FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to sections 13 or 15(d)

Filing Date: **2013-01-14** | Period of Report: **2012-11-30**
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TIGER JIUJIANG MINING, INC.

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SIC: **1040** Gold and silver ores

Mailing Address
428 TYEE DRIVE
NUMBER 428
POINT ROBERTS WA 98281

Business Address
428 TYEE DRIVE
NUMBER 428
POINT ROBERTS WA 98281
888-755-9766

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (the "Exchange Act")

For the quarterly period ended NOVEMBER 30, 2012

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _______

Commission file number: 000-54567

TIGER JIUJIANG MINING, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer in its charter)

Wyoming	80-0552115
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
6F, No.81 Meishu East 6 Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan	804
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Issuer' s telephone number: (360) 353-4013

Securities Registered Under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities Registered Under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, $0.001 par value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [[x]] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Corporation (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes [[x]] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting Corporation.

Large accelerated filer [ ]	Accelerated filer [ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	Smaller reporting Corporation [[x]]

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer' s classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 8,500,000 shares of Common Stock as of the date of this periodic report. The aggregate market value of the of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the issuer as of the date of this report was approximately $425,000 based on the selling price of the shares of the Corporation in its latest registration statement. We do not have any authorized, issued or outstanding non-voting common stock.

Transitional Small Business Format.

Yes [ ] No [[x]]

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Balance Sheets
November 30, 2012

	November 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	November 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	February 28, 2012 Audited)
Assets			
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses	297	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,156	$ 971	$ 262
	3,453	971	262
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit			
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	1,350	2,150	5,200
Loan payable	0	0	4,070
Due to related party	0	20,000	20,000
Total current liabilities	1,350	22,150	29,270
Stockholders' equity			
Common stock, 400,000,000 shares authorized, par value $.001, 6,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at Feb 28 2012, and 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at Nov 30, 2012	8,500	6,500	6,500
Additional paid-in capital	111,500	13,500	13,500
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(117,897)	(41,179)	(49,008)
Total stockholders' equity	2,103	(21,179)	(29,008)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 3,453	$ 971	$ 262

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Operations

	For the three months ended November 30, 2012	For the three months ended November 30, 2011	For the nine months ended November 30, 2012	For the nine months ended November 30, 2011	For the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception) through November 30, 2012
Revenues	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---
Expenses					
Mineral property exploration	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
Consulting & professional fees	326	1,168	23,214	3,581	45,002
Office expenses	484	4,198	5,995	6,290	14,136
PR, entertainment and meal costs	1,019	2,853	4,970	2,853	10,700
Filing fees	3,329	714	9,228	1,839	20,511
Transfer agent	1,199	0	3,699		3,699
Travel	0	1,569	1,783	1,569	3,849
Total expenses	6,357	10,502	68,889	16,132	117,897
Net loss	$ (6,357)	$ (10,502)	$ (68,889)	$ (16,132)	$ (117,897)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.00)	
Weighted average number of common shares used in per share calculations	8,165,733	6,500,000	8,165,733	6,299,674	

Seeaccompanying notestofinancial statements

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

	Common shares outstanding	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Other Comprehensive Loss	Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	Total stockholders' equity
Common shares issued for cash	6,500,000	$ 6,500	$ 13,500	$ ---	$ ---	$ 20,000
Net loss for the year	---	---	---	---	(3,670)	(3,670)
Balance, February 28, 2010	**6,500,000**	**6,500**	**13,500**	**0**	**(3,670)**	**16,330**
Net loss for the year	---	---	---	---	(21,377)	(21,377)
Balance, February 28, 2011	**6,500,000**	**6,500**	**13,500**	**0**	**(25,047)**	**(5,047)**
Net loss for the year	---	---	---	---	(23,961)	(23,961)
Balance, February 28, 2012	**6,500,000**	**$ 6,500**	**$ 13,500**	**$ 0**	**$ (49,008)**	**$ (29,008)**
Common shares issued for cash	2,000,000	2,000	98,000	0	0	100,000
Net loss for the nine months ended November 30, 2012	---	---	---	---	(68,889)	(68,889)
Balance, November 30, 2012	**8,500,000**	**$ 8,500**	**$ 111,500**	**$ 0**	**$ (117,897)**	**$ 2,103**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.
(an Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Cash Flows

	For the three months ended November 30, 2012	For the three months ended November 30, 2011	For the nine months ended November 30, 2012	For the nine months ended November 30, 2011	For the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception) through November 30, 2012
Cash flows used for operating activities					
Net loss	$ (6,357)	$ (10,502)	$(68,889)	$ (16,132)	$ (117,897)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Accounts receivable	5,224		0		0
Prepaid expenses	(297)		(297)		(297)
Due to a related party	0		(20,000)		(24,070)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(150)	1,000	(3,850)	(1,035)	1,350
Cash flows used for operating activities	(1,580)	(9,502)	(93,036)	(17,167)	(140,914)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Advance from related party	0	5,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
Repayment of loans payable	0		(24,070)		24,070
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Cash flows from financing activities	0	5,000	95,930	15,000	144,070
Increase (decrease)in cash and cash equivalents	(1,580)	(4,502)	2,894	(2,167)	3,156
Cash and cash equivalents -Beginning of period	4,736	5,473	262	3,138	0
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	$ 3,156	$ 971	$3,156	$ 971	$ 3,156
Supplemental Disclosure sregarding cash flows					
Interest paid	$ ---	$ ---	$---	$ ---	$ ---
Income taxes paid	---		---		---
Non-cash financing activities	---	---	---	---	---

See accompanying notes to financial statements

TIGER JIUJIANG MINING, INC.
(A Exploration Stage Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOVEMBER 30, 2012

Note 1 – Nature of Operations

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc. (the "Company" or "Tiger") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wyoming on January 28, 2010. It is a start-up, exploration stage corporation which has an option agreement ("Option to Purchase and Royalty Agreement") with Kiukiang Gold Mining Company granting it the exclusive right and option to acquire 50% of the right, title and interest in the Tiger mining property situated near Ruichang City, Jiangxi Province, China, consisting of a claim block covering 2,402 acres. The Company' s business plan is to proceed with initial exploration of the holdings to determine if there are commercially exploitable deposits of gold; if gold exists on the property we will determine if it can be economically extracted and profitably processed.

The beneficial owner holds the right to the Tiger property which gives its or its designated agent the right to mine and recover all of the metals contained within the surface boundaries of the lease vertically downward. In the event he were to grant another deed which is subsequently registered prior to the Company' s deed, the third party would obtain good title and the Company would have nothing.

Tiger is an "exploration stage company" as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission Industry Guide 7, and is subject to compliance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ASC Topic 915, *Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises*. It is devoting its resources to establishing the new business, and its planned operations have not yet commenced, accordingly, no revenues have been earned during the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012.

Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

The Company' s accounting and reporting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to exploration stage enterprises. The functional currency is the United States dollar, and the financial statements are presented in United States dollars.

Our financial statements at November 30, 2012, and for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012, have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a loss of $117,897 for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012. It has not generated revenues, no revenues are anticipated until we begin removing and selling gold and there is no assurance that a commercially viable deposit exists on the mineral property that we have under option. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to the Company' s ability to continue as a going concern.

Management' s plans to support the Company in operation and to maintain its business strategy is to raise funds through public offerings and to rely on officers and directors to perform essential functions with minimal compensation. If we do not raise all of the money we need from the public offering, we will have to find alternative sources, such as a second public offering, a private placement of securities, or loans from our officers, directors or others. If we require additional cash and can' t raise it, we will either have to suspend operations until the cash is raised, or cease business entirely.

The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Mining exploration costs

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

Mineral property acquisitions are initially capitalized as tangible assets when purchased in accordance with FASB ASC 805-20-55-37. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment. If proven and probable reserves are established for a property and it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the proven and probable reserves.

Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

As of November 30, 2012, the Company has not established any proven or probable reserves on its mineral properties and has incurred no acquisition or exploration costs.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, according to the usual industry standards for the stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company' s title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Reclamation costs

Exploration of mineral resources in China is governed by the Mineral Resources Law of 1986, as amended on January 1, 1997, and the Implementation Rules for the Mineral Resources Law, effective March 26, 1994. On February 12, 1998, the State Council issued three sets of regulations, which, together with the mineral resources law and implementation rules are referred to as the "Mineral Resources Law". The regulations are (i) Regulation for Registering to Explore Mineral Resources Using the Block System; (ii) Regulation for Registering to Mine Mineral Resources; and (iii) Regulation for Transferring Exploration and Exploration Rights.

The basis of laws and policies for environmental protection in China are the Environmental Protection Law, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law and the Mineral Resources Law. The State Administration of Environmental Protection and its provincial counterparts are responsible for the supervision, implementation and enforcement of environmental protection laws and regulations. Provincial governments also have the power to issue implementing rules and policies in relation to environmental protection in their respective jurisdictions. Applicants for exploration rights must submit environmental impact assessments and those projects that fail to meet environmental protection standards will not be granted licenses.

After exploration, the licensee must perform water and soil maintenance and take steps towards environmental protection. After the exploration rights have expired or the concessionaire stops mining during the permit period and the mineral resources have not been fully developed, the concessionaire must perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with the original development scheme, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection. After closing, the mining enterprises shall perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with mine closure approval reports, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection.

Penalties for breaching the Environmental Protection Law include a warning, payment of a penalty calculated on the damage incurred, or payment of a fine. When an entity fails to adopt preventative measures or control facilities that meet the requirements of the enacted environmental protection standards, it is subject to suspension of production or operations and for payment of a fine. Material violations of environmental laws and regulations causing property damage or casualties may result in criminal liabilities.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

It is difficult to estimate the full costs of compliance with the environmental law since the full nature and extent of our proposed activities cannot be determined until we start operations. The Company will record a liability for the estimated costs to reclaim the mined land by recording charges to production costs for each unit of gold mined over the life of the mine. The amount to be charged will be based on management' s estimate of reclamation costs to be incurred. The accrued liability will be reduced as reclamation expenditures are made. Certain reclamation work will be performed concurrently with mining and these expenditures will be charged to operations as incurred.

Use of estimates

In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments

ASC Topic 825 – *"Financial Instruments"*, formerly SFAS No. 107 *"Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments"*, defines the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amounts of cash and current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these items. These fair value estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, nor does it utilize derivative instruments in the management of foreign exchange, commodity price, or interest rate market risks.

Income taxes

The Company adopted ASC Topic *"Accounting for Income Taxes"* as of inception. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. The Company provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which it does not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

We currently have no issues that create timing differences that would mandate deferred tax expense. Net operating losses would create possible tax assets in future years. Due to the uncertainty as to the utilization of net operating loss carry forwards, a valuation allowance has not been made to the extent of any tax benefit that net operating losses may generate.

No provision for income taxes has been recorded due to the net operating loss carry forwards totalling approximately $117,897 as of November 30, 2012, that will be offset against future taxable income. The available net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $117,897 expire in various years through 2030. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements because the Corporation believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carry forwards will expire unused.

Basic and diluted net loss per share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC Topic "*Earnings per Share*". The basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the "as if converted" basis. For the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012, there were no potential dilutive securities.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash with high quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the FDIC insurance limit

Special purpose entities

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing activities.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In August 2001, ASC Topic *"Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"* became effective. FAS 144 clarifies the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, including the disposal of business segments and major lines of business. Long-lived assets are reviewed when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. When necessary, impaired assets are written down to their estimated fair value based on the best information available.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic *"Share-Based Payment"* We will recognize in the statement of operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and non-employees. Tiger did not grant any new employee options and no options were cancelled or exercised during the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012. As of November 30, 2012, there were no options outstanding.

Business segments

ASC Topic 280 *"Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information"* establishes standards for the way that public companies report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires reporting of selected information about operating segments in interim financial statements issued to the public. It also establishes standards for disclosures regarding products and services, geographic areas and major customers. The Company has evaluated the requirements of ASC Topic 280, and has determined that it is not applicable.

Start-up expenses

The Company has adopted ASC Topic "*Reporting the Costs of Start-up Activities"*, which requires that costs associated with start-up activities be expensed as incurred. Accordingly, start-up costs associated with our formation have been included in our general and administrative expenses for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The Company' s functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Our financial statements are translated to United States dollars in accordance with ASC Topic "*Foreign Currency Translation*". Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Note 4 – Recently Adopted and Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income", which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. ASU 2011-05 become effective for the Company on December 1, 2012. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. In addition, items of other comprehensive income that are reclassified to profit or loss are required to be presented separately on the face of the financial statements. This guidance is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in financial statements by requiring that such amounts be presented either in a single continuous statement of income and comprehensive income or separately in consecutive statements of income and comprehensive income. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2012-04, "Technical Corrections and Improvements" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-04. The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the Accounting Standards Codification and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The amendments in this update will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-04 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-03, "Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 114, Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22 (SEC Update)" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03. This update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114. The adoption of ASU 2012-03 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02. This update amends ASU 2011-08, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment and permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity' s financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, "Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. This update defers the requirement to present items that are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income in both the statement of income where net income is presented and the statement where other comprehensive income is presented. The adoption of ASU 2011-12 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 4 – Recently Adopted and Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11 "Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11"). This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS. The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this pronouncement may have on its results of operations or financial position.

There are no other new accounting pronouncements adopted or enacted during the twelve months ended November 30, 2011 that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on our financial statements.

Note 4 – Common stock transactions

Activity for the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to February 28, 2010

On January 31, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act at a price of $0.001 per share to it' s founder for $5,000 in cash.

On February 28, 2010, the Company issued 1,500,000 shares of common stock under Regulation S, Rule 903 of the Securities Act at a price of $0.01 per share to a total of 5 placees for total proceeds of $15,000.

Activity for the period March 1, 2010, to February 28, 2011

No shares were issued during the period.

Activity for the period March 1, 2011, to February 29, 2012

No shares were issued during the period.

Activity for the period March 1, 2012, to November 30, 2012

On June 15, 2012, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $0.05 per share under an S-1 registration statement dated October 26, 2011, which became effective on December 8, 2011 and for which subscriptions were received in April and May, 2012 and for which the Corporation considered the issuance to have closed on April 30, 2012 As of the date of this report there are 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding.

Note 5 – Related party transactions

The Company issued a total of 5,000,000 shares of its restricted common stock to its director for $5,000 ($0.001 per share) as founder shares. (Note 4).

A director and senior officer of the Company has previously advanced $20,000 by way of non-interest bearing loans with no fixed terms of repayment; all such loans and advances were repaid in the current quarter.

Note 6 – Commitments

Under the terms of the agreement and the amendment, Kiukiang granted to Tiger the right to acquire 50% of the right, title and interest of Kiukiang in the property, subject to its receiving annual payments and a royalty, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, as follows:

(a) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures on the property of a minimum of $15,000 on or before May 31, 2012 ($20,000 paid to Kiukiang on May 31, 2012);

(b) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures of a further US $45,000 for aggregate minimum contributed exploration expenses of $60,000 on or before May 31, 2013;

(c) Tiger shall allot and issue 1,000,000 shares in the capital of Tiger to Kiukiang upon completion of a phase I exploration program as recommended by a competent geologist with the proviso that the report recommends further work be carried out on the Tiger property;

(d) Tiger will pay to Kiukiang an annual royalty equal to three percent (3%) of Net Smelter Returns;

(e) Upon exercise of the option, Tiger will pay to Kiukiang $25,000 per annum commencing on May 31, 2015, as prepayment of the NSR; and

(f) Tiger has the right to acquire an additional 25% of the right, title and interest in and to the property by the payment of $10,000 and by incurring an additional $50,000 in exploration expenditures on or before May 31, 2014.

Further, the Agreement and the Option will terminate:

(a) on November 30, 2012 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of a minimum of US $20,000 on the Property (paid on May 31, 2012);

(b) on May 31, 2013 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of a cumulative minimum of US $60,000 on the Property;

(c) at 11:59 P.M. on May 31 of each and every year, commencing on May 31, 2015, unless Tiger Jiujiang has paid to Kiukiang the sum of US $25,000 on or before that date.

Note 7. – Certain significant risks and uncertainties

Tiger is subject to the consideration and risks of operating in the PRC. The economy of PRC differs significantly from the economies of the “western” industrialized nations in such respects as structure, level of development, gross national product, growth rate, capital reinvestment, resource allocation, self-sufficiency, rate of inflation and balance of payments position, among others. Only recently has the PRC government encouraged substantial private economic activities. The Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in the past several years, but such growth has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and geographic regions. Actions by the PRC government to control inflation have significantly restrained economic expansion in the recent past. Similar actions by the Chinese government in the future could have a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

Many laws and regulations dealing with economic matters in general and foreign investment in particular have been enacted in the PRC. However, China still does not have a comprehensive system of laws, and enforcement of existing laws may be uncertain and sporadic.

Our primary sources of revenues and cash flows will be derived from our business operations in China. The PRC economy has, for many years, been a centrally-planned economy, operating on the basis of annual, five-year and ten-year state plans adopted by central PRC governmental authorities, which set out national production and development targets. The Chinese government has been pursuing economic reforms since it first adopted its “open-door” policy in 1978. There is no assurance that the government will continue to pursue economic reforms or that there will not be any significant change in its economic or other policies, particularly in the event of any change in the political leadership of, or the political, economic or social conditions. There is also no assurance that the Company will not be adversely affected by any such change in governmental policies or any unfavorable change in the political, economic or social conditions, the laws or regulations, or the rate or method of taxation in the PRC.

Note 7. – Certain significant risks and uncertainties (continued)

As many of the economic reforms which have been or are being implemented by the Chinese government are unprecedented or experimental, they may be subject to adjustment or refinement, which may have adverse effects on the Company. Further, through state plans and other economic and fiscal measures such as the leverage of exchange rate, it remains possible for the PRC government to exert significant influence on its economy.

Note 8 – Effective Date of Registration

On October 26, 2011, we filed an amended S-1 registration statement which became effective on December 8, 2011, for the sale of a minimum of 1,000,000 and a maximum of 2,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $0.05 per share and the resale of up to 1,500,000 previously issued shares. The Company completed the offering with 2,000,000 shares being sold under the registration statement and initial public offering to 35 investors. Treasury order were issued on June 15, 2012, and all shares delivered to the named shareholder. As of the date of this report, Tiger has 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding as held by 41 shareholders.

Note 9 – Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events reportable as of the date of this report.

Item 2. Management' s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. Some discussions in this report may contain forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. A number of important factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us in this report. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words like: "believe", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "intend", "project" and similar expressions or words which, by their nature, refer to future events.

In some cases, you can also identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "plans", "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 "Risk Factors" on page 4, that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements stated or implied by these statements.

As used in this quarterly report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "Tiger" mean Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or achievements. 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.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars ("USD" or "US$" or "$") and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. All references to "common shares" refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

Tiger is an exploration stage Corporation. There is no assurance that commercially viable mineral deposits exist on the claim that we have under option. Further exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of the claim is determined.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Rates

Our optioned mineral exploration property is located in China and costs expressed in the geological report are expressed in Renminbi ("RMB") or Yuan. For purposes of consistency and to express United States Dollars throughout this periodic report, Yuan or RMB have been converted into United States currency at current rates of approximately 7.5 RMB to 1 U.S. Dollar. Our agreements and related items are all in U.S. Dollars. Where expenses have been incurred, Chinese Yuan have been converted into United States currency at the rate applicable on the date of the incurrence of the expense which is consistent with the incorporated financial statements.

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CORPORATION FOR THE PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 2012, SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CORPORATION' S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, INCLUDING THE NOTES THERETO CONTAINED ELSEWHERE IN THIS FORM 10-Q AND IN OUR ANNUAL REPORT FILED ON FORM 10-K ON MAY 29, 2012.

Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Wyoming on January 28, 2010, and established a fiscal year end of February. Our statutory registered agent's office is located at 1620 Central Avenue, Suite 202, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001 and our business office is located at 6F, No.81 Meishu East 6 Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 804. Our telephone number is (360) 353-4013. We have not had any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding since incorporation. There have been no material reclassifications, mergers, consolidations or purchases or sales of any significant amount of assets not in the ordinary course of business since the date of incorporation. We are a start-up, exploration stage Corporation engaged in the search for gold. There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit, a reserve, exists on our claim or can be shown to exist until sufficient and appropriate exploration is done and a comprehensive evaluation of such work concludes economic and legal feasibility.

On February 22, 2010, as amended on May 2, 2011, we entered into an option agreement to finance a two-phase exploration program whereby we can earn a 50 percent or greater interest in the Tiger gold exploration property in northern Jiujiang Province, China. The Option To Purchase And Royalty Agreement is with Kiukiang Gold Mining Company of Jiujiang City, Jiujiang, China, the beneficial owner, an arms-length Chinese corporation whereby we can acquire an interest by making certain expenditures and carrying out certain exploration work. The property is in good standing until December 8, 2016.

Under the terms of the agreement and the amendment, Kiukiang granted to Tiger the right to acquire 50% of the right, title and interest of Kiukiang in the property, subject to its receiving annual payments and a royalty, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, as follows:

(a) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures on the property of a minimum of $15,000 on or before May 31, 2012 (paid on May 31, 2012);

(b) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures of a further US $45,000 for aggregate minimum contributed exploration expenses of $60,000 on or before May 31, 2013;

(c) Tiger shall allot and issue 1,000,000 shares in the capital of Tiger to Kiukiang upon completion of a phase I exploration program as recommended by a competent geologist with the proviso the report recommends further work be carried out on the property;

(d) Tiger will pay Kiukiang an annual royalty of three percent (3%) of Net Smelter Returns;

(e) Upon exercise of the option, Tiger will pay to Kiukiang $25,000 per annum commencing on May 31, 2015, as prepayment of the NSR; and

(f) Tiger has the right to acquire an additional 25% of the right, title and interest in and to the property by the payment of $10,000 and by incurring an additional $50,000 in exploration expenditures on or before May 31, 2014.

Further, the Agreement and the Option will terminate:

(a) on May 31, 2012 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of US $20,000 on the Property (paid May 31, 2012);

(b) on May 31, 2013 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of a cumulative minimum of US $60,000 on the Property;

(c) at 11:59 P.M. on May 31 of each and every year, commencing on May 31, 2015, unless Tiger Jiujiang has paid to Kiukiang the sum of US $25,000 on or before that date.

If the results of phase I are unfavourable, we will terminate the option agreement and will not be obligated to make any subsequent payments. Similarly, if the results of phase II are unfavourable, we will terminate the option and will not be obligated to make any subsequent payments.

The property is unencumbered and there are no competitive conditions which affect it. Further, there is no insurance covering the property. We believe that no insurance is necessary since it is unimproved and contains no buildings or improvements.

To date we have completed the field work portion of the first phase work program on the Tiger property but do not anticipate receiving the finalized report until approximately March, 2013; we have not spent any money on research and development activities. Tiger is an exploration stage corporation. There is no assurance that a commercially viable deposit exists on the mineral claims that we have under option. Further exploration will be required before an evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility of the claims is determined.

The reader of this periodic report is directed to our Form S-1 Registration Statement, dated October 26, 2011, effective on December 8, 2011, and our annual report on Form 10-K filed on May 29, 2012, for further discussion of the property, mineral exploration in China, maps, geology and other background information on the optioned property.

Our Proposed Exploration Program – Plan of Operation – Results of Operations

Our business plan is to proceed with initial exploration of the Tiger property to determine if there are commercially exploitable deposits of gold. We plan a two-phase exploration program to properly evaluate the potential of the property. We must conduct exploration to determine if gold exists and if any is found it can be economically extracted and profitably processed. We do not claim to have any ores or reserves whatsoever at this time.

We anticipate that our portion of the phase I planned geological exploration program will cost $20,000 (which is 50% of the totally budgeted cost of $40,000; we advanced our portion of the required funding on May 31, 2012) and is a reflection of local costs for the specified type of work. Phase I commenced on August 13, 2012, and required six weeks for the base work which was completed on September 20, 2012, but will require an additional four to six months for analysis, evaluation of the work completed and the preparation of a report which expected in the new year. Costs for phase I were made up of wages, fees, geological and geochemical supplies, assaying, equipment, diamond drilling and operation costs. We will assess the results of this program upon receipt of an appropriate engineering or geological report. It is our intention to retain a North American educated geoscientist to evaluate and conform to American standards the phase I work program and to author a report to American standards for future capital raising. No agreements to retain such an engineer or geoscientist have been entered into as of the date of this registration statement. We had $3,156 in cash reserves as of November 30, 2012.

Phase II will not be carried out until 2013 and will be contingent upon favourable results from phase I and specific recommendations of a professional geoscientist based on those results. Favourable results means that a geoscientist, engineer or other recognized professional states that there is a strong likelihood of value being added by completing the next phase of exploration, makes a written recommendation that we proceed to the next phase of exploration, a resolution is approved by the Board indicating such work should proceed and that it is feasible to finance the next phase of the exploration. Phase II will be directed towards additional trenching on selected areas and further diamond drilling and may require up to six weeks work; total costs will be approximately $100,000, with Tiger' s portion being $50,000, comprised of wages, fees, trenching, diamond drilling, assays and related. The cost estimate is based on local costs for the specified type of efforts planned. A further three to four months may be required for analysis, evaluation of the work accomplished and the preparation of a report.

During the quarter under review we did not issue any shares but in the previous quarter we issued shares after completing the sale of 2,000,000 common shares of our stock at a price of $0.05 per share to 37 investors through our registration statement dated October 26, 2011, and effective on December 8, 2011.

Employees

Our only employees will be Chang Ya-Ping and Michael Forster, our senior officers and directors. We intend to hire geologists, engineers and other subcontractors on an as needed basis. Initially, we intend to use the services of subcontractors for manual labor exploration work and an engineer or geoscientist to manage the exploration program. We and Kiukiang retained Jiangxi Geological And Engineering Company of Ruichang City, Jiangxi, People' s Republic of China as geoscientists for the completion of phase I of the two-phase exploration program. We also retained Mr. Poon Man Sin as the senior on-site geological consultant. It is our intention to retain a North American educated geoscientist to evaluate and conform to American standards the phase I work program, to author a report to American standards for future capital raising and to render independent recommendations as to future work.

At present, we have no employees, other than Ms. Chang and Mr. Forster who do not have any employment agreement with us. We presently do not have pension, health, annuity, insurance, stock options, profit sharing or similar benefit plans; however, we may adopt such plans in the future. There are presently no personal benefits available to any employee.

Neither Chang Ya-Ping nor Michael Forster will be compensated for their services on the Board of Directors. If, as and when a public market for Tiger' s shares is established an incentive stock option plan may be established under which Ms. Chang would receive stock options.

Offices

Our offices are located at 6F, No.81 Meishu East 6 Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 804 and are provided to us by Chang Ya-Ping, a director and officer, without charge, but such arrangement may be cancelled at anytime without notice. Specific direct expenses incurred such as telephone and secretarial services are charged back to Tiger on a quarterly basis.

Risk Factors

At present we do not know whether the claims contain commercially exploitable reserves of gold or any other valuable mineral. The proposed expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of the claim may not result in the discovery of commercial quantities of ore. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other unanticipated conditions can be encountered in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we would be unable to complete our business plan.

In order to complete future phases of our proposed exploration program we will need to raise additional funding. Even if the first phase of our exploration program is deemed to be successful there is no guarantee that we will be able to raise any additional capital in order to finance future phases.

The Vendor holds the mining rights to the claims which thereby gives him or his designated agent, the right to mine and recover all of the minerals contained within the surface boundaries of the lease continued vertically downward. Kiukiang has granted an option to Tiger to allow us to explore, mine and recover any minerals on the claims.

Even if our exploration program is successful we may not be able to obtain commercial production. If our exploration is successful and commercial quantities of ore are discovered we will require a significant amount of additional funds to place the claim into commercial production. Should we be unable to raise additional funds we would be unable to see the claim evolve into an operating mine.

In order to complete future phases of exploration we will need to secure additional funding. Even if the first phase of our exploration program is deemed to be successful there is no guarantee that we will be able to raise any additional capital in order to finance future phases. Should we be unable to raise additional funding to complete future exploration, we would have to cease operations.

Results of Operations

Tiger was incorporated on January 28, 2010; comparative periods for the three- and nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, November 30, 2011, and January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, are presented in the following discussion.

Since inception, we have used our common stock and advances from a director and a non-related party to raise money for our optioned acquisition and for corporate expenses. Net cash provided by financing activities (less offering costs) from inception on January 28, 2010, to November 30, 2012, was $144,070 ($120,000 as a result of proceeds received from sales of our common stock and $20,470 as an advance from an officer which was repaid in the previous quarter.

The Corporation did not generate any revenues from operations for the quarter ended November 30, 2012. To date, we have not generated any revenues from our mineral exploration business.

REVENUES

REVENUE – Gross revenue for the quarter ended November 30, 2012,was $0 and $0 for the same period in the previous fiscal year.

COMMON STOCK –Net cash provided by equity financing activities during the quarters ended November 30, 2012, and for the similar quarter in 2011 was$0 (nil); $120,000 was received for the period from inception on January 28, 2010, through to and including November 30, 2012. No options or warrants were issued to issue shares at a later date in the most recent quarter.

EXPENSES

	Three mo. ended November 30, 2012	Three mo. ended November 30, 2011	Nine mo. ended November 30, 2012	Nine mo. ended November 30, 2011	Jan 28, 2010 (inception) to November 30 2012
Expense Item					
Mineral exploration expenses	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
Consulting & professional fees	326	1,168	23,214	3,581	45,002
Office & admin expenses	484	4,198	5,995	6,290	14,136
PR, entertainment and meals	1,019	2,853	4,970	2,853	10,700
Filing fees	3,329	714	9,228	1,839	20,511
Transfer agent	1,199	0	3,699	0	3,699
Travel	0	1,569	1,783	1,569	3,849
Total expenses	**6,357**	**10,502**	**68,889**	**16,132**	**117,897**

SUMMARY – Total expenses for the quarter ended November 30, 2012, amounted to $6,357 while $10,502 was spent in the similar period ended November 30, 2011. For the nine month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $68,889 and $16,132 respectively. A total of $117,897 in expenses has been incurred since inception on January 28, 2010, through November 30, 2012. Costs for the current nine-month period were higher than in the previous similar period as a result of the receipt of funds of the offering under our registration statement filed on Form S-1, commencing exploration work on our optioned mineral property in China and the repayment of advances and loans made by related and non-related parties. We were successful in fully completing the offering of 2,000,000 shares at a price of $0.05 per common share to 37 subscribers in the prior quarter. The costs can be subdivided into the following categories which have and will vary from quarter to quarter based on the level of corporate activity, exploration and results and capital raising.

MINERAL PROPERTY EXPLORATION COSTS: $0 (nil) in mineral property exploration costs were incurred in the quarters ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011. For the nine month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $20,000 and $0 (nil). From January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, we have spent $20,000 on mineral exploration expenses. These costs will vary depending on our direct exploration efforts and no further such costs are expected to be incurred until 2013.

CONSULTING AND PROFESSIONAL FEES: $326 in consulting and professional fees were incurred for the quarter ended November 30, 2012, while $1,169 was spent in the similar period ended November 30, 2011. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $23,214 and $3,581. From inception on January 28, 2010 to November 30, 2012, we have incurred $45,002 in professional fees mainly spent on legal and accounting matters. This cost category will vary in spending depending on the legal, accounting and other consulting or professional requirements of the Corporation.

OFFICE & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES: $484 was expended on the office and administrative matters for the quarter ended November 30, 2012, while $4,189 was spent in the similar period ended November 30, 2011. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $5,995 and $6,290. From January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, a total of $14,136 has been spent on office expenses which are mostly comprised of facsimile, courier, photocopy, postage and other general office expenses and services.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, ENTERTAINMENT AND MEAL EXPENSES: $1,019 in public relations, entertainment or meal expenses were incurred for the quarter ended November 30, 2012 while $2,853 was expended in the similar period last year. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $4,970 and $2,853. For the period January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, a total of $10,700 has been spent on this category.

FILING FEES: $3,329 in filing fee expenses were incurred for the quarter ended November 30, 2012, and $714 was spent in the quarter ended November 30, 2011. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $9,228 and $1,839. For the period January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, Tiger has spent $20,511 on filing fees. This cost category will change depending on filing requirements with the SEC and other regulatory bodies and has increased during the current year as a direct result of increased XBRL filing costs mandated by the SEC and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

TRANSFER AGENT FEES: $1,199 in transfer agent fee expenses were incurred for the quarter ended November 30, 2012, and $0 (nil) was spent in the quarter ended November 30, 2011. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $3,699 and $0 (nil). For the period January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, Tiger has spent $3,699 on transfer agent fees.

TRAVEL EXPENSES: We spent $0 (nil) in travel expenses and related costs during the first quarter and $1,569 in the similar period in 2011. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $1,783 and $1,569. From January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, we have spent $3,849 on travel expenses.

COMPENSATION: No compensation costs were incurred for the quarters or nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, or November 30, 2011, and no compensation costs have been incurred since inception.

OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS: $0 (nil) in 'other' costs have been expensed for the quarters or nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011. From January 28, 2010 (inception), through November 30, 2012, we have expended $0 (nil) on other or miscellaneous expenses or services.

NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES: For the three month period ended November 30, 2012, $1,580 in net cash was used and for the similar period ended on November 30, 2011, the amount was $9,502. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $93,036 and $17,167. We have used $140,914 in net cash from inception on January 28, 2010, to November 30, 2012.

INCOME TAX PROVISION: As a result of operating losses, there has been no provision for the payment of income taxes to date in 2012 or from the date of inception.

Tiger issued no shares of common stock during its most recently completed quarter but did issue 2,000,000 shares of its common stock during the prior quarter in satisfaction of the subscriptions received under our S-1 registration statement filed on October 26, 2011, and effective on December 8, 2011. As of the date of this report Tiger has 8,500,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

Tiger continues to carefully control its expenses and overall costs as it moves its business development plan forward. We do not have any employees and engage personnel through outside consulting contracts or agreements or other such arrangements, including for legal, accounting and technical consultants.

Plan of Operation

Tiger believes it can satisfy its cash requirements through the fiscal year end of February 28, 2013, from the proceeds of $100,000 from our registration statement offering which became effective on December 8, 2011 sold in April and May, 2012 and received during June, 2012. As of November 30, 2012, we had a surplus of $2,103 in working capital.

Our business plan is to proceed with the initial exploration of the Tiger property to determine if there are commercially exploitable deposits of gold and silver and are currently awaiting the receipt of the report on the first phase of exploration which was carried out in August and September of 2012 but which is not expected to be received until after the end of the current fiscal year. Poon Man Sin, Senior Engineer authored the initial Report in which his firm recommened a two-phase exploration program to properly evaluate the potential of the property. We must conduct exploration to determine if gold exists and if any gold which is found can be economically extracted and profitably processed.

We do not claim to have any ores or reserves whatsoever at this time on our optioned property.

We do not expect any changes or hiring of employees since contracts are given to consultants and subcontractor specialists in specific fields of expertise for the exploration work. We do not expect to purchase or sell any plant or significant equipment. We intend to lease or rent any equipment, such as a backhoe, diamond drill, generators and so on, that we will need in order to carry out our exploration activities.

Presently, our revenues are not sufficient to meet operating and capital expenses. We have incurred operating losses since inception, and this is likely to continue through fiscal 2012 – 2013. Management projects that we will require a total of up to $150,000 to fund ongoing operating expenses and working capital requirements for the next twelve months, broken down as follows:

Operating expenses	$50,000
Phase II exploration program	50,000
Working Capital	50,000
Total	$150,000

As at November 30, 2012, we had a working capital surplus of $2,103. We do not anticipate that we will be able to satisfy any of these funding requirements internally until we significantly increase our revenues.

Due to the uncertainty of our ability to meet our current operating and capital expenses, in their report on the annual financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2012, our independent auditors included an explanatory paragraph regarding concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements contain additional note disclosures describing the circumstances that lead to this disclosure by our independent auditors. Our issuance of additional equity securities could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of our current stockholders. Obtaining commercial loans, assuming those loans would be available, will increase our liabilities and future cash commitments.

There are no assurances that we will be able to obtain further funds required for continued long term operations beyond phase I. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to us when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to obtain the additional financing on a timely basis, we will not be able to meet our obligations as they become due.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of end of the last quarter on November 30, 2012, we have yet to generate any revenues from operations.

Since inception, we have used our common stock and advances from related and non-related parties to raise money for our optioned acquisition and for corporate expenses. Net cash provided by financing activities from inception on January 28, 2010, to November 30, 2012, was $144,070 as a result of gross proceeds received from sales of our common stock of $120,000 (less offering costs) and $24,070 as advances from our officer and director and a shareholder, each of which was repaid in the prior quarter. We issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock through a Section 4(2) offering in February, 2010 for cash consideration of $5,000. We issued 1,500,000 shares of common stock through a Rule 903, Regulation S offering in February, 2010 for cash consideration of $1,500 to a total of 5 placees. During the prior quarter we closed the sale of 2,000,000 common shares of our stock at a price of $0.05 per share to 37 investors through our registration statement dated October 26, 2011, and effective on December 8, 2012 with receipt of the proceeds from the escrow agent. On June 14, 2012, $100,000 was forwarded to Tiger by our attorney and the offering was closed.

As of November 30, 2012, our total assets, consisting entirely of cash and a prepaid account, amounted to $3,453 while total liabilities were $1,350. Working capital surplus was $2,103.

For the three months ended November 30, 2012, the net loss was $6,357 ($0.00 per share) as compared to a loss of $10,502 ($0.00 per share) for the similar period last year. For the nine-month periods ended November 30, 2012, and November 30, 2011, the comparative values were $68,889 ($0.01 per share) and $16,132 ($0.00 per share). The loss per share was based on a weighted average of 8,165,733 common shares outstanding at November 30, 2012, 6,500,000 at November 30, 2011, 8,165,733 for the nine-months ended November 30, 2012, and 6,500,000 for the nine months ended November 30, 2011. The net loss from inception to November 30, 2012, is $117,897.

Inflation / Currency Fluctuations

Inflation has not been a factor during the recent quarter ended November 30, 2012. Although inflation is moderately higher than it was during 2010-2011, the actual rate of inflation is not material and is not considered a factor in our contemplated capital expenditure program.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered in this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Accordingly, management believes that the financial statements included in this report fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls.

During the quarter ended November 30, 2012, there were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Corporation is and has not been party to any legal proceedings in the quarter under review.

Item 2. Changes in Securities

No shares of common stock or other securities were issued during the most recently completed quarter ended on November 30, 2012.

During the prior quarter we completed the issuance of 2,000,000 common shares of our stock at a price of $0.05 per share to 37 investors through our registration statement dated October 26, 2011, and effective on December 8, 2012. On June 14, 2012, $100,000 was forwarded to Tiger by our escrow agent attorney and the offering was closed.

Tiger had 8,500,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of November, 30, 2012, and as of the date of this periodic report. Of these shares, approximately 5,000,000 shares are held by an affiliate of the Corporation; some of those shares can be resold in compliance with the limitations of Rule 144 as adopted by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Item 3. Other Information

Use of Proceeds

Net cash provided by financing activities from inception on January 28, 2010, to November 30, 2012, was $144,070 as a result of proceeds received from sales of our common stock ($120,000), an advance from an officer and director ($20,000) and an advance from a non-related party ($4,070) which have been repaid. During that same period, the following indicates how the proceeds have been spent to date:

Mineral exploration expenses	$ 20,000
Consulting & professional fees	45,002
Office expenses	14,136
PR, entertainment and meal costs	10,700
Filing fees	20,511
Transfer agent fees	3,699
Travel	3,849
Total Use of Proceeds to November 30, 2012	**$117,897**

Common Stock

No shares of common stock or other securities were issued during the most recently completed quarter ended on November 30, 2012.

During the prior quarter ended August 31, 2012, we issued 2,000,000 common shares of our stock at a price of $0.05 per share to 37 investors through our registration statement dated October 26, 2011, effective on December 8, 2012, which closed with the receipt of the proceeds of the offering from the escrow agent.

At the end of the quarter on November 30, 2012, there were 8,500,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. As of the date of this periodic report, there were 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding.

Options

No options were granted during the three-month or nine-month periods ending November 30, 2012.

Code of Ethics

The Board of Directors on February 22, 2010, adopted a formal written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Compliance Program for all officers, directors and senior employees. A copy of the Code is available upon written request by contacting our offices by telephone at (888) 755-9766 or writing to 6F, No.81 Meishu East 6 Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, 804.

Web Site

Tiger maintains a Web site at “tiger-jiujiang-mining-inc.com” and has an e-mail address at “tigerjiujiangmining@gmail.com”.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Reports on Form 8-K filed during the quarter ended November 30, 2012: nil

Subsequent Events

There are no other subsequent events reportable as of the date of the interim financial statements or the date of this report.

Exhibits

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: January 14, 2012

BY: /s/ Chang Ya-Ping

CHANG YA-PING, President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer and a Member of the Board of Directors

BY: /s/ Michael Forster

MICHEAL FORSTER, a Member of the Board of Directors

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Chang Ya-Ping, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this periodic report on Form 10-Q of Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The issuer' s registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d- 15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and we have:
    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
    b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer' s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d) disclosed in this report any change in the issuer' s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer' s most recent fiscal quarter (the issuer' s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of this being an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer' s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The issuer' s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer' s auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
    a) all deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a role in the issuer' s internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: January 14, 2013
/s/ "Chang Ya-Ping"
Chang Ya-Ping
Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to All American Gold Corp. and will be retained by All American Gold Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Chang Ya-Ping, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this periodic report on Form 10-Q of Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The issuer' s registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d- 15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and we have:
    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
    b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer' s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d) disclosed in this report any change in the issuer' s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer' s most recent fiscal quarter (the issuer' s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of this being an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer' s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The issuer' s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer' s auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
    a) all deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a role in the issuer' s internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: January 14, 2013
/s/ "Chang Ya-Ping"
Chang Ya-Ping
Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to All American Gold Corp. and will be retained by All American Gold Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the nine-month period ended November 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Quarterly Report"), I, Chang Ya-Ping, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. the Quarterly Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. the information contained in the Quarterly Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: January 14, 2013
/s/ "Chang Ya-Ping"
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to All American Gold Corp. and will be retained by All American Gold Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the nine-month period ended November 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Quarterly Report"), I, Chang Ya-Ping, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. the Quarterly Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. the information contained in the Quarterly Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: January 14, 2013
/s/ "Chang Ya-Ping"
Chang Ya-Ping
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to All American Gold Corp. and will be retained by All American Gold Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies [Text Block]

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Mining exploration costs

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

Mineral property acquisitions are initially capitalized as tangible assets when purchased in accordance with FASB ASC 805-20-55-37. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment. If proven and probable reserves are established for a property and it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the proven and probable reserves.

Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

As of November 30, 2012, the Company has not established any proven or probable reserves on its mineral properties and has incurred no acquisition or exploration costs.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, according to the usual industry standards for the stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Reclamation costs

Exploration of mineral resources in China is governed by the Mineral Resources Law of 1986, as amended on January 1, 1997, and the Implementation Rules for the Mineral Resources Law, effective March 26, 1994. On February 12, 1998, the State Council issued three sets of regulations, which, together with the mineral resources law and implementation rules are referred to as the "Mineral Resources Law". The regulations are (i) Regulation for Registering to Explore Mineral Resources Using the Block System; (ii) Regulation for Registering to Mine Mineral Resources; and (iii) Regulation for Transferring Exploration and Exploration Rights.

The basis of laws and policies for environmental protection in China are the Environmental Protection Law, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law and the Mineral Resources Law. The State Administration of Environmental Protection and its provincial counterparts are responsible for the supervision, implementation and enforcement of environmental protection laws and regulations. Provincial governments also have the power to issue implementing rules and policies in relation to environmental protection in their respective jurisdictions. Applicants for exploration rights must submit environmental impact assessments and those projects that fail to meet environmental protection standards will not be granted licenses.

After exploration, the licensee must perform water and soil maintenance and take steps towards environmental protection. After the exploration rights have expired or the concessionaire stops mining during the permit period and the mineral resources have not been fully developed, the concessionaire must perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with the original development scheme, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection. After closing, the mining enterprises shall perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with mine closure approval reports, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection.

Penalties for breaching the Environmental Protection Law include a warning, payment of a penalty calculated on the damage incurred, or payment of a fine. When an entity fails to adopt preventative measures or control facilities that meet the requirements of the enacted environmental protection standards, it is subject to suspension of production or operations and for payment of a fine. Material violations of environmental laws and regulations causing property damage or casualties may result in criminal liabilities.

It is difficult to estimate the full costs of compliance with the environmental law since the full nature and extent of our proposed activities cannot be determined until we start operations. The Company will record a liability for the estimated costs to reclaim the mined land by recording charges to production costs for each unit of gold mined over the life of the mine. The amount to be charged will be based on management's estimate of reclamation costs to be incurred. The accrued liability will be reduced as reclamation expenditures are made.

Certain reclamation work will be performed concurrently with mining and these expenditures will be charged to operations as incurred.

Use of estimates

In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments

ASC Topic 825 – *"Financial Instruments"* , formerly SFAS No. 107 *"Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments"* , defines the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amounts of cash and current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these items. These fair value estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, nor does it utilize derivative instruments in the management of foreign exchange, commodity price, or interest rate market risks.

Income taxes

The Company adopted ASC Topic *"Accounting for Income Taxes"* as of inception. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. The Company provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which it does not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

We currently have no issues that create timing differences that would mandate deferred tax expense. Net operating losses would create possible tax assets in future years. Due to the uncertainty as to the utilization of net operating loss carry forwards, a valuation allowance has not been made to the extent of any tax benefit that net operating losses may generate.

No provision for income taxes has been recorded due to the net operating loss carry forwards totalling approximately $117,897 as of November 30, 2012, that will be offset against future taxable income. The available net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $117,897 expire in various years through 2030. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements because the Corporation believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carry forwards will expire unused.

Basic and diluted net loss per share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC Topic " *Earnings per Share"* . The basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the "as if converted" basis. For the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012, there were no potential dilutive securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash with high quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the FDIC insurance limit

Special purpose entities

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing activities.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In August 2001, ASC Topic *"Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"* became effective. FAS 144 clarifies the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, including the disposal of business segments and major lines of business. Long-lived assets are reviewed when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. When necessary, impaired assets are written down to their estimated fair value based on the best information available.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic *"Share-Based Payment"* We will recognize in the statement of operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and non-employees. Tiger did not grant any new employee options and no options were cancelled or exercised during the period

January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012. As of November 30, 2012, there were no options outstanding.

Business segments

ASC Topic 280 *"Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information"* establishes standards for the way that public companies report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires reporting of selected information about operating segments in interim financial statements issued to the public. It also establishes standards for disclosures regarding products and services, geographic areas and major customers. The Company has evaluated the requirements of ASC Topic 280, and has determined that it is not applicable.

Start-up expenses

The Company has adopted ASC Topic " *Reporting the Costs of Start-up Activities"* , which requires that costs associated with start-up activities be expensed as incurred. Accordingly, start-up costs associated with our formation have been included in our general and administrative expenses for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012.

Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Our financial statements are translated to United States dollars in accordance with ASC Topic " *Foreign Currency Translation"* . Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Basis of Presentation and Going Concern	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Basis of Presentation and Going Concern [Text Block]	**Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Going Concern** The Company's accounting and reporting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to exploration stage enterprises. The functional currency is the United States dollar, and the financial statements are presented in United States dollars. Our financial statements at November 30, 2012, and for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012, have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a loss of $117,897 for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012. It has not generated revenues, no revenues are anticipated until we begin removing and selling gold and there is no assurance that a commercially viable deposit exists on the mineral property that we have under option. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans to support the Company in operation and to maintain its business strategy is to raise funds through public offerings and to rely on officers and directors to perform essential functions with minimal compensation. If we do not raise all of the money we need from the public offering, we will have to find alternative sources, such as a second public offering, a private placement of securities, or loans from our officers, directors or others. If we require additional cash and can't raise it, we will either have to suspend operations until the cash is raised, or cease business entirely. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Balance Sheets (USD $)	Nov. 30, 2012	Feb. 28, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses	$ 297	$ 0	$ 0
Cash and cash equivalents	3,156	262	971
Total Assets	3,453	262	971
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	1,350	5,200	2,150
Loan payable	0	4,070	0
Due to related party	0	20,000	20,000
Total current liabilities	1,350	29,270	22,150
Stockholders' equity			
Common stock, 400,000,000 shares authorized, par value $.001, 6,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at Feb 28 2012, and 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at Nov 30, 2012	8,500	6,500	6,500
Additional paid-in capital	111,500	13,500	13,500
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(117,897)	(49,008)	(41,179)
Total stockholders' equity	2,103	(29,008)	(21,179)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 3,453	$ 262	$ 971

Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity (USD $)	Common Stock [Member]	Additional Paid-In Capital [Member]	Other Comprehensive Loss [Member]	Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage [Member]	Total
Beginning Balance at Feb. 28, 2009					
Common shares issued for cash	$ 6,500	$ 13,500			$ 20,000
Common shares issued for cash (Shares)	6,500,000				
Net loss for the year				(3,670)	(3,670)
Ending Balance at Feb. 28, 2010	6,500	13,500	0	(3,670)	16,330
Ending Balance (Shares) at Feb. 28, 2010	6,500,000				
Net loss for the year				(21,377)	(21,377)
Ending Balance at Feb. 28, 2011	6,500	13,500	0	(25,047)	(5,047)
Ending Balance (Shares) at Feb. 28, 2011	6,500,000				
Net loss for the year				(23,961)	(23,961)
Ending Balance at Feb. 28, 2012	6,500	13,500	0	(49,008)	(29,008)
Ending Balance (Shares) at Feb. 28, 2012	6,500,000				
Beginning Balance at Feb. 29, 2012					
Common shares issued for cash	2,000	98,000	0	0	100,000
Common shares issued for cash (Shares)	2,000,000				
Net loss for the year				(68,889)	(68,889)
Ending Balance at Nov. 30, 2012	$ 8,500	$ 111,500	$ 0	$ (117,897)	$ 2,103
Ending Balance (Shares) at Nov. 30, 2012	8,500,000				

Related party transactions (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Director [Member]	
Stock Issued During Period, Shares, Issued for Cash	5,000,000
Stock Issued During Period, Value, Issued for Cash	$ 5,000
Equity Issuance, Per Share Amount	$ 0.001
Director and Senior Officer [Member]	
Advance from related party	$ 20,000

Effective Date of Registration (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	Nov. 30, 2012	Aug. 31, 2012	Feb. 28, 2012	Jun. 15, 2011	1 Months Ended Jun. 30, 2012 Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012 Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]	Oct. 26, 2011 Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]	Oct. 26, 2011 Minimum [Member] Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]	Oct. 26, 2011 Maximum [Member] Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]
Common Stock, Shares Authorized	400,000,000		400,000,000					1,000,000	2,000,000
Resale amount of previously issued shares							1,500,000		
Common stock sold under the registration statement						2,000,000			
Common Stock, Shares, Issued and Outstanding	8,500,000	8,500,000	6,500,000						
Equity Issuance, Per Share Amount					$ 0.05	$ 0.05			
Total investors invovled in registration statement and initial public offering				35					
Shareholders of common stock issued and outstanding		41							

Nature of Operations	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Nature of Operations [Text Block]	**Note 1 – Nature of Operations** Tiger Jiujiang Mining, Inc. (the "Company" or "Tiger") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wyoming on January 28, 2010. It is a start-up, exploration stage corporation which has an option agreement ("Option to Purchase and Royalty Agreement") with Kiukiang Gold Mining Company granting it the exclusive right and option to acquire 50% of the right, title and interest in the Tiger mining property situated near Ruichang City, Jiangxi Province, China, consisting of a claim block covering 2,402 acres. The Company's business plan is to proceed with initial exploration of the holdings to determine if there are commercially exploitable deposits of gold; if gold exists on the property we will determine if it can be economically extracted and profitably processed. The beneficial owner holds the right to the Tiger property which gives its or its designated agent the right to mine and recover all of the metals contained within the surface boundaries of the lease vertically downward. In the event he were to grant another deed which is subsequently registered prior to the Company's deed, the third party would obtain good title and the Company would have nothing. Tiger is an "exploration stage company" as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission Industry Guide 7, and is subject to compliance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ASC Topic 915, *Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises* . It is devoting its resources to establishing the new business, and its planned operations have not yet commenced, accordingly, no revenues have been earned during the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to November 30, 2012.

Balance Sheets (Parenthetical) (USD $)	Nov. 30, 2012	Feb. 28, 2012
Common Stock, Shares Authorized	400,000,000	400,000,000
Common Stock, Par Value Per Share	$ 0.001	$ 0.001
Common Stock, Shares, Issued	8,500,000	6,500,000
Common Stock, Shares, Outstanding	8,500,000	6,500,000

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Policies)	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents [Policy Text Block]	Cash and cash equivalents For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.
Mining exploration costs [Policy Text Block]	Mining exploration costs The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. Mineral property acquisitions are initially capitalized as tangible assets when purchased in accordance with FASB ASC 805-20-55-37. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment. If proven and probable reserves are established for a property and it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the proven and probable reserves. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. As of November 30, 2012, the Company has not established any proven or probable reserves on its mineral properties and has incurred no acquisition or exploration costs. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, according to the usual industry standards for the stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.
Reclamation costs [Policy Text Block]	Reclamation costs Exploration of mineral resources in China is governed by the Mineral Resources Law of 1986, as amended on January 1, 1997, and the Implementation Rules for the Mineral Resources Law, effective March 26, 1994. On February 12, 1998, the State Council issued three sets of regulations, which, together with the mineral resources law and implementation rules are referred to as the "Mineral Resources Law". The regulations are (i) Regulation for Registering to Explore Mineral Resources Using the Block System; (ii) Regulation for Registering to Mine Mineral Resources; and (iii) Regulation for Transferring Exploration and Exploration Rights. The basis of laws and policies for environmental protection in China are the Environmental Protection Law, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law and the Mineral Resources Law. The State Administration of Environmental Protection and its provincial counterparts are responsible for the supervision, implementation and enforcement of environmental protection laws and regulations. Provincial governments also have the power to issue implementing rules and policies in relation to environmental protection in their respective jurisdictions. Applicants for exploration rights must submit environmental impact assessments and those projects that fail to meet environmental protection standards will not be granted licenses. After exploration, the licensee must perform water and soil maintenance and take steps towards environmental protection. After the exploration rights have expired or the concessionaire stops mining during the permit period and the mineral resources have not been fully developed, the concessionaire must perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with the original development scheme, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection. After closing, the mining enterprises shall perform water and soil maintenance, land recovery and environmental protection in compliance with mine closure approval reports, or must pay the costs of land recovery and environmental protection. Penalties for breaching the Environmental Protection Law include a warning, payment of a penalty calculated on the damage incurred, or payment of a fine. When an entity fails to adopt preventative measures or control facilities that meet the requirements of the enacted environmental protection standards, it is subject to suspension of production or operations and for payment of a fine. Material violations of environmental laws and regulations causing property damage or casualties may result in criminal liabilities.
Use of estimates [Policy Text Block]	Use of estimates In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments [Policy Text Block]	Fair value of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments ASC Topic 825 – *"Financial Instruments"* , formerly SFAS No. 107 *"Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments"* , defines the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amounts of cash and current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these items. These fair value estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, nor does it utilize derivative instruments in the management of foreign exchange, commodity price, or interest rate market risks.
Income taxes [Policy Text Block]	Income taxes The Company adopted ASC Topic *"Accounting for Income Taxes"* as of inception. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. The Company provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which it does not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not. We currently have no issues that create timing differences that would mandate deferred tax expense. Net operating losses would create possible tax assets in future years. Due to the uncertainty as to the utilization of net operating loss carry forwards, a valuation allowance has not been made to the extent of any tax benefit that net operating losses may generate. No provision for income taxes has been recorded due to the net operating loss carry forwards totalling approximately $117,897 as of November 30, 2012, that will be offset against future taxable income. The available net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $117,897 expire in various years through 2030. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements because the Corporation believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carry forwards will expire unused.
Basic and diluted net loss per share [Policy Text Block]	Basic and diluted net loss per share The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC Topic " *Earnings per Share"* . The basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the "as if converted" basis. For the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012, there were no potential dilutive securities.
Concentration of Credit Risk [Policy Text Block]	Concentration of Credit Risk Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash with high quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the FDIC insurance limit
Special purpose entities [Policy Text Block]	Special purpose entities The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing activities.
Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets [Policy Text Block]	Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets In August 2001, ASC Topic *"Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"* became effective. FAS 144 clarifies the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, including the disposal of business segments and major lines of business. Long-lived assets are reviewed when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. When necessary, impaired assets are written down to their estimated fair value based on the best information available.
Stock Based Compensation [Policy Text Block]	Stock Based Compensation The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic *"Share-Based Payment"* We will recognize in the statement of operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and non-employees. Tiger did not grant any new employee options and no options were cancelled or exercised during the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012. As of November 30, 2012, there were no options outstanding.
Business segments [Policy Text Block]	Business segments ASC Topic 280 *"Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information"* establishes standards for the way that public companies report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires reporting of selected information about

	operating segments in interim financial statements issued to the public. It also establishes standards for disclosures regarding products and services, geographic areas and major customers. The Company has evaluated the requirements of ASC Topic 280, and has determined that it is not applicable.
Start-up expenses [Policy Text Block]	Start-up expenses The Company has adopted ASC Topic " *Reporting the Costs of Start-up Activities"* , which requires that costs associated with start-up activities be expensed as incurred. Accordingly, start-up costs associated with our formation have been included in our general and administrative expenses for the period from January 28, 2010 (date of inception), through November 30, 2012.
Foreign currency translation [Policy Text Block]	Foreign currency translation The Company's functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Our financial statements are translated to United States dollars in accordance with ASC Topic " *Foreign Currency Translation"* . Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Document and Entity Information	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012	Jan. 10, 2013
Document Type	10-Q	
Amendment Flag	false	
Document Period End Date	Nov. 30, 2012	
Trading Symbol	tjmi	
Entity Registrant Name	TIGER JIUJIANG MINING, INC.	
Entity Central Index Key	0001490949	
Current Fiscal Year End Date	--02-29	
Entity Filer Category	Smaller Reporting Company	
Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding		1,111,111
Entity Current Reporting Status	Yes	
Entity Voluntary Filers	No	
Entity Well Known Seasoned Issuer	No	
Document Fiscal Year Focus	2013	
Document Fiscal Period Focus	Q3	

Nature of Operations (Narrative) (Details)	Nov. 30, 2012 acre
Claim block area	2,402
Option to acquire right, title and interest of mineral property	0.50

Statements of Operations (USD $)	3 Months Ended		9 Months Ended		34 Months Ended
	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012
Revenues	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Expenses					
Mineral property exploration	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
Consulting & professional fees	326	1,168	23,214	3,581	45,002
Office expenses	484	4,198	5,995	6,290	14,136
PR, entertainment and meal costs	1,019	2,853	4,970	2,853	10,700
Filing fees	3,329	714	9,228	1,839	20,511
Transfer agent	1,199	0	3,699	0	3,699
Travel	0	1,569	1,783	1,569	3,849
Total expenses	6,357	10,502	68,889	16,132	117,897
Net loss	$ (6,357)	$ (10,502)	$ (68,889)	$ (16,132)	$ (117,897)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00	
Weighted average number of common shares used in per share calculations	8,165,733	6,500,000	8,165,733	6,299,674	

Related party transactions	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Related party transactions [Text Block]	**Note 6 – Related party transactions** The Company issued a total of 5,000,000 shares of its restricted common stock to its director for $5,000 ($0.001 per share) as founder shares. (Note 4). A director and senior officer of the Company has previously advanced $20,000 by way of non-interest bearing loans with no fixed terms of repayment; all such loans and advances were repaid in the current quarter.

Common stock transactions	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Common stock transactions [Text Block]	**Note 5 – Common stock transactions** Activity for the period January 28, 2010 (date of inception), to February 28, 2010 On January 31, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act at a price of $0.001 per share to it's founder for $5,000 in cash. On February 28, 2010, the Company issued 1,500,000 shares of common stock under Regulation S, Rule 903 of the Securities Act at a price of $0.01 per share to a total of 5 placees for total proceeds of $15,000. Activity for the period March 1, 2010, to February 28, 2011 No shares were issued during the period. Activity for the period March 1, 2011, to February 29, 2012 No shares were issued during the period. Activity for the period March 1, 2012, to November 30, 2012 On June 15, 2012, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $0.05 per share under an S-1 registration statement dated October 26, 2011, which became effective on December 8, 2011 and for which subscriptions were received in April and May, 2012 and for which the Corporation considered the issuance to have closed on April 30, 2012 As of the date of this report there are 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding.

Commitments (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	3 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012	3 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2011	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2011	34 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012 Kiukiang [Member]	28 Months Ended May 31, 2012 Kiukiang [Member] Scenario, Forecast [Member]	40 Months Ended May 31, 2013 Kiukiang [Member] Scenario, Forecast [Member]	52 Months Ended May 31, 2014 Kiukiang [Member] Scenario, Forecast [Member]	64 Months Ended May 31, 2015 Kiukiang [Member] Scenario, Forecast [Member]	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012 Kiukiang [Member] Minimum [Member]
Right to acquire title and interest in mineral property	0.50		0.50		0.50	0.50			0.25		
Exploration expenditures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 20,000	$ 0	$ 20,000	$ 45,000			$ 50,000		$ 15,000
Shares alloted and issued upon completion of phase 1						1,000,000					
Annual royalty of Net Smelter Returns						3.00%					
Prepayment of Net Smelter Royalty						25,000					
Payment to acquire right, title and interest in mineral property						20,000	20,000		10,000	25,000	
Total aggregate minimum contributed exploration expenses						$ 60,000		$ 60,000			

Basis of Presentation and Going Concern (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	3 Months Ended		9 Months Ended		12 Months Ended			34 Months Ended
	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Feb. 28, 2012	Feb. 28, 2011	Feb. 28, 2010	Nov. 30, 2012
Accumulated losses	$ 6,357	$ 10,502	$ 68,889	$ 16,132	$ 23,961	$ 21,377	$ 3,670	$ 117,897

Effective Date of Registration	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Effective Date of Registration [Text Block]	**Note 9 – Effective Date of Registration** On October 26, 2011, we filed an amended S-1 registration statement which became effective on December 8, 2011, for the sale of a minimum of 1,000,000 and a maximum of 2,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $0.05 per share and the resale of up to 1,500,000 previously issued shares. The Company completed the offering with 2,000,000 shares being sold under the registration statement and initial public offering to 35 investors. Treasury order were issued on June 15, 2012, and all shares delivered to the named shareholder. As of the date of this report, Tiger has 8,500,000 shares issued and outstanding as held by 41 shareholders.

Commitments	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Commitments [Text Block]	(see note below)

Note 7 – Commitments

Under the terms of the agreement and the amendment, Kiukiang granted to Tiger the right to acquire 50% of the right, title and interest of Kiukiang in the property, subject to its receiving annual payments and a royalty, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, as follows:

(a) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures on the property of a minimum of $15,000 on or before May 31, 2012 ($20,000 paid to Kiukiang on May 31, 2012);

(b) Tiger contributing exploration expenditures of a further US $45,000 for aggregate minimum contributed exploration expenses of $60,000 on or before May 31, 2013;

(c) Tiger shall allot and issue 1,000,000 shares in the capital of Tiger to Kiukiang upon completion of a phase I exploration program as recommended by a competent geologist with the proviso that the report recommends further work be carried out on the Tiger property;

(d) Tiger will pay to Kiukiang an annual royalty equal to three percent (3%) of Net Smelter Returns;

(e) Upon exercise of the option, Tiger will pay to Kiukiang $25,000 per annum commencing on May 31, 2015, as prepayment of the NSR; and

(f) Tiger has the right to acquire an additional 25% of the right, title and interest in and to the property by the payment of $10,000 and by incurring an additional $50,000 in exploration expenditures on or before May 31, 2014.

Further, the Agreement and the Option will terminate:

(a) on November 30, 2012 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of a minimum of US $20,000 on the Property (paid on May 31, 2012);

(b) on May 31, 2013 at 11:59 P.M., unless on or before that date, Tiger Jiujiang has incurred exploration expenditures of a cumulative minimum of US $60,000 on the Property;

(c) at 11:59 P.M. on May 31 of each and every year, commencing on May 31, 2015, unless Tiger Jiujiang has paid to Kiukiang the sum of US $25,000 on or before that date.

Certain significant risks and uncertainties	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Certain significant risks and uncertainties [Text Block]	**Note 8. – Certain significant risks and uncertainties** Tiger is subject to the consideration and risks of operating in the PRC. The economy of PRC differs significantly from the economies of the "western" industrialized nations in such respects as structure, level of development, gross national product, growth rate, capital reinvestment, resource allocation, self-sufficiency, rate of inflation and balance of payments position, among others. Only recently has the PRC government encouraged substantial private economic activities. The Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in the past several years, but such growth has been uneven among various sectors of the economy and geographic regions. Actions by the PRC government to control inflation have significantly restrained economic expansion in the recent past. Similar actions by the Chinese government in the future could have a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China. Many laws and regulations dealing with economic matters in general and foreign investment in particular have been enacted in the PRC. However, China still does not have a comprehensive system of laws, and enforcement of existing laws may be uncertain and sporadic. Our primary sources of revenues and cash flows will be derived from our business operations in China. The PRC economy has, for many years, been a centrally-planned economy, operating on the basis of annual, five-year and ten-year state plans adopted by central PRC governmental authorities, which set out national production and development targets. The Chinese government has been pursuing economic reforms since it first adopted its "open-door" policy in 1978. There is no assurance that the government will continue to pursue economic reforms or that there will not be any significant change in its economic or other policies, particularly in the event of any change in the political leadership of, or the political, economic or social conditions. There is also no assurance that the Company will not be adversely affected by any such change in governmental policies or any unfavorable change in the political, economic or social conditions, the laws or regulations, or the rate or method of taxation in the PRC. As many of the economic reforms which have been or are being implemented by the Chinese government are unprecedented or experimental, they may be subject to adjustment or refinement, which may have adverse effects on the Company. Further, through state plans and other economic and fiscal measures such as the leverage of exchange rate, it remains possible for the PRC government to exert significant influence on its economy.

Subsequent Events	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Subsequent Events [Text Block]	**Note 10 – Subsequent Events** There are no subsequent events reportable as of the date of this report.

Common stock transactions (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	Nov. 30, 2012	Feb. 28, 2012	1 Months Ended Jan. 31, 2010 Issuance of 5,000,000 common stock to the founder [Member]	1 Months Ended Feb. 28, 2010 Issuance of 1,500,000 common stock [Member]	1 Months Ended Jun. 30, 2012 Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012 Common stock authorized under S-1 registration statement [Member]
Stock Issued During Period, Shares, Issued for Cash			5,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	
Stock Issued During Period, Value, Issued for Cash			$ 5,000	$ 15,000		
Equity Issuance, Per Share Amount			$ 0.001	$ 0.01	$ 0.05	$ 0.05
Common stock authorized and outstanding	8,500,000	6,500,000				8,500,000
Number of placees that common stock is issued to				5		

Statements of Cash Flows (USD $)	3 Months Ended		9 Months Ended		34 Months Ended
	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011	Nov. 30, 2012
Cash flows used for operating activities					
Net loss	$ (6,357)	$ (10,502)	$ (68,889)	$ (16,132)	$ (117,897)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Accounts receivable	5,224	0	0	0	0
Prepaid expenses	(297)	0	(297)	0	(297)
Due to a related party	0	0	(20,000)	0	(24,070)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(150)	1,000	(3,850)	(1,035)	1,350
Cash flows used for operating activities	(1,580)	(9,502)	(93,036)	(17,167)	(140,914)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Advance from related party	0	5,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
Repayment of loans payable	0	0	(24,070)	0	24,070
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Cash flows from financing activities	0	5,000	95,930	15,000	144,070
Increase (decrease)in cash and cash equivalents	(1,580)	(4,502)	2,894	(2,167)	3,156
Cash and cash equivalents -Beginning of period	4,736	5,473	262	3,138	0
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	3,156	971	3,156	971	3,156
Supplemental Disclosure sregarding cash flows					
Interest paid	0	0	0	0	0
Income taxes paid	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Recently Adopted and Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements	9 Months Ended Nov. 30, 2012
Recently Adopted and Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements [Text Block]	

Note 4 – Recently Adopted and Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income", which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. ASU 2011-05 become effective for the Company on December 1, 2012. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. In addition, items of other comprehensive income that are reclassified to profit or loss are required to be presented separately on the face of the financial statements. This guidance is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in financial statements by requiring that such amounts be presented either in a single continuous statement of income and comprehensive income or separately in consecutive statements of income and comprehensive income. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2012-04, "Technical Corrections and Improvements" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-04. The amendments in this update cover a wide range of Topics in the Accounting Standards Codification. These amendments include technical corrections and improvements to the Accounting Standards Codification and conforming amendments related to fair value measurements. The amendments in this update will be effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-04 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-03, "Technical Amendments and Corrections to SEC Sections: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 114, Technical Amendments Pursuant to SEC Release No. 33-9250, and Corrections Related to FASB Accounting Standards Update 2010-22 (SEC Update)" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-03. This update amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SAB No. 114. The adoption of ASU 2012-03 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02. This update amends ASU 2011-08, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment and permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, "Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. This update defers the requirement to present items that are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income in both the statement of income where net income is presented and the statement where other comprehensive income is presented. The adoption of ASU 2011-12 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11 "Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11"). This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS. The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this pronouncement may have on its results of operations or financial position.

There are no other new accounting pronouncements adopted or enacted during the twelve months ended November 30, 2011 that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on our financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Narrative) (Details) (USD $)	Nov. 30, 2012
Operating Loss Carryforwards	$ 117,897
Chance the carry forwards will expire before used	50.00%