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**Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Plato Gold Corp.**

**For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)**

**Unaudited**

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**NOTICE TO READER**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management and the Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these interim financial statements.

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# Plato Gold Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Unaudited - See Notice to Reader

Stated in Canadian dollars

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 29,848	\$ 382,065
Other receivables (note 4)	162,053	161,654
Deposits and prepaid expenses	165	7,799
Portfolio investments (note 5)	85,904	187,750
	<u>277,970</u>	<u>739,268</u>
<b>Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs</b> (note 6)	1,445,749	1,787,367
<b>Equipment</b>	452	532
	<u>\$ 1,724,171</u>	<u>\$ 2,527,167</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 11)	\$ 343,636	\$ 660,351
Due to a related party (note 7)	257,500	257,500
	<u>601,136</u>	<u>917,851</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Share Capital</b> (note 8)	6,179,587	6,179,587
<b>Warrants</b> (note 9)	-	382,691
<b>Contributed Surplus</b> (note 10)	3,187,275	2,804,584
<b>Deficit</b>	(8,255,292)	(7,769,011)
	<u>1,111,570</u>	<u>1,597,851</u>
<b>Non-Controlling Interest</b>	11,465	11,465
	<u>\$ 1,724,171</u>	<u>\$ 2,527,167</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board

"Anthony J. Cohen", Director

"Robert Van Tassell", Director

# Plato Gold Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the Six Months Ended June 30

Unaudited - See Notice to Reader

Stated in Canadian dollars

	Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
<b>Income</b>				
Interest income	\$ 1,462	\$ 588	\$ 659	\$ 309
<b>Expenses</b>				
Amortization	80	114	40	57
Consulting fees	58,998	58,998	29,499	29,499
Insurance	3,896	5,225	1,324	2,534
Interest	1,084	6,239	580	775
Investor relations	-	13,502	-	2,650
Office and general	6,650	17,526	4,585	4,988
Professional fees	42,165	66,992	26,865	41,092
Publicity and advertising	4,779	6,089	-	-
Rent	3,000	12,000	1,500	6,000
Salaries and benefits	82,607	82,622	43,629	40,530
Transfer and filing fees	15,306	36,648	9,360	21,906
Unrealized loss on portfolio investment	195,596	-	105,596	7,000
Write-down of mineral properties (note 6)	73,582	-	64,273	-
	487,743	305,955	287,251	157,031
<b>Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes</b>	(486,281)	(305,367)	(286,592)	(156,722)
<b>Deferred Income Tax Recovery</b>	-	112,918	-	34,836
<b>Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</b>	\$ (486,281)	\$ (192,449)	\$ (286,592)	\$ (121,886)
<b>Loss per Share - basic and diluted</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding - basic and diluted</b>	143,591,655	143,591,655	143,591,655	143,591,655

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

Unaudited - See Notice to Reader

Stated in Canadian dollars

	Share Capital		Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance - December 31, 2011	143,591,655	\$ 6,179,587	\$ 814,245	\$ 2,373,030	\$ (4,033,641)	\$ 11,465	\$ 5,344,686
Warrants expired	-	-	(409,452)	409,452	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(192,449)	-	(192,449)
Balance - June 30, 2012	143,591,655	\$ 6,179,587	\$ 404,793	\$ 2,782,482	\$ (4,226,090)	\$ 11,465	\$ 5,152,237

  

	Share Capital		Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance - December 31, 2012	143,591,655	\$ 6,179,587	\$ 382,691	\$ 2,804,584	\$ (7,769,011)	\$ 11,465	\$ 1,609,316
Warrants expired	-	-	(382,691)	382,691	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(486,281)	-	(486,281)
Balance - June 30, 2013	143,591,655	\$ 6,179,587	\$ -	\$ 3,187,275	\$ (8,255,292)	\$ 11,465	\$ 1,123,035

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow  
 For the Six Months Ended June 30  
 Unaudited - See Notice to Reader  
 Stated in Canadian dollars

	Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>				
Net loss	\$ (486,281)	\$ (192,449)	\$ (286,592)	\$ (121,886)
Items not involving cash				
Unrealized gain on portfolio investment	-	-	-	7,000
Amortization	80	114	40	57
Write-down of mineral properties	73,582	-	64,273	-
Deferred income tax recovery	-	(112,918)	-	(34,836)
Unrealized loss on portfolio investments	195,596	-	105,596	-
	(217,023)	(305,253)	(116,683)	(149,665)
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Other receivables	(399)	10,751	5,749	13,056
Deposits and prepaid expenses	7,634	-	-	2,375
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(266,948)	173,869	75,619	86,994
	(476,736)	(120,633)	(35,315)	(47,240)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>				
Advances from a related party	-	130,000	-	58,000
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>				
Mineral properties and deferred explorations costs	(75,481)	(60,270)	(65,494)	(19,896)
Option payments received	200,000	-	-	-
Government rebates	-	8,386	-	-
	124,519	(51,884)	(65,494)	(19,896)
<b>Change in cash</b>	(352,217)	(42,517)	(100,809)	(9,136)
<b>Cash - beginning of period</b>	382,065	58,337	130,657	24,956
<b>Cash - end of period</b>	\$ 29,848	\$ 15,820	\$ 29,848	\$ 15,820

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
Unaudited - See Notice to Reader  
Stated in Canadian Dollars

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## 1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Plato Gold Corp. (the "Company") is an Ontario corporation formed by amalgamation on May 30, 2005. The primary offices are located at 1300 Bay Street, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario M5R 3K8.

The Company is a public gold exploration company with two projects. The first project, the Lolita Project in Santa Cruz, Argentina, includes three adjoining concessions in Southern Argentina, which are held by the Company's 75% owned subsidiary, Winnipeg Minerals S.A. ("WMSA"). The second project is the Timmins Gold Project in Northern Ontario which includes four properties (Guibord, Harker, Holloway and Marriott) in what is sometimes referred to as the Harker/Holloway gold camp located east of Timmins.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether its properties in Argentina and Ontario contain economic mineral reserves. Consequently, at June 30, 2013 the Company considers itself to be an exploration stage company with respect to these properties.

The Company has not yet realized profitable operations and has incurred significant losses to date resulting in a cumulative deficit of \$8,255,292 as at June 30, 2013. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital and develop profitable operations. Management believes that it has the ability to raise the required additional funding. While management has been historically successful in raising the necessary capital, it cannot provide assurance that it will be able to execute on its business strategy or be successful in future financing activities. As at June 30, 2013, the Company had current assets of \$277,970 to cover current liabilities of \$601,136.

The condensed consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments may be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the balance sheet classifications used. These adjustments may be material.

## 2. Basis of Presentation

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 75% owned subsidiary, Winnipeg Minerals S.A., an Argentinean company. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
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## 2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

### a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). The IAS 34 interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements.

The significant accounting policies (note 3) have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The policies applied in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS effective as of June 30, 2013. The date that the Board of Directors approved the statements is August 26, 2013.

### b) Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

### c) Functional and Presentation Currency

Plato Gold Corp.'s and Winnipeg Minerals S.A.'s ("WMSA") functional currency is Canadian Dollars. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars.

### d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of operations during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions include those related to the following:

- the recoverability of the carrying value of the resource properties,
- the inputs used in determining the value of share based payments
- management's determination that there is no deferred tax asset recognized in these consolidated financial statements and,
- the ability to continue as a going concern.

While management believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management has also used its judgement in determining that the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and the state of development of the mineral properties as exploration stage for the Company's properties in Argentina, Quebec and Ontario.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
Unaudited - See Notice to Reader  
Stated in Canadian Dollars

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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

### a) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars. Costs are primarily incurred in Canadian Dollars. The Company incurs costs at its Lolita Project in Argentina primarily in US Dollars and Argentine Pesos. Although these transactions are in foreign currencies, the predominant currency of financing and management decisions is the Canadian Dollar, and as such, it is also the Company's functional currency and the functional currency of its subsidiary.

The Company translates monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated at average rates in the month they occur. Gains and losses on translation are recorded in the statement of operations.

### b) Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company records its mineral exploration expenditures at cost. Acquisition costs of resource properties together with direct exploration expenditures thereon are deferred in the accounts starting on the date of acquisition of the property rights. When production is attained, these costs will be amortized on a units-of-production basis. If the properties are abandoned, sold or considered to be impaired in value, the costs of the properties and related deferred expenses will be written down at that time. When deferred expenditures on individual producing properties exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the properties are written down to the recoverable amount.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include costs which are directly attributable to acquisition, surveying, geological, geochemical, geophysical, exploratory drilling, land maintenance, sampling and assessing technical feasibility and commercial viability. Management salaries directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are not capitalized. These expenditures are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral reserves in a project is demonstrated. Amounts received from other parties to earn an interest in the Company's resource properties are applied as a reduction of the resource properties. During the exploration period, exploration and evaluation assets are not amortized.



# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

Unaudited - See Notice to Reader

Stated in Canadian Dollars

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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### b) Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment, to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or that exploration activities related to the property are continuing or planned for the future. If an exploration property does not prove viable, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project are expensed. Once a project is determined to be technically feasible and commercially viable and a decision has been made to proceed with development, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as a mine development asset which is allocated between property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. All subsequent expenditures to ready the property for production are capitalized within mine development assets, other than those costs related to the construction of property, plant and equipment. Once production has commenced, all costs included in mine development assets are reclassified to mining properties.

Government rebates and option payments received related to exploration are reflected as a reduction of the cost of exploration.

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its mineral properties and has not yet determined the amount of reserves available. On a quarterly basis in connection with quarterly reporting, senior management reviews the carrying amount of mineral properties and deferred exploration and development costs to assess whether there has been any indication of impairment in value.

### c) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Amortization is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the declining-balance method at the following rates per annum:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and fixtures	30%

During the year of acquisition, half of the annual amortization is recorded.

### d) Impairment of Long Lived Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
Unaudited - See Notice to Reader  
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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Impairment of Long Lived Assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

### e) Flow-through Financing

The Company has financed a portion of its exploration activities through the issuance of flow-through shares, which transfer the tax deductibility of exploration expenditures to the investors. Proceeds received on the issuance of such shares have been credited to share capital less the premium paid for the sale of tax deductions.

The issue of flow through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. The sale of tax deductions are measured using the relative fair value method. At the time the flow through shares are issued, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and is presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position, because the Company has not yet fulfilled its obligation to pass on the tax deductions to the investor. When the Company fulfills its obligation:

- (i) the sale of tax deductions is recognized in the income statement as a reduction of the deferred tax expense; and
- (ii) a deferred tax liability is recognized, in accordance with IAS 12, Income Taxes, for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset in the statement of financial position and its tax base.

The obligation is fulfilled when the eligible expenditures are incurred and there is an intention to renounce the expenditures.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### f) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their corresponding tax value, using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when these temporary differences are reversed. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, it is probable that they will be realized. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity.

### g) Share-based Payments

The Company accounts for share-based payments to employees using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at fair value on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized as an expense or capitalized, depending on the nature of the grant, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the options are earned, after taking any expected forfeitures into account. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option and stock price volatility.

Common share purchase warrants, stock options and other equity instruments issued to parties other than employees and as purchase consideration in non-cash transactions are recorded at the fair value of the goods and services received, unless the fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably estimated, then the value is determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model or for shares issued as purchase consideration for mineral property assets is based upon the trading price of those shares on the date that the consideration is transferred.

### h) Warrants

Proceeds from unit placements, net of issuance costs, are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value.

### i) Decommissioning Liabilities

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing and becoming more restrictive. The fair value of an obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs is to be recognized when incurred and the corresponding increase to the asset is amortized over the life of the asset. The liability is increased over time to reflect an accretion element considered in the initial measurement at fair value.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### i) Decommissioning Liabilities (continued)

As at June 30, 2013 the Company has not incurred and is not committed to any decommissioning obligations in respect of its mineral exploration properties.

### j) Loss Per Share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for issuance have been met. Diluted loss per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options, if dilutive. The number of additional shares included in the calculation is based on the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all potentially dilutive options into common shares. The Company was in a loss position as at June 30, 2013 and 2012 therefore its options are anti-dilutive.

If the number of shares increases or decreases as a result of capitalization, bonus issue, share splits or share consolidation, earnings per share is accounted for retrospectively. If these transactions occur after the reporting period but prior to the issuance of the financial statements, loss per share is calculated based on the new number of shares.

### k) Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are measured at the amount agreed to by the parties involved in the transactions.

### l) Cash

Cash include bank deposits. As at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

### m) Financial Instruments

IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") requires classification of financial instruments into one of four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale securities, and other financial liabilities. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### m) Financial Instruments (continued)

All of the Company's financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, with subsequent measurements dependent on the classification of each financial instrument. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include cash, and portfolio investments, which are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are included in net loss in the period in which they arise. Loans and receivables, which include other receivables, are recorded at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale or as held-to-maturity. Other financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amount due to a related party.

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet consist of cash and portfolio investments. Cash and portfolio investments are measured at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss. For other financial instruments, transaction costs are capitalized on initial recognition.

### n) Future Accounting Changes

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. A new definition of 'control' has been established. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013  
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## 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### n) Future Accounting Changes (continued)

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements establishes the principles for joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method whereas for a joint operation the venture will be accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method.

IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement defines fair value, requires disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards.

IAS 27 continues to include the requirements relating to separate financial statements which are unchanged and included in the amended IAS 27. The other portions of IAS 27 are replaced by IFRS 10. IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures is amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12.

IFRIC 20 - Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine applies to all types of natural resources that are extracted using the surface mining activity process. IFRIC 20 permits capitalization of stripping costs if all of the three criteria are met: probability of economic benefit, identifiability of ore body and measurability of stripping costs. IFRIC 20 provides a more detailed cost allocation guidance based on a relevant production measure that allows allocation between inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. IFRIC 20 may represent a change in accounting practice for some Canadian mining entities.

The IASB also amended the following standard which is effective as per the date identified.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used. The IASB has extended the effective date to January 1, 2015.

The Company has not yet completed its evaluations of the effect of adopting the above standards and the impact it may have on its consolidated financial statements.

## 4. Other Receivables

Other receivables include Government mining rebates receivable of \$103,491 based on exploration expenditures and receivables from related party of \$47,823. The receivables from related party are due on demand and do not bear interest. Due to the short term nature, the carrying amount of the receivables approximates fair value. The related party holds the non-controlling interest in WMSA.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
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## 5. Portfolio Investments

### a) Northern Gold Mining Inc.

On May 25, 2011, the Company acquired 175,000 common shares of the publicly traded company Northern Gold Mining Inc. with a cost of \$89,250 as a result of a property sale agreement.

On July 26, 2012, the Company acquired 1,000,000 shares of the publicly traded company Victory Gold Mines Inc. ("Victory Gold") with a cost of \$140,000 as a result of an option agreement. On February 7, 2013, Victory Gold amalgamated with Northern Gold Mining Inc., therefore the 1,000,000 Victory Gold shares were exchanged for 500,000 Northern Gold Mining Inc. shares.

On February 1, 2013, the Company sold an 80% interest in its Harker Properties to Northern Gold Mining Inc. and entered into a joint venture agreement with Northern Gold in exchange for \$200,000 payable to Plato and 250,000 common shares of Northern Gold Mings Inc. issuable to the Company.

As at June 30, 2013, the Company holds a total of 925,000 shares of Northern Gold Mining Inc.. The investment is classified at fair value through profit and loss. The estimated fair value of this investment at June 30, 2013 is \$64,750.

### b) Monarques Resources Inc.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company acquired 192,308 shares of the publicly traded company Monarques Resources Inc. with a cost of \$25,000 as a result of a property sale agreement. The investment is classified at fair value through profit and loss. The estimated fair value of this investment at June 30, 2013 is \$21,154.

# Plato Gold Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

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Stated in Canadian Dollars

## 6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs

	June 30, 2013			
	Lolita Project	Val d'Or Project	Timmins Gold Project	Total
Acquisition costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Diamond drilling	-	-	-	-
Geochemical	-	-	-	-
Geology	-	13,600	-	13,600
Geophysics	-	-	-	-
Other	2,334	8,434	1,346	12,114
Current expenditures	2,334	22,034	1,346	25,714
Less option consideration received	-	-	(268,750)	(268,750)
Net current expenditures	2,334	22,034	(267,404)	(243,036)
Balance - beginning of period	294,923	76,548	1,415,896	1,787,367
Write-down of mineral property	-	(98,582)	-	(98,582)
Balance - end of period	\$ 297,257	\$ -	\$ 1,148,492	\$ 1,445,749



# Plato Gold Corp.

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## 6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

### a) Lolita Project

On August 27, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 75% interest in 29,904 hectares known as the Lolita Property in Argentina. The Company is required to incur US\$50,000 in initial expenditures before June 19, 2009. On June 16, 2009 the parties extended this requirement to December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009 the initial expenditures of US\$50,000 (CDN\$50,094) had been met in accordance with the agreement.

Upon completion of the initial expenditures, a Joint Work Program for up to US\$500,000 was to be jointly developed and financed 75% by the Company and 25% by the other party ("Lhotka").

The agreement allows that Lhotka shall have its Joint Venture interest in the property diluted by 5% for each US\$100,000 in expenditures spent by Plato Gold, if Lhotka declines its portion of the expenditure. Lhotka's interest in the property shall not be reduced to less than 2%, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, and Lhotka is entitled to receive a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). Plato Gold has available an option to purchase all but not less than all of the NSR for US\$500,000.

With the completion of the initial expenditures, registration of ownership of the property will proceed in accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement. As of August 9, 2011, Winnipeg Minerals S.A. ("WMSA") was incorporated in Argentina with Plato Gold holding 75% and Lhotka holding 25% of the outstanding shares. The mineral claims totalling 27,857 hectares were subsequently transferred to WMSA as of November 14, 2011.

With the exception of the amendment on June 16, 2009, there have been no changes to the terms of the option agreement since August 27, 2007.

Expenditures after the initial stage from January 1, 2010 to the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A. in 2011 incurred by Plato Gold were \$179,829. As of the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A., the total due from Lhotka amounted to CDN \$47,823 and consisted of:

1. 25% of \$179,829 which amounts to \$44,957
2. 25% of the mandatory deposit for shares of \$11,465 which amounts to \$2,866

Subsequent to August 9, 2011 the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A., funding to the Lolita Project consists of loans to Winnipeg Minerals S.A. from Plato Gold (75%) and Lhotka (25%). As of June 30, 2013, the total loan receivable from Lhotka was \$11,750 which was 25% of \$47,000 total loan to WMSA, representing Lhotka's loan to WMSA.

The option agreement, including the amendment, is in good standing as of June 30, 2013 and there are no breaches of any covenants, terms or conditions in respect thereof.

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## 6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

### b) Val d'Or Project

The Val d'Or Project is comprised of five properties located south east of Val d'Or, Quebec. The properties consist of 192 claims for a total of 3,214 hectares. One property with 2 claims is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

#### i) Globex Option

In the first quarter upon mutual agreement, Plato Gold Corp. and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. agreed to terminate their option agreement of August 8, 2006 on the Nordeau Bateman properties consisting of 44 claims. Upon termination of the option agreement, a 100% interest in the properties reverts back to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc..

#### ii) Company owned claims by acquisition or staking

In the second quarter, the Company's acquired or staked claims consisting of five properties known as Vauquelin, Vauquelin Pershing, Vauquelin Horseshoe, Hop O'My Thumb (with 2 claims subject to a 2% net smelter royalty), and Vauquelin II, which are located in Vauquelin Township were sold to Monarques Resources Inc. (see note 5)

### c) Timmins Gold Project

The Timmins Gold Project is comprised of four properties along the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone located east of Timmins. The properties are comprised of 4 leases and 93 claims for a total of approximately 2,200 hectares in the region. The properties are subject to a 2% net smelter royalty to a former director of the Company.

#### i) St Andrew Option

On November 8, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement granting St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. ("St Andrew") the option to earn a 75% interest in the Company's Timmins Gold Project consisting of four properties located in the Townships of Guibord, Harker, Holloway, and Marriott.

The Company received an initial payment of \$100,000 upon the execution of the option agreement.

# Plato Gold Corp.

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## 6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

### c) Timmins Gold Project (continued)

#### i) St Andrew Option (continued)

With respect to the Holloway Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of \$100,000 on or before the first anniversary, \$200,000 on or before the second anniversary, and \$500,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of \$20,000 on or before the first anniversary, \$40,000 on or before the second anniversary, and \$60,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. As of June 30, 2013, St Andrew has met the requirements of the first and second anniversary.

With respect to the Marriott Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of \$100,000 on or before the third anniversary, and \$200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of \$20,000 on or before the third anniversary, and \$30,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date. As of June 30, 2013, St Andrew is in compliance with the requirements of this agreement.

In addition, if a National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resource, whether measured, indicated or inferred, of not less than 500,000 ounces of gold is discovered on any one of the properties while St Andrew is earning its interest, St Andrew will make a payment of \$1,000,000 to the Company for each property reaching such milestones. The additional payment obligation shall apply to each property independently of the other properties and as of June 30, 2013 this amounts to a potential of up to \$2,000,000 in milestone payments. As of June 30, 2013, no such resources have been discovered. The option in respect of each property may be exercised or terminated separately by St Andrew.

With respect to the Guibord Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of \$100,000 on or before the first anniversary, \$200,000 on or before the second anniversary, and \$500,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of \$60,000 on or before the second anniversary, and \$60,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date.

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## 6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

### c) Timmins Gold Project (continued)

#### i) St Andrew Option (continued)

In July 2012, an amending joint option agreement was entered into between Victory Gold Mines Inc., St Andrew and the Company in exchange for a cash payment of \$40,000 from Victory Gold and 1,000,000 Victory Gold Shares with a fair value at the time of acquisition of \$140,000. The 16 claims will be owned 40% by Victory Gold and 10% by St. Andrew, with the remaining 50% retained by the Company. Victory Gold has the opportunity to earn an additional 20% and St. Andrew has the opportunity to earn an additional 5% if Victory Gold spends a minimum of \$700,000 in eligible exploration expenditures and makes a cash payment of \$100,000 to the Company on or before July 26, 2015. On or before July 26, 2014, Victory Gold will notify the Company and St Andrew as to whether they intend to complete the option of the additional 20%. If they elect not to, St Andrew may elect to spend an additional \$200,000 in eligible expenditures and a \$100,000 cash payment by Victory Gold to the Company to earn a 25% interest in the property, resulting in the property being owned by the Company 25%, Victory Gold 50% and St Andrew 25%.

On February 7, 2013, Victory Gold amalgamated with Northern Gold Mining Inc., therefore the 1,000,000 Victory Gold shares were exchanged for 500,000 Northern Gold Mining Inc shares.

With respect to the Harker Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of \$50,000 on or before the first anniversary, and \$250,000 on or before the second anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of \$50,000 on or before the second anniversary of the effective date. As of December 7, 2011, St Andrew has not met the requirement of the option agreement and the property has reverted to the Company.

#### ii) Sale of Harker Properties

On February 1, 2013, the Company sold 80% of its interest in the Harker Properties to Northern Gold Mining Inc. and entered into a joint venture agreement with Northern Gold in exchange for:

- CDN\$200,000 payable to Plato; and
- 250,000 common shares of Northern Gold.

If at any time, either party's interest is reduced to 10% or less, such interest shall be surrendered and the forfeiting party shall be granted a one percent (1%) NSR from production on the Harker Properties. The non-forfeiting party shall have the right and option to purchase the entire 1% NSR for \$1,000,000.

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## 7. Due to a Related Party

	<u>June 30, 2013</u>	<u>December 31, 2012</u>
Related Company	\$ 257,500	\$ 257,500

Amounts due to related parties are in the normal course of business, non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. The Company and the related company have a director in common. This director is also a shareholder and officer of both companies.

## 8. Share Capital

### a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares  
Unlimited preferred shares

### b) Common Shares Issued and Outstanding

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Balance - December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2013	143,591,655	\$ 6,179,587

## 9. Warrants

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance - December 31, 2012	19,605,000	\$ 382,691	\$ 0.10
Issued	-	-	-
Expired	(19,605,000)	(382,691)	0.10
Issuance costs	-	-	-
Balance - June 30, 2013	-	\$ -	\$ -

The company had no common share purchase warrants outstanding at June 30, 2013.

# Plato Gold Corp.

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## 10. Contributed Surplus

### a) Stock Options Plan

The Board of Directors has adopted a stock option plan for the Company (the "Plan"). Pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors may, from time to time at its discretion, allocate non-transferable options to purchase shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

Under the Plan, the aggregate number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of options granted thereunder may not exceed 10% of the number of issued and outstanding shares at the time of granting the options. Options shall expire no later than ten years after the date of grant.

The exercise price of options granted pursuant to the Plan shall be established based on the average closing price of the shares for the five days prior to the date of grant or such other method of pricing as may be acceptable to the stock exchange on which the shares are listed. The options shall vest and may be exercised as determined by a resolution of the board of directors.

### b) A summary of changes to stock options is as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance - December 31, 2012	7,705,000	\$ 0.100
Granted/vested	-	-
Expired	(350,000)	0.100
Forfeited	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance - June 30, 2013	<u>7,355,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.100</u>

All outstanding options have fully vested and are exercisable.

### c) During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company did not issue any options and 350,000 options expired.

Stock option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Volatility is determined based on historical trends. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

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## 10. Contributed Surplus (continued)

d) As at June 30, 2013 the following options were outstanding:

Exercise Price	Number of Options		Expiry Date
	Unvested	Vested	
\$ 0.100	-	1,350,000	April 23, 2014
\$ 0.100	-	1,530,000	December 4, 2019
\$ 0.100	-	1,325,000	April 20, 2020
\$ 0.100	-	300,000	November 7, 2020
\$ 0.100	-	2,850,000	March 29, 2021
	-	7,355,000	

## 11. Related Party Transactions

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company:

- incurred rent of \$3,000 with a related company. The Company and the related company have an officer in common. This officer is also a director and shareholder of both companies. As at June 30, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$51,000.
- incurred consulting fees of \$42,048 with one of the Company's officers. As at June 30, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$63,072 payable to the officer.
- incurred consulting fees of \$2,950 with one of the Company's directors. As at June 30, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$Nil payable.
- incurred accounting fees of \$25,800 with an accounting firm in which one of the Company's officers is a partner. As at June 30, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$41,820 payable to this accounting firm.
- incurred directors fees of \$14,000. As at June 30, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$127,700.
- received an advance of \$Nil from a related corporation. The Company and the related corporation have a director in common. This director is also a shareholder and officer of both corporations. As at June 30, 2013, the amount due to the related party was \$257,500.

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## 12. Financial Instruments

### a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at June 30, 2013, the Company had current assets of \$277,970 to settle current liabilities of \$601,136. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Company has no income and relies on equity financing to support its exploration program. Additional financing is required to fund the related operating expenses required to manage the Company through fiscal 2013. Management prepares budgets and ensures funds are available prior to commencement of any exploration program.

### b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk relates to cash and other receivables. Cash is held with a reputable financial institution and is closely monitored by management. Management believes the credit risk with respect to other receivables is not significant.

### c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

#### (i) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Argentina. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and Argentinean peso could have an effect on the Company's results of operations. At June 30, 2013, the Company is exposed to currency risk through Argentinean cash expressed in Canadian dollars of \$3,124. A 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Argentinean peso would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$312 the Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

#### (ii) Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company's investment in the common shares of Northern Gold Mining Inc. is subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market. At June 30, 2013, should the equity prices of the Company's holdings increase or decrease by 5%, the impact on net loss would be approximately \$8,325.



# **Plato Gold Corp.**

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## **13. Subsequent Event**

Subsequent to the six months ended June 30, 2013:

- a) Company received 50,000 shares of St. Andrew Goldfields Limited (TSX: SAS) for extension on the remaining terms of the option agreement.