contracted from Ulaan Baatar and transported to the Lookout Hill property in about 24 hours. Direct air transportation from Ulaan Baatar by large, multi-passenger helicopters can be arranged with MIAT, the Mongolian national airline.

The following map of Mongolia shows the location of our Lookout Hill property in relation to Ulaan Baatar, Dalanzadgad, Mandalgovi, the Mongolian public road system and the airports or airstrips used by visitors to our property:

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History

Government regional geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted in the region from 1985 to 1988 by the Mongolian Geochemical Research Bureau.

New Mongolian mining legislation was enacted during the 1990s, creating more favourable conditions under which exploration companies could undertake exploration within Mongolia. During the 1990s the southern Gobi Desert region became active for exploration in what became known as the 'South Mongolian copper-gold belt'.

Work done at the Lookout Hill Property prior to October, 2002, consisted primarily of prospecting, rock and soil sampling, geological mapping in zones of interest and induced polarization and magnetometer surveys by the previous

owners of the property, Mongol Gazar.

In mid-October 2002, we began our field work at Shivee Tolgoi which, due to severe weather, we concluded at the beginning of December, 2002. In 2003, we recommenced exploration at the end of April and finished at the end of November, 2003. Work completed to date includes:

2002

- Regional prospecting (265 rock samples)
- Soil Geochemistry - 21 line - kilometer at 20 to 50 meter sample spacing in 3 different areas (357 samples)

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- Induced polarization (12.6 line - kilometer) and magnetometer surveys (12.3 line - kilometer) in 2 different areas
- Detailed (1:2,000) mapping over Zone III (see map on page 25)
- Three trenches totalling 546 meters across Zone III with 450 chip samples

2003

- Regional and detailed prospecting (404 rock samples)
- Soil geochemistry - 172 line - kilometer at 20 to 50 meter sample spacing in 7 different areas (3,766 samples)
- Induced polarization (226.6 line - kilometer) and magnetometer surveys (243.8 line - kilometer) in 5 different areas (mainly the Copper Flats - see map on page 25, below)
- Gravity (85.1 line - kilometer) over a large portion of the Copper Flats Grid and selected lines over Zones I/II
- Detailed (1:5,000) geological mapping over X Grid (see map on page 25, below)
- Reconnaissance mapping (1:10,000) over the Copper Flats Grid
- Orientation silt and pan concentrate sampling in selected areas

2004

- 18 diamond drill holes totalling 4002 meters (3654 core samples) at Zones I, II and III and X Grid
- 217.8 kilometers of gravity over Copper Flats extensions, West Grid and Bayan Ovoo (see map at page 25)
- 377.3 kilometers of magnetometer and 273.8 kilometer of induced polarization mainly over West Grid and Bayan Ovoo
- 7930 soil samples (approximately 160 line - kilometer of grid)
- Approximately 1.4 kilometers of mechanical trenching (1344 chip samples) at Zones I, II, III, X Grid and West Grid.
- Ivanhoe Mines completed a deep-probing induced polarization geophysical survey over a 9.2 by 8.5 kilometer area in the Copper Flats area immediately north of Ivanhoe's Oyu Tolgoi property in November-December 2004.

Property Geology

The Shivee Tolgoi property lies within an east-northeast trending belt (or "terrane") of volcanic and sedimentary rocks deposited in an ocean environment.

The Shivee Tolgoi region is in the South Mongolian (mineral) Belt. The southern part of the belt contains porphyry copper-gold deposits. The northern part of the belt also contains porphyry copper-gold deposits in the Kharmagtai district.

Within the property area, the underlying rocks are mostly volcanic in origin, with an increasing proportion of sedimentary rocks in the younger portion of the rock sequence. Copper-gold mineralization in the region is associated with later intrusive rocks which cut the volcanics and sediments.

Exploration

The balance of this discussion contains reference to portions of the Lookout Hill property designated as Zones I, II and III, X-Grid, Copper Flats and Bayan Ovoo. The following map shows these locations on the property:

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The bulk of the exploration activity at Lookout Hill prior to July 2002 consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling along with induced polarization and magnetometer geophysical surveys completed by Mongol Gazar in the areas of Zone I, Zone II (located between Zones I and III) and Zone III. Results from these surveys outlined northerly trending induced polarization anomalies over each of these zones.

Mapping by Dr. Panteleyev confirmed extensive areas of alteration associated with Zones I and III and significant vein-style mineralization. Additional work was recommended consisting of a two phase exploration program including a mix of trenching, geophysical surveying, diamond drilling and geochemical analysis and assays. The following table shows the components of Phase I of Dr. Panteleyev's program, together with the projected budget and the actual costs incurred by our company from May 1, 2002 through July 31, 2003:

PHASE I (May 2002 - July 2003)	Technical Report Budget USD	Actual to May 2002 -July 2003 USD	Variance F(U) USD
Exploration and camp personnel	\$ 70,000	\$ 91,852	\$ (21,852)
Travel	20,000	63,597	(43,597)
Vehicle rentals	17,500	26,685	(9,185)
Accommodation	35,000	16,343	18,657
Trenching	25,000	19,084	5,916
Geophysical surveying	15,000	148,558	(133,558)
Diamond drilling	200,000	0	200,000
Geochemical analysis and assays	65,000	30,121	34,879
Miscellaneous, [camp administration]	<u>10,000</u>	<u>33,341</u>	<u>(23,341)</u>
	457,500	429,580	27,290
Contingencies	45,750	0	45,750
Stock-based compensation		<u>61,433</u>	<u>(61,433)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 503,250</u>	<u>\$ 491,013</u>	<u>\$ 12,237</u>

We initiated Phase I of Dr. Panteleyev's recommended exploration program in October 2002, took a break due to inclement weather from early December 2002 to April 2003 and completed the Phase I exploration program by July 2003. During the early stages of the Phase I program our management decided that additional work was required to better define drill targets and that drilling should be delayed until Phase II. The portion of Dr. Panteleyev's recommended budget that was for drilling during Phase I was reallocated to geophysical and surface mapping and sampling surveys.

Work completed during Phase I included geological mapping and sampling, trenching in the area of Zone III, geophysical surveys (induced polarization, magnetometer and gravity) along with soil and rock geochemical surveys. Several new areas of mineralization, alteration and/or geophysical anomalies were outlined and results advanced the potential for these areas hosting mineralization.

In Zone III, geophysical surveys confirmed the size and extent of the geophysical anomalies previously outlined by the Mongol Gazar work. Extensive surface rock sampling and trenching confirmed a direct correlation between a 2+ kilometre long northerly trending induced polarization anomaly and high grade gold bearing quartz veins. Sampling and trenching at the northern end of this induced polarization anomaly returned trench samples (chips) averaging 1.36 grams per ton of gold over a width of 18 meters.

Induced polarization, magnetometer and gravity surveys along with soil sampling were initiated in the Copper Flats area (formerly referred to as the East Grid area and located on the map reproduced above). Results from the surveys in this area suggest a structural system that hosts porphyry copper mineralization.

Additional areas of alteration and/or mineralization outlined during the Phase I exploration included X-Grid (formerly known as Oortsog) Gold Showing and Southwest Gold Zone, all of which are identified on the map reproduced at page 25 of this Registration Statement.

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The following table shows the components of Phase II of Dr. Panteleyev's program, together with the projected budget and the actual costs incurred by our company from August 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004:

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PHASE II	Technical Report Budget USD	Actual Aug 03- Sept 04 USD	Variance F(U) USD
Management, professional and overhead costs:			
Exploration and camp personnel	85,000	196,513	(111,513)
Travel	30,000	150,698	(120,698)
Vehicle rentals	20,000	109,283	(89,283)
Accommodation	38,000	14,243	23,727
Trenching	20,000	51,123	(31,123)
Geophysical surveying	20,000	545,361	(525,361)
Diamond drilling	600,000	542,386	57,614
Geochemical analysis and assays	93,750	254,618	(160,868)
Miscellaneous, [camp administration]	10,000	280,919	(270,919)
Contingencies	91,675	0	91,675
Stock-based compensation		96,556	(96,556)
Legal		<u>8,754</u>	<u>(8,754)</u>
	<u>1,008,425</u>	<u>2,250,484</u>	<u>(1,242,059)</u>

Work completed to May 2004 included continued geophysical and soil geochemical sampling in the Copper Flats area, additional rock and soil sampling in the Zone III gold area, continued geophysical and soil sampling surveys in the areas of Zones I and II, geophysical and soil sampling surveys in the X-Grid area and continued reconnaissance and sampling in the SW Gold area. Additional trenching was completed to the north of the previous trenching in Zone III and was also completed in the areas of Zones I and II and X-Grid. Two new areas of alteration and/or mineralization were outlined; the Southeast Gold Zone near the southeast corner of Turquoise Hill and the Bayan Owoo copper showing located approximately 55 kilometers west of Copper Flats.

Geophysical surveys (including gravity, induced polarization and magnetometer) in the Copper Flats area were completed for 3 kilometers north of our Lookout Hill property boundary and soil geochemical surveys were completed for 2 kilometers to the north of this property boundary.

Soil sampling in the Zone III gold area extended the alteration and/or mineralized system for approximately 600 meters to the south of the previous area of trenching. Trenching to the north indicate potential for the continuation of the mineralization in this direction.

X-Grid geophysical surveys along with trenching outlined an area of potential gold mineralization over a 300 metre by 750 metre northerly trending area.

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Results of geophysics and trenching in Zones I and II, together with previous samples and the presence of alteration, suggested that potential exists for the areas to host either vein gold or porphyry copper-gold mineralization and that additional exploration work is warranted.

Geological mapping and sampling in the Bayan Ovoo copper showing outlined several areas of copper oxide mineralization. Prominent copper oxide mineralization was identified in old pits and trenches over an area of 1 square kilometer.

Geophysical and geochemical surveys are being extended to the west of the Copper Flats area. Additional sampling and mapping are being completed in the Bayan Ovoo area and geophysical surveys have commenced.

A drilling program commenced in late April 2004. The program tested down-dip from surface high-grade gold veins, within areas of extensive alteration, in Zone III and X-Grid, a geophysical induced polarization chargeability anomaly in Zone II, and an area of extensive quartz-alunite alteration in Zone I. Alunite is a sodium and potassium-bearing sulphate mineral, often found in the upper parts of gold-bearing alteration zones. Drilling consisted of 18 holes, totalling 4001.85 meters, from late April to July 2004.

In summary, several intervals of gold assaying greater than 1 gram per tonne were encountered in three of six holes completed in Zone III and three of six holes completed in X-Grid. Zone I returned anomalous

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copper values to 0.22%. The induced polarization anomaly in Zone II was determined to have been caused by recessive graphitic sediments.

Zone III Drill Assay Results

Hole #	From - meters	To - meters	Interval - meters	Gold g/t
EG04-001	61.35	62.20	1.27	4.97
EG04-002	109.0	113.0	4.0	1.63
includes			1.0	3.29
includes			1.0	2.49
EG04-005	123.0	129.0	6.0	0.20
includes			1.0	0.50
EG04-006	107.0	123.0	16.0	0.56

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includes	2.0	1.29
includes	1.2	1.29
includes	1.0	1.01

X-Grid Drill Assay Results

Hole #	From (meters)	To (meters)	Interval (meters)	Gold (g/t)
EG04-013	18.25	21.7	3.45	4.55
includes			0.6	8.06
includes			0.7	12.2
includes			0.45	3.6
EG04-013	80	81	1.0	1.36
EG04-014	13	15	2.0	1.25
includes			1.0	2.32
EG04-015	6	18.35	12.35	0.60
includes			4.1	1.25
includes			0.9	5.16
EG04-017	18	18.7	0.7	0.6

Since May 2004, we have continued our exploration work at the Lookout Hill property. Our plans with respect to the balance of the work contemplated for Phase II are discussed in the "Plan of Operation" section of this Registration Statement beginning at page 7.

In November and early December 2004, Ivanhoe Mines completed a deep-probing induced polarization geophysical survey over an area covering approximately 9.2 by 8.5 kilometers, located on the joint Entrée-Ivanhoe project property immediately north of Ivanhoe's Oyu Tolgoi property. Results of this preliminary survey indicate that the geophysical induced polarization anomaly associated with Ivanhoe's Hugo North deposit extends northwards for four kilometers onto Entrée's Lookout Hill property.

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Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

We have not yet established the presence on any of our properties of any mineral resource in commercially exploitable quantities. There are no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates at this time.

Mining Operations

The Lookout Hill property is not in the development or production stage and there is no mining equipment or machinery on the property.

Ikh Ulziit Uul Property, Kharmagtai Area

The Ikh Ulziit Uul (also spelled "Ikh Olziit Uul") property is located approximately 120 kilometers to the north of Lookout Hill and approximately 420 kilometers south of the capital of Mongolia, Ulaan Baatar. The property is comprised of 6,924 hectares. The property was acquired late in the 2003 exploration season and the transfer of title was not completed until February 9, 2004.

The property can be accessed via approximately 500 kilometers of unimproved dirt roads south from Ulaan Baatar. In the alternative, small chartered aircraft can land at a dirt airstrip in the nearby village of Manlai, and scheduled commercial aircraft fly from Manlai to Dalanzadgad, approximately 165 kilometers to the west-southwest.

Robert Cann, P. Geo., our Exploration Manager, completed an initial examination of the Ikh Ulziit Uul Property in April 2004. Sampling and geological mapping enabled us to identify a broadly east-west trending zone of copper and gold mineralization.

Previous work on the Ikh Ulziit Uul Property included trenching (at least 6 trenches) and diamond drilling (at least 5 holes). We believe that this work was conducted by the Russians in the late 1970's and the early 1980's, though we cannot confirm this information. Two distinct areas of mineralization were identified, the Eastern Zone and the Western Zone.

In the Eastern Zone altered rocks host numerous occurrences of quartz veins and iron-copper oxide mineralization. The Western Zone hosts weakly altered intrusives with extensive oxide copper mineralization visible in many of the old Russian trenches over an area of 500 meters by 1300 meters.

The results of the initial work are highly encouraging and demonstrate the presence of widespread copper mineralization throughout the area. Additional work is planned for later in the exploration season.

Khatsavch Property, Khanbogd, Omnogovi

The Khatsavch (also spelled "Kavtsavch" and "Khavtsavch") property (Licence #6500X) covers an area of 632 hectares located approximately 45 kilometers to the south-southwest of Lookout Hill and approximately 580 kilometers south of the capital city of Ulaan Baatar. The property was acquired on April 20, 2004. We anticipate little if any exploration to be done on this property during the next twelve months.

Environmental Compliance

Our current and future exploration and development activities, as well as our future mining and processing operations, if warranted, are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations in

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the countries in which we conduct our activities. These laws and regulations govern the protection of the environment, prospecting, development, production, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Our management expects to be able to comply with those laws and does not believe that compliance will have a material adverse effect on our competitive position. We intend to obtain all licenses and permits required by all applicable regulatory agencies in connection with our mining operations and exploration activities. We intend to maintain standards of compliance consistent with contemporary industry practice.

In Mongolia, mining companies are required to file an annual work plan with, and provide a summary report to, the local Soum upon the conclusion of exploration activities that includes a discussion of environmental impacts. In addition, mining companies are required to post a bond equal to 50% of the total estimated cost of any anticipated environmental reclamation, which is refunded upon completion of the reclamation work. We have filed our annual work plan and we have posted a bond in Khanbogd Soum equal to approximately \$176 and in Bayan Ovoo Soum equal to approximately \$120. These bonds cover environmental reclamation to the end of 2004. This amount is refundable to us once we have completed all environmental work to the satisfaction of the local Soum (the local Mongolian equivalent of a township or district).

Competition

The mineral exploration, development, and production industry is largely unintegrated. We compete with other exploration companies looking for mineral resource properties and the resources that can be produced from them. While we compete with other exploration companies in the effort to locate and license mineral resource properties, we do not compete with them for the removal or sale of mineral products from our properties if we should eventually discover the presence of them in quantities sufficient to make production economically feasible. Readily available markets exist world-wide for the sale of gold and other mineral products. Therefore, we will likely be able to sell any gold or mineral products that we are able to identify and produce. Our ability to be competitive in the market over the long term is dependent upon the quality and amount of ore discovered, cost of production and proximity to our market. Due to the large number of companies and variables involved in the mining industry, it is not possible to pinpoint our direct competition.

Employees

As at September 30, 2004, we had approximately 54 full and part time employees and consultants working for us. In Vancouver, we employ two full-time employees, the president and the business manager. In Ulaan Baatar, we employ a North American Exploration Manager, a Mongolian office administrator and a Mongolian office assistant. On site at our Lookout Hill property, we employ four geologists, and approximately 45 local hires, consisting of labourers, geophysical helpers, geochemical helpers, cooks, camp maintenance personnel, drivers and translators. The number of labourers that we hire on site varies weekly, depending on our workload. None of our employees belong to a union or are subject to a collective agreement. We consider our employee relations to be good.

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ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Principal Stockholders

The following table sets forth, as of January 20, 2005, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock and by each of our current directors and executive officers. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated. Beneficial ownership consists of a direct interest in the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class ⁽¹⁾
Lindsay Richard Bottomer 1410 - 650 West Georgia St. Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6B 4N8	718,750 ⁽²⁾	1.40%
Mark H. Bailey 2288-1177 W Hastings St. Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 2K3	931,250 ⁽³⁾	1.82%
Robert Cann 4827 Salmon Berry Way Nanaimo, B.C. Canada V9V 1T4	271,125 ⁽⁴⁾	0.53%
Gregory G. Crowe 1450 - 650 West Georgia St. Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6B 4N7	2,093,750 ⁽⁵⁾	4.05%
James L. Harris Suite 1525 - 625 Howe Street Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 2T6	936,750 ⁽⁶⁾	1.83%
Hamish Malkin 1450 - 650 West Georgia St. P.O Box 11527 Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6B 4N7	216,305 ⁽⁷⁾	0.42%
Peter Meredith 1050 Cortell Street, North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7P 2A3	75,000 ⁽⁸⁾	0.15%
	9,200,000 ⁽⁹⁾	16.58%

Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. 654 - 999 Canada Place Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3E1		
CDS & Co.	39,564,529 ⁽¹⁰⁾	77.76%
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (8 people)	14,442,930	24.92%
(11)	(11)	(11)

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- (1) Based on 50,880,586 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of January 20, 2005. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Except as otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners of the common stock listed above, based on information furnished by such owners, have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares, subject to community property laws where applicable.
- (2) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 418,750 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (3) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 418,750 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (4) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 203,125 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (5) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 793,750 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (6) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 418,750 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days. 58,000 shares included in these securities are legally and beneficially owned by persons related to Mr. Harris and are included because Mr. Harris has control and direction of these shares.
- (7) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 156,250 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (8) Includes options to acquire an aggregate of 75,000 shares of common stock exercisable within sixty days.
- (9) This number includes 4,600,000 common shares and 4,600,000 share purchase warrants that can be exercised immediately. Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is a publicly held company incorporated in Canada's Yukon Territory. According to its publicly filed quarterly report for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2004 (which can be viewed on the SEDAR website maintained by the Canadian Association of Securities Regulators at www.sedar.com), Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. had 292,259,481 common shares outstanding as at September 30, 2004. Its directors and officers, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, 103,881,000 of those common shares, representing approximately 38.2 % of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd.'s issued and outstanding common shares at September 30, 2004. Except as specified in Section 2.8 of the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement between our company and Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. dated as of October 15, 2004, the Board of Directors of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. has dispositive and voting power over the common shares of our company that are owned by Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. Section 2.8 of the Equity Participation Agreement provides that for so long during the 'earn-in period' (which is defined in the Agreement) as Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. owns ten percent (10%) or more of our common shares, Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. will vote those shares as directed by our Board of Directors on any matter pertaining to the election of our directors, the appointment and remuneration of our auditors

and any other matter requiring the approval of our shareholders except for "Extraordinary Matters" (as that term is defined in the Equity Participation Agreement). "Extraordinary Matters" is defined in the Equity Participation Agreement to mean any matter requiring approval by special resolution of our shareholders (a 'special resolution' requires approval by a minimum of two-thirds of the shareholders, while an 'ordinary' resolution requires approval by a simple majority), a majority of the minority or some other 'super-majority' or any matter with respect to which Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is precluded from voting.

(10) CDS & Co. is a clearinghouse for Canadian shareholders who hold their shares in brokerage accounts. We have obtained a list of our beneficial shareholders whose shares are registered in the name of CDS & Co. and who have not objected to the release of information concerning their identity and beneficial shareholdings. These shareholders, if any, are shown in the table above. CDS & Co. cannot give us the name or beneficial shareholdings of persons whose shares are registered in the name of CDS & Co. who have objected to the release of such information. Except for the shares owned by Mark Bailey and James Harris, which are reported above, we are unable to determine, and the table above does not reflect, the identity or beneficial shareholdings of any shareholders whose shares are registered to CDS & Co. who have objected to the release of their name or beneficial shareholdings.

(11) This number assumes that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. has beneficial ownership of 4,600,000 common shares and 4,600,000 share purchase warrants that are immediately exercisable, for a total of 9,200,000 common shares, or 16.59% of our issued and outstanding shares. For so long as Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. owns more than 10% of our issued and outstanding common shares, our directors have voting control over the shares of our company owned by Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. for the reasons specified in, and except as otherwise limited by, the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement discussed in footnote (9), above. For a more detailed discussion, please refer to footnote (9), above.

Changes in Control

We are unaware of any contract or other arrangement or provisions of our Memorandum or Articles, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of our company. There are not any provisions in our Memorandum or Articles, the operation of which would delay, defer, or prevent a change in control of our company.

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

All directors of our company hold office until the next annual meeting of the stockholders or until their successors have been elected and qualified. The officers of our company are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until their death, resignation or removal from office. Our directors and executive officers, their ages, positions held, and duration as such, are as follows:

Name	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed
Lindsay R. Bottomer	Director	55	June 28, 2002
Mark H. Bailey	Director	55	June 28, 2002
Greg G. Crowe	President, CEO and Director	50	July 3, 2002
James L. Harris	Director	52	January 29, 2003

Hamish Malkin	Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary	58	CFO July 16, 2003 Corporate Secretary August 7, 2003
Robert M. Cann	Exploration Manager	50	July 15, 2002
Peter Meredith	Director	61	November 24, 2004

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of each director and executive officer during at least the past five years, indicating each person's principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which he/she was employed.

Lindsay Bottomer, Director

Mr. Bottomer has been one of our directors since June 28, 2002.

Mr. Bottomer is a professional geologist with more than 30 years experience in global mineral exploration and development. Currently, he is President and CEO of Southern Rio Resources Ltd., a public company focused on gold and silver exploration in Canada. Mr. Bottomer was formerly Director of Canadian Exploration with Echo Bay Mines Ltd., Vice President of New Projects with Prime Equities International and past President of the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.

Mark H. Bailey, Director

Mr. Bailey has been one of our directors since June 28, 2002.

Mr. Bailey is an exploration geologist with more than 27 years of industry experience. Since 1995, he has been the President and CEO of Minefinders Corporation Ltd., a precious metals exploration and development company whose shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Minefinders has discovered more than 4 million ounces of gold and 165 million ounces of silver over the past six years. Before joining Minefinders, Mr. Bailey held senior positions with Equinox Resources Inc. and Exxon Minerals. Since 1984 Mr. Bailey has worked as a consulting geologist with Mark H. Bailey & Associates LLC. Mr. Bailey is a highly respected industry veteran, renowned for his technical competence and strong ability to maximize exploration programs and budgets.

Greg G. Crowe, President, CEO and Director

Mr. Crowe has been our President, CEO and one of our directors since July 3, 2002.

Mr. Crowe was self-employed from 1997 to 2003 in the business of exploration and management services for junior resource firms. Mr. Crowe is currently a director of Acrex Ventures Ltd., Magellan Gold Corp, American Goldfields Ltd. and Altima Resources Ltd.

Mr. Crowe is a professional geologist with more than 20 years of exploration, business and entrepreneurial experience throughout North America, Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia. Prior to joining Entrée Gold, Mr. Crowe was a senior executive with Acrex Ventures Ltd., a junior resource

company active in Ontario, and co-founder and President of Azimuth Geological Inc., a private consulting company specializing in exploration and management services for junior and major mining companies such as Rio Algom Ltd., the Prime Group and Westmin Resources Limited. Mr. Crowe also worked for Yuma Copper Corp. from 1994 to 1997, where he was instrumental in transforming Yuma Copper from a junior exploration company into a copper producer with two mines in Chile.

James L. Harris, Director

Mr. Harris has been one of our directors since January 29, 2003.

Mr. Harris is a corporate, securities, and business lawyer with over 20 years experience in British Columbia and internationally. He has extensive experience with acquisition and disposition of assets, corporate structuring and restructuring, regulatory requirements and corporate filings, and corporate governance. Clients have included public companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange, the OTC Bulletin Board and NASDAQ. Involved in a number of professional and community activities, Mr. Harris has been an instructor at the Professional Legal Training Course for articling students sponsored by the Law Society of British Columbia on the subject of corporate and securities law. Mr. Harris was also a Founding Member of the Legal Advisory Committee of the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Apart from his legal education, Mr. Harris has also completed a graduate course in business at the London School of Economics.

Hamish Malkin, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

Mr. Malkin has been our Chief Financial Officer since July 16, 2003 and our Corporate Secretary since August 7, 2003.

Mr. Malkin has been self employed since April, 2003, providing Chief Financial Officer services on a contract basis. Prior to being self employed Mr. Malkin was the CFO of Trivalence Mining Corporation from January 1997 to March 2003. Mr. Malkin is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute for Chartered Accountants of British Columbia. Prior to 1997, Mr. Malkin held senior financial positions in the entertainment and commercial real estate industries.

Robert M. Cann, Exploration Manager

Mr. Cann has been our Exploration Manager since July 15, 2002.

Mr. Cann has been in charge of the startup and management of all of our support operations and exploration projects in Mongolia since July, 2002. He has extensive experience in project management, geological consulting and office management. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Cann was Exploration Manager for Spokane/Sand River Resources in Chihuahua, Mexico from 1999 to 2000, an independent consulting geologist for various companies contemplating property acquisitions in Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Nevada from 1996 through 1998, and Exploration Manager for Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd. in Honduras from 1995 through 1996. Mr. Cann holds a Master of Science degree in Economic Geology from the University of British Columbia and is a member of the Geological Association of Canada, the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (BC) - P.Ge., the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM) and the Canadian Information Processing Society.

Peter Meredith, Director

Mr. Meredith has been one of our directors since November 24, 2004.

Mr. Meredith was nominated by Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. as its representative on the Company's Board, as per the terms of the Equity Participation and Earn-in Agreement that closed on November 09, 2004.

Mr. Meredith currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of Ivanhoe Capital Corporation and Chief Financial Officer of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., as well as director of Asia Gold Corp., Jinshan Gold Mines Inc., Olympus Pacific Minerals Inc. and Great Canadian Gaming Corporation. Prior to joining Ivanhoe, Mr. Meredith, a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Management Accountant, was a partner and director of Deloitte & Touche, one of the largest accounting and management consulting firms in the world. Mr. Meredith has over 35 years of experience as a business advisor, specializing in regulatory compliance and corporate finance. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Committees of the Board

Currently our audit committee consists of Peter Meredith, Mark Bailey and James Harris.

Family Relationships

Not applicable

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Our directors, executive officers and control persons have not been involved in any of the following events during the past five years:

1. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
3. being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
4. being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has determined that one member of its audit committee, Mr. Peter Meredith, possesses the educational and professional qualifications as well as the experience to qualify as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 401(e) of Regulation S-B, and that he is "independent" as that term is used in Item 7(d)(3)(iv) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In addition, we believe that the other members of our Board of Directors are collectively capable of analyzing and evaluating our financial statements and understanding internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

The following table summarizes the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and other officers and directors who received annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the eight month fiscal period ended December 31, 2003 and the fiscal year ended April 30, 2003. For the eight month fiscal period ended December 31, 2003, named executive officers and directors include Greg G. Crowe only. No other officers or directors received annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the eight month fiscal period ended December 31, 2003 or the fiscal year ended April 30, 2003.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE								
	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			
		Salary (US\$)	Bonus (US\$)	Other Annual Compensation (US\$)	Awards		Payouts	All Other Compensation
Name and Principal Position					Securities Underlying Options/SARs Granted	Restricted Shares or Restricted Share Units	LTIP Payouts (US\$)	
Greg G. Crowe Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	2004	\$84,010	\$2,800	Nil	350,000	210,000	Nil	Nil
	2003	\$14,009 (3)	(1) Nil	\$ 57,902 ⁽⁴⁾	100,000 150,000	(2) 505,000 ⁽⁵⁾ 625,000 ⁽⁶⁾	Nil	Nil

(1) Under an existing two year employment contract, Mr. Crowe was awarded an increase in his annual salary from CDN \$100,000 to CDN \$120,000 effective November 1, 2004. The retroactive increase for 2004 has been accrued as a bonus of US \$2,800 (CDN \$3,333.33).

(2) 210,000 shares were transferred to Mr. Crowe from a pool of shares held in trust and that are the subject of the escrow agreement described below.

(3) Mr. Crowe's salary is for the last two months of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003. Prior to November 2003, Mr. Crowe provided services under a consulting agreement with our company.

In November 2003, the consulting agreement with Mr. Crowe was replaced with an employment agreement. Mr. Crowe commenced duties as our President and Chief Executive Officer in July 2002.

(4) Paid pursuant to a consulting agreement.

(5) 505

,000 shares were transferred to Mr. Crowe from a pool of shares held in trust and that are the subject of the escrow agreement described below.

(6) 625,000 shares were transferred to Mr. Crowe from a pool of shares held in trust and that are the subject of the escrow agreement described below.

Escrow Agreements and Trust Deed:

Our company, our transfer agent and certain of our company's principals at the time entered into an escrow agreement dated as of June 14, 1996 pursuant to which 3,000,000 of our company's common shares (we have adjusted this number to reflect changes to our share capital that have been effected since June 14, 1996) that had previously been

issued to those principals were escrowed with our transfer agent. These escrowed shares were to be released from escrow only with the written consent of the Vancouver Stock Exchange (now the TSX Venture Exchange), which would be granted or withheld, pursuant to the policies of the Exchange, only if our company expended certain specific minimum expenditures on exploration of our mineral properties. This agreement also provided that any of these escrowed shares that had not been released from escrow by March 10, 2007 would be cancelled.

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As at December 31, 2004, 1,770,000 of these escrowed shares had been released from escrow, leaving a balance of 1,230,000 still in escrow.

Pursuant to a restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002, we agreed with our solicitors - the law firm of Campney & Murphy - and one other party that the balance of the shares held in escrow pursuant to the June 14, 1996 escrow agreement would be transferred to Campney & Murphy to be held in trust for current and future employees, officers and directors of our company and that Campney & Murphy as trustee would transfer the shares to such employees, officers and directors of our company on the instructions of our directors. At the time of this restated share transfer agreement, there were 2,730,000 shares still in escrow with our transfer agent. On July 31, 2002, all 2,730,000 of these shares were transferred by our transfer agent to Campney & Murphy, as trustee, pursuant to this May 31, 2002 agreement. On December 18, 2003, Campney & Murphy transferred these shares in trust to MacNeill Law. Prior to December 31, 2004, all of these escrowed shares were transferred out of trust and into the name of such of our employees, officers and directors as were designated by our board of directors; however, 1,230,000 of these shares continue to be held in escrow by our transfer agent pursuant to the escrow agreement dated as of June 14, 1996 and the value security escrow agreement referred to below.

In a value security escrow agreement between our company, our transfer agent, the trustee (Campney & Murphy) and certain shareholders of our company dated as of December 2002, certain shareholders of our company deposited into escrow with our transfer agent an aggregate of 10,333,000 of our common shares (we have adjusted this number to reflect changes to our share capital that have been effected since December 2002) with our transfer agent.

This December 2002 value security escrow agreement provides that the shares deposited into escrow will be released as to 10% on September 15, 2002, and as to 15% every 6 months thereafter. To December 31, 2004, 78% of these value escrow shares (8,052,000 shares) have been released from escrow under this agreement. The remaining 2,280,900 will be released from escrow on March 15th and September 15, 2005 (as to 1,140,450 shares on each release). In the event we attain the status of a Tier 1 company on the TSX Venture Exchange prior to September 15, 2005, all of the remaining shares subject to this value security escrow agreement will be released from escrow immediately.

Employment/Consulting Agreements

Our president and Chief Executive Officer has a two year employment contract with us dated November 1, 2003. Annual compensation is \$84,005. Unless Mr. Crowe is terminated for cause (as defined under the employment agreement) or Mr. Crowe terminates the agreement other than for good reason or as a result of a change of control (as defined under the employment agreement), upon termination of the employment agreement, all options granted to Mr. Crowe vest immediately and will be exercisable in accordance with the Plan (as hereinafter defined) provisions, for a period of 90 days following termination. The initial consulting agreement under which Mr. Crowe provided his services as our President and Chief Executive Officer expired on June 30, 2003; he was subsequently paid as a consultant on a month to month basis in accordance with the terms of the expired consulting agreement until the new employment contract was entered into. Mr. Crowe's employment contract with us is subject to automatic renewal for additional two year terms, unless we provide him with notice that we do not wish to renew six months in advance of the end of the term. Mr. Crowe will be entitled to receive an amount of money equal to twelve months' salary if we terminate his employment for reasons other than cause (as defined under the employment agreement) and twelve

months' salary if terminated by Mr. Crowe for good reason or on a change of control (as defined in the employment agreement).

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Stock Option Plan

On May 20, 2004 our shareholders approved a stock option plan pursuant to which a total of 20% of our issued shares at the time of approval of the plan (i.e., 9,251,613) stock options could be issued.

Stock options become exercisable at dates determined by the Board of Directors at the time of granting the option and have initial terms of between two and five years.

Option/SAR Grants

The following table summarizes the stock options granted to our Chief Executive Officer and other officers who received compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the eight month fiscal period ended December 31, 2003 and the 4 preceding months ended April 30, 2003. For the twelve month period ear ended December 31, 2003, named executive officers included Greg G. Crowe. No other officers or directors received annual compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the twelve month period ended December 31, 2003

Name (a)	Number of Securities Underlying Options/SARs Granted (#)	Percent of Total Options/SARs Granted to Employees in Fiscal Period (c)	Exercise of Base Price (\$/Sh) (d)	Expiration Date (e)
Greg G. Crowe CEO, President and Director	100,000 150,000	10.8% 9.8%	\$0.84 \$0.50	September 18, 2008 January 30, 2008

On January 20, 2003 our board of directors granted an aggregate of 560,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.45 to various directors and consultants of our company. The stock options will expire on January 30, 2008.

On February 20, 2003 our board of directors granted an aggregate of 125,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.45 to two consultants who performed investor relations activities for our company. 25,000 of these stock options were exercised during October and November of 2003. The unexercised balance of these options will expire on February 19, 2008.

On September 23, 2003 our board of directors granted an aggregate of 925,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.75 to various directors and consultants of our company. The stock options will expire on September 18, 2008.

On November 5, 2003 our board of directors granted 210,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$1.65 to Primoris Group Inc. for consulting services provided to our company. The stock options will expire on November 1, 2006.

On November 13, 2003, our board of directors granted an aggregate of 175,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$1.73 to two principals of Mongol Gazar, in consideration of the surrender for cancellation by Mongol Gazar of certain contractual rights. These stock options will expire on November 13, 2008.

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Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises

There were 35,000 stock options exercised during the eight months ended December 31, 2003, none of which were exercised by the CEO or any other named executive officer.

Year End Option/SAR Values

There were 2,785,000 stock options and no stock appreciation rights outstanding as at December 31, 2003. There were 3,450,000 stock options and no stock appreciation rights outstanding as at September 30, 2004.

Directors' Compensation

Directors may be paid their expenses for attending each meeting of the directors and may be paid a fixed sum for attendance at each meeting of the directors or a stated salary as director. No payment precludes any director from serving our company in any other capacity and being compensated for the service. Members of special or standing committees may be allowed like reimbursement and compensation for attending committee meetings.

Pension, Retirement or Similar Benefit Plans

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers, except that our directors and executive officers may receive stock options at the discretion of our board of directors. Other than the employment agreements discussed above, we do not have any material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers, except that stock options may be granted at the discretion of our board of directors.

ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed in our financial statements and in this Item 7, below, we have not been a party to any transaction, proposed transaction, or series of transactions during the last two years in which the amount involved exceeds \$60,000, and in which, to our knowledge, any of our directors, officers, five percent beneficial security holders, or any member of the immediate family of the foregoing persons has had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

We entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- During the year ended April 30, 2003, we paid management fees of \$34,797 to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors, pursuant to a management consulting agreement.
- During the year ended April 30, 2003 we advanced an interest-free loan of \$20,000 to Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. and TS Myanganbayar, one of its directors, who is also one of our former directors. The loan was repaid in September 2003.
- During the year ended April 30, 2003 we owed \$62,010 to a legal firm at which one of our directors, James Harris, was associated.

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- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, we paid management fees of \$33,295 to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors, pursuant to a management consulting agreement.
- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, 625,000 escrow shares were transferred to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as the president of our company.

- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, 505,000 escrow shares were transferred to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as the president of our company.
- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 210,000 escrow shares were transferred to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as the president of our company.
- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to Gregory Crowe, our president, chief executive officer and one of our directors the following stock options: August 2002, 375,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share; January 2003, 150,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 100,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 250,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.
- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, 100,000 escrow shares were transferred to Lindsay Bottomer, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.
- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 210,000 escrow shares were transferred to Lindsay Bottomer, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.
- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to Lindsay Bottomer, one of our directors, the following stock options: August 2002, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share; January 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 100,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 250,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.
- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, 100,000 escrow shares were transferred to Mark Bailey, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.
- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 210,000 escrow shares were transferred to Mark Bailey, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust

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deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.

- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to Mark Bailey, one of our directors, the following stock options: August 2002, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share; January 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 100,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 250,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these will options expire five years from the date of grant.
- During the 8 months ended December 31, 2003, 200,000 escrow shares were transferred to James Harris, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.
- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 210,000 escrow shares were transferred to James Harris, one of our directors, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as a director of our company.
- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to James Harris, one of our directors, the following stock options: January 2003, 150,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 100,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 250,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.

- In November, 2004, we granted to Peter Meredith, one of our directors, 200,000 stock options exercisable at \$1.01/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.
- From August 1, 2002 until April 30, 2003, we granted to Ross Turner, one of our directors, the following stock options: August 2002, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share and January 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share. Mr Turner resigned from our board of directors in April, 2003, and his options expired unexercised.
- From August 1, 2002 until April 30, 2003, we granted to TS Myanganbayar, one of our directors, the following stock options: August 2002, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share and January 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share. Mr. Myanganbayar resigned from our board of directors in September, 2003 and his options expired unexercised.
- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 100,000 escrow shares were granted to Hamish Malkin, our chief financial officer, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as our chief financial officer.
- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to Hamish Malkin, our chief financial officer the following stock options: December 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.29/share; January 2003, 25,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 25,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 50,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.

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- During the 11 months ended November 30, 2004, 100,000 escrow shares were transferred to Robert Cann, our company's exploration manager, pursuant to the terms of the restated share transfer agreement and trust deed dated May 31, 2002 discussed above at page 39 and in recognition of his services as our exploration manager.
- From August 1, 2002 until November 30, 2004, we granted to Robert Cann, our company's exploration manager the following stock options: August, 2002, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.39/share; January 2003, 25,000 options exercisable at \$0.60/share; September 2003, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.84/share; February, 2004, 50,000 options exercisable at \$1.04/share; and November 2004, 135,000 options exercisable at \$0.97/share. All of these options will expire five years from the date of grant.
- During the year ended April 30, 2003, we issued 135,416 common shares and 67,708 share purchase warrants to settle accounts payable of \$45,839 owing to a law firm related to Kevin Hisko. Mr. Hisko was our corporate secretary until August 7, 2003.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. At November 30, 2004 the escrow shares described above had a market value of \$1.04/share.

ITEM 8. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our authorized securities consist of an unlimited number of shares of common stock without par value. As of January 20, 2005, there were 50,880,586 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Each stockholder of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors.

Each holder of our common stock is entitled to receive dividends as may be declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends and, in the event of liquidation, to share pro rata in any distribution of our assets after payment of liabilities. Our board of directors is not obligated to declare a dividend. Any future dividends will be subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, our future earnings, our operating and financial condition, our capital requirements, general business conditions and other pertinent factors. It is not anticipated that dividends will be paid in the foreseeable future.

Security holders do not have pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional shares of common stock if issued by us. There are no conversion, redemption, sinking fund or similar provisions regarding the common stock.

PART II

ITEM 1. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange. Our symbol is "ETG" and our CUSIP number is 29383-100. We do not have any public trading market in the United States.

Some information concerning sales of our company's shares is offered under the symbol "ETEEF" on the website operated by Pink Sheets LLC located at www.pinksheets.com. We did not request this market coverage and we expressly disclaim any responsibility for its accuracy. Although we have requested that

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the Pink Sheets LLC remove reference to our company and our shares from their website, our request was refused.

The following quotations reflect the high and low bids for our common stock, as reported by Yahoo! Finance, based on inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. The high and low prices of our common stock for the periods indicated below are as follows:

Quarter Ended ⁽¹⁾	High ⁽²⁾	Low ⁽²⁾
July 31, 2002	\$0.18 (Cdn \$0.22)	\$0.09 (Cdn \$0.11)
October 31, 2002	\$0.41 (Cdn \$0.49)	\$0.14 (Cdn \$0.17)
January 31, 2003	\$0.57 (Cdn \$0.68)	\$0.28 (Cdn \$0.33)
April 30, 2003	\$0.62 (Cdn \$0.74)	\$0.29 (Cdn \$0.35)
July 31, 2003	\$0.39 (Cdn \$0.47)	\$0.20 (Cdn \$0.24)
October 31, 2003	\$2.10 (Cdn \$2.50)	\$0.33 (Cdn \$0.39)
March 31, 2004 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$1.57 (Cdn \$1.87)	\$0.70 (Cdn \$0.83)
June 30, 2004	\$1.26 (Cdn \$1.50)	\$0.69 (Cdn \$0.82)
September 30, 2004	\$0.69 (Cdn \$0.82)	\$0.43 (Cdn \$0.51)
December 31, 2004	\$1.29 (Cdn \$1.53)	\$0.59 (Cdn \$0.70)

(1) Our common shares commenced trading on April 11, 1997. The quotations above reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

(2) Based on an arbitrary exchange rate of one U.S. Dollar equals \$1.1904 Canadian dollars.

(3) Effective December 31, 2003 our company changed its fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31.

(4) High and low close for November and December, 2003 is \$2.60 (Cdn \$3.10) and \$1.21 (Cdn \$1.44) respectively.

Our common shares are issued in registered form. Pacific Corporate Trust Company is the registrar and transfer agent for our common shares. Their address is 10th Floor, 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC Telephone: (604) 689-9853,

Facsimile: (604) 689-8144.

On November 30, 2004, the shareholders' list for our common shares showed 28 registered shareholders and 50,858,066 common shares outstanding. We have researched indirect holdings registered to the

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various depository institutions and stock brokerage firms and estimate that there are approximately 1,738 beneficial shareholders as of August 30, 2004.

We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since the inception of our company on July 19, 1995. There is no restriction in our Bylaws that will limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. However, we do not anticipate declaring and paying dividends to our shareholders in the near future.

Shares of our common stock are subject to rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks". "Penny stock" is defined to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. If we establish a trading market for our common stock, our common stock will most likely be covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors." The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities.

Exchange Controls

There are no government laws, decrees or regulations in Canada which restrict the export or import of capital or which affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our common shares. Any remittances of dividends to United States residents and to other non-residents are, however, subject to withholding tax. See "Taxation" below.

Taxation

Canadian Federal Income Taxation

We consider that the following summary fairly describes the principal Canadian federal income tax consequences applicable to a holder of our common shares who at all material times deals at arm's length with our company, who holds all common shares as capital property, who is resident in the United States, who is not a resident of Canada and who does not use or hold, and is not deemed to use or hold, his common shares of our company in connection with

carrying on a business in Canada (a "non-resident holder"). It is assumed that the common shares will at all material times be listed on a stock exchange that is prescribed for purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "ITA") and regulations thereunder. Investors should be aware that the Canadian federal income tax consequences applicable to holders of our

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common shares will change if, for any reason, we cease to be listed on a prescribed stock exchange. Accordingly, holders and prospective holders of our common shares should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences of them purchasing, owning and disposing of our common shares should we cease to be listed on a prescribed stock exchange.

This summary is based upon the current provisions of the ITA, the regulations thereunder, the Canada-United States Tax Convention as amended by the Protocols thereto (the "Treaty") as at the date of the registration statement and the currently publicly announced administrative and assessing policies of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (the "CCRA"). This summary does not take into account Canadian provincial income tax consequences. This description is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action. This summary does, however, take into account all specific proposals to amend the ITA and regulations thereunder, publicly announced by the Government of Canada to the date hereof.

This summary does not address potential tax effects relevant to our company or those tax considerations that depend upon circumstances specific to each investor. Accordingly, holders and prospective holders of our common shares should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences to them of purchasing, owning and disposing of common shares in our company.

Dividends

The ITA provides that dividends and other distributions deemed to be dividends paid or deemed to be paid by a Canadian resident corporation (such as our company) to a non-resident of Canada shall be subject to a non-resident withholding tax equal to 25% of the gross amount of the dividend or deemed dividend. Provisions in the ITA relating to dividend and deemed dividend payments to and gains realized by non-residents of Canada, who are residents of the United States, are subject to the Treaty. The Treaty may reduce the withholding tax rate on dividends as discussed below.

Article X of the Treaty as amended by the US-Canada Protocol ratified on November 9, 1995 provides a 5% withholding tax on gross dividends or deemed dividends paid to a United States corporation which beneficially owns at least 10% of the voting stock of the company paying the dividend. In cases where dividends or deemed dividends are paid to a United States resident (other than a corporation) or a United States corporation which beneficially owns less than 10% of the voting stock of a company, a withholding tax of 15% is imposed on the gross amount of the dividend or deemed dividend paid. We would be required to withhold any such tax from the dividend and remit the tax directly to CCRA for the account of the investor.

The reduction in withholding tax from 25%, pursuant to the Treaty, will not be available:

- (a) if the shares in respect of which the dividends are paid formed part of the business property or were otherwise effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base that the holder has or had in Canada within the 12 months preceding the disposition, or
- (b) the holder is a U.S. LLC which is not subject to tax in the U.S.

The Treaty generally exempts from Canadian income tax dividends paid to a religious, scientific, literary, educational or charitable organization or to an organization exclusively administering a pension, retirement or employee benefit fund or plan, if the organization is resident in the U.S. and is exempt from income tax under the laws of the U.S.

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Capital Gains

A non-resident holder is not subject to tax under the ITA in respect of a capital gain realized upon the disposition of one of our shares unless the share represents "taxable Canadian property" to the holder thereof. Our common shares will be considered taxable Canadian property to a non-resident holder only if-

- (a) the non-resident holder;
- (b) persons with whom the non-resident holder did not deal at arm's length- or
- (c) the non-resident holder and persons with whom he did not deal at arm's length,

owned not less than 25% of the issued shares of any class or series of our company at any time during the five year period preceding the disposition. In the case of a non-resident holder to whom shares of our company represent taxable Canadian property and who is resident in the United States, no Canadian taxes will generally be payable on a capital gain realized on such shares by reason of the Treaty unless:

- (a) the value of such shares is derived principally from real property (including resource property) situated in Canada,
- (b) the holder was resident in Canada for 120 months during any period of 20 consecutive years preceding, and at any time during the 10 years immediately preceding, the disposition and the shares were owned by him when he ceased to be a resident of Canada,
- (c) they formed part of the business property or were otherwise effectively connected with a permanent establishment or fixed base that the holder has or had in Canada within the 12 months preceding the disposition, or
- (d) the holder is a U.S. LLC which is not subject to tax in the U.S.

If subject to Canadian tax on such a disposition, the taxpayer's capital gain (or capital loss) from a disposition is the amount by which the taxpayer's proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of the taxpayer's adjusted cost base of the shares and reasonable expenses of disposition. For Canadian income tax purposes, the "taxable capital gain" is equal to one-half of the capital gain.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a discussion of the material United States Federal income tax consequences, under current law, applicable to a U.S. Holder (as defined below) of our common shares who holds such shares as capital assets. This discussion does not address all potentially relevant Federal income tax matters and it does not address consequences peculiar to persons subject to special provisions of Federal income tax law, such as those described below as excluded from the definition of a U.S. Holder. In addition, this discussion does not cover any state, local, or foreign tax consequences. (See "Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences" above.)

The following discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations, published Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") rulings, published administrative positions of the IRS and court decisions that are currently applicable, any or all of which could be materially and adversely changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time. In addition, this discussion

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does not consider the potential effects, both adverse and beneficial, of any recently proposed legislation which, if enacted, could be applied, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time.

The discussion below does not address potential tax effects relevant to our company or those tax considerations that depend upon circumstances specific to each investor. In addition, this discussion does not address the tax consequences that may be relevant to particular investors subject to special treatment under certain U.S. Federal income tax laws, such as, dealers in securities, tax-exempt entities, banks, insurance companies and non-U.S. Holders. Purchasers of the common stock should therefore satisfy themselves as to the overall tax consequences of their ownership of the common stock, including the State, local and foreign tax consequences thereof (which are not reviewed herein), and should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, a "U.S. Holder" includes a beneficial holder of common shares of our company who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, any trust if a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, any entity created or organized in the United States which is taxable as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes and any other person or entity whose ownership of common shares of our company is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. A U.S. Holder does not include persons subject to special provisions of Federal income tax law, such as tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, broker-dealers, non-resident alien individuals or foreign corporations whose ownership of our common shares is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and shareholders who acquired their shares through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation.

Dividend Distribution on Shares of our Company

U.S. Holders receiving dividend distributions (including constructive dividends) with respect to the common shares of our company are required to include in gross income for United States Federal income tax purposes the gross amount of such distributions to the extent that we have current or accumulated earnings and profits, without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distributions. Such Canadian tax withheld may be deducted or may be credited against actual tax payable, subject to certain limitations and other complex rules, against the U.S. Holder's United States Federal taxable income. See "Foreign Tax Credit" below. To the extent that distributions exceed our current or accumulated earnings and profits, they will be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's basis in the common shares of our company and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of the common shares of our company. Preferential tax rates for net long term capital gains may be applicable to a U.S. Holder which is an individual, estate or trust.

In general, dividends paid on our common shares will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction provided to corporations receiving dividends from certain United States corporations.

Foreign Tax Credit

A U.S. Holder who pays (or who has had withheld from distributions) Canadian income tax with respect to the ownership of our common shares may be entitled, at the election of the U.S. Holder, to either a deduction or a tax credit for such foreign tax paid or withheld. This election is made on a year-by-year

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basis and generally applies to all foreign income taxes paid by (or withheld from) the U.S. Holder during that year. There are significant and complex limitations which apply to the credit, among which is the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of the U.S. Holder's United States income tax liability that the U.S. Holder's foreign source income bears to his or its world-wide taxable income. In determining the application of this limitation, the various items of income and deduction must be classified into foreign and domestic sources. Complex rules govern income such as "passive income", "high withholding tax interest", "financial services income", "shipping income" and certain other classifications of income. A U.S. Holder who is treated as a domestic U.S. corporation owning 10% or more of our voting stock is also entitled to a deemed paid foreign tax credit in certain circumstances for the underlying foreign tax of our company related to dividends received or Subpart F income received from us. (See the discussion below of Controlled Foreign Corporations). The availability of the foreign tax credit and the application of the limitations on the foreign tax credit are fact specific and holders and prospective holders of our common shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding their individual circumstances.

Disposition of Common Shares

If a "U.S. Holder" is holding shares as a capital asset, a gain or loss realized on a sale of our common shares will generally be a capital gain or loss, and will be long-term if the shareholder has a holding period of more than one year. However, gains realized upon sale of our common shares may, under certain circumstances, be treated as ordinary income, if we were determined to be a "collapsible corporation" within the meaning of Code Section 341 based on the facts in existence on the date of the sale (See below for definition of "collapsible corporation"). The amount of gain or loss recognized by a selling U.S. Holder will be measured by the difference between (i) the amount realized on the sale and (ii) his tax basis in our common shares. Capital losses are deductible only to the extent of capital gains. However, in the case of taxpayers other than corporations (U.S.)\$3,000 (\$1,500 for married individuals filing separately) of capital losses are deductible against ordinary income annually. In the case of individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers, capital losses that are not currently deductible may be carried forward to other years. In the case of corporations, capital losses that are not currently deductible are carried back to each of the three years preceding the loss year and forward to each of the five years succeeding the loss year.

A "collapsible corporation" is a corporation that is formed or availed principally to manufacture, construct, produce, or purchase prescribed types or property that the corporation holds for less than three years and that generally would produce ordinary income on its disposition, with a view to the stockholders selling or exchanging their stock and thus realizing gain before the corporation realizes two thirds of the taxable income to be derived from prescribed property. Prescribed property includes: stock in trade and inventory; property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business; unrealized receivables or fees, consisting of rights to payment for noncapital assets delivered or to be delivered, or services rendered or to be rendered to the extent not previously included in income, but excluding receivables from selling property that is not prescribed; and property gain on the sale of which is subject to the capital gain/ordinary loss rule. Generally, a shareholder who owns directly or indirectly 5 percent or less of the outstanding stock of the corporation may treat gain on the sale of his shares as capital gain.

Other Considerations for U.S. Holders

In the following circumstances, the above sections of this discussion may not describe the United States Federal income tax consequences resulting from the holding and disposition of common shares of our company. Our management is of the opinion that there is little, if not, any likelihood that we will be

deemed a "Foreign Personal Holding Company", a "Foreign Investment Company" or a "Controlled Foreign Corporation" (each as defined below) under current and anticipated conditions.

Foreign Personal Holding Company

If at any time during a taxable year more than 50% of the total combined voting power or the total value of our outstanding shares is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States and 60% or more of our gross income for such year was derived from certain passive sources (e.g., from dividends received from its subsidiaries), we would be treated as a "foreign personal holding company." In that event, U.S. Holders that hold common shares in our capital would be required to include in income for such year their allocable portion of our passive income which would have been treated as a dividend had that passive income actually been distributed.

Foreign Investment Company

If 50% or more of the combined voting power or total value of our outstanding shares are held, actually or constructively, by citizens or residents of the United States, United States domestic partnerships or corporations, or estates or trusts other than foreign estates or trusts (as defined by the Code Section 7701(a)(31)), and we are found to be engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities, commodities, or any interest therein, it is possible that we might be treated as a "foreign investment company" as defined in Section 1246 of the Code, causing all or part of any gain realized by a U.S. Holder selling or exchanging our common shares to be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

A U.S. Holder who holds stock in a foreign corporation during any year in which such corporation qualifies as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") is subject to U.S. federal income taxation of that foreign corporation under one of two alternative tax methods at the election of each such U.S. Holder.

Section 1297 of the Code defines a PFIC as a corporation that is not formed in the United States and, for any taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is "passive income," which includes interest, dividends and certain rents and royalties or (ii) the average percentage, by value (or, if the company is a controlled foreign corporation or makes an election, adjusted tax basis), of its assets that produce or are held for the production of "passive income" is 50% or more. For taxable years of U.S. persons beginning after December 31, 1997, and for tax years of foreign corporations ending with or within such tax years, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provides that publicly traded corporations must apply this test on a fair market value basis only. Because our company does not have any income from revenue, the only income we receive consists of interest earned on amounts on deposit with financial institutions. For this reason, we believe that our company may qualify as a PFIC, but we have not sought any advice on this matter.

As a PFIC, each U.S. Holder must determine under which of the alternative tax methods it wishes to be taxed. Under one method, a U.S. Holder who elects in a timely manner to treat the Registrant as a Qualified Electing Fund ("QEF"), as defined in the Code, (an "Electing U.S. Holder") will be subject, under Section 1293 of the Code, to current federal income tax for any taxable year in which we qualify as a PFIC on his pro-rata share of our (i) "net capital gain" (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), which will be taxed as long-term capital gain to the Electing U.S. Holder and (ii) "ordinary earnings" (the excess of earnings and profits over net capital gain), which will be taxed as ordinary income to the Electing U.S. Holder, in each case, for the U.S. Holder's taxable year in which (or with which) our taxable year ends, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed. Such an election, once made shall apply to all subsequent years unless revoked with the consent of the IRS.

A QEF election also allows the Electing U.S. Holder to (i) generally treat any gain realized on the disposition of his common shares (or deemed to be realized on the pledge of his common shares) as capital gain; (ii) treat his share of our net capital gain, if any, as long-term capital gain instead of ordinary income, and (iii) either avoid interest charges resulting from PFIC status altogether (see discussion of interest charge below), or make an annual election, subject to certain limitations, to defer payment of current taxes on his share of our annual realized net capital gain and ordinary earnings subject, however, to an interest charge. If the Electing U.S. Holder is an individual, such an interest charge would be not deductible.

The procedure a U.S. Holder must comply with in making a timely QEF election will depend on whether the year of the election is the first year in the U.S. Holder's holding period in which we are a PFIC. If the U.S. Holder makes a QEF election in such first year, (sometimes referred to as a "Pedigreed QEF Election"), then the U.S. Holder may make the QEF election by simply filing the appropriate documents at the time the U.S. Holder files its tax return for such first year. If, however, we qualified as a PFIC in a prior year, then the U.S. Holder may make an "Unpedigreed QEF Election" by recognizing as an "excess distribution" (i) under the rules of Section 1291 (discussed below), any gain that he would otherwise recognize if the U.S. Holder sold his stock on the qualification date (Deemed Sale Election) or (ii) if we are a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC"), the Holder's pro rata share of the corporation's earnings and profits (Deemed Dividend Election) (But see "Elimination of Overlap Between Subpart F Rules and PFIC Provisions"). The effect of either the deemed sale election or the deemed dividend election is to pay all prior deferred tax, to pay interest on the tax deferral and to be treated thereafter as a Pedigreed QEF as discussed in the prior paragraph. With respect to a situation in which a Pedigreed QEF election is made, if we no longer qualify as a PFIC in a subsequent year, normal Code rules and not the PFIC rules will apply.

If a U.S. Holder has not made a QEF Election at any time (a "Non-electing U.S. Holder"), then special taxation rules under Section 1291 of the Code will apply to (i) gains realized on the disposition (or deemed to be realized by reason of a pledge) of his common shares and (ii) certain "excess distributions", as specially defined, by our company. An "excess distribution" is any current-year distribution in respect of PFIC stock that represents a rateable portion of the total distributions in respect of the stock during the year that exceed 125 percent of the average amount of distributions in respect of the stock during the three preceding years.

A Non-electing U.S. Holder generally would be required to pro-rate all gains realized on the disposition of his common shares and all excess distributions over the entire holding period for the common shares. All gains or excess distributions allocated to prior years of the U.S. Holder (other than years prior to our first taxable year during such U.S. Holder's holding period and beginning after January, 1987 for which it was a PFIC) would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such prior year applicable to ordinary income. The Non-electing U.S. Holder also would be liable for interest on the deferred tax liability for each such prior year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such prior year. A Non-electing U.S. Holder that is an individual is not allowed a deduction for interest on the deferred tax liability. The portions of gains and distributions that are not characterized as "excess distributions" are subject to tax in the current year under the normal tax rules of the Internal Revenue Code.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a Non-electing U.S. Holder holds common shares, then we will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such common Shares, even if we are no longer by definition a PFIC. A Non-electing U.S. Holder may terminate this deemed PFIC status by electing to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules discussed above for Non-Electing U.S. Holders) as if such common shares had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year for which it was a PFIC.

Under Section 1291(f) of the Code, the Department of the Treasury has issued proposed regulations that would treat as taxable certain transfers of PFIC stock by Non-electing U.S. Holders that are generally not otherwise taxed, such as

gifts, exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations, and transfers at death. If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election that is not a Pedigreed Election (i.e., it is made after the first year during which we are a PFIC and the U.S. Holder holds our shares) (a "Unpedigreed Election"), the QEF rules apply prospectively but do not apply to years prior to the year in which the QEF first becomes effective. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of making a Non-Pedigreed QEF Election.

Certain special, generally adverse, rules will apply with respect to the common shares while we are a PFIC whether or not it is treated as a QEF. For example under Section 1297(b)(6) of the Code (as in effect prior to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997), a U.S. Holder who uses PFIC stock as security for a loan (including a margin loan) will, except as may be provided in regulations, be treated as having made a taxable disposition of such stock.

The foregoing discussion is based on currently effective provisions of the Code, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such change could affect the validity of this discussion. In addition, the implementation of certain aspects of the PFIC rules requires the issuance of regulations which in many instances have not been promulgated and which may have retroactive effect. There can be no assurance that any of these proposals will be enacted or promulgated, and if so, the form they will take or the effect that they may have on this discussion. Accordingly, and due to the complexity of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders of our common stock are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the impact of these rules on their investment in our company. For a discussion of the impact of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 on a U.S. Holder of a PFIC, see "Mark-to-Market Election For PFIC Stock Under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997" and "Elimination of Overlap Between Subpart F Rules and PFIC Provisions" below.

Mark-to-Market Election for PFIC Stock Under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provides that a U.S. Holder of a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to the stock of the PFIC if such stock is marketable as defined below. This provision is designed to provide a current inclusion provision for persons that are Non-Electing Holders. Under the election, any excess of the fair market value of the PFIC stock at the close of the tax year over the Holder's adjusted basis in the stock is included in the Holder's income. The Holder may deduct any excess of the adjusted basis of the PFIC stock over its fair market value at the close of the tax year. However, deductions are limited to the net mark-to-market gains on the stock that the Holder included in income in prior tax years, or so called "unreversed inclusions." For purposes of the election, PFIC stock is marketable if it is regularly traded on (1) a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC, (2) the national market system established under Section II A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or (3) an exchange or market that the IRS determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents legitimate and sound fair market value.

A Holder's adjusted basis of PFIC stock is increased by the income recognized under the mark-to-market election and decreased by the deductions allowed under the election. If a U.S. Holder owns PFIC stock indirectly through a foreign entity, the basis adjustments apply to the basis of the PFIC stock in the hands of the foreign entity for the purpose of applying the PFIC rules to the tax treatment of the U.S. owner. Similar basis adjustments are made to the basis of the property through which the U.S. persons hold the PFIC stock.

Income recognized under the mark-to-market election and gain on the sale of PFIC stock with respect to which an election is made is treated as ordinary income. Deductions allowed under the election and loss

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on the sale of PFIC with respect to which an election is made, to the extent that the amount of loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included, are treated as ordinary losses. The U.S. or foreign source of any income or losses is determined as if the amount were a gain or loss from the sale of stock in the PFIC.

If PFIC stock is owned by a CFC (discussed below), the CFC is treated as a U.S. person that may make the mark-to-market election. Amounts includible in the CFC's income under the election are treated as foreign personal holding company income, and deductions are allocable to foreign personal holding company income.

The above provisions apply to tax years of U.S. persons beginning after December 31, 1997, and to tax years of foreign corporations ending with or within such tax years of U.S. persons.

The rules of Code Section 1291 applicable to nonqualified funds as discussed above generally do not apply to a U.S. Holder for tax years for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. If Code Section 1291 is applied and a mark-to-market election was in effect for any prior tax year, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the PFIC stock is treated as beginning immediately after the last tax year of the election. However, if a taxpayer makes a mark-to-market election for PFIC stock that is a nonqualified fund after the beginning of a taxpayer's holding period for such stock, a co-ordination rule applies to ensure that the taxpayer does not avoid the interest charge with respect to amounts attributable to periods before the election.

Controlled Foreign Corporation Status

If more than 50% of the voting power of all classes of stock or the total value of the stock of our company is owned, directly or indirectly, by U.S. Holders, each of whom own after applying rules of attribution 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of our company, we would be treated as a "controlled foreign corporation" or "CFC" under Subpart F of the Code. This classification would bring into effect many complex results including the required inclusion by such 10% U.S. Holders in income of their pro rata shares of "Subpart F income" (as defined by the Code) of our company and our earnings invested in "U.S. property" (as defined by Section 956 of the Code). In addition, under Section 1248 of the Code if we are considered a CFC at any time during the five year period ending with the sale or exchange of its stock, gain from the sale or exchange of common shares of our company by such a 10% U.S. Holder of our common stock at any time during the five year period ending with the sale or exchange is treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our earnings and profits attributable to the stock sold or exchanged. Because of the complexity of Subpart F, and because we may never be a CFC, a more detailed review of these rules is beyond of the scope of this discussion.

Elimination of Overlap Between Subpart F Rules and PFIC Provisions

Under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, a PFIC that is also a CFC will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to certain 10% U.S. Holders. For the exception to apply, (i) the corporation must be a CFC within the meaning of section 957(a) of the Code and (ii) the U.S. Holder must be subject to the current inclusion rules of Subpart F with respect to such corporation (i.e., the U.S. Holder is a "United States Shareholder," see "Controlled Foreign Corporation," above). The exception only applies to that portion of a U.S. Holder's holding period beginning after December 31, 1997. For that portion of a United States Holder before January 1, 1998, the ordinary PFIC and QEF rules continue to apply.

As a result of this new provision, if we were ever to become a CFC, U.S. Holders who are currently taxed on their pro rata shares of Subpart F income of a PFIC which is also a CFC will not be subject to the PFIC provisions with respect to the same stock if they have previously made a Pedigreed QEF Election. The

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PFIC provisions will however continue to apply to U.S. Holders for any periods in which Subpart F does not apply (for example he is no longer a 10% Holder or we are no longer a CFC) and to U.S. Holders that did not make a Pedigreed QEF Election unless the U.S. Holder elects to recognize gain on the PFIC shares held in our company as if those shares had been sold.

ALL PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING THE COMMON SHARES OF OUR COMPANY.

ITEM 2. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We know of no material, active or pending legal proceedings against our company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

ITEM 3. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS

We engaged the firm of Davidson & Company, Chartered Accountants, to audit our financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2002 and April 30, 2003, and for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003. There has been no change in the accountants and no disagreements with Davidson & Company, Chartered Accountants, on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope procedure.

ITEM 4. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

During the last three years we have sold the following securities without registration of such securities under the *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended:

On August 26, 2002 we granted a total of 925,000 stock options at a price of \$0.39 (Cdn \$0.46) to seven people, all of whom were directors, officers, employees or consultants of our company. These options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States, except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Six of the seven people to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons and the issuance of these securities to them was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The seventh person is a U.S. person, a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor in the United States and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder.

On September 13, 2002 we issued 3,080,000 units at a price of \$0.06 (Cdn \$0.10) per unit for total proceeds of approximately \$195,000 (Cdn \$308,000) to 15 persons. Each unit was comprised of one share and one half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.17 (Cdn \$0.20) per common share for a period of one year. After these units were issued we effected a 2 for 1 share consolidation and the number of warrants was accordingly reduced to 1,540,000 half-warrants, or 770,000 whole warrants, with each whole warrant entitling the Holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.34 (Cdn \$0.40). At the time we issued these units, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The private placement was brokered in Canada by Canaccord Capital Corporation, it was not advertised and there was no directed selling into the United States. Fourteen of the 15 investors subscribing for these units were not U.S. persons and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of their units. The fifteenth investor

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was a U.S. person, a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder, for the issuance of these securities to him.

On September 27, 2002 we issued 4,920,000 units at a price of \$0.06 (Cdn \$0.10) per unit for total proceeds of approximately \$311,000 (Cdn \$492,000) to five persons. Each unit was comprised of one share and one half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.17 (Cdn \$0.20) per common share for a period of one year. After these units were issued we effected a 2 for 1 share consolidation and the number of warrants was accordingly reduced to 2,460,000 half-warrants, or 1,230,000 whole warrants, with each whole warrant entitling the Holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.34 (Cdn \$0.40). At the time we issued these units, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The private placement was brokered in Canada by Canaccord Capital Corporation, it was not advertised, and there was no directed selling into the United States. Four of these five investors were not U.S. persons and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the offer and sale of their units. The fifth person was a U.S. person, an acquaintance of a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder.

On September 27, 2002 we issued 620,000 units to Canaccord Capital Corporation as a finder's fee for arranging our brokered placement that closed on September 13, 2002 and September 27, 2002, described above. Each unit was comprised of one share and one half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.17 (Cdn \$0.20) per common share for a period of one year. After these units were issued we effected a 2:1 reverse stock split and the warrants were reduced to 310,000 units at a price of \$0.34 (Cdn \$0.40) per common share. At the time we issued these units, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Canaccord Capital Corporation is not a U.S. person, the payment of this finders' fee was neither advertised nor the result of any directed selling efforts into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these units.

On December 3, 2002 we granted a total of 50,000 stock options at a price of \$0.29 (Cdn \$0.34) to one of our consultants. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The consultant to whom we issued these shares was not a U.S. person, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the grant of these options.

On January 16, 2003 we issued 2,500,000 units to 39 investors at a price of \$0.23 (Cdn \$0.35) per unit for total proceeds of approximately \$570,000 (Cdn \$875,000). Each unit was comprised of one share and one half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.34 (Cdn \$0.40) per common share for a period of one year. At the time we issued these units, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. There were no directed selling efforts into the United States, the offer of the securities for sale was not advertised, thirty-eight of the thirty-nine subscribers were not U.S. persons and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of their units. The thirty-ninth person was a U.S. person, a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor in the United States, and we relied on the exemptions provided by

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Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder.

On January 16, 2003 we issued 329,723 agent's share purchase warrants to Canaccord Capital Corporation as a finder's fee for arranging the January 16, 2003 brokered private placement described above. Each agent's share purchase warrant entitled the holder to purchase one additional share in our company at a price of \$0.34 (Cdn \$0.40) per common share for a period of one year. At the time we issued these units, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States, except that one of our Directors was a U.S. person. Canaccord Capital Corporation is not a U.S. person, the payment of this finders' fee was neither advertised nor the result of any directed

selling efforts into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these agent's share purchase warrants.

On January 16, 2003 we issued 100,000 shares to Canaccord Capital Corporation pursuant to a finder's fee agreement made effective August 16, 2002. At the time we issued these shares, we were a British Columbia, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Canaccord Capital Corporation is not a U.S. person, the payment of this finders' fee was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these shares.

On January 30, 2003 we granted a total of 560,000 stock options at a price of \$0.50 (Cdn \$0.60) to seven directors, officers, employees and consultants of our company. These options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Six of the seven people to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons, the grant of the options was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the issuance of these options was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The seventh grantee is a U.S. person, a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder.

On February 12, 2003, we issued 12,500 shares upon exercise of 12,500 share purchase warrants to one investor at an average price of \$0.26 for total proceeds of \$3,288. At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. This investor was a non-U.S. person. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase warrants. The sale of these shares was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the sale of these shares.

On February 19, 2003 we granted a total of 125,000 stock options at a price of \$0.50 (Cdn \$0.60) to two consultants to our company. These options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The consultants to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons, the issuance of the options was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these options.

On March 5, 2003 we issued 135,416 units to one creditor of our company to settle outstanding debt of approximately \$46,000 (Cdn \$68,000). Each unit was comprised of one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.50 (Cdn \$0.60) per common share for a period of one year. At the time we issued these units, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States, except

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that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The creditors to whom we issued these units were all non-U.S. persons, there were no directed selling efforts into the United States in connection with the issuance of these securities to them and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these units.

On April 23, 2003 we issued 1,000,000 units to three investors at a price of \$0.28 (Cdn \$0.40) per unit for total proceeds of approximately \$276,000 (Cdn \$400,000). Each unit was comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional share for a period of two years at a price of \$0.42 (Cdn \$0.50) per share in the first year, and \$0.45 (Cdn \$0.60) in the second year. At the time we sold these units, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The investors to whom we sold these units were non-U.S. persons, the issuance of the units was not

advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States in connection with these units and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the offer and sale of these units.

On August 1, 2003 we issued 2,000,000 shares at a price of \$0.14 (Cdn \$0.20) per share to 25 investors for total proceeds of approximately \$288,000 (Cdn \$400,000). At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. All 25 of these investors were non-U.S. persons, the offer and sale of these shares was not advertised, there were no directed selling efforts into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

On September 23, 2003 we granted a total of 925,000 stock options at a price of \$0.84 (Cdn \$1.00) to 13 directors, officers, employees and consultants of our company. These options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Twelve of the thirteen people to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons, the options were not sold pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and the issuance of these options to these people was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The thirteenth grantee is a U.S. person, a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor in the United States as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder, in order to issue these options to him.

On October 22, 2003 we issued an aggregate of 2,352,942 units to three investors at a price of \$0.64 (Cdn \$0.85) per unit for total proceeds of \$1,510,400 (Cdn \$2,000,000). Each unit was comprised of one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at price of \$0.89 (Cdn \$1.06) per common share for a period of two years. At the time we issued these units, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. This placement was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, none of these three investors was a U.S. person and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply the offer or sale of these units.

On October 22, 2003 we issued 100,000 of our common shares and 335,294 agent's share purchase warrants to Canaccord Capital Corporation as a commission for arranging the 2,352,942 unit private placement described above. Each agent's share purchase warrant entitled the agent to purchase an additional share in our company at a price of \$0.80 (Cdn \$0.95) per common share for a period of one year. At the time we issued these shares, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States, except that one of our Directors was a U.S. person. Canaccord Capital Corporation is not a U.S. person, the payment of this finders' fee was neither advertised nor the result of any directed

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selling efforts into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these shares.

On October 31, 2003 we issued an aggregate of 12,000,000 units to 62 investors at a price of \$0.75 (Cdn \$1.00) per unit for total proceeds of approximately \$9,092,000 (Cdn \$12,000,000). Each unit was comprised of one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional share in our company at a price of \$1.13 (Cdn \$1.35) per common share for a period of two years. At the time we issued these units, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The was a brokered Canadian placement brokered by a Canadian licensed broker (Canaccord Capital Corporation), it was not advertised and there was no directed selling effort into the United States. Fifty-four of the sixty-two subscribers were not U.S. persons and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of their units. Eight of these sixty-two investors were U.S. persons, and all were accredited investors as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the

Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder, in the issuance of these units to these U.S. persons.

On October 31, 2003 we issued 920,000 agent's share purchase warrants to Canaccord Capital Corporation as a commission for arranging our private placement described in the preceding paragraph. Each agent's share purchase warrant entitled the agent to purchase an additional share in our company at a price of \$1.13 (Cdn \$1.35) per common share for a period of eighteen months. At the time we issued these agent's share purchase warrants, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. These agents warrants were issued to a non-U.S. person, there was no advertisement of the offer and sale of the agent's warrants and there was no directed selling into the United States. The Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the issuance of these agent's warrants.

On November 1, 2003 we granted a total of 210,000 share purchase options with an exercise price of \$1.86 (Cdn \$2.21) to one of our consultants. These options are exercisable for a period of 3 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The consultant to whom we granted the share purchase options was not a U.S. person, the grant of the options was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the grant of these options.

On November 12, 2003 we issued 5,000,000 shares to Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. as part of the consideration for the acquisition of Lookout Hill property in Mongolia. At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Although the issuance of these shares was described in various press releases, it was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, Mongol Gazar Co. Ltd. is not a U.S. person and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to this transaction.

On November 13, 2003 we granted a total of 175,000 stock options at a price of \$1.95 (Cdn \$2.32) to two principals of Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd., neither of whom was a U.S. person. These options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we issued these options we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. The grant of these options was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

During the eight months ended December 31, 2003, we issued 3,730,372 shares upon exercise of 3,730,372 share purchase warrants to 76 investors at an average price of \$0.35 for total proceeds of

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\$1,310,221. At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. Seventy-five of these investors were non-U.S. persons. One of these investors was a U.S. person and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase options. These sales were not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply to the sales to non-U.S. persons. We relied on Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D for the issuance to the one U.S. person accredited investor.

During the eight months ended December 31, 2003, we issued 35,000 shares to two persons upon exercise of 35,000 stock options at an average price of \$0.42 for total proceeds of \$14,704. At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase options. These

sales were not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, none of the persons exercising options was a U.S. person and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

On February 11, 2004 we granted a total of 715,000 stock options at a price of \$1.04 (Cdn \$1.24) to fourteen directors, officers, employees and consultants of our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. Thirteen of the fifteen people to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons, the options were not granted pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and the grant of these options to these people was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Two of these fifteen grantees are U.S. persons. Of these two, one is a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder, in order to issue these options to him. The other grantee is a senior geological consultant to our company at our Lookout Hill property in Mongolia and of the total number of options granted, he received 10,000 pursuant to a compensatory plan and under the exemption provided in Rule 701 - Exempt Offerings Pursuant to Compensatory Arrangements.

On April 20, 2004 we issued 250,000 share purchase warrants to Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. in consideration of the waiver of certain contract rights held by it as a result of the September 13, 2003 purchase agreement whereby we acquired our Lookout Hill property. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one share in our company at a price of \$0.88 (Cdn \$1.05) for a period of two years. At the time we issued these warrants we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. The sale of these securities took place outside of the United States, was to a non-U.S. person, it was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

During the month of January, 2004, we issued 523,836 shares to 19 persons upon exercise of 523,836 share purchase warrants at an average price of \$0.31 for total proceeds of \$164,390. At the time we issued these shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase warrants. These sales were not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, none of the persons exercising these share purchase warrants was a U.S. person and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

On January 7, 2004, we issued 50,000 shares to one of our consultants upon exercise of 50,000 of his share purchase options at a price of \$0.36 for total proceeds of \$17,942. At the time we issued these

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shares we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors was a U.S. person. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase options. The exercise of these options was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, the person exercising the options was not a U.S. person and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

On November 9, 2004 we issued 4,600,000 shares at a purchase price of \$0.84 (Cdn \$1.00) and 4,600,000 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.92 (Cdn \$1.10) to Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., in connection with an Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement dated as of October 15, 2004. At the time that we issued these shares and share purchase warrants we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is a non-U.S. person and these securities were issued in connection with a transaction involving our Lookout Hill property in Mongolia. Although there were press releases made in connection with the overall transaction and the private placement, it was not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, did not apply.

On November 12, 2004 we granted a total of 1,665,000 stock options at a price of \$0.97 (Cdn \$1.15) to sixteen directors, officers, employees and consultants of our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. Fourteen of the sixteen people to whom we granted these options were non-U.S. persons, the options were not granted pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and the grant of these options to these people was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Two of these sixteen grantees are U.S. persons. Of these two, one is a member of our Board of Directors and an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D, and we relied on the exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder, in order to issue these options to him. The other grantee is a senior geological consultant to our company at our Lookout Hill property in Mongolia and of the total number of options granted, he received 115,000 pursuant to a compensatory plan under the exemption provided in Rule 701 - Exempt Offerings Pursuant to Compensatory Arrangements.

On November 24, 2004 we granted a total of 200,000 stock options at a price of \$1.00 (Cdn \$1.20) to one director of our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. At the time we granted these options, we were a Yukon Territory, Canada company without any ties to the United States except that one of our directors is a U.S. person. The director to whom we granted these options is a non-U.S. person, the options were not granted pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and the grant of these options to this director was not subject to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 5. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Under our Articles, subject to the Business Corporations Act (Yukon Territory) and subject to court approval in certain circumstances, we may indemnify each of our current or former directors and officers, and any person who acts or has acted at our request as a director or officer of a corporation of which we are or were a shareholder or creditor, and any such indemnified person's heirs and legal representatives, against all costs, charges and expenses, including any amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by him or her in respect of any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of serving or having served as a director or officer of our company or such corporation, if: (a) he or she acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of our company; and (b) exercised care, diligence and skill of a reasonably prudent person and with respect to any criminal or administrative action or proceeding, he or she had reasonable

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grounds for believing his or her conduct was lawful. Under section 126 of the Business Corporations Act (Yukon Territory), court approval is required for us to indemnify any of the foregoing persons in respect of an action by or on behalf of our company, or by or on behalf of any corporation of which we are or were a shareholder or creditor, to procure a judgment in our or its favor, as the case may be. Court approval may be granted for us to indemnify any such person against all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the action only if: (a) he or she acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of our company; and (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, he or she had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful. Section 126 of the Business Corporations Act (Yukon Territory) goes on to provide that, in any event, any of the foregoing persons is entitled to be indemnified by us in respect of all costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the defence of any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of being or having been a director or officer of our company or a corporation of which we are or were a shareholder or creditor, if he or she: (a) was substantially successful on the merits in his or her defence of the action or proceeding; (b) is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity, (c) acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of our company; and (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, he or she had reasonable grounds for believing his or her conduct was lawful. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act might be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling our company

under the provisions described above, we have been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

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PART FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Davidson & Company for the audited financial statements for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 is included herein immediately preceding the audited consolidated financial statements.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, dated February 23, 2004, except for Note 13, as to which the date is July 29, 2004.

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2003 and April 30, 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 and the years ended April 30, 2003 and April 30, 2002.

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 and the years ended April 30, 2003 and April 30, 2002.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 and the years ended April 30, 2003 and April 30, 2002.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2004.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2004 and October 31, 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2004 and October 31, 2003.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

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D

AVIDSON & COMPANY Chartered Accountants A Partnership of Incorporated Professionals

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders of
Entrée Gold Inc.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Entrée Gold Inc. as at December 31, 2003 and April 30, 2003 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the years ended April 30, 2003 and 2002 and the cumulative period from inception (July 19, 1995) to December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2003 and April 30, 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the years ended April 30, 2003 and 2002 and the cumulative period from inception (July 19, 1995) to December 31, 2003 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

As described in Note 3, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Entrée Gold Inc. as at April 30, 2003 and for the year then ended have been restated.

Vancouver, Canada

/s/ Davidson & Company
Chartered Accountants

February 23, 2004, except for Note 13, as to which
the date is July 29, 2004

A Member of

SC INTERNATIONAL

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2003	April 30, 2003 (As restated - Note 3)
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ASSETS

Current

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,455,495	\$ 463,824
Receivables	79,202	36,156
Due from related parties (Note 4)	-	20,000
	<u>34,980</u>	<u>21,717</u>

Prepaid expenses	5,569,677	541,697
Total current assets		
Equipment (Note 5)	<u>36,871</u>	<u>19,367</u>
Total assets	\$ 5,606,548	\$ 561,064

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current

	\$ 129,448	\$ 45,557
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		

	<u>-</u>	<u>62,010</u>
Accounts payable - related parties (Note 8)		

Total current liabilities	129,448	107,567
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Stockholders' equity

	16,655,023	1,860,992
Common stock, non par value,		

initial number of shares (Note 7)		
4820 (2002 - 2356 issued and outstanding	2,853,968	120,587
Add: paid capital		
Accumulated other comprehensive income: Foreign currency cumulative translation adjustment	47,981	46,031
	<u>(14,079,872)</u>	<u>(1,574,113)</u>
Amort deficit during the equity stage		
	<u>5,477,100</u>	<u>453,497</u>
Total equity equity		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,606,548	\$ 561,064

Nature of operations

(Note 1)

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

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003 (As restated - Note 3)	Year Ended April 30, 2002	Cumulative Period From Inception (July 19, 1995) to December 31, 2003
EXPENSES				
Amortization	\$ 7,079	\$ 3,367	\$ -	10,445
Audit and accounting	34,762	10,747	-	45,509
Consulting fees (Note 8)	23,704	28,558	-	93,856
Escrow shares compensation (Note 7 and 8)	1,719,102	-	-	1,719,102
Foreign exchange loss	12,052	3,037	-	15,089

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Legal (Note 8)	111,417	172,454	19,303	389,074
	-	5,252	-	5,252
Loss on settlement of debt (Note 8)				
	207,139	24,638	-	336,953
Management fees (Note 8)				
	10,075,997	674,263	-	10,982,592
Mineral property interests (Note 6)				
	134,227	37,940	518	185,463
Office and administration				
	10,508	39,522	4,545	54,575
Regulatory and transfer agent fees				
	173,752	48,124	-	250,569
Shareholder communications and investor relations				
	<u>15,476</u>	<u>26,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,794</u>
Travel				
Loss from operations	(12,525,215)	(1,074,220)	(24,366)	(14,130,273)
	<u>19,456</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1,876</u>	<u>50,401</u>
Interest income				
Net loss	\$ (12,505,759)		\$ (22,490)	

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	\$		\$
	(1,073,320)		(14,079,872)

Comprehensive loss:

		\$		\$
Net loss	\$(12,505,759)	(1,073,320)	\$ (22,490)	(14,079,872)
				<u>47,981</u>
Foreign currency translation adjustment	<u>1,950</u>	<u>73,080</u>	<u>(2,561)</u>	

Comprehensive loss	\$(12,503,809)	(1,000,240)	\$ (25,051)	(14,031,891)
--------------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.69)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.01)
---	-----------	-----------	-----------

Weighted average number of shares outstanding	18,061,767	7,787,990	9,678,000
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in	Accumulated Other	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders'
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	Capital	Comprehensive Income	During the Exploration Stage	Equity
Balance, July 19, 1995 (date of inception)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Shares issued:				
4,200,000 equity placements	60,852	-	-	60,852
3,200,000 equity for loan year interests	147,520	-	-	147,520
Foreign currency transition adjustment	-	(756)	-	(756)
N e t loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(175,714)</u>	<u>(175,714)</u>
Balance, April 30, 1996	7,400,000	208,372	(175,714)	31,902
Shares issued:				
3,880,000 equity placements	274,718	-	-	274,718
Foreign currency transition adjustment	-	(8,568)	-	(8,568)

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adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,250)</u>	<u>(56,250)</u>
Net loss						
Balance, April 30, 1997	11,280,000	483,090	-	(9,324)	(231,964)	241,802
	-	-	-	(5,216)	-	(5,216)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,381)</u>	<u>(33,381)</u>
Net loss						
Balance, April 30, 1998	11,280,000	483,090	-	(14,540)	(265,345)	203,205
	-	-	-	(3,425)	-	(3,425)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,341)</u>	<u>(40,341)</u>
Net loss						
Balance, April 30, 1999	11,280,000	483,090	-	(17,965)	(305,686)	159,439
	-	-	41,593	-	-	41,593
Escrow shares compensation						
	1,128,000	113,922	-	-	-	113,922
Exercise of stock options						
	-	-	-	(896)	-	(896)
Foreign currency transition						

adjustment						
	-	-	-	-	(154,218)	(154,218)
Net loss						
Balance, April 30, 2000	12,408,000	597,012	41,953	(18,861)	(459,904)	159,840
	-	-	-	(5,627)	-	(5,627)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(18,399)	(18,399)
Balance, April 30, 2001	12,408,000	597,012	41,593	(24,488)	(478,303)	135,814
	-	-	-	(2,561)	-	(2,561)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(22,490)	(22,490)
Balance, April 30, 2002	12,408,000	\$ 597,012	\$ 41,593	\$ (27,049)	\$ (500,793)	\$ (110,763)

- continued -

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

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	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit During the Exploration Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
- continued -						
Balance, April 30, 2002	12,408,000	\$ 597,012	\$ 41,593	\$ (27,049)	\$ (500,793)	\$ (110,763)
Shares issued:						
Private placements	7,500,000	1,351,055	-	-	-	1,351,055
Exercise of warrants	12,500	3,288	-	-	-	3,288
Share purchase fee	310,000	39,178	-	-	-	39,178
Share purchase of minority interests	100,000	35,827	-	-	-	35,827
Debt settlement	135,416	45,839	5,252	-	-	51,091
Agent's warrants	-	-	16,877	-	-	16,877
Escrow shares	-	-	40,205	-	-	40,205

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compensation	-	-	16,660	-	-	-	16,660
Subtotal compensation	-	(211,207)	-	-	-	-	(211,207)
Share issue costs	-	-	-	73,080	-	-	73,080
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,073,320)	-	(1,073,320)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(1,073,320)	-	(1,073,320)
	<u>(2,730,000)</u>						
Escrow shares acquired	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	
Balance, April 30, 2003, as previously reported	17,735,916	1,860,991	120,587	46,031	(1,574,113)		453,496
	<u>2,730,000</u>						
Balance, April 30, 2003, as restated	20,465,916	1,860,992	120,587	46,031	(1,574,113)		453,497
Shares issued:							

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Private placements	16,352,942	10,891,160	-	-	-	10,891,160
Public offerings	3,730,372	1,316,664	(6,443)	-	-	1,310,221
Warrants	35,000	18,730	(4,026)	-	-	14,704
Options	100,000	64,192	8,384	-	-	72,576
Underwriting fee	5,000,000	3,806,000	-	-	-	3,806,000
Agent's warrants	-	-	370,741	-	-	370,741
Escrow shares compensation	-	-	1,949,878	-	-	1,949,878
Subordinated compensation	-	-	414,847	-	-	414,847
Share issue costs	-	(1,302,715)	-	-	-	(1,302,715)
	-	-	-	1,950	-	1,950

affecting
cash:

7,079	3,367	-	10,445
Depreciation			
414,847	16,660	-	431,507
Director compensation			
1,949,878	40,205	-	2,031,676
Executive compensation			
-	5,252	-	5,252
Provision for debt			
-	35,827	-	35,827
Provision for stock			
3,806,000	-	-	3,806,000
Provision for stock			

Changes
in
assets
and
liabilities:

(43,046)	(34,714)	(322)	(79,202)
Change in receivables			
(13,263)	(19,878)	259	(34,980)

~~and~~
~~n i~~
~~cap~~
 expenses

175,287

~~and~~
~~n i~~ 21,881
~~sta~~
~~elap~~
~~dna~~
~~deca~~
 liabilities

(6,362,383) (876,187) (22,507) (7,698,060)

Net
 cash)
 used)
 in
 operating
 activities

C A S H
 F L O W S
 F R O M
 FINANCING
 ACTIVITIES

12,216,085 1,354,343 - 14,167,440

Proceeds
 from
 issuance
 of
 capital
 stock

- - - (1,014,550)

Share
 issue
 costs (859,398) (155,152) =

11,356,687 1,199,191 - 13,152,890

Net
 cash
 provided
 by
 financing
 activities

C A S H
F L O W S
F R O M
I N V E S T I N G
A C T I V I T I E S

	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
Due from related parties				
Acquisition of equipment	<u>(24,583)</u>	<u>(22,734)</u>	=	<u>(47,316)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,583)</u>	<u>(42,734)</u>	=	<u>(47,316)</u>
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,950</u>	<u>73,080</u>	<u>(2,561)</u>	<u>47,981</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	4,991,671	353,350	(25,068)	5,455,495
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>463,824</u>	<u>110,474</u>	<u>135,542</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 5,455,495	\$ 463,824	\$ 110,474	\$ 5,455,495

Cash paid for interest during the period	\$	\$	\$	\$
	-	-	-	-

Cash paid for income taxes during the period	\$	\$	\$	\$
	-	-	-	-

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows

(Note 12)

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

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and continued under the laws of the Yukon Territory. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of mineral property interests. Effective October 10, 2002, pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders of the Company, the Company changed its name from Entrée Resources Inc. to Entrée Gold Inc. and consolidated its share capital on a 2:1 basis (Note 7). In December 2003, the Company changed its fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from its operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

All amounts are expressed in United States dollars, except for certain per share amounts denoted in Canadian dollars ("C\$").

In November 2003, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Lookout Hill mineral property in Mongolia, free of all royalties (Note 6).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the 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 could differ from these estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. To limit its credit risk exposure for amounts in excess of federally insured limits, the Company places its deposits with financial institutions of high credit standing.

Equipment

Equipment, consisting of office, computer and field equipment, is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on a declining balance basis at rates ranging from 20% to 30% per annum.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(cont'd...)

Mineral property interests

Costs of acquisition, exploration, carrying and retaining unproven properties are expensed as incurred.

Asset retirement obligation

The Company records the fair value of the liability for closure and removal costs associated with the legal obligations upon retirement or removal of any tangible long-lived assets in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". The initial recognition of any liability will be capitalized as part of the asset cost and

depreciated over its estimated useful life. To date, the Company has not incurred any asset retirement obligations.

Escrow shares

Shares placed in escrow in connection with an initial public offering which are to be released upon achievement of certain performance criteria are considered to be contingently issuable and compensatory in nature. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value of these shares, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, at the time they are released from escrow and their original issue price is accounted for as compensation expense in the period of release.

As described in Note 7, certain of the Company's escrow shares were transferred to a Trustee for the benefit of future employees, officers and directors of the Company. As a result, these escrow shares are considered compensatory in nature and are marked-to-market at the end of each respective reporting period until released from escrow.

Stock-based compensation

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123") encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. Prior to May 1, 2003, the Company chose to account for stock-based compensation using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the amount an employee is required to pay for the stock. Effective for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the Company adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" whereby the Company voluntarily changed to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation on a prospective basis.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and the consensus in Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services".

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(cont'd...)

Stock-based compensation

(cont'd...)

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and net loss per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to stock-based employee compensation for the years ended April 30, 2003 and 2002:

	Year Ended April 30, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2002
Net loss, as reported	\$ (1,073,320)	\$ (22,490)
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation expense included in net loss, as reported determined under APB 25, net of related tax effects	-	-
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	<u>(105,771)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss, pro-forma	\$ (1,179,091)	\$ (22,490)

Basic and diluted loss per share, as reported	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.01)
---	-----------	-----------

Basic and diluted loss per share, pro-forma	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.01)
---	-----------	-----------

Income taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under this method, future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying values and their respective income tax bases (temporary differences). Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is included in income in the period in which the change occurs. The amount of future income tax assets recognized is limited to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Foreign currency translation

The Company has determined that its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the period-end exchange rates. Revenue and expenses are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates such items are recognized in earnings. Related exchange gains and losses are included in a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in income for the period.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(cont'd...)

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share takes into consideration shares of common stock outstanding (computed under basic loss per share) and potentially dilutive shares of common stock. Diluted net loss per share is not presented separately from basic net loss per share as the conversion of outstanding stock options and warrants into common shares would be anti-dilutive. At December 31, 2003, the total number of potentially dilutive shares of common stock excluded from basic net loss per share was 19,568,123 (April 30, 2003 - 14,694,681; April 30, 2002 - 2,730,000).

Shares that remain in escrow are excluded from the weighted average number of shares of common stock. The number of shares held in escrow excluded from the weighted average number of shares of common stock was 7,291,800 (April 30, 2003 - 8,432,250; April 30, 2002 - 2,730,000).

Recent accounting pronouncements

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Financial Interpretation No. 46 "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46") (revised in December 17, 2003). The objective of FIN 46 is to improve financial reporting by companies involved with variable interest entities. A variable interest entity is a corporation, partnership, trust, or any other legal structure used for business purposes that either (a) does not have equity investors with voting rights or (b) has equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources for the entity to support its activities. FIN 46 requires a variable interest entity to be consolidated by a company if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the variable interest entity's activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns or both. FIN 46 also requires disclosures about variable interest entities that the company is not required to consolidate but in which it has a significant variable interest. The consolidation requirements of FIN 46 apply immediately to variable interest entities created after December 15, 2003. The consolidation requirements apply to older entities in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after March 15, 2004.

In April 2003, FASB issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149 "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 149"). SFAS 149 amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under FASB Statement No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". SFAS 149 is generally effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003.

In May 2003, FASB issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 150 "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS 150"). SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003.

The adoption of these new pronouncements is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

3.

RESTATEMENT

During the year ended April 30, 2003, the Company, a Trustee and the owner of 2,730,000 performance escrow shares entered into a Share Purchase Agreement and Trust Deed whereby the performance escrow shares were transferred to the Trustee, on behalf of the Company, for the purpose of making the performance escrow shares available to present and future principals of the Company.

For the year ended April 30, 2003, the Company originally reported the performance escrow shares as being purchased and held as treasury shares of the Company to be made available to present and future principals of the Company. The Company also originally reported, pursuant to an agreement with the president and CEO of the Company, the allotment of 156,250 performance escrow shares to the individual valued at \$42,510 as a commitment to issue shares.

In November 2003, the Company, Trustee and owner entered into a Restated Share Purchase Agreement and Trust Deed that clarified and corrected the terms and intent of the original agreement. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company acquired and immediately transferred the performance escrow shares to the Trustee for the benefit of current and future employees, officers and directors of the Company.

Accordingly, the issued and outstanding number of shares has been restated for comparative purposes to reflect the escrow shares being held by the Trustee for the benefit of current and future employees, officers and directors. As a result, the following amounts and balances have been restated for comparative purposes:

- a) Issued common stock has been restated from 17,735,916 shares outstanding with a value of \$1,860,991 to 20,465,916 shares outstanding with a value of \$1,860,992.
- b) Commitment to issue shares of \$42,510 has been restated to \$Nil and \$42,510 has been recorded as additional paid-in capital (Note 7).

The restatement had no effect on loss per share for the year ended April 30, 2003.

4. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

The Company advanced an interest-free loan of \$20,000 to Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. and one of its directors, who is also a former director of the Company. The loan was repaid in September 2003.

5. EQUIPMENT

December 31, 2003

April 30, 2003

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Office equipment	19,176	4,510	14,666	4,903	\$ 817	\$ 4,086
Computer equipment	4,282	2,215	2,067	2,504	250	2,254
Field equipment	<u>23,858</u>	<u>3,720</u>	<u>20,138</u>	<u>15,326</u>	<u>2,299</u>	<u>13,027</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
	47,316	10,445	36,871	22,733	\$ 3,366	\$ 19,367

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

6. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral property interests. The Company has investigated title to its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to the mineral property interests are in good standing.

On July 25, 2002, the Company entered into an option agreement with Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. ("Mongol Gazar") to acquire up to a 60% interest over five years in three mineral concessions, (collectively the "Lookout Hill Property"), located in southern Mongolia. In consideration, the Company agreed to incur cumulative exploration expenditures of \$12,490,000 over five years, reimburse up to \$200,000 (paid) of expenditures incurred by Mongol Gazar and issue a total of 2,000,000 common shares over five years.

Once the Company had earned its 60% interest, the Company and Mongol Gazar would form a joint venture to further develop the concessions. Mongol Gazar would retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty, one half of which could be purchased by the Company for \$10,000,000.

A finder's fee consisting of 100,000 common shares with a value of \$35,827 was paid during the year ended April 30, 2003 in connection with the option agreement.

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Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated September 13, 2003 as amended on November 6, 2003, the Company acquired from Mongol Gazar a 100% interest in the Lookout Hill Property in Mongolia, free of all royalties. As consideration, the Company paid \$5,500,000 and issued 5,000,000 common shares with a value of \$3,806,000. Upon acquisition of the Lookout Hill Property, the terms of the original option agreement as described above were cancelled. On November 30, 2004, the Company will pay Mongol Gazar an amount equal to the amount, if any, by which the net proceeds from the sale of the 5,000,000 shares issued to Mongol Gazar in this transaction is less than \$5,000,000 (the "Minimum Price Guarantee"). Subsequent to December 31, 2003, the Company agreed to issue non transferable share purchase warrants to Mongol Gazar in satisfaction of the Minimum Price Guarantee (Note 13).

For the above purchase price, the Company also acquired a 100% interest in a fourth mineral concession (the "Kharmagtai Property") located in southern Mongolia. To date, the Company has not incurred any expenditures on this mineral property interest.

The Company's exploration licenses begin to expire in March 2008 through to October 2010. The total estimated annual fees in order to maintain these licenses in good standing is approximately \$188,000.

Mineral property interest costs incurred at the Lookout Hill mineral property are summarized as follows:

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2002
Acquisition costs	\$ 9,241,424	\$ 346,432	-
Assaying, testing and analysis	45,872	18,679	-
Camp and field supplies	278,825	68,370	-
Geological and geophysical	457,018	181,438	-
Travel and accommodation	<u>52,858</u>	<u>59,344</u>	-

	\$	\$	\$
10,075,997		674,263	-

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

Share consolidation

In October 2002, the Company consolidated its issued share capital on a two old shares for one new share basis. Authorized share capital remained unchanged. All references to share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements have been adjusted accordingly.

Share issuances

In July 1995, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 4,200,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.02 per share for gross proceeds of \$60,852.

In July 1995, the Company issued 3,200,000 shares at a value of \$147,520 for the acquisition of a mineral property interest in Costa Rica. This mineral property was abandoned in 2001.

In January 1997, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 1,680,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.06 per share for gross proceeds of \$77,553.

In April 1997, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 2,200,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.12 per share for gross proceeds of \$197,165.

In February 2000, the Company issued 1,128,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$113,922 on the exercise of stock options.

In September 2002, the Company completed a brokered private placement consisting of 4,000,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$505,520. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. As part of this private placement, the Company issued 310,000 units as a finder's fee to the agent. Each agent's unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant whereby each whole share purchase warrant entitles the agent to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. Related share issue costs of \$112,338 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$72,556 and the fair value of 310,000 units

estimated at \$39,782, of which \$39,178 was assigned to the common shares and \$604 was assigned to the warrants.

In January 2003, the Company completed a combination brokered and non-brokered private placement consisting of 2,500,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of \$569,975. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. As part of this private placement, the Company issued 329,723 agent's warrants whereby each warrant entitles the agent to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. Related share issue costs of \$94,461 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$78,188 and the fair value of the agents warrants estimated at \$16,273.

In January 2003, the Company issued 100,000 common shares at a value of \$35,827 as a finder's fee towards the acquisition of mineral property interests (Note 6).

In February 2003, the Company issued 12,500 common shares for proceeds of \$3,288 on the exercise of warrants.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Share issuances

(cont'd ...)

In March 2003, the Company issued 135,416 common shares at a value of \$45,839 and 67,708 non-transferable share purchase warrants with a value of \$5,252 to settle accounts payable totalling \$45,839 resulting in a loss on settlement of \$5,252. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.60 per share for a period of one year.

In April 2003, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 1,000,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.40 per unit for proceeds of \$275,560. Each unit consisted of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.50 per share for the first year and at C\$0.60 per share for the second year. The Company incurred costs of \$4,408 with respect to this private placement.

In August 2003, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 2,000,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.20 per share for gross proceeds of \$288,360. Related share issue costs of \$15,270 were charged as a reduction to the gross proceeds raised on the non-brokered private placement.

In October 2003, the Company completed a short-form offering and issued 2,352,942 units at a price of C\$0.85 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,510,400. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.06 on or before October 22, 2005. The agent for the offering was paid a cash commission of 8.5% of the gross proceeds received, or \$128,384, in respect of units sold and received agent's warrants to acquire common shares equal to 10% of the number of units sold, or 235,294 warrants. The agent's warrants allow the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$0.95 per share on or before October 22, 2004. The agent was also issued 100,000 units as a corporate finance fee. Each agent's unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$0.95 on or before October 22, 2004. Related share issue costs of \$296,296 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$164,004 and the fair value of 100,000 agents units estimated at \$72,576 and the fair value of 235,294 agent's warrants estimated at \$59,716. The fair value of the agent's units of \$72,576 consisted of \$64,192 assigned to the common shares and \$8,384 assigned to the warrants.

In October 2003, the Company completed a brokered private placement consisting of 12,000,000 units at a price of C\$1.00 per unit for gross proceeds of \$9,092,400. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.35 on or before October 31, 2005. The agent for the offering was paid a cash commission of 6.5% of the gross proceeds received in respect of units sold by the agent up to 11,500,000 units, or \$566,381, and received 920,000 agent's warrants. The agent's warrants allow the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.35 per share on or before April 30, 2005. Related share issue costs of \$991,149 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$680,124 and the fair value of the agents warrants estimated at \$311,025.

In November 2003, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares at a value of \$3,806,000 for the acquisition of a mineral property interest (Note 6).

During the current period, the Company issued 3,730,372 common shares for cash proceeds of \$1,310,221 on the exercise of warrants. The warrants exercised had a corresponding fair value of \$6,443 when issued which has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the warrants.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Share issuances

(cont'd ...)

During the current period, the Company also issued 35,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$14,704 on the exercise of stock options. The fair value recorded when the options were granted of \$4,026 has been transferred from

additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the options.

Escrow shares

During the year ended April 30, 2000, there were 270,000 performance escrow shares with a value of \$41,593 that were released from escrow.

Included in issued capital stock at December 31, 2003 are 7,291,800 common shares which are subject to escrow agreements and may not be released, transferred or assigned without the consent of the regulatory authorities at the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). Pursuant to the escrow agreements, these shares will be released from escrow over time through September 15, 2005. Of these escrow shares, 2,730,000 shares will be released subject to meeting additional performance requirements relating to exploration expenditures on the Company's mineral property interests.

These 2,730,000 performance escrow shares were transferred, as described in Note 3, by the owner to the Company and then immediately to the Trustee for the benefit of current and future employees, officers and directors of the Company, as directed by the Company's directors. Since these performance escrow shares have been transferred by a principal stockholder to a Trustee and are compensatory in nature, the Company will record a compensation benefit at fair value, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, when a portion or all of the escrow shares are allocated or transferred to specific individuals and will adjust this compensation benefit to fair value at the end of each period until the performance share are released from escrow.

In July 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with the president and CEO of the Company for the receipt of certain escrow shares in exchange for services provided to the Company. The agreement was replaced with an employment agreement dated November 1, 2003. At December 31, 2003, under the terms of the agreements, a cumulative total of 625,000 performance escrow shares (April 30, 2003 - 156,250) had been allocated to the president. During the current period, the Trustee transferred an additional 905,000 performance escrow shares to directors of the Company.

These escrow shares, although allocated, have not yet been released from escrow. Accordingly, these escrow shares are marked-to-market at the end of each respective reporting period. At December 31, 2003, the 625,000 performance escrow shares (April 30, 2003 - 156,250) allocated to the president had a value of \$812,943 (April 30, 2003 - \$40,205) while the 905,000 performance escrow shares (April 30, 2003 - Nil) allocated to directors had a value of \$1,177,140 (April 30, 2003 - \$Nil). The total escrow compensation expense has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements as follows with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Escrow shares

(cont'd...)

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003
Escrow shares allocated to president:		
M i n e r a l p r o p e r t y i n t e r e s t s	\$ 230,776	\$ 40,205
Escrow shares compensation	<u>541,962</u>	<u>-</u>
	772,738	40,205
Escrow shares allocated to directors:		
M i n e r a l p r o p e r t y i n t e r e s t s	-	-
Escrow shares compensation	<u>1,177,140</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,177,140</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ 1,949,878	\$ 40,205

There were no escrow shares allocated during the year ended April 30, 2002.

Share purchase warrants

Share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)
Balance as at April 30, 2001 and 2002	-	\$ -
Issued	4,802,431	0.50
Cancelled	-	-
Exercised	<u>(12,500)</u>	0.40
Balance as at April 30, 2003	4,789,931	0.50
Issued	8,431,764	1.29
Cancelled	-	-
Exercised	<u>(3,730,372)</u>	(0.47)
Balance as at December 31, 2003	9,491,323	\$ 1.18

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Share purchase warrants

(cont'd...)

As at December 31, 2003, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price (C\$)	Expiry Date
1,080,259	\$ 0.40	January 16, 2004 (Note 13)
250,000	0.50	April 23, 2004
	then at 0.60	April 23, 2005
335,294	0.95	October 22, 2004
905,770	1.06	October 22, 2005 (Note 13)
920,000	1.35	April 30, 2005
<u>6,000,000</u>	1.35	October 31, 2005

9,491,323

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of agents' warrants issued:

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003
Risk-free interest rate	3.04%	3.56%
Expected life of warrants	1.5 years	1.0 year
Annualized volatility	112%	66%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

Stock options

During the year ended April 30, 2003, the Company adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Under the Plan, the Company can grant options to acquire up to 3,281,600 common shares of the Company. Options granted can have a term up to five years and an exercise price typically not less than the Company's closing stock price at the date of grant. The options shall vest as to 25% at issuance and 1/8 every three months thereafter for a total of 18 months.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Stock options

(cont'd...)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)
Balance as at April 30, 2001 and 2002	-	\$ -
Granted	1,570,000	0.51
Cancelled/Expired	(97,500)	0.52
Exercised	<u>-</u>	-
Balance as at April 30, 2003	1,472,500	0.51
Granted	1,410,000	1.32
Cancelled/Expired	(62,500)	0.49
Exercised	<u>(35,000)</u>	0.56
)		

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Balance as at 2,785,000 \$ 0.92
 December 31,
 2003

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the current period was C\$0.99 (April 30, 2003 - C\$0.27; April 30, 2002 - C\$Nil). The number of stock options exercisable at December 31, 2003 was 1,495,892 (April 30, 2003 - 697,500; April 30, 2002 - Nil).

At December 31, 2003, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price (C\$)	Expiry Date
815,000	\$ 0.46	August 26, 2007
50,000	0.34	December 3, 2007
510,000	0.60	January 30, 2008
100,000	0.60	February 19, 2008
925,000	1.00	September 18, 2008
210,000	2.21	November 1, 2006
—	2.32	November 13, 2008
<u>175,000</u>		
2,785,000		

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Stock-based compensation

Included in stock options granted during the current period are 735,000 stock options granted to consultants and non-employees (April 30, 2003 - 220,000 options; April 30, 2002 - Nil). These options have a fair value of \$644,362 (April 30, 2003 - \$34,557; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil) which is being recognized over the options vesting periods. Total stock-based compensation for stock options granted to consultants and non-employees recognized during the current period was \$214,157 (April 30, 2003 - \$16,660; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil) which has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements as follows with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity:

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003
Mineral property interest costs	\$ 71,809	\$ -
Consulting fees	23,704	16,660
Legal expense	31,675	-
Shareholder communications and investor relations expense	<u>86,969</u>	<u>-</u>
		\$
	\$ 214,157	16,660

During the current period, the fair value of 235,294 and 920,000 agent's warrants issued pursuant to brokered private placements was \$370,741 which has been recorded as share issue costs with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity. The fair value of agent's warrants as part of 100,000 agent's units issued pursuant to a brokered private placement was \$8,384 which has been recorded as share issue costs with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity. During the year ended April 30, 2003, the fair value of 155,000 and 329,723 agent's warrants issued pursuant to brokered private placements was \$16,877 which has been recorded as share issue costs with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity. The fair value of 67,708 warrants issued as part of a debt settlement was \$5,252 which has been applied against the debt settlement with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity. The above warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a risk-free interest rate of 3.04% (April 30, 2003 - 3.56%), an expected life of 1 - 1.5 years (April 30, 2003 - 1 year), an annualized volatility of 110 - 112% (April 30, 2003 - 50 - 73%) and a dividend rate of 0% (April 30, 2003 - 0%).

During the current period, the Company adopted, on a prospective basis, the fair value based method of accounting for all stock-based compensation (Note 2). Included in stock options granted during the current period are 675,000 stock options granted to employees, directors and officers (April 30, 2003 - 1,350,000 options; April 30, 2002 - Nil). These options have a fair value of \$496,376 (April 30, 2003 - \$245,708; April 30, 2002, \$Nil) which, beginning May 1, 2003 is being recognized over the options vesting periods. Total stock-based compensation for stock options granted to employees, directors and officers recognized during the current period was \$200,670 (April 30, 2003 - \$Nil) which has been recorded in the consolidated statement of operations as management fees of \$173,844 and other various expenses totaling \$26,846 with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

7. COMMON STOCK

(cont'd ...)

Stock based compensation

(cont'd)

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options:

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003
Risk-free interest rate	3.04% - 4.07%	3.46% -3.56%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	115% - 66%	50% - 73%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- a) Paid or accrued legal fees of \$3,089 (April 30, 2003 - \$208,569; April 30, 2002 - \$13,890) to a law firm related to an officer of the Company which have been recorded as legal fees, mineral property interest acquisition costs and share issue costs.
- b) Paid or accrued management fees of \$33,295 (April 30, 2003 - \$49,820; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil) to two directors of the Company.
- c) Recognized expenses of \$772,738 (April 30, 2003 - \$40,205; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil) from certain performance escrow shares transferred to the president and CEO of the Company (Note 7) which have been recorded as escrow shares compensation of \$541,962 (April 30, 2003 - \$Nil; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil) and mineral property interest costs of \$230,766 (April 30, 2003 - \$40,205; April 30, 2002 - \$Nil). In addition, compensation expense of \$1,177,140 was recognized during the current period from certain performance escrow shares transferred to directors of the Company (Note 7) which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation of \$1,177,140.
- d) Paid or accrued consulting fees of \$ 14,714 for services of the chief financial officer in the current period.

e) Paid or accrued legal fees of \$9,851 during the year ended April 30, 2003 to a law firm related to a former director of the Company (Note 7).

f) Issued 135,416 common shares and 67,708 share purchase warrants during the year ended April 30, 2003 to settle accounts payable of \$45,839 owing to a law firm related to an officer of the Company (Note 7).

Accounts payable-related parties at April 30, 2003 of \$62,010 is due to a law firm related to an officer of the Company.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

9. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment being the exploration of mineral property interests.

Geographic information is as follows:

	Eight Month Period Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2002
Loss for t h e period	\$ (371,563)	\$ (379,423)	\$ (22,490)
	<u>(10,134,196)</u>	<u>(693,897)</u>	<u>—</u>
Mongolia	\$ (12,505,759)	\$ (1,073,320)	\$ (22,490)

10. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2003

10. INCOME TAXES

(cont'd)

The significant components of the Company's future income tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2003	Year Ended April 30, 2003
Future income tax assets:		
	\$	\$
Capital loss carryforwards	452,459	244,030
	89,379	85,104
Research and development expenditures	<u>300,465</u>	<u>63,634</u>
Share issue costs	842,303	392,768
Valuation allowance	<u>(842,303)</u>	<u>(392,768)</u>
Net future income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately \$1,270,000. These losses, if not utilized, will expire commencing in 2004. Subject to certain restrictions, the Company also has foreign resource expenditures available to reduce taxable income in future years. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses, resource expenditures and share issue costs have been offset in these financial statements by a valuation allowance.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and accounts payable-related parties. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company

is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce this currency risk.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 consisted of:

- a) The issuance of 5,000,000 common shares at a value of \$3,806,000 towards the acquisition of mineral property interests (Note 6).
- b) The issuance of 100,000 units at a value of \$72,576 as an agent's corporate finance fee and 1,155,294 agent warrants with a value of \$370,741 pursuant to private placements which have been recorded as share issue costs (Note 7).

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

(cont'd)

- c) The recognition of compensation expense from the transfer of certain performance escrow shares to the president and CEO of the Company which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation of \$541,962 and mineral property interest costs of \$230,776 (Note 7).
- d) The recognition of compensation expense from the transfer of certain performance escrow shares to directors of the Company valued at \$1,177,140 which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (Note 7).

Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended April 30, 2003 consisted of:

- a) The issuance of 100,000 common shares at a value of \$35,827 as a finder's fee towards the acquisition of mineral property interests (Note 7).
- b) The issuance of 135,416 common shares at a value of \$45,839 and 67,708 share purchase warrants with a value of \$5,252 to settle accounts payables totalling \$45,839 resulting in a loss on settlement of \$5,252 (Note 7).

c) The issuance of 310,000 common shares as an agents finder's fee at a value of \$39,178 and 484,723 agent warrants with a value of \$16,877 pursuant to private placements which have been recorded as share issue costs (Note 7).

d) The recognition of compensation expense from the transfer of certain performance escrow shares to the president and CEO of the Company valued at \$40,205 which has been recorded as mineral property geological and geophysical costs (Note 7).

There were no significant non-cash transactions for the year ended April 30, 2002.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2003, the Company:

a) Issued 523,836 common shares for proceeds of \$164,390 on the exercise of warrants. In addition, 557,923 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.40 expired unexercised.

b) Issued 50,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$17,942 on the exercise of stock options.

c) Granted 715,000 stock options exercisable at a price of C\$1.24 per share for a term of five years to directors, officers, employees and consultants. A portion of the options granted are subject to shareholder and regulatory approval.

d) Received shareholder approval to amend its Articles to increase the authorized share capital of the Company from 100,000,000 common shares without par value to an unlimited number of common shares without par value,

e) Received shareholder approval to increase the number of common shares that may be issued under the Company's stock option plan by 5,970,013 to 9,251,613,

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2003

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(cont'd)

f) Subject to TSX-V regulatory approval which was received on June 14, 2004, the Company agreed to issue non-transferable warrants to purchase up to 250,000 shares of the Company at a price of C\$1.05 per share for two years to Mongol Gazar, in satisfaction of a Minimum Price Guarantee previously provided to Mongol Gazar (Note 6). In addition, Mongol Gazar has agreed to transfer to the Company's subsidiary, Entrée LLC, its 100% interest in an exploration licence located in

Khanbogd, Omnogovi, Mongolia,

g) Released 750,000 performance shares from escrow in May 2004 (Note 7). These shares were marked to market at the date of release at a final value of \$609,410.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Unaudited)

September 30,
2004

ASSETS

Current

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,962,148
---------------------------------	--------------

Receivables	162,696
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Prepaid expenses	<u>121,570</u>
	3,246,414
Total current assets	
Equipment	<u>137,198</u>
(Note 4)	
Total assets	\$ 3,383,612

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current

	<u>\$ 305,718</u>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	

Stockholders' equity

Common stock, no par value, unlimited number authorized (Note 6) L6,258,066 issued and outstanding	16,858,790
	2,665,223
Additional paid-in capital (Note 6)	

Accumulated
o t h e r
comprehensive
income:

F o r e i g n
c u r r e n c y
cumulative
translation
adjustment

62,981

(16,509,100)

Accumulated
d e f i c i t)
during the
exploration
stage

3,077,894

T o t a l
stockholders'
equity

Total liabilities and
stockholders' equity \$ 3,383,612

Basis of presentation

(Note 1)

Nature of operations

(Note 2)

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

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited)

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	Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2004	Nine Month Period Ended October 31, 2003	Cumulative Period From Inception (July 19, 1995) to September 30, 2004
EXPENSES			
Amortization	\$ 16,978	\$ 6,634	\$ 27,423
Audit and accounting	36,256	7,890	81,765
Consulting fees	120,216	71,675	214,072
Escrow shares compensation (Notes 6 and 7)	(947,422)	86,466	771,680
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	4,057	18,816	19,146
Legal (Note 7)	160,542	185,367	549,616
Loss on settlement of debt (Note 7)	-	5,252	5,252
Management fees (Note 7)	280,763	25,931	617,716

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Mineral property interests (Note 5)	2,021,015	771,731	13,003,607
Office and administration	378,673	93,834	564,136
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	23,402	45,142	77,977
Stockholder communications and investor relations	328,159	48,741	578,728
Travel and conferences	<u>77,115</u>	<u>24,180</u>	<u>118,909</u>
Loss from operations	(2,499,754)	(1,391,659)	(16,630,027)
Interest income	<u>70,526</u>	<u>9,213</u>	<u>120,927</u>
Net loss	\$ (2,429,228)	\$ (1,382,446)	\$ (16,509,100)
Comprehensive loss:			
Net loss	\$ (2,429,228)	\$ (1,382,446)	\$ (16,509,100)
Foreign currency	<u>15,000</u>	<u>180,196</u>	<u>62,981</u>

translation adjustment			
Comprehensive loss	\$ (2,414,228)	\$ (1,202,250)	\$ (16,446,119)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.09)	
W e i g h t e d average number of s h a r e s outstanding	42,651,527	15,057,561	

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

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit During the Exploration Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, July 19, 1995 (date of inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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Shares issued:						
	4,200,000	60,852	-	-	-	60,852
equity placements						
	3,200,000	147,520	-	-	-	147,520
equity for equity interests						
	-	-	-	(756)	-	(756)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
Net loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(175,714)</u>	<u>(175,714)</u>
Balance, April 30, 1996	7,400,000	208,372	-	(756)	(175,714)	31,902
Shares issued:						
	3,880,000	274,718	-	-	-	274,718
equity placements						
	-	-	-	(8,568)	-	(8,568)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
Net loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,250)</u>	<u>(56,250)</u>
Balance, April 30, 1997	11,280,000	483,090	-	(9,324)	(231,964)	241,802
	-	-	-	(5,216)	-	(5,216)

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Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,381)</u>	<u>(33,381)</u>
N e t loss						
Balance, April 30, 1998	11,280,000	483,090	-	(14,540)	(265,345)	203,205
	-	-	-	(3,425)	-	(3,425)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,341)</u>	<u>(40,341)</u>
N e t loss						
Balance, April 30, 1999	11,280,000	483,090	-	(17,965)	(305,686)	159,439
	-	-	41,593	-	-	41,593
Escrow shares compensation						
	1,128,000	113,922	-	-	-	113,922
Exercise o f stock options						
	-	-	-	(896)	-	(896)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(154,218)</u>	<u>(154,218)</u>
N e t loss						
Balance, April 30, 2000	12,408,000	597,012	41,953	(18,861)	(459,904)	159,840
	-	-	-	(5,627)	-	(5,627)

Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	-	-	-	-	(18,399)	(18,399)
N e t loss						
Balance, April 30, 2001	12,408,000	597,012	41,593	(24,488)	(478,303)	135,814
	-	-	-	(2,561)	-	(2,561)
Foreign currency transition adjustment						
	-	-	-	-	(22,490)	(22,490)
N e t loss						
Balance, April 30, 2002	12,408,000	\$ 597,012	\$ 41,593	\$ (27,049)	\$ (500,793)	\$ (110,763)

- continued -

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit During the Exploration Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
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Balance, April 30, 2002 12,408,000 \$ 597,012 \$ 41,593 \$ (27,049) \$ (500,793) \$ (110,763)

Shares
issued:

7,500,000	1,351,055	-	-	-	1,351,055
Private placements					
12,500	3,288	-	-	-	3,288
Exercise of warrants					
310,000	39,178	-	-	-	39,178
Share repurchase fee					
100,000	35,827	-	-	-	35,827
Share repurchase of common stock interests					
135,416	45,839	5,252	-	-	51,091
Debt settlement					
-	-	16,877	-	-	16,877
Agent's warrants					
-	-	40,205	-	-	40,205
Escrow shares compensation					
-	-	16,660	-	-	16,660
Subordinated compensation					
-	(211,207)	-	-	-	(211,207)
Share issue costs					

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Foreign currency transition adjustment	-	-	-	73,080	-	73,080
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(1,073,320)	(1,073,320)
Escrow shares acquired	<u>(2,730,000)</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	(1)	=	=	=	=	(1)
Balance, April 30, 2003	17,735,916	1,860,991	120,587	46,031	(1,574,113)	453,496
, as previously reported						
	<u>2,730,000</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
total of worse cases than expected (3)	1	=	=	=	=	1
Balance, April 30, 2003	20,465,916	1,860,992	120,587	46,031	(1,574,113)	453,497
, as restated						
Shares issued:						
PIPE and offerings	16,352,942	10,891,160	-	-	-	10,891,160
side of warrants	3,730,372	1,316,664	(6,443)	-	-	1,310,221
	35,000	18,730	(4,026)	-	-	14,704

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options

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