QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10QSB FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT

OF 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended December 31, 2003

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

ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _________ to _________

Commission File Number: 333-94835

ANCONA MINING CORPORATION

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: Nevada

IRS Employer Identification Number: 88-0436055

1040 West Georgia Street, suite 1160

Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 4H1

(Address of principal executive offices)

Issuer's telephone number: 604-605-0885

Check whether the issuer (1) 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 issuer was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ]

As of February 12th, 2003 the Company had 30,311,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes [ ] No [X]

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

ANCONA MINING CORPORATION.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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

Ancona Mining Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

December 31, 2003

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Ancona Mining Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Balance Sheets

(expressed in U.S. dollars)

	December 31, 2003 $ (unaudited)		June 30, 2003 $ (audited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	707		1,362
Deposits	411		411
Total Current Assets	1,118		1,773
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 3)	1,170		1,417
Mineral Properties (Note 4)	1,312		1,312

Total Assets	3,600	4,502
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	911	2,711
Accrued liabilities	5,050	8,110
Advances from related party (Note 5(b))	10,219	4,535
Total Liabilities	16,180	15,356
Contingency (Note 1)		
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Common Stock, 100,000,000 shares authorized with a par value of $0.00001; 30,311,000 shares issued and outstanding	303	303
Additional Paid-in Capital	380,917	380,917
	381,220	381,220
Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage	(393,800)	(392,074)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(12,580)	(10,854)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	3,600	4,502

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 December 31,	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	2003	2002	2003	2002
	$	$	$	$	$

Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses					
Consulting	271,536	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,295	124	124	247	247
General and administration	21,560	15	68	30	417
Investor relations	9,346	-	-	-	-
Mining exploration	4,226	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	73,536	699	4,520	1,424	9,795
Rent	6,839	-	-	-	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	4,130	-	855	25	880
Write-off of mineral claim	1,332	-	-	-	-
	393,800	838	5,567	1,726	11,339
Net Loss for the Period	(393,800)	(838)	(5,567)	(1,726)	(11,339)
Net Loss Per Share - Basic		-	-	-	-
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding		30,311,000	30,311,000	30,311,000	30,311,000

(Diluted loss per share has not been presented as the result is anti-dilutive)

Ancona Mining Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in U.S. dollars)

(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003 $	2002 $
Cash Flows To Operating Activities		
Net loss	(1,726)	(11,339)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to cash		
Depreciation	247	247
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	824	8,444

Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(655)		(2,648)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	-		-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-		-
Net Decrease in Cash	(655)		(2,648)
Cash - Beginning of Period	1,362		3,308
Cash - End of Period	707		660
Non-Cash Financing Activities	-		-
Supplemental Disclosures			
Interest paid	-		-
Income taxes paid	-		-

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

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 the mineral claims.

The Company has been in the exploration stage since its formation on September 7, 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 mineable reserve, the Company will actively prepare the site for 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 December 31, 2003, the Company had a working capital deficit of $15,062. A minimum of $3,000 per quarter is needed to cover expenses. Thus in the next year the Company will require $27,062 to cover both new expenses and preserve working capital. 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

Year End

The Company's year end is June 30.

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.

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.

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. 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

Foreign Currency Transactions/Balances

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. Occasional transactions occur in Canadian currency, and management has adopted SFAS No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation". 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. 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.

Exploration and Development Costs

The Company has been in the exploration stage since its formation in September 7, 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. Mineral exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to develop such property, are capitalized. Such costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the probable reserve. Payments related to the acquisition of the land and mineral rights are capitalized as incurred.

Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share" (SFAS 128). SFAS 128 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period including stock options, using the treasury stock method, and convertible preferred stock, using the if-converted method. In computing Diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive. Financial Instruments

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

Comprehensive Loss

SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the financial statements. As at December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company has no items that represent comprehensive loss and, therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in the financial statements.

Interim Financial Statements

These interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for a full year or for any future period.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). The requirements of SFAS No. 150 apply to issuers' classification and measurement of freestanding financial instruments, including those that comprise more than one option or forward contract. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features that are embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety. SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, except for mandatory redeemable financial instruments of non-public entities. It is to be implemented by reporting the cumulative effect of a change in an accounting principle for financial instruments created before the issuance date of SFAS No. 150 and still existing at the beginning of the interim period of adoption. Restatement is not permitted. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure", which amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require more prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The transition provisions of SFAS No. 148 are effective for fiscal years ended after December 15, 2002. The disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 are effective for financial statements for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The transition provisions do not currently have an impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations as the Company currently has no stock-based employee compensation.

In June, 2002, FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". The provisions of this Statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early application encouraged. This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)". This Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. The Company adopted SFAS No. 146 on January 1, 2003. The effect of adoption of this standard on the Company's results of operations and financial position was not material. FASB has also issued SFAS No. 145, 147 and 149 but they will not have any relationship to the operations of the Company therefore a description of each and their respective impact on the Company's operations have not been disclosed.

3. Property and Equipment

Office Furniture

Cost	$2,466
Accumulated amortization	$1,296
December 31, 2003- Net carrying value (unaudited)	$1,170
June 30, 2003- Net carrying value (audited)	$1,417

4. Mineral Properties

In September 1999, the Company, through its President and a member of the board of directors, acquired 100% of the rights, titles and interests in three mining claims (Marmot, Wombat and AMAX) representing forty-four units in the Greenwood Mining Division of British Columbia. The President conveyed title to the claims via an unrecorded deed. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, the Wombat claims were allowed to lapse. The Company received Portable Assessment Credits (PAC) from a related company in exchange for the AMAX mining claim. The PAC was used to extend the validity of the Marmot claims, which represents fifteen units, until May 12, 2004.

5. Related Party Transactions/Balances

a) The Company occupies office space provided by a company whose Vice President is the President of the Company. Monthly rental is determined by usage. At December 31, 2003, the Company was indebted to this company for $911, which is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. Due to the minimal operations of the Company, no rent has been charged for the six months ended December 31, 2003 (2002 - $nil).

b) The President of the Company is owed $10,219 at December 31, 2003 for payment of expenses on behalf of the Company. This amount is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Cautionary Statement Pursuant to Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private

Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995:

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2003 contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, including statements that include the words "believes", "expects", "anticipates", or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements may include, among others, statements of expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends, and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts.

The forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2003 involve known and unknown risks,uncertainties and other factors that could the cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained herein.

Overview:

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 and to maintain the corporate entity. 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 hopes 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.

Planned principal activities have not yet begun due to shortage of funds. 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.

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 December 31, 2003, the Company had a working capital deficit of $15,062. A minimum of $3,000 per quarter is needed to cover expenses. Thus in the next year the Company will require $27,062 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.

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.

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.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and financial officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive and financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the fiscal quarter. Based upon and as of the date of that evaluation, the Company's principal executive and financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files and submits under the Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could have significantly affected those controls subsequent to the date of the Company's most recent evaluation.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

None

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ANCONA MINING CORPORATION.

(Registrant)

Date: February 12, 2003 By: ____________/s/_____________

Hugh Grenfal

President, Treasurer,

Principal

Accounting Officer and a member

of the Board Of Directors

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit

Number Description of Document

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31 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31
CERTIFICATION

I, Hugh Grenfal, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of Ancona Mining Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly 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 quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly 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 quarterly report.

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, 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) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness ofthe disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls;

and
b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated this 12th day of February, 2004

/s/

(Signature)
Hugh Grenfal, Jr.
Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer

Exhibit 32

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 quarter ended December 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof 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.

Dated this 12th day of February, 2004

/s/
____
Hugh Grenfal, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Ancona Mining Corp.