

WORLD WIDE MINERALS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)
JUNE 30, 2005

	June 30 2005 \$	December 31 2004 \$
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,705,139	1,661,053
Other obligations (Note 6)	1,820,395	1,728,190
Notes payable (Note 7)	22,323,548	21,534,271
Advances from related parties (Note 8)	<u>48,520</u>	<u>61,323</u>
	<u>25,897,602</u>	<u>24,984,837</u>
CAPITAL STOCK AND DEFICIT		
CAPITAL STOCK (Note 9(a))	42,437,797	42,437,797
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Note 9(b))	120,300	120,300
(DEFICIT)	<u>(68,455,699)</u>	<u>(67,542,934)</u>
	<u>(25,897,602)</u>	<u>(24,984,837)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

WORLD WIDE MINERALS LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT
(Unaudited)

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES				
Interest	418,979	369,090	827,214	754,169
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	4,556	35,741	74,918	48,845
General and administrative	10,332	7,920	10,633	12,357
Bad debt expense	-	-	-	-
NET LOSS for the period	433,867	412,751	912,765	815,371
Deficit , beginning of period	<u>68,021,832</u>	<u>66,574,345</u>	<u>67,542,934</u>	<u>66,171,725</u>
Deficit , end of period	<u>68,455,699</u>	<u>66,987,096</u>	<u>68,455,699</u>	<u>66,987,096</u>
Net loss per share (Note 12)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Weighted average number of shares	<u>95,246,499</u>	<u>95,246,499</u>	<u>95,246,499</u>	<u>95,246,499</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN):				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net (loss) for the period	<u>(433,867)</u>	<u>(412,751)</u>	<u>(912,765)</u>	<u>(815,371)</u>
Net changes in non-cash balances:				
(Increase) decrease in sundry receivable	-	(112)	-	(160)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,976	24,059	44,085	41,509
Increase in advances to related parties	<u>(12,802)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,802)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>24,174</u>	<u>23,947</u>	<u>31,283</u>	<u>41,349</u>
Cash flows (used in) operating activities	<u>(409,693)</u>	<u>(388,804)</u>	<u>(881,482)</u>	<u>(774,022)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Increase (decrease) in other obligations	9,852	40,088	92,205	60,431
Increase in notes payable	<u>399,841</u>	<u>348,716</u>	<u>789,277</u>	<u>713,591</u>
Cash flows from financing activities	<u>409,693</u>	<u>388,804</u>	<u>881,482</u>	<u>774,022</u>
Increase in cash during the period	-	-	-	-
Cash , beginning of period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash , end of period	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

1. GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and on the assumption that World Wide Minerals Ltd. ("World Wide" or the "Company") will be able to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business as a going concern.

There is uncertainty about the Company's ability to discharge its liabilities as they come due. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, among other things, being able to obtain additional financing, collection of outstanding loans, and attaining and maintaining positive operating cash flows.

The Company has reported significant losses for several years and has no active operations. The Company has a significant working capital deficiency of \$25.9 million and an accumulated deficit of \$68.5 million. Services and associated costs, essential to the maintenance of the Company, are either absorbed by or paid by management where possible. The working capital deficiency includes \$841,000 (US\$686,000) representing fees and disbursements billed by a US law firm for services rendered in Kazakhstan during 1996-1997, which amount is in dispute.

During 1999, the Company entered into an agreement with Dundee Corporation ("Dundee") whereby Dundee advanced working capital funding to World Wide Resource Finance Inc. ("Fincorp"). Under this working capital facility, the Company sold Dundee a 50% interest in Fincorp. Fincorp is the entity which will receive revenue or income from Kazakhstan, including proceeds from any damages, awarded or settled. Upon repayment of all expenses and repayment of all amounts owing to Dundee, the net assets of Fincorp will be distributed pro rata to its shareholders; thereafter, after such repayment, the Company has the right to repurchase the 50% interest in Fincorp for \$1.00.

2. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company concentrates on the Kazakhstan investment recovery (see Note 5) in order to position itself to benefit from recovery in commodity prices and an improving investment attitude toward the metals and minerals sector.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for fair presentation. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year.

These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and follow the same accounting policies and methods set forth in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ending December 31, 2004 and should be read in conjunction with those audited financial statements and notes thereto. These financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors. All amounts are reported in Canadian currency unless otherwise indicated.

4. EMPLOYEE SHARE PURCHASE PLAN RECEIVABLE

Effective March 6, 1998, as a condition for working capital and other funding provided by Dundee, a management group purchased 8,631,415 issued common shares of the Company from Dundee and non-recourse loans were provided by the Company to members of the management group, collateralized by the shares purchased. The loans were interest bearing to July 31, 1998, non-interest bearing after July 31, 1998 and matured March 6, 2003 as to \$450,001 and will mature December 27, 2006 as to \$2,139,424. The

carrying value of these loans has been adjusted to reflect the quoted market value of Company's shares held as security.

Employee loans	\$ 2,589,425
Provision for reduction in collateral value	<u>(2,589,425)</u>
Balance, June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004	<u>\$ -</u>

5. KAZAKHSTAN INVESTMENT RECOVERY

On September 27, 2000, the filing by World Wide and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Nuclear Fuel Resources Corporation, of an amended complaint in the lawsuit in the US Federal District Court in Washington, DC, was denied by the presiding Judge. In his ruling, the Judge accepted that the Court had jurisdiction over the Kazakhstan defendants (the Republic of Kazakhstan ("ROK") and its agency, Kazatomprom) but granted the Kazakhstan defendants' request to dismiss the lawsuit under the "act of state doctrine" because, the defendants alleged, it would mean invalidating a decision of the Kazakhstan government to refuse to issue export licenses and to confiscate World Wide's assets. The Judge also granted RWE Nukem Inc.'s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction over RWE Nukem Inc. ("Nukem") because Nukem is based in Connecticut, not the District of Columbia. World Wide immediately appealed these rulings to the US Federal Court of Appeals. The defendants failed to cross-appeal. World Wide's position was that the Judge erred because the act of state doctrine is subject to an exception where, as in this case, the actions of Kazakhstan were done through its commercial entities. World Wide's legal counsel was of the view that the act of state doctrine is subject to a well established legal exception in a case such as this one where a foreign government is acting in a commercial capacity and not just as a government. In addition, the lower Court ruling ignored the fact that the loan to Kazakhstan and TGK was a demand sovereign debt of Kazakhstan, the debt was demanded in 1997 and it has not been repaid, with interest and collection costs.

In March, 2001, the Court of Appeals rejected an attempt by the ROK, Kazatomprom and Nukem to have the Court dismiss the appeal and on November 8, 2001 the Court held an oral hearing of the appeal. At the conclusion of the oral argument the Court of Appeals reserved its decision and issued its decision on August 2, 2002. The Court found that the trial judge's earlier dismissal of the Company's civil conspiracy claims against Nukem for lack of personal jurisdiction had been based on the judge's misunderstanding of certain facts. The Court of Appeals remanded those claims to the trial judge for further deliberation.

The Court of Appeals also affirmed the trial judge's dismissal of the Company's claims against the Kazakhstan defendants, albeit on somewhat different grounds. The Court disagreed with the trial judge's opinion that Kazakhstan had fully waived its sovereign immunity. Instead, the Court agreed with the judge that the case hinged on government acts (namely, refusal to issue export licenses, and confiscation of assets without compensation), which were "acts of state" with which the Court would not interfere.

Following the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Company filed a petition to the United States Supreme Court for leave to appeal that decision to the higher Court based on the waiver of sovereign immunity by Kazakhstan contained in the agreements with the Company and the failure of the Court of Appeals to apply the commercial activity exception to the act of state doctrine. On February 21, 2003, the Supreme Court denied the petition and no reasons were given or are expected. No further appeals are possible in this action against the Kazakhstan defendants.

The Company continued with its action against Nukem in the US Federal District Court in Washington, DC and filed a motion with the Court requesting that the Company's action against Nukem be resolved by mediation in that Court before the Company proceeds with the main action. The defendant responded by merely renewing its earlier motion for dismissal of the action. On July 11, 2003, the US Federal District Court in Washington, DC dismissed the action against Nukem.

The Company is reviewing with legal counsel in the United States, Canada and Kazakhstan what further steps could or should be taken to collect the sovereign debt owing to it by Kazakhstan arising out of the

loan made in 1996-1997. This loan, with accrued interest and collection costs which is fully provided for, now amounts to over US\$32 million, before taking into account the substantial damages suffered by the Company in having its investment confiscated. These steps may include arbitration pursuant to the agreements with Kazakhstan.

6. OTHER OBLIGATIONS

As part of a capital reorganization effected during 1999, a total of \$1,307,602 of current liabilities were exchanged for 2-year 6% notes. The notes, which include accrued interest, have matured and have not been paid.

Other obligations are summarized as follows:

	June 30 <u>2005</u> \$	December 31 <u>2004</u> \$
Notes payable	<u>1,820,395</u>	<u>1,728,190</u>

Included in the above amounts is \$302,249 owing to directors and/or officers of the Company (December 31, 2004 - \$296,429).

7. NOTES PAYABLE

	June 30 <u>2005</u> \$	December 31 <u>2004</u> \$
Secured by a security interest upon all of the Company's assets, rights and properties and a pledge of the shares of the Company's subsidiary, bearing interest at prime plus 3%	<u>22,323,548</u>	<u>21,534,271</u>

To June 30, 2005, Dundee had advanced to the Company \$22,323,548 (December 31, 2004 - \$21,534,271) including interest accrued, under a Restated Loan Agreement, effective March 6, 1998. The loan, which matured July 3, 2002 is secured by all the assets of the Company. No demand has been made on the Company for repayment of the loan. In addition to interest on the loan, Dundee also will be entitled to receive a cash fee of \$500,000 upon the Company's successful recovery of its loan receivable from the investment in Kazakhstan. See Note 5.

8. ADVANCES FROM RELATED PARTIES

At June 30, 2005, a director and officer of the Company had advanced \$48,520 (December 31, 2004- \$25,105) to pay on-going administrative costs of the Company. The figures displayed for accounts payable and advances from related parties as at December 31, 2004 have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

At December 31, 2004, advances from a related party are unsecured, non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayment and are from a corporation that had three directors in common with the Company during 2004. At June 30, 2005, the two companies no longer had three directors in common and the \$36,218 advance has been included in accounts payable.

9. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(a) Capital Stock

Authorized

Unlimited voting common shares

Unlimited First Preference Shares, issuable in series

Issued and Outstanding

	<u>Common shares</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	#	\$
Balance, June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004	<u>95,246,499</u>	<u>42,437,797</u>

(b) Contributed Surplus

An amount of \$120,300 was contributed to the Company from certain shareholders in 1994 and is reflected as contributed surplus.

(c) Stock Option Plan

The aggregate number of common shares reserved for issuance under the stock option plan is 8,000,000 of which an aggregate of 1,500,000 are subject to options granted pursuant to the Plan. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the board of directors of the Company at the time of grant, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

In addition, a non-plan option to purchase 9,000,000 common shares of the Company, exercisable at \$0.01 per share and having an expiry date of December 27, 2006, was granted to a director and officer of the Company during 2001.

At June 30, 2005 the Company had stock options issued to a director and officer of the Company outstanding as follows:

<u>Date of Grant</u>	Options <u>Granted</u>	Exercise <u>Price</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
	#	\$	
December 27, 2001	<u>10,500,000</u>	0.01	December 27, 2006

10. INCOME TAX

As at June 30, 2005, the Company had available for deduction against future taxable income, non-capital losses of approximately \$14,215,000 which, if unutilized, begin to expire in 2005. In addition, the Company has capital losses aggregating \$39,874,000 and foreign exploration and development expenses aggregating \$775,000, each of which are available for deduction against future taxable income. The potential income tax benefits of these losses and foreign exploration and development expenses have not been recognized in the accounts

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are

subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying amounts for sundry receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheet approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Certain of the Company's liabilities and expenses are incurred in United States currency and are therefore subject to gains or losses due to fluctuations in that currency.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest-bearing borrowings for which general rate fluctuations apply