



Condensed Interim Financial Statements

**June 30, 2024
(unaudited)**

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	June 30, 2024 (unaudited)	December 31, 2023 (audited)
ASSETS		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash		47,967	77,785
Sales tax receivable		1,370	2,034
TOTAL ASSETS		49,337	79,819
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,312	9,589
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	4	14,367,866	14,367,866
Reserves	4	1,838,157	1,838,157
Accumulated deficit		(16,157,998)	(16,135,793)
		48,025	70,230
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		49,337	79,819

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved on Behalf of the Board of Directors on August 9, 2024:

/s/ William Pettigrew
Director

/s/ Ryan Cheung
Director

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed interim financial statements.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

	Note	Share Capital		Reserves			Accumulated Deficit	Total
		Number of Shares	Amount	Equity settled benefits	Warrants	Other		
			\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2022		16,468,360	14,367,866	1,445,965	292,192	100,000	16,076,864	129,159
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(23,805)	(23,805)
Balance, June 30, 2023		16,468,360	14,367,866	1,445,965	292,192	100,000	16,100,669	105,354
Balance, December 31, 2023		16,468,360	14,367,866	1,445,965	292,192	100,000	16,135,793	70,230
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(22,205)	(22,205)
Balance, June 30, 2024		16,468,360	14,367,866	1,445,965	292,192	100,000	16,157,998	48,025

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed interim financial statements.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

		For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	Note	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES					
Office and general	5	2,598	3,500	5,668	8,217
Professional fees	5	3,000	5,122	6,604	8,122
Transfer agent and filing fees		3,803	2,054	9,932	7,466
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(9,402)	(10,675)	(22,205)	(23,805)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding		16,468,360	16,468,360	16,468,360	16,468,360
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed interim financial statements.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

	For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	(22,205)	(23,805)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Other receivables	664	798
Prepaid expense	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8,277)	(8,000)
	(29,818)	(31,007)
Change in cash	(29,818)	(31,007)
Cash, beginning of the period	77,785	135,161
Cash, end of the period	47,967	104,154

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed interim financial statements.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Midasco Capital Corp. ("Midasco" or the "Company") is a Canadian resident company listed on the NEX board of the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol MGC.H. The Company's head office is at 228 - 1122 Mainland Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will continue its operations and will be able to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business is dependent upon continued financial support from related parties, the ability of the Company to raise equity financing to continue operations, and successfully identifying a new business opportunity for the Company. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue operations as a going concern. The financial statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values of assets, liabilities or reported results should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company were not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. Such adjustments could be material. The Company will seek additional financing through related party loans and equity raises. As at June 30, 2024, the Company had accumulated losses of \$16,157,998.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company applies International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the IASB. The policies applied in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and outstanding as of August 9, 2024, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023, except as noted below. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company's annual financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2024 could result in restatement of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Use of estimates and judgments

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reported period. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include estimates of the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets, and contingent liabilities.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments applying to the Company's financial statements include the classification of financial instruments and the going concern basis of accounting.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange as described in Note 4. The Company accounts for share-based payments using the fair value method. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to reserves. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

The classification and measurement of the Company's financial instruments is set out below:

Financial Instrument	Classification – IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized Cost

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Amortized cost - Amortized cost are those assets which are held within a business whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and the terms of the financial assets must provide on specified dates cash flows solely through the collection of principal and interest.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI. The Company may however make the irrevocable option to classify particular investments as FVTPL. The Company has classified cash as FVTPL.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - FVTOCI assets are those assets which are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows solely through the collection of principal and interest.

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the statement of financial position. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets and liabilities classified at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss for the year.

Financial liabilities

Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Amortized cost - The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities carried at FVTPL and certain other exceptions.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, and share warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, and warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to reserves.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings available to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the effects of the dilutive common share equivalents. This method requires that the dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants issued be calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that all common share equivalents have been exercised at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance, if later), and that the funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average trading price of common shares during the year.

3. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management of Industry and Financial Risk

The Company was engaged primarily in mineral exploration and managed related industry risk issues directly. The Company is currently inactive and seeking new business opportunities. The Company may be at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity pricing. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its prior operations.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include the following:

Risk Disclosures and Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments, consisting of cash and accounts payable approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of the instruments. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is on its cash and sales tax receivables. Risk associated with cash is managed through the use of major banks which are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. Sales tax receivables comprise refundable sales tax credits from the Canadian federal government.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations when they become due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in-order to meet short-term operating requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. Liquidity risk has been assessed as high.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not have any direct exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

3. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, net of cash and cash equivalents. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

4. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share Capital

Authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of fully paid common shares without par value.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024

There was no share issuance activity.

For the year ended December 31, 2023

There was no share issuance activity.

Stock Options

Under TSX Venture Exchange NEX policies the Company has reserved for issuance 1,227,336 common shares as incentive stock options available for issuance to directors and employees of the Company. The exercise price, term and vesting provisions are authorized by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant. There were no stock options outstanding at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Equity settled benefits and warrant reserve

Equity settled benefits reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised, the amount remains in reserves. Warrant reserve records the value of warrants until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the amount remains in reserves.

MIDASCO CAPITAL CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. The Company has identified its directors and officers as its key management personnel and these related parties have incurred the following expenses:

	Six months ended June 30, 2024	Six months ended June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
Office and general	5,100	3,900
Professional fees	6,000	6,000

As at June 30, 2024, \$Nil was owing to related parties of the Company (December 31, 2023 - \$592). Balances owing to related parties are unsecured, do not bear interest, and have no fixed terms of payments.