Pan Global Resources Inc.
(Formerly Mosam Capital Corp.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

April 30, 2010

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

MOSAM CAPITAL CORP.

(the "Company")

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Three months ended April 30, 2010

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

June 29, 2010

Pan Global Resources Inc.

(Formerly Mosam Capital Corp.)

BALANCE SHEETS

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

	April 30, 2010	January 31, 2010
Assets		
Current		
Cash	$ 930,650	$ 956,101
Receivables	14,022	18,726
	$ 944,672	$ 974,827
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 29,184	$ 38,106
	29,184	38,106
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 4)	1,497,590	1,497,590
Contributed surplus	108,414	108,414
Deficit	(690,516)	(669,283)
	915,488	936,721
	$ 944,672	$ 974,827

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS:

"Brian Kerzner"

"Robert Baxter"

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

Pan Global Resources Inc.

(Formerly Mosam Capital Corp.)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT
Unaudited – Prepared by Management

	Three months ended April 30, 2010	Three months ended April 30, 2009
General and administrative expenses		
Accounting, tax and audit	4,500	3,500
Office and rent	4,275	287
Professional fees	5,246	4,082
Project evaluation	807	7,464
Regulatory fees	5,788	5,043
Transfer agent	1,237	806
Loss before other items	21,853	22,182
Other expenses (income):		
Interest income	(620)	(784)
	21,233	(21,398)
Net income (loss) for the period	(21,233)	(21,398)
Deficit, beginning of period	(669,283)	(225,048)
Deficit, end of period	$ (690,516)	$ (246,446)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	9,514,000	9,706,403

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

Pan Global Resources Inc.

(Formerly Mosam Capital Corp.)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

	Three months ended April 30	
	2010	**2009**
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (21,233)	$ (21,398)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	4,704	35,700
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8,922)	(4,000)
	(25,451)	10,302
Cash flows provided by investing activities		
Cash flows provided by financing activities		
Shares issued for cash		
Increase in cash during the year	(25,451)	10,302
Cash, beginning of year	956,101	313,351
Cash, end of year	$ 930,650	$ 323,654

Supplementary cash flow information:

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 1, 2006 and is classified as a Tier II mining company, effective June 8, 2009 and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange. On December 21, 2009, the Company changed its name from Mosam Capital Corp. to Pan Global Resources Inc.

The Company's principal business activities are the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company's continuing operations and the ability of the Company to meet its mineral property commitments are dependent upon the ability of the Company to raise additional equity, debt financing and seeking joint venture partners.

On October 10, 2008 the Company entered into a letter of intent with Full Metal Minerals (USA) Inc. ("Full Metal"), to acquire an option to earn an undivided 60% interest in and to the mineral properties comprising Full Metal's "Mount Andrew Property" located approximately 48 km west north-west of Ketchikan, Alaska (the "Acquisition"). The Acquisition constituted the Company's Qualifying Transaction and acceptance of the TSX Venture Exchange was received on June 8, 2009.

During the period, the Company decided to discontinue its option agreement on the Mount Andrew Property and is currently evaluating other opportunities.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company has incurred losses of $690,516 since inception and further losses are anticipated in the development of its business plan. These circumstances lead to significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

In order to continue as a going concern and to meet its corporate objectives, which primarily consist of obtaining and exploring its mineral properties, the Company will require additional financing through debt or equity issuances or other available means. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds, in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the balance sheets. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2. Significant accounting policies

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian 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 dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Significant areas requiring use of management estimates include the determination of impairment of mineral properties, and furniture and equipment; amounts of reclamation and environmental obligations; amortization rates for furniture and equipment; fair value of investments; valuation

allowance for future income tax assets; and determination of the assumptions used in calculating fair value of stock-based compensation. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits.

Mineral properties and exploration expenditures

Acquisition costs for mineral properties, net of recoveries, are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs include cash consideration and the value of common shares, based on recent issue prices, issued for mineral properties pursuant to the terms of the agreement. Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries, are charged to operations as incurred. After a property is determined by management to be commercially feasible, exploration and development expenditures on the property will be capitalized. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount. The costs related to a property from which there is production, together with the costs of production equipment, will be depleted and amortized using the unit-of-production method.

A mineral property acquired under an option agreement where payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, is capitalized at the time of payment. Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related acquisition cost for the mineral property until the payments are in excess of acquisition costs, at which time they are then credited to operations. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee and, accordingly, are accounted for when receipt is reasonably assured.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the asset.

Future income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method whereby future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that enactment or substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar

instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using a fair value based method with respect to all stock-based payments measured and recognized, to directors, employees and non-employees. For directors and employees, the fair value of the options is measured at the date of grant. For non-employees, the fair value of the options is measured on the earlier of the date at which the counterparty performance is complete or the date the performance commitment is reached or the date at which the equity instruments are granted if they are fully vested and non-forfeitable. For directors, employees and non-employees, the fair value of the options is accrued and charged to operations, with the offset credit to contributed surplus, over the vesting period. If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts are transferred from contributed surplus to share capital.

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are classified as one of the following: held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, held-for-trading, available-for-sale or other financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in operations. Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and reported in shareholders' equity. Any financial instrument may be designated as held-for-trading upon initial recognition. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income, and there is objective evidence that the impairment is other than temporary, the cumulative loss that had been previously recognized is removed from accumulated other comprehensive income and recognized in operations even though the financial asset has not been de-recognized. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments that are classified as other than held-for-trading, which are expensed as incurred, are included in the initial carrying value of such instruments.

The Company classifies its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate fair values:
Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements which may impact the Company in the future are as follows:

<u>Business Combinations, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interest</u>

In January 2009, the CICA issued CICA Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations", Section 1601, "Consolidations", and Section 1602, "Non-Controlling Interests". These sections replace the former Section 1581, "Business Combinations", and Section 1600, "Consolidated Financial Statements", and establish a new section for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary. Section 1582 establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination, and states that all assets and liabilities of an acquired business will be recorded at fair value. Obligations for contingent considerations and contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. The

standard also states that acquisition-related costs will be expensed as incurred and that restructuring charges will be expensed in the periods after the acquisition date. It provides the Canadian equivalent to IFRS 3, Business Combinations (January 2008). The section applies prospectively to business combinations occurring in years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, unless earlier adopted.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

A decision of the CICA Accounting Standards Board (the "AcSB') will require the Company to report under IFRS for interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2010 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for interim periods and for the year ended January 31, 2011. The Company is in the process of selecting its accounting policies and its transitional exemptions under IFRS.

3. Mineral Properties

Mount Andrew Property

The Mount Andrew copper-iron deposit is located on the Kasaan Peninsula on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. The property is comprised of 15 patented federal mining claims totaling 101.5 hectares. The patented mining claims are owned by a private group, the Mount Andrew Mining Company ("MAMC"), which have no encumbrances to the title. All lands in the area of interest are privately owned through either patented mining claims or by Alaskan Native Corporations.

Full Metal Minerals (USA) Inc. ("Full Metal") acquired an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Mt. Andrew Property in October 2006 from MAMC by completing exploration programs totaling US$800,000 (US$100,000 first year) over four years, paying US$210,000 in cash (US$30,000 first year) followed by annual US$50,000 in Advanced Royalty payments until the commencement of Commercial Production.

During the period, the Company informed Full Metal Minerals of its intention not to continue with the option agreement. All commitments by the Company have been fulfilled.

4. **Share Capital**:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares without par value;
Unlimited class "A" common shares with a par value of $1 without special rights or restrictions attached;
Unlimited class "B" common shares with a par value of $5 without special rights or restrictions attached.

(b) Common shares issued and outstanding:

	Number of Shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus
Balance, January 31, 2008	8,750,000	$ 1,299,048	$ 164,156
Stock options exercised	316,000	63,200	-
Agents warrants exercised	198,000	39,600	-
Non-cash compensation on:			
Stock options	-	39,280	(39,280)
Agents warrants	-	16,462	(16,462)
Balance, January 31, 2009	9,264,000	1,457,590	108,414
Shares issued for mineral property (Note 4)	250,000	40,000	-
Balance, January 31and April 30, 2010	9,514,000	$ 1,497,590	$ 108,414

(c) Stock options and charitable options:

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. and vested at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time of grant.

In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Stock option transactions and the number of share options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 31, 2008	962,000	$	0.20
Options exercised	(316,000)		0.20
Balance, January 31and April 30, 2010	646,000	$	0.20
Number of options currently exercisable	646,000	$	0.20

The following incentive stock options were outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2010:

Number Outstanding	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
559,000	0.20	November 30, 2011
87,000	0.20	November 30, 2016
646,000		

(d) Warrants

Warrant transactions and the number of warants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 31, 2008	500,000	$	0.20
Warrants expired	(302,000)		0.20
Warrants exercised	(198,000)		0.20
Balance, January 31, and April 30, 2010	-	$	-

There were no warrants outstanding as of April 30, 2010.

(e) Escrow Shares:

As at April 30, 2010, 1,800,000 (2009 – 2,400,000) common shares of the Company are subject to escrow. Pursuant to the escrow agreement, 10% of the escrowed common shares were released on June 9, 2009 from escrow following issuance of the final Exchange bulletin ("Final Exchange Bulletin") upon completion of the Qualifying Transaction. An additional 15% will be released every six months thereafter over a period of thirty six months. If the Company

meets the Exchange's Tier 1 status after receipt of the Final Exchange Bulletin, the release of escrow shares is accelerated.

5. **Related Party Transactions:**

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of April 30, 2010 is $2,469 (2009 - $Nil) due to directors and officers of the Company. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

During the period ended April 30, 2010, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- Paid or accrued $5,246 (2009 - $8,581) for legal fees to a company controlled by an officer of the company.
- Paid or accrued $3,000 (2009 - $Nil) for rent and office expenses to a company controlled by an officer of the Company.
- Paid or accrued $2,000 (2009 - $Nil) for accounting expenses to an officer of the company.

The amounts charged to the Company for the transactions provided have been determined by negotiations amongst the parties and, in certain cases, are covered by signed agreements. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the same value as if the transactions had occurred with non-related parties.

6. **Financial Instruments and Risks**

The Company's financial instruments are comprised of cash, short-term investments, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company classifies its cash and short-term investments as held-for-trading and receivables as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

The fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value, unless otherwise noted. Financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet are summarized in levels of fair value hierarchy as follows:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 930,650			$ 930,650

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures there is sufficient capital in order to meet short term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company believes that these sources will be sufficient to cover the likely short and long-term requirements.

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. As the Company's cash are currently held in short-term interest-bearing accounts, management considers the interest rate risk to be limited.

7. Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing bank accounts and highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with maturities of one year or less and which can be liquidated at any time without penalties. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to fund its project activities and administrative costs for the next twelve months.