

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10QSB

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED **SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 333-94835

ANCONA MINES CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State of other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

88-0436055

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

1040 West Georgia Suite 1160

Vancouver, British Columbia

Canada V6E 4H1

(Address of principal executive offices)

(604) 605-0885

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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 No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of **September 30, 2002: 6,062,200**

PART I.

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Balance Sheets
(expressed in U.S. dollars)

	September 30, 2002 \$ (unaudited)	June 30, 2002 \$ (audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	1,743	3,308
Deposits	411	411
Total Current Assets	2,154	3,719
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 3)	1,788	1,911
Mineral Properties (Note 4)	2,644	2,644

Total Assets	6,586	8,274
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	4,310	826
Accrued liabilities	600	-
Due to related party	100	100
Total Liabilities	5,010	926
Contingency (Note 1)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, 100,000,000 shares authorized with a par value of \$0.00001; 6,062,200 shares issued and outstanding	61	61
Additional Paid-in Capital	381,159	381,159
Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage	381,220 (379,644)	381,220 (373,872)
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,576	7,348
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	6,586	8,274

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Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Operations
(expressed in U.S. dollars)
(unaudited)

	Accumulated from September 7, 1999 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2002	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2002 \$	2002 \$	2001 \$
Revenue	-	-	-
Expenses			
Amortization	678	123	123
Consulting	271,536	-	-
General and administration	21,288	349	3,271
Mining exploration	4,226	-	3,250
Professional fees	63,667	5,275	5,750
Rent	5,928	-	1,026
Transfer agent and filing fees	2,975	25	25
Travel	9,346	-	7,898
	379,644	5,772	21,343
Net Loss for the Period	(379,644)	(5,772)	(21,343)
Net Loss Per Share - Basic		-	-

Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	6,062,000	6,062,000
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(Diluted loss per share has not been presented as the result is anti-dilutive)

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Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in U.S. dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2002 \$	2001 \$
Cash Flows To Operating Activities		
Net loss	(5,772)	(21,343)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to cash		
Amortization	123	123
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,084	1,661
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(1,565)	(19,559)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of advances from related party	-	(26,672)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	-	(26,672)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	-
Net Decrease in Cash	(1,565)	(46,231)
Cash - Beginning of Period	3,308	75,560
Cash - End of Period	1,743	29,329
Non-Cash Financing Activities	-	-
Supplemental Disclosures		
Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-

Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
(expressed in U.S. dollars)

1. Exploration Stage Company

The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 7, 1999. In September 1999 the Company purchased three mineral claims representing forty-four units, situated in the Greenwood Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The Company's principal business plan is to acquire, explore and develop mineral properties and to ultimately seek earnings by exploiting any available from the mineral claims.

The Company has been in the exploration stage since its formation in September 1999 and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. It is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties. Upon location of a commercial minable reserve, the Company expects to actively prepare the site for its extraction and enter a development stage. At present, management devotes most of its activities to raise sufficient funds to further explore and develop its mineral properties. Planned principal activities have not yet begun. The ability of the Company to emerge from the exploration stage with respect to any planned principal business activity is dependent upon its successful efforts to raise additional equity financing and/or attain profitable mining operations. Management has plans to seek additional capital through a private placement and public offering of its common stock. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to complete any of the above objectives. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

At September 30, 2002, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,856. A minimum of \$4,000 per quarter is needed to cover expenses. Thus in the next year the Company will require \$18,856 to cover both new expenses and the current working capital deficit. This amount would operate the Company but leave little or nothing for exploration. The Company expects to fund itself in the next twelve months by sales of shares, or loans from shareholders or Directors.

The Company filed an SB-2 Registration Statement with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission which has been declared effective.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

a) Year End

The Company's year end is June 30.

b) Basis of Accounting

These financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are presented in US dollars.

Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
(expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over five years.

e) Long-Lived Assets

SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" establishes a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale including discontinued operations. SFAS 144 requires that these long-lived assets be measured at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or

discontinued operations.

f) Foreign Currency Transactions/Balances

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. Occasional transactions occur in Canadian currency, and management has adopted Financial Accounting Standard No. 52. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses are included in income for the years, except gains or losses relating to long-term debt, which are deferred and amortized over the remaining term of the debt. Non-monetary assets, liabilities and items recorded in income arising from transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction.

g) Exploration Costs

The Company is in the exploration stage and all costs relating to mineral property grassroots exploration are charged to operations as incurred.

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Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
(expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

h) Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) per Share

Loss per share was computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares was calculated by taking the number of shares outstanding and weighting them by the amount of time that they were outstanding. Basic and diluted loss per share were the same, as there were no common stock equivalents outstanding.

i) Use of Estimates

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

j) Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash and equivalents, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and due to related party approximate fair value due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

k) Concentration of Risk

The Company maintains its cash accounts in primarily one commercial bank in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company's cash account is a business checking account maintained in U.S. dollars, with a balance of \$1,743 as of September 30, 2002. This account is not insured.

l) Provision for Taxes

Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if management does not believe the Company has met the "more likely than not" standard imposed by SFAS No. 109 to allow recognition of such an asset.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

l) Provision for Taxes (continued)

At September 30, 2002, the Company had net deferred tax assets of approximately \$37,000 principally arising from net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes. As management of the Company cannot determine that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of the net deferred tax asset, a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax asset has been established at September 30, 2002.

At September 30, 2002, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$108,000, which expire in the years 2019 through 2022. The Company recognized approximately \$271,000 of losses for the issuance of common stock for services in 1999, which were not deductible for tax purposes and are not included in the above calculation of deferred tax asset.

m) Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections", which updates, clarifies and simplifies existing accounting pronouncements. FASB No. 4, which required all gains and losses from the extinguishment of debt to be aggregated and, if material, classified as an extraordinary item, net of related tax effect was rescinded, as a result, FASB 64, which amended FASB 4, was rescinded as it was no longer necessary. FASB 145 amended FASB 13 to require lease modifications in certain sale-leaseback transactions. Management has not yet determined the effects of adopting this Statement on the financial position or results of operations.

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS No. 143). SFAS No. 143 establishes guidelines related to the retirement of tangible long-lived assets of the Company and the associated retirement costs. This statement requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived assets. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for the fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The Company adopted SFAS No. 143 and does not believe that the adoption will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

m) Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS No. 141 provides for the elimination of the pooling-of-interests method of accounting for business combinations with an acquisition date of July 1, 2001 or later. SFAS No.142 prohibits the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives and requires periodic reassessment of the underlying value of such assets for impairment. SFAS No.142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. An early adoption provision exists for companies with fiscal years beginning after March 15, 2001. The Company adopted SFAS No.142. Application of the non amortization provision of SFAS No. 142 will have no effect of the Company's financial statements, as the Company does not currently have any assets with indefinite lives.

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

		September 30, 2002	June 30, 2002
	Accumulated	Net Carrying	Net Carrying
Cost	Amortization	Value	Value
\$	\$	\$	\$
		(unaudited)	(audited)

Computer equipment	2,466	678	1,788	1,911
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4. Mineral Properties

In September 1999, the Company, through Hugh Grenfal, its President and a member of the board of directors, acquired 100% of the rights, titles and interests in three mining claims representing forty-four units in the Greenwood Mining Division of British Columbia. Although the claims are recorded in Mr. Grenfal's name for tax purposes, title to the claims has been conveyed to the Company via an unrecorded deed.

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Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to the Financial Statements
(expressed in U.S. dollars)

5. Related Party Transactions/Balances

The Company occupies office space provided by Mr. Grenfal, its President, in his capacity as vice president and director of Callinan Mines Limited. Monthly rental is determined by usage. While Mr. Grenfal is no longer affiliated with Callinan Mines, the Company expects that the office rental arrangement will continue for at least the next year. The value of this space is considered immaterial for the purposes of these financial statements.

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PART II.

ITEM 2. MANAGERMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

Plan of Operation

In the next twelve months, the Company does not expect any significant changes in the number of employees and does not expect the purchase or sale of plant or significant equipment, due to the present shortage of working capital. We also have no plan for research and development for any property or product other than our mineral claims. See below for development information on the Amax, Marmot and Wombat claims.

At September 30, 2002, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,667. A minimum of \$4,000 per quarter is needed to cover expenses. Thus in the next year the Company will require \$18,667 to cover both new expenses and the current working capital deficit. This amount would operate the Company but leave little or nothing for exploration. The Company expects to fund itself in the next twelve months by sales of shares, or loans from shareholders or Directors.

Our Proposed Exploration Program

We must conduct exploration to determine what amount of minerals, if any, exist on our properties and if any minerals which are found can be

economically extracted and profitably processed.

Our exploration program is designed to economically explore and evaluate our properties.

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

We intend to implement an exploration program and intend to proceed in the following three phases:

Phase 1 will begin with research of the available geologic literature, personal interviews with geologists, mining engineers and others familiar with the prospect sites. We have recently begun this phase of the exploration process on our properties.

When the research is completed, our initial work will be augmented with mapping and testing the subsurface of our claims. When available, existing workings, such as trenches, prospect pits, shafts or tunnels will be examined. If an apparent mineralized zone is identified and narrowed down to a specific area by the studies, we will to begin trenching the area. Trenches are generally approximately 150 ft. in length and 10-20 ft. wide.

These dimensions allow for a thorough examination of the surface of the vein structure types generally encountered in the area. They also allow for efficient restoration of the property as a result of our exploration.

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Once excavation of a trench is completed we will take samples and analyze them for economically potential minerals that are known to have occurred in the area. Careful interpretation of this available data collected from the various tests aid in determining whether or not the prospect has current economic potential and whether further exploration is warranted.

Phase 1 will take about 3 months and cost about \$20,000.

Phase 2 involves an initial examination of the underground characteristics of the vein structure that was identified by Phase 1 of exploration. Phase 2 is aimed at identifying any mineral deposits of potential economic importance. The methods employed are:

- * more extensive trenching
- * more advanced geophysical work
- * drift driving

Drift driving is the process of constructing a tunnel to take samples of mineralized material for testing. Later, the tunnel can be used for extraction of the mineralized material. The geophysical work gives a general understanding of the location and extent of mineralization at depths that are unreachable by surface excavations and provides a target for more extensive trenching and core drilling. Trenching identifies the continuity and extent of mineralization, if any, below the surface. After a thorough analysis of the data collected in Phase 2, we will decide if the property warrants a Phase 3 study.

Phase 2 will take about 3 months and cost about \$20,000.

Phase 3 is aimed at outlining some mineralized material and a tonnage and establishing an average grade of mineralized material. This is accomplished through extensive drift driving. Mineralized material is not a reserve until a comprehensive evaluation based upon unit cost, grade, recoveries, and other material factors concludes legal and economic feasibility. Mineralized material is a mineralized body that has been delineated by appropriately spaced drilling and/or underground sampling to support a sufficient tonnage and average grade of metals. Such a deposit does not qualify as a reserve, until a comprehensive evaluation based upon unit cost, grade, recoveries, and other material factors conclude legal and economic feasibility.

Phase 3 will take about 6 months and cost about \$80,000.

We do not intend to interest other companies in the property if we find mineralized materials. We intend to try to develop the reserves ourselves.

If mineralized material is found on our property and removal is warranted, and we do not have adequate cash to do so, we will have to sell additional shares of common stock or borrow money to finance the cost of removing the mineralized material. At the present time we do not know if we will need additional money to remove the mineralized material from the property, if warranted. There is no assurance that we will have the funds to remove the mineralized material from the property if warranted and there is no assurance we will be able to raise additional money through the sale of additional shares of common stock or through loans.

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Status of Our Exploration Program

Due to shortage of funds we have not yet begun our exploration program.

Our Form SB-2 registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on March 30, 2001 (SEC File No. 333-94835). We registered 2,000,000 shares of common stock for sale. On June 20, 2001 we completed our public offering and sold 1,062,200 shares of common stock

raising \$106,220 from the offering.

From the effective date of the registration statement to the ending date of the reporting period, September 30, 2002, no funds were used for the construction of plant, buildings or facilities, no funds were used for purchases of real estate or acquisition of other business or temporary investments other than bank accounts.

The funds received were spent as follows:

Mining Exploration Expense	\$	4,216
Professional Fees		58,392
General and Administrative		20,939
Rent		5,928
Stock Transfer Agent Fees		2,950
Travel		4,449
Investor Relations		9,346
		<hr/>
Total	\$	106,220

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized on this 11th day of November, 2002.

ANCONA MINING CORPORATION
(Registrant)

/s/ Hugh Grenfal
Hugh Grenfal, President, Treasurer, Principal Accounting
Officer and a member of the Board Of Directors

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**CERTIFICATION 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 ANCONA MINING CORPORATION (the "Company") on Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date here of (the "report"), I, Hugh Grenfal, Chief Executive Officer and 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 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 this Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of

the Company.

/s/ Hugh Grenfal
Hugh Grenfal
Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
November 11, 2002

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CERTIFICATION

I, Hugh Grenfal, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this interim report on Form 10-QSB of Ancona Mining Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this interim 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 annual report; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this interim report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this interim report.

Date: November 8, 2002

/s/ Hugh Grenfal
Hugh Grenfal
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

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