

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2010 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

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 Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 168,418	\$ 516,222
Short-term investments (Note 3)	721,705	1,019,624
GST and VAT receivable (Note 4)	58,404	27,576
Prepaid expenses and deposits	210,098	164,321
	1,158,625	1,727,743
Mineral properties (Note 5 and Schedule A)	16,897,173	16,033,854
Leasehold improvements and equipment (Note 6)	85,109	88,821
Loans receivable from related parties (Note 7)	55,235	107,205
	\$ 18,196,142	\$ 17,957,623
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 118,963	\$ 297,156
Due to related parties (Note 10)	4,921	44,354
	123,884	341,510
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	19,058,571	18,079,353
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	6,361,482	6,298,514
Deficit	(7,347,795)	(6,761,754)
	18,072,258	17,616,113
	\$ 18,196,142	\$ 17,957,623
Continuing operations (Note 1)		
Commitments (Note 13)		
Subsequent event (Note 14)		

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

“Peter Guest” Director

“Bryan Morris” Director

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

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Expenses				
Corporate general and administrative (Notes 9 and 10)	\$ 264,939	\$ 293,684	\$ 557,091	\$ 624,325
Other expenses (income)				
Interest income	(710)	(9,742)	(2,281)	(25,229)
Foreign exchange loss	2,653	930	8,769	24,252
Loss on disposal of equipment	5,218	-	5,218	-
Write-off of license	17,244	-	17,244	-
	24,405	(8,812)	28,950	(977)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ 289,344	\$ 284,872	\$ 586,041	\$ 623,348
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	94,048,918	87,219,248	90,652,950	87,219,248

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

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
As at June 30, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	87,219,248	\$ 18,079,353	\$ 6,235,808	\$ (5,499,026)	\$ 18,816,135
Stock-based compensation	–	–	62,706	–	62,706
Net loss	–	–	–	(1,262,728)	(1,262,728)
Balance, December 31, 2009	87,219,248	18,079,353	6,298,514	(6,761,754)	17,616,113
Private Placement for cash	14,125,000	1,130,000	–	–	1,130,000
Share issue costs	–	(150,782)	45,399	–	(105,383)
Stock-based compensation	–	–	17,569	–	17,569
Net loss	–	–	–	(586,041)	(586,041)
Balance, June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	101,344,248	\$ 19,058,571	\$ 6,361,482	\$ (7,347,795)	\$ 18,072,258

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

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010 (Unaudited)	2009 (Unaudited)	2010 (Unaudited)	2009 (Unaudited)
Cash provided by (used for):				
Operating activities				
Net loss for the period	\$ (289,344)	\$ (284,872)	\$ (586,041)	\$ (623,348)
Non-cash items:				
Amortization of leasehold improvements and equipment	2,985	2,994	6,703	5,977
Accrued interest income	(710)	(6,507)	(1,623)	(15,513)
Stock-based compensation	7,873	44,326	17,569	62,706
Foreign exchange loss	2,653	930	8,769	24,252
Loss on disposal of equipment	5,218	–	5,218	–
Write off of license	17,244	–	17,244	–
Net changes in non-cash operating working capital (Note 11)	(82,536)	(150,910)	(127,872)	(470,140)
	(336,617)	(394,039)	(660,033)	(1,016,066)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of shares	1,130,000	–	1,130,000	–
Share issuance costs	(105,383)	–	(105,383)	–
	1,024,617	–	1,024,617	–
Investing activities				
Purchase of short-term investments	(500,000)	–	(1,514,000)	(3,001,015)
Proceeds from redemptions of short-term investments	100,080	792,174	1,813,542	4,446,772
Investment in mineral properties	(533,185)	(327,674)	(1,046,892)	(497,459)
Acquisition of equipment	(3,633)	(321)	(8,209)	(321)
Loan receivable from related parties	51,970	–	51,970	–
	(884,768)	464,179	(703,589)	947,977
Foreign exchange (loss) on cash held in foreign currency	(2,702)	(966)	(8,799)	(23,510)
Increase/Decrease in cash	(199,470)	69,174	(347,804)	(91,599)
Cash – Beginning of period	367,888	299,921	516,222	460,694
Cash – End of period	\$ 168,418	\$ 369,095	\$ 168,418	\$ 369,095

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 11)

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

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

1 Nature of operations and continuing operations

Mediterranean Resources Ltd., a public company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the trading symbol “MNR” and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “MHM1”. The Company is in the business of exploring mineral properties, including the Yusufeli mineral properties in Turkey.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to develop properties, including sustaining capital for its Yusufeli properties, and to establish future profitable production. The Company may not have sufficient cash to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties to commercial production and therefore may require additional funding, which if not raised, may result in the delay, postponement or curtailment of some of its activities. Management continues to evaluate the need for additional financing and is of the opinion that additional financing will be available to continue its planned activities in the normal course. Nonetheless, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future to complete its planned activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. They have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepting accounting principles (“GAAP”) and reflect consideration of the following significant policies:

Interim Financial Statements

The Company’s standards of financial disclosure in these interim consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the recommendations in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) standard on Interim Financial Statements. Certain note disclosures do not fully conform to Canadian GAAP disclosure requirements for annual financial statements, and these interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the following wholly owned foreign subsidiaries:

- Turkey – Akdeniz Resources Madencilik A.S.
- Bermuda – Mediterranean Minerals (Holding) Ltd. and Mediterranean Minerals (Bermuda) Ltd. (to December 31, 2008). Both of the Company’s Bermuda subsidiaries were inactive in the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and were dissolved in April 2009.

Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions include those related to the determination as to whether costs are expensed or capitalized; the establishment of accounts payable and accrued liabilities estimates to account for the abandonment of long-lived assets and dispute resolutions; variables in the use of the Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model to record the fair value ascribed to equity instruments; valuation allowance for future income tax assets; and determining whether contingent assets or liabilities exist.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Measurement uncertainty

Management's capitalization of exploration and development costs and assumptions regarding the future recoverability of such costs are subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Management's assessment of recoverability is based on, among other things, the Company's estimate of current mineral reserves and resources which are supported by geological estimates, estimated gold and commodity prices, and the procurement of all necessary regulatory permits and approvals. These assumptions and estimates could change in the future and this could materially affect the carrying value and the ultimate recoverability of the amounts recorded for mineral properties.

Translation of foreign currencies

The Company's subsidiaries are integrated foreign operations. Foreign functional currency transactions and balances are translated into the Canadian dollar reporting currency using the temporal method as follows:

- a) Monetary items are translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date;
- b) Non-monetary items are translated at historical rates;
- c) Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rates in effect during applicable accounting periods, except amortization, which is translated at historical rates;
- d) Gains and losses on foreign currency translation are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and investments in financial instruments with maturities within 90 days held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes. As at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are carried at cost which approximates fair value. The carrying value of short-term investments includes accrued interest receivable.

Leasehold improvements and equipment

Leasehold improvements and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. For leasehold improvements, amortization is provided on a straight-line basis at a rate of 20% per year; for equipment, on a declining-balance basis at a rate of 20% per year.

Mineral properties

The Company records its interest in mineral properties at cost, less option payments received, or at fair value if the consideration is common shares. Exploration expenditures are capitalized until the properties are sold, abandoned or brought into production. Costs related to abandoned properties are written off in the period of abandonment. Costs related to producing properties are amortized on the unit-of-production method over the useful life of the ore body following commencement of commercial production.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
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2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Mineral properties (continued)

Exploration costs comprise expenditures directly attributable to the ownership and exploration in mineral properties on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs include initial option and land title payments at the date of acquisition, and subsequent option and royalty payments required to maintain ownership title. Options and royalties are exercisable at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, the related amounts are recorded only upon payment or receipt. Capitalized exploration and development costs include overhead directly related to the properties. The amounts shown for exploration expenditures represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. Capitalized costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible, based on changes in conditions and assumptions that a material change in the recorded amounts could be required.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Long-lived assets

The Company follows the recommendations in CICA Handbook Section 3063 – “Impairment of Long-Lived Assets” and the CICA's Emerging Issues Committee (“EIC”) emerging extract EIC-126 – “Accounting by Mining Enterprises for Exploration Costs”. Section 3063 requires that the Company review long-lived assets, including mineral properties for impairment. Long-lived assets are assessed for impairment when events and circumstances warrant an assessment. EIC-126 consensus is that a mining enterprise in the development stage is not obliged to conclude that capitalized costs have been impaired due to the absence of a projected estimated future net cash flow from the mining enterprise. Mineral properties in the exploration stage do not have established mineral reserves and a basis for the preparation of a projection of the estimated future net cash flow from the properties does not exist. However, a mining enterprise is required to consider the conditions in Section 3063 for impairment write-down. The conditions include significant unfavourable economic, legal, regulatory, environmental, political and other factors. In addition, management's development activities towards its planned principal operations are a key factor considered as part of the ongoing assessment of the recoverability of the carrying amount of mineral properties. Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a mineral property in the exploration stage may be impaired, capitalized costs are written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

Management applied a market approach in its review using data from third party reports on the Company's gold reserves and “resource-in-the-ground” prices for property transactions in the geographical area. The approach resulted in a range of estimated recoverable amounts that were all in excess of the carrying amount of the Company's properties. Based on this information, management concluded that its properties were not impaired.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company is required to recognize a liability for an asset retirement obligation on long-lived assets when a legal liability exists and the amount of the liability is reasonably determinable. Asset retirement obligations are calculated on discounted future payment estimates and the liability is accreted over the expected term of the obligation. Subsequent adjustments are made when there are changes to the underlying assumptions. Corresponding amounts and adjustments are added to the carrying value of the related long-lived asset and charged to operations in accordance with accounting policy. As at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had no legal obligation for reclamation and remediation costs.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Equity instruments

Non-monetary consideration - Agent's warrants, stock and unit options, and other equity instruments issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the shares issued is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX on the date of the agreement to issue shares as determined by the Board of Directors and the issue of the shares are publicly announced. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value using the residual method.

Share issue costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of share capital financing are charged against share capital. Share issue costs incurred in advance of share subscriptions are recorded as non-current deferred charges. Share issue costs related to uncompleted share subscriptions are charged to operations.

Stock-based compensation

Compensatory stock based transactions with directors, officers, employees and outside consultants are recorded at estimated fair value. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of each stock option at the date of grant. Transactions are charged to operations or capitalized to mineral properties as appropriate, with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus. The fair value of stock options, which vest immediately, is recorded at the date of grant; the fair value of options, which vest in future, is recognized over the vesting period. Stock options that vest over time are recorded over the vesting period using the straight line method. Stock options issued to outside consultants that vest over time are valued at the grant date and subsequently valued on each vesting date as services are received. Stock-based compensation is recognized as an expense or, if applicable, capitalized to mineral property costs with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options together with the related portion previously recorded in contributed surplus is credited to share capital.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in shareholders' equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The Company had no other comprehensive income or loss transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, and no opening or closing balances for "accumulated other comprehensive income or loss". During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, comprehensive loss was equal to net loss.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method, which assumes that stock options and warrants are only exercised when the exercise price is below the average market price during the period, and that the Company will use any proceeds to purchase its shares at their average market price during the period. Diluted loss per share equals loss per share as outstanding options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

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June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
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2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Future accounting pronouncements

(a) Consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1601, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, and Section 1602, “Non-controlling Interests”, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of these recommendations is permitted. These pronouncements further align Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS. Sections 1601 and 1602 change the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent. Non-controlling interests are to be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity but separate from the parent’s equity. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest is to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income. In addition, these pronouncements establish standards for a change in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary and the valuation of retained non-controlling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. They also establish reporting requirements for providing sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners. The Company is currently considering the impact of adopting these pronouncements on its consolidated financial statements in fiscal 2011 in connection with the conversion to IFRS.

(b) Business combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1582, “Business Combinations” effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of Section 1582 is permitted. This pronouncement further aligns Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS and changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas. It establishes principles and requirements governing how an acquiring company recognizes and measures in its financial statements identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquire, and goodwill acquired. The section also establishes disclosure requirements that will enable users of the acquiring company’s financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of its business combinations. Although the Company is considering the impact of adopting this pronouncement on the consolidated financial statements, it will be limited to any future acquisitions beginning in fiscal 2011.

(c) Convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS

Canada’s Accounting Standards Board ratified a plan that will result in Canadian GAAP being converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) by 2011. Management has performed a preliminary analysis and highlighted areas where its current Canadian accounting practices differ from IFRS and has concluded that the impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements is relatively immaterial.

3 Short-term investments

At June 30, 2010, short-term investments comprised Guaranteed Investment Certificates (“GIC”) in the amount of \$721,705 (December 31, 2009 – \$1,019,624), all issued by Canadian chartered banks and with initial maturity dates of less than one year.

These investments had a weighted average yield of approximately 0.70% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (year ended December 31, 2009 – 1.49%). The market value of short-term investments held as at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 approximated their carrying value. The Company did not have and has never had any short-term investments in asset-backed commercial paper.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

4 GST and VAT receivable

The Company had the following receivables:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
GST receivable (Canada)	\$ 14,704	\$ 10,650
VAT (value added tax) receivable (Turkey)	43,700	16,926
	\$ 58,404	\$ 27,576

5 Mineral properties

The Company had accumulated the following acquisition and exploration expenditures:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Turkey – Yusufeli properties (Schedule A)		
Acquisition costs	\$ 1,378,515	\$ 1,378,515
Exploration expenditures	15,518,658	14,655,339
Total acquisition costs and exploration expenditures	\$ 16,897,173	\$ 16,033,854

The Company's Yusufeli properties are located in the province of Artvin, Turkey. These properties, which include the Taç, Çorak, Çeltik and Cevreli properties, are situated along a 12-kilometre mineralized trend. In 2006, the Company acquired 100% interest in the Yusufeli mineral properties from Teck Cominco Limited's Turkish subsidiary, Teck Cominco Arama ve Madençilik Sanayi Ticaret A.S. ("TCAM").

Upon the commencement of commercial production, in each calendar quarter, the Company will be obligated to pay TCAM a net smelter returns royalty as follows:

- (a) 1.5% if the average price of gold for the calendar quarter for which the royalty being paid is less than US \$425 per ounce; or
- (b) 2% if the average price of gold is equal to or greater than US \$425 per ounce; and
- (c) for all other minerals produced from the properties, 1.75% ; and
- (d) on the six-month anniversary of the commencement of commercial production on the properties, the Company must pay TCAM US \$2,000,000 in cash or in shares, at the election of TCAM.

In May 2007, the Company entered into a services agreement with a Turkish engineering firm, Dama Muhendislik A.S. ("Dama"), under which the Company continued with its exploration program on its Yusufeli gold properties. The Company is the operator and manager of the exploration programs, while Dama provides certain contract services whereby its technical team is utilized to implement the exploration programs and assist in community relations. An officer of the Company's Turkish subsidiary is a partner of Dama. This services agreement terminated on December 31, 2009.

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6 Leasehold improvements and equipment

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(Unaudited)	
Leasehold improvements and equipment, at cost	\$ 169,398	\$ 179,287
Accumulated amortization	(84,289)	(90,466)
	\$ 85,109	\$ 88,821

For the six months ended June 30, 2010, amortization in the amount of \$6,703 (Six months ended June 30, 2009 – \$5,977) was included in corporate general and administrative expenses under office, insurance and sundry.

7 Loans receivable from related parties

In October 2009, the Company loaned \$107,205 to two directors, one of whom is also an officer of the Company, to purchase shares of the Company. On June 30, 2010 the two directors of the Company repaid \$51,970 of the loan. As of June 30, 2010 the balance on the loan owing from the two directors was \$55,235. The loans are non-interest bearing and repayable within two years. The Company has security interest over the right, title and interest in the shares and any sale proceeds realized from the sale thereof.

8 Share capital

a) Authorized – an unlimited number of common shares without par value

b) Issued:

In May 2010, the Company closed a non brokered private placement of 14,125,000 common shares at \$0.08 per share for gross proceeds of \$1,130,000. Clarus Securities Inc. and Loeb Aron & Company Ltd. received 112,500 and 352,080 finders' warrants respectively. Each finder's warrant is convertible into one common share for a period of two years at \$0.10 per warrant. The finders' warrants were ascribed a fair value of \$45,399 based on risk free interest rate of 1.26% an expected life of two years, an expected volatility of 254.47% and a dividend yield rate of nil. The Company also paid cash commission of \$91,166 and administration fees of \$14,217.

A total of 382,000 common shares from the private placement were subscribed by a private company controlled by a director and officer of the Company.

c) Warrants

At June 30, 2010 464,580 finders' warrants were outstanding for the purchase of shares at a price of \$0.10 per warrant. (December 31, 2009, there were no warrants outstanding for the purchase of shares.) Warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows:

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	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance, December 31, 2008	22,204,016	\$ 0.38 – 0.50	\$ 0.47	2009
Expired	(22,204,016)	\$ 0.38 – 0.50	\$ 0.47	2009
Balance December 31, 2009	-	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	
Granted (private placements)	464,580	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	2012
Balance June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	464,580	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	

8 Share capital (continued)

d) Options

At June 30, 2010, 6,300,000 options (December 31, 2009 – 6,080,000) were outstanding for the purchase of shares at prices ranging from \$0.13 to \$0.47 per share (December 31, 2009 – \$0.20 to \$0.47). Options entitled the holder to acquire one share for each option. Options granted, exercised, expired and cancelled during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2009, and outstanding as at June 30, 2010 were as follows:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Weighted average exercise price	Expiry Date
Balance – December 31, 2008	11,531,031	\$ 0.20 – 0.65	\$ 0.34	2009 – 2013
Agents' options expired	(3,191,031)	\$ 0.30 – 0.38	\$ 0.36	2009
Agents' options expired	(150,000)	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.65	2009
Employees options cancelled	(2,110,000)	\$ 0.20 – 0.47	\$ 0.34	2011–2013
Balance – December 31, 2009	6,080,000	\$ 0.20 – 0.47	\$ 0.33	2011 – 2013
Consultant options granted	300,000	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	2015
Employee options cancelled	(80,000)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	2013
Balance – June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	6,300,000	\$ 0.13 – 0.47	\$ 0.32	2011 – 2015

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Options outstanding as at June 30, 2010 (Unaudited) were as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Number of options exercisable	Expiry Date
400,000	\$ 0.30	400,000	February 27, 2011
30,000	\$ 0.38	30,000	May 9, 2011
610,000	\$ 0.47	610,000	June 6, 2011
1,950,000	\$ 0.30	1,950,000	December 14, 2011
200,000	\$ 0.30	200,000	January 24, 2012
1,930,000	\$ 0.38	1,930,000	July 6, 2012
680,000	\$ 0.20	680,000	June 20, 2013
200,000	\$ 0.20	200,000	July 4, 2013
300,000	\$ 0.13	150,000	January 18, 2015
6,300,000		6,150,000	

As at June 30, 2010, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options was 1.79 years (December 31, 2009 – 2.25 years) and the weighted average exercise price was \$0.32 (December 31, 2009 – \$0.33).

8 Share capital (continued)

e) Stock-based compensation

The Company established a stock option plan whereby the board of directors may from time to time grant options up to 10% of the issued and outstanding stock at the date of the grant to individual eligible directors, officers, employees or consultants. The maximum term of any option is five years. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the last trading day preceding the grant date. Vesting periods are determined by the board of directors and in accordance with the stock option plan and any regulatory requirements.

Date of Grant	Stock Options Granted during Year	Stock Options Vested to date	Fair Value of Options	Stock-based Compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	Stock-based Compensation for the year ended December 31, 2009
2009	0	0	\$ 62,706	\$ –	\$ 62,706
2010	300,000	150,000	\$ 33,316	17,569	–
				\$ 17,596	\$ 62,706

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, 300,000 options (year ended December 31, 2009 – Nil options) were granted to a consultant. These options were ascribed a total fair value of \$33,316 based on a risk-free interest rate of 1.26%, an expected life of five years, expected volatility of 343% and a dividend yield of nil, of which \$17,569 was recognized as stock-based compensation for the current period.

The 1,260,000 options granted during the year ended December 31, 2008 were ascribed a total fair value of \$177,305 based on a risk-free interest rate of 3.75%, an expected life of five years, an expected volatility of 169% and a dividend yield rate of nil, of which \$62,706 was recognized as stock-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$44,326 was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2009.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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9 Corporate general and administrative expenses

Corporate general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>June 30, 2009</u>
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Compensation**	\$ 149,007	\$ 198,759	\$ 295,634	\$368,056
Communications	20,165	5,808	59,398	25,673
Consulting	7,500	7,568	15,750	15,068
Office, insurance and sundry	38,640	33,159	71,799	74,176
Professional fees	12,000	21,228	16,009	68,226
Rent	19,348	16,890	35,189	33,790
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	5,097	9,681	25,746	27,990
Travel	14,082	1,491	39,366	13,146
less: recovery of expenses	(900)	(900)	(1,800)	(1,800)
	<u>\$ 264,939</u>	<u>\$ 293,684</u>	<u>\$ 557,091</u>	<u>\$ 624,325</u>

** Included in compensation expense was stock-based compensation in the amount of \$17,569 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (2009 – \$62,706).

10 Related party transactions

The following related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange amount, which was the amount established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts due to related parties were unsecured, non-interest bearing and had no specific terms of repayment.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company incurred accounting and management fees (included in professional fees) of \$24,000 (2009 – \$24,000) from a private company related by an officer in common; directors' fees (included in compensation) of \$10,500 (2009 – \$11,250); rental income (included as recovery of expenses) of \$1,800 (2009 – \$1,800) from a party related to the President and CEO of the Company and \$721 (2009 -\$0.00) telephone expense for the President and CEO of the Company.

As of June 30, 2010, \$4,200 was owed to a private company related by an officer in common and \$721 owed to an officer of the Company.

Other related party transactions have been disclosed in Notes 7, 8(e) and 9.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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11 Supplemental cash flow information

a) Net changes in non-cash operating working capital during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

	Three Months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)
GST receivable	\$ 1,110	\$ 72	\$ (4,054)	\$ (1,347)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(69,487)	47,319	(45,777)	45,480
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(14,880)	(235,530)	(38,608)	(275,142)
Due to related parties	721	37,229	(39,433)	(239,131)
	<u>\$ (82,536)</u>	<u>\$ (150,910)</u>	<u>\$ (127,872)</u>	<u>\$ (470,140)</u>

b) Other cash flow disclosure during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)
Interest received in cash	\$ 710	\$ 3,248	\$ 1,623	\$ 9,716

c) Non-cash financing and investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)
VAT receivable	\$ 17,409	\$ (125,393)	\$ (26,774)	\$ 108,801
Accounts payable	\$ 297,186	\$ (1,163)	\$ 139,555	\$ 145,902

12 Segmented financial information

As at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company operated in one reportable operating segment, being the exploration of base and precious metals. The net losses for the periods were attributed to Canada. Geographical information was as follows:

	Canada	Turkey	June 30, 2010 Consolidated (Unaudited)
Current assets	\$ 997,480	\$ 161,145	\$1,158,625
Mineral properties	-	16,897,173	16,897,173
Leasehold improvements and equipment	46,344	38,765	85,109
Loans receivable from related parties	55,235	-	55,235
	<u>\$ 1,099,059</u>	<u>\$ 17,097,083</u>	<u>\$ 18,196,142</u>

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
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12 Segmented financial information (continued)

	Canada	Turkey	December 31, 2009 Consolidated
Current assets	\$ 1,677,410	\$ 50,333	\$ 1,727,743
Mineral properties	–	16,033,854	16,033,854
Leasehold improvements and equipment	51,620	37,201	88,821
Loans receivable from related parties	107,205	–	107,205
	<u>\$ 1,836,235</u>	<u>\$ 16,121,388</u>	<u>\$ 17,957,623</u>

13 Commitments

As at June 30, 2010, the Company was committed to future consulting expenses of \$70,000 in 2010 and future minimum office rental payments as follows:

2010	\$ 22,712
2011	47,205
2012	48,096
2013	16,032
	<u>\$ 134,045</u>

14 Subsequent event

In June 2010, the Company announced that it is in negotiations with a major Turkish mining company regarding a joint venture to move the Yusefeli property Tac and Corak projects toward production. The basis of the joint venture would be for the Turkish company to earn an interest in the project by investing certain amounts toward developing the project including obtaining the necessary governmental approvals through environmental impact assessments and beginning the implementation of mining infrastructure.

15 Financial instruments and risk management

Under CICA Handbook Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement and Section 3861, Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation, financial instruments are designated into one of the six categories: held-for-trading investments, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale assets, held-for trading liabilities, or other financial liabilities. Financial instruments, included on the balance sheet are measured at fair market value upon inception with the exception of certain related party transactions. Subsequent measurement and recognition of change in the fair value of financial instruments depends on their initial classification. Held-for-trading financial investments and liabilities are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are included in operations in the period in which they arise. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the balance sheet. Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses upon inception, de-recognition, impairment write-downs and foreign exchange translation adjustments are recognized immediately. Transaction costs related to financing are expensed in the period incurred.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial instruments are exposed to credit, liquidity and market risks. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The fair values of the Company's cash, short-term investments and accounts payables and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	Held-for-trading
Short-term investments	Held-for-trading
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities

(a) Credit risk

The Company's cash and short-term investments are held in large Canadian financial institutions. Short-term investments are composed of financial instruments issued by Canadian banks. These investments mature at various dates over the current operation period. The Company does not have and has never had any asset-backed commercial paper in its short-term investments. The Company's GST and VAT receivable consists primarily of goods and services tax due from the federal government of Canada and value-added tax due from the government of Turkey.

(b) 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 manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(c) Currency risk

The Company's property interests in Turkey make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks.

The Company holds most of its funds in Canadian dollars and has the majority of its exploration expenditures in US dollars or Turkish lira. A one-cent change in the Canadian dollar would affect the Company's exploration expenditures equal to \$10,000 based on a \$1 million program.

(d) 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 risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments is limited because these investments, although available for sale, are generally held to maturity.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2010 (unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(d) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Company's funds are held primarily in GIC's, the rates for which are fixed for a period not exceeding twelve months. A one-percent change in the interest rate for these instruments would affect the Company by an annualized amount of interest equal to approximately \$30,000.

Under CICA Handbook Section 3862 – "Financial Instruments – Disclosure", the Company is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The accounting standard establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. CICA Handbook Section 3862 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

- (i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.
- (iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, short-term investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. Pursuant to CICA Handbook 3862, fair value of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis include cash and short-term investments determined based on Level 1 inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The Company believes that the recorded values of all of the other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

16 Management of capital risk

The Company manages its cash and short-term investments, common shares, stock options and warrants as capital (see Note 8). 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 and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and short-term investments.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

Mediterranean Resources Ltd.
Schedule of Mineral Properties – Capitalized Costs
June 30, 2010 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Schedule A

Yusufeli properties, Turkey

	Balance, December 31, 2008	Costs for the year	Balance, December 31, 2009	Costs for six month period ended June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	Balance, June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)
Acquisition costs	\$ 1,378,515	\$ –	\$ 1,378,515	\$ –	\$ 1,378,515
Exploration costs					
Assaying and sampling	1,738,057	86,643	1,824,700	7,000	1,831,700
Drilling	5,153,989	11,418	5,165,407	153,296	5,318,703
Environmental baseline studies	237,962	74,674	312,636	28,091	340,727
Field costs	1,125,241	42,685	1,167,926	36,184	1,204,110
Geological consulting	2,353,289	680,739	3,034,028	310,318	3,344,346
Geophysics	84,066	–	84,066	–	84,066
Licences, permits and fees	352,678	143,134	495,812	33,095	528,907
Metallurgy	140,324	66,288	206,612	69,100	275,712
Office and administrative	1,254,884	190,133	1,445,017	103,811	1,548,828
Project supervision	192,026	78,180	270,206	39,090	309,296
Road construction	188,893	26,287	215,180	22,611	237,791
Transportation and travel	293,904	139,845	433,749	77,967	511,716
	13,115,313	1,540,026	14,655,339	880,563	15,535,902
Write off of license	–	–	–	(17,244)	(17,244)
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,493,828	\$ 1,540,026	\$ 16,033,854	\$ 863,319	\$ 16,897,173

MEDITERRANEAN RESOURCES LTD.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF
OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED June 30, 2010

CONTAINING INFORMATION UP TO AND INCLUDING August 5, 2010

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand Mediterranean Resources Ltd.'s (the "Company's") unaudited consolidated financial statements. The following discussion of the financial position and operating results of the Company should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada. All monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls and to ensure that information used internally or disclosed externally, including the financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable. The Company's board of directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The board's audit committee meets with management quarterly to review the financial statements including the MD&A and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters.

Readers should use the information contained in this report in conjunction with all other disclosure documents including those filed on SEDAR (www.SEDAR.com).

The date of this MD&A is August 5, 2010.

Forward looking statements

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are usually identified by the use of certain terminology, including "will", "believes", "may", "expects", "should", "seeks", "anticipates" or "intends" or by discussions of strategy or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results or achievements to be materially different from any future results or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include but are not limited to, estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of the Company's business model; future operations, products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on the Company's operations; the size of and opportunities related to the markets for the Company's products; general industry and macroeconomic growth rates; expectations related to possible joint and/or strategic ventures and statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this discussion are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company. If risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the Company's actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Forward looking statements in this document are not a prediction of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Given these uncertainties, users of the information included herein, including investors and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this document include statements with respect to the assumptions and estimates used in the Company's NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate updated in April 2009; "fatal flaw" analysis which concluded that there are no known impediments to the Environmental Impact Assessment permitting process; and preliminary economic assessment.

Overall Performance

The Company is in the business of exploring mineral properties and is currently focused on the 100 square kilometre Yusufeli Properties in north-eastern Turkey. Within the properties, two deposits: Corak and Tac, host a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate which was upgraded in April 2009 which established an indicated resource of 49.5 million tonnes grading 1.32 g/t (Au equivalent) containing 2.09 million ounces of Au equivalent and an inferred

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resource of 11.0 million tonnes grading 1.16 g/t (Au equivalent) containing 409,000 ounces of Au equivalent using April 2009 metals prices.

Expressed as a combined estimate, there are 1.58 million oz of indicated and 290,000 oz of inferred gold resources. At Corak, approximately 75% of the resource was upgraded to the indicated category following the successful infill drilling during 2008. Both Corak and Tac remain open to resource upgrades and expansion. Pit shell modelling was applied to the known resources in order to demonstrate conservative economic potential and to aid in the direction of further drilling programs. There are also substantial base metal credits in the Corak and Tac deposits which are not included in these resource estimates. Metallurgical tests to determine the optimal method of metal extraction are ongoing.

Dr. Peter Guest is the qualified person who has reviewed the estimated resource data given above.

Celtik project. A drill program was started in December 2009 on the Celtik area of the Yusufeli Properties and approximately 1,500 metres had been drilled by the end of February 2010, the results from which confirm the continuity of mineralization along the main strike length, northeast to southwest. Close-to-surface multiple gold grade and intervals from all five holes are encouraging and will be used to plan a drill program expected to resume in late 2010.

The Company is in the process of converting the Celtik exploration license to an operating license. This is expected to be concluded in 2010.

Cevreli project. Detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling over the project area during 2008 and 2009 resulted in target areas being identified for exploration drilling. The Company is also planning to expand ground exploration during 2010 and conduct IP geophysical surveying. The Company is examining converting the Cevreli exploration license to an operating license by using ground exploration studies. This will be decided in late 2010.

The Company received confirmation from MIGEM, the Turkish mining bureau, that the Tac project operating license, IR5249, has been extended three years to July 16, 2013. The official documentation is expected in August 2010.

The Company received official written confirmation of temporary suspension of production being approved for all four operating licenses comprising the Tac and Corack projects.

A "fatal flaw" analysis was prepared by our consultants which concluded that there are no known impediments to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) permitting process, which will be initiated in 2010. A Preliminary Economic Assessment (also known as a scoping study) on the Tac and Corack projects has also been initiated with a report expected in the third quarter of 2010 instead of the second quarter to accommodate a more complete and representative metallurgical test work program.

The Company has sufficient funds to carry out the work described above. The Company is pursuing a joint venture with major Turkish mining company and other possibilities to finance its activities. The Company is confident that, due to current high prices of gold and other base metals, it will be successful in finding a partner and/or financing. The Company completed a non-brokered private placement for 14,125,000 shares at \$0.08 per common share and raised total gross proceeds of \$1,130,000 in May 2010. The Company also announced an update on June 25, 2010 concerning joint venture negotiations with a Turkish mining company.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF
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CONTAINING INFORMATION UP TO AND INCLUDING August 5, 2010

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following table sets out selected consolidated financial information for the last three completed fiscal years:

	As at or for the year ended		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Corporate general and administrative expenses	1,251,016	1,759,363	2,880,812
Restructuring costs	–	–	–
Net loss for the year	1,262,728	1,133,482	2,638,893
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.01	0.01	0.04
Total assets	17,957,623	19,449,444	20,417,758
Long-term liabilities	–	–	–
Shareholders' equity	17,616,113	18,816,135	19,488,917
Cash dividends declared per-share	–	–	–

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following tables set out selected results of operations for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

	Jun 30, 2010	Mar 31, 2010	Dec 31, 2009	Sep 30, 2009
Revenues	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Loss	(289,344)	(296,697)	(320,996)	(318,384)
Loss per share – basic	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Loss per share – diluted *	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

	Jun 30, 2009	Mar 31, 2009	Dec 31, 2008	Sep 30, 2008
Revenues	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Loss	(284,872)	(338,476)	(286,030)	(403,162)
Loss per share – basic	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Loss per share – diluted *	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

* Diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share as options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Results of operations

Six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to six months ended June 30, 2009

For the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company recorded a loss of \$586,041 compared to a loss of \$623,348 in 2009, a decrease of \$37,307. This decrease in loss was mainly the result of a decrease in corporate general and administrative (“corporate G&A”) expenses of \$67,234. The corporate G&A expenses decreased due mainly to (a) a reduction of compensation expense excluding stock-based compensation by \$27,285 over the resignation of an employee, (b) a decrease of stock base compensation by \$45,137 as stock options were vested more in 2009, and (c) a decrease of professional fees by \$52,217 as a result of over-accrual of audit and legal fees in 2009. Some of the other corporate G&A expenses increased during the period: (i) communication expense by \$33,725 due to hiring a consultant for investor relations in the current period, and (ii) travel expenses by \$26,220 with more travelling by the officers of the Company to negotiate strategic ventures.

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While the Company's foreign exchange loss decreased by \$15,483 due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar, the Company also wrote off a license of \$17,244 and incurred less interest income (decreased by \$22,948) due to a reduced cash balance in 2010.

Three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to three months ended June 30, 2009

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company recorded a loss of \$289,344 compared to a loss of \$284,872, in 2009, an increase of \$4,472.

The Company's corporate G&A expenses decreased from \$293,684 to \$264,939 due mainly to the non-cash stock-based compensation (2010 - \$7,873; 2009 - \$44,326). Excluding the stock-based compensation, the Company's corporate G&A expenses increased from 2009's \$249,358 to 2010's \$257,066, an increase of \$7,708. Some variations of the corporate G&A are: (a) an increase of \$14,357 in communications due to hiring a consultant for investor relations; (b) a decrease of \$9,228 in professional fees due to an over-accrual of audit fees in 2009; and (c) an increase of \$12,591 in travel expenses as a result of more travelling by the officers to negotiate strategic ventures.

The Company's incurred less interest income (decreased by \$9,032) due to a reduced cash balance in 2010.

Mineral Properties

To June 30, 2010, the Company had invested in mineral properties a total of \$16,897,173 (December 31, 2009 – \$16,033,854) of which \$1,378,515 was paid in the form of shares of the Company issued pursuant to the option agreement relating to the Yusufeli properties. These properties are held by our sole subsidiary, Akdeniz Resources Madencilik A.S., a Turkish company.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company incurred \$880,563 (budget – \$1,138,774) in exploration expenditures on the Turkish properties, comprising \$626,600 (budget - \$927,038) on assaying, drilling, geological consulting, environmental baseline studies and related costs; \$33,095 (budget - \$27,519) on licensing, permits and legal fees and \$220,868 (budget - \$184,217) in project supervision, transportation and travel, and office and administrative costs. The result for the period was a favorable variance of approximately \$258,211 consisting mainly of work that had been budgeted but not done due to a temporary suspension in granting drill permits throughout Turkey, and unsafe ground conditions resulting from an abnormally warm winter.

Liquidity

The Company had working capital of \$1,034,741 as at June 30, 2010 compared to \$1,386,233 as at December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$351,492 mainly due to cash used in operating activities of \$660,033 and investing in mineral properties of \$1,046,892. Such uses of funds were offset by the private placement financing of \$1,024,617 and payment on partial loans in the amount of \$51,970 from related parties.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, total assets increased by \$238,519, from \$17,957,623 at December 31, 2009 to \$18,196,142 at June 30, 2010. Exploration expenditures increased by \$863,319 from \$16,033,854 as at December 31, 2009 to \$16,897,173 as at June 30, 2010 (see "Mineral Properties" section). Short-term investments and interest receivable decreased by \$297,919 from \$1,019,624 as at December 31, 2009 to \$721,705 as at June 30, 2010 to finance regular operating and investing activities. The Company invested its funds in guaranteed investment certificates issued by Canadian chartered banks with a weighted average yield of approximately 0.70%. The Company did not have and had never had any short-term investments in asset-backed commercial paper. Receivables, prepaid expenses and deposits increased by \$76,605, from \$191,897 as at December 31, 2009 to \$268,502 as at June 30, 2010, due mainly to the increase in GST and value added tax ("VAT") paid by the Company during the period and refundable in the near future.

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Contractual Obligations

As at June 30, 2010, the Company was committed to future consulting expenses of \$70,000 in 2010 and future minimum office rental payments as follows:

2010	\$ 22,712
2011	47,205
2012	48,096
2013	16,032
	<hr/>
	\$ 134,045

Capital Resources

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had 101,344,248 and 87,219,248 issued and outstanding common shares, respectively.

As at June 30, 2010, the Company had 6,300,000 options (December 31, 2009 – 6,080,000) outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$0.13 to \$0.47 per share (December 31, 2009 – \$0.20 to \$0.47) and expiring between February 27, 2011 and January 18, 2015; and 464,580 finder's warrants (December 31, 2009 – Nil) outstanding with exercise price of \$0.10 per warrant expiring on May 11, 2012.

In May 2010, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for 14,125,000 common shares at \$0.08 per share for total gross proceeds of \$1,130,000.

As at August 5, 2010, the Company had 101,344,248 shares outstanding and 108,108,828 shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company capitalized all costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties. All income from mineral property options is credited against the cost of the property. Should commercial production commence, these costs will be amortized. When a property is abandoned or when there is indication of impairment, all related costs are charged to operations.

The recent economic downturn warranted an assessment of the estimated recoverable amount for the Company's mineral properties. Management applied a market approach in its review using data from third party reports on the Company's gold reserves and "resource-in-the-ground" prices for property transactions in the geographical area. The approach resulted in a range of estimated recoverable amounts that were all in excess of the carrying amount of the Company's properties. Based on this information, management concluded that its properties were not impaired.

The Company compares the carrying value of its leasehold improvements and equipment to estimated net recoverable amounts. Should the assets' carrying value exceed its estimated recoverable amount, all amounts related to the impairment are charged to operations.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are cash, short-term investments and interest receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of the financial instruments are estimated to be their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

CICA Handbook section 3870 Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments made in

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exchange for goods and services. Compensation expense is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model based on estimated fair values of all stock-based awards at the date of grant and is expensed to operations over each award's vesting period. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the option. Changes in these input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

Future accounting pronouncements

(a) Consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements", and Section 1602, "Non-controlling Interests", effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of these recommendations is permitted. These pronouncements further align Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS. Sections 1601 and 1602 change the accounting and reporting for ownership interest in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent. Non-controlling interests are to be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity but separate from the parent's equity. The amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest is to be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income. In addition, these pronouncements establish standards for a change in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary and the valuation of retained non-controlling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. They also establish reporting requirements for providing sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners. The Company is currently considering the impact of adopting these pronouncements on its consolidated financial statements in fiscal 2011 in connection with the conversion to IFRS.

(b) Business combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued the new handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations" effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of Section 1582 is permitted. This pronouncement further aligns Canadian GAAP with US GAAP and IFRS and changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas. It establishes principles and requirements governing how an acquiring company recognizes and measures in its financial statements identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquire, and goodwill acquired. The section also establishes disclosure requirements that will enable users of the acquiring company's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of its business combinations. Although the Company is considering the impact of adopting this pronouncement on the consolidated financial statements, it will be limited to any future acquisitions beginning in fiscal 2011.

(c) Convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS

Canada's Accounting Standards Board ratified a plan that will result in Canadian GAAP being converged with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") by 2011. Management has performed a preliminary analysis and highlighted areas where its current Canadian accounting practices differ from IFRS. To date, the Company has identified several areas which might affect the Company and has concluded that any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements would not be material. Please refer to the last section of this report for more details.

Risk Factors

The Company is engaged in the exploration for mineral deposits. These activities involve significant risks which even with careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not, in some cases, be eliminated. The Company's success depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond its control. The primary risk factors affecting the Company include inherent risks in the mining industry, metal price fluctuations and operating in foreign countries and currencies.

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(a) Inherent risks within the mining industry

The commercial viability of any mineral deposit depends on many factors, not all of which are within the control of management. Some of the factors that will affect the financial viability of a given mineral deposit include its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure. Government regulation, taxes, royalties, land tenure and use, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations could also have a profound impact on the economic viability of a mineral deposit.

Mining activities also involve risks such as unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, floods, fires, earthquakes, other natural or environmental occurrences and political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. The Company does not currently maintain insurance against political or environmental risks. Should any uninsured liabilities arise, they could result in increased costs, reductions in profitability, and a decline in the value of the Company's securities.

There is no assurance at this time that the Company's current mineral properties will be economically viable for development and production.

(b) Prices for gold and base metals

Metals prices are subject to volatile price fluctuations and may have a direct impact on the future commercial viability of the Company's exploration properties. Price volatility results from a variety of factors, including global consumption and demand for metals, international economic and political trends, fluctuations in the US dollar and other currencies, interest rates, and inflation. The Company has not hedged any of its potential future gold sales.

(c) Foreign currency risks

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as its measurement and reporting currency, and therefore fluctuations in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and other currencies may affect the results of operations and financial position of the Company. The Company does not currently have any foreign currency or commercial risk hedges in place.

The Company raises the majority of its equity financings in Canadian dollars while expenditures related to foreign operations are predominately incurred in US dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar, US dollar and Turkish New Lira may impact the Company's financial condition.

(d) Risks Associated with Foreign Operations

The Company's investments in foreign countries such as Turkey carry certain risks associated with different political, business, social and economic environments. The Company is currently evaluating gold and base metal properties in Turkey and elsewhere in the Mediterranean region, but will undertake new investments only when it is satisfied that the risks and uncertainties of operating in different cultural, economic and political environments are manageable and reasonable relative to the expected benefits.

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance and regulatory characteristics of property rights in certain foreign countries.

Future government, political, legal or regulatory changes in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company currently operates or plans to operate could affect many aspects of the Company's business, including title to properties and assets, environmental protection requirements, labor relations, taxation, currency convertibility, repatriation of profits or capital, the ability to import necessary materials or services, or the ability to export produced materials.

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Related Party Transactions

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company incurred accounting and management fees (included in professional fees) of \$24,000 (2009 – \$24,000) from a private company related by an officer in common; directors' fees (included in compensation) of \$10,500 (2009 – \$11,250); and rental income (included as recovery of expenses) of \$1,800 (2009 – \$1,800) from a party related to the President and CEO of the Company.

As at June 30, 2010, \$4,200 was owed to a private company related by an officer in common and \$721 owed to an officer of the Company. In addition, \$55,235 was owing from two directors, one of whom is also an officer of the Company, to purchase shares of the Company. The loans are non-interest bearing and repayable within two years from October 29, 2009. The Company has security interest over the right, title and interest in the shares and any sale proceeds realized from the sale thereof.

Financial instruments and risk management

Under CICA Handbook Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement and Section 3861, Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation, financial instruments are designated into one of the six categories: held-for-trading investments, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale assets, held-for trading liabilities, or other financial liabilities. Financial instruments, included on the balance sheet are measured at fair market value upon inception with the exception of certain related party transactions. Subsequent measurement and recognition of change in the fair value of financial instruments depends on their initial classification. Held-for-trading financial investments and liabilities are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are included in operations in the period in which they arise. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the balance sheet. Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses upon inception, de-recognition, impairment write-downs and foreign exchange translation adjustments are recognized immediately. Transaction costs related to financing are expensed in the period incurred.

Financial instruments are exposed to credit, liquidity and market risks. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The fair values of the Company's cash, short-term investments and accounts payables and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	Held-for-trading
Short-term investments	Held-for-trading
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities

(a) Credit risk

The Company's cash and short-term investments are held in large Canadian financial institutions. Short-term investments are composed of financial instruments issued by Canadian banks. These investments mature at various dates over the current operation period. The Company does not have and has never had any asset-backed commercial paper in its short-term investments. The Company's GST and VAT receivable consists

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primarily of goods and services tax due from the federal government of Canada and value-added tax due from the government of Turkey.

(b) 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 manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(c) Currency risk

The Company's property interests in Turkey make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks.

(d) 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 risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments is limited because these investments, although available for sale, are generally held to maturity.

The Company's funds are held primarily in GIC's, the rates for which are fixed for a period not exceeding twelve months. A one-percent change in the interest rate for these instruments would affect the Company by an annualized amount of interest equal to approximately \$30,000.

The Company holds most of its funds in Canadian dollars and has the majority of its exploration expenditures in US dollars or Turkish lira. A one-cent change in the Canadian dollar would affect the Company's exploration expenditures equal to \$10,000 based on a \$1 million program.

Under CICA Handbook Section 3862 – "Financial Instruments – Disclosure", the Company is required to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The accounting standard establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. CICA Handbook Section 3862 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

- (i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.
- (iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, short-term investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. Pursuant to CICA Handbook 3862, fair value of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis include cash and short-term investments determined based on Level 1 inputs, which

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consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The Company believes that the recorded values of all of the other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. Management of the Company, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at June 30, 2010, as required by Canadian securities law. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of June 30, 2010, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings and interim filings (as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws were recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified by those laws and that material information was accumulated and communicated to management of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow for accurate disclosure to be made on a timely basis.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that there has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As of June 30, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

International Financial Reporting Standards

On February 13, 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed the mandatory change-over date to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for Canadian profit-oriented publicly accountable entities ("PAE's") such as the Company.

The AcSB requires that IFRS compliant financial statements be prepared for annual and interim financial statements commencing on or after January 1, 2011. For PAE's with a December 31 year-end, the first unaudited interim financial statements under IFRS will be the quarter ending March 31, 2011, with comparative financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The first audited annual financial statements will be for the year ending December 31, 2011, with comparative financial information for the year ended December 31, 2010. This also means that all the opening balance sheet adjustments relating to the adoption of IFRS must be reflected in the January 1, 2010 opening balance sheet which will be issued as part of the comparative financial information in the March 31, 2011 unaudited interim financial statements.

In January 2010, the Company's management assessed the impact of adoption to IFRS and concluded that an adoption date will be January 1, 2011 and a transition date January 1, 2010. The Company's first financial statements prepared under IFRS will be the interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 with comparatives for the three months ended March 31, 2010 along with the balance sheet as of the transition date and will include full disclosure of all new IFRS policies.

During 2009, the Company's accountants and CFO examined the impact of the changes in accounting policies per IFRS and attended seminars on the adoption and implementation of IFRS.

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The Company reviewed its existing accounting system along with its internal and disclosure control process and concluded that they would not need significant modification as a result of the Company's conversion to IFRS in 2011. The Company also determined that it would rely on certain exemptions allowed under IFRS 1 "*First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*" as of the transition date on January 1, 2010. Under IFRS 1 the IFRS standards are applied retrospectively at the transitional balance sheet date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied. The Company intends to apply the following exemptions to its opening balance sheet dated January 1, 2010.

a) Business Combinations

IFRS 1 indicates that a first-time adopter may elect not to apply IFRS 3 *Business Combination* retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS. The Company will take advantage of this election and will apply IFRS 3 to business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2010. There is no adjustment required to the December 31, 2009 financial statements on the transition date.

b) Share-based payment transactions

IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2 Share-based Payment to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and January 1, 2005. The Company will apply IFRS 2 to awards that vested prior to January 1, 2010 resulting in no adjustments to the December 31, 2009 financial statements on the transition date.

c) IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

In accordance with IFRS 1, if a company elects to apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations retrospectively, IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements must also be applied retrospectively. As the Company elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively, the Company has also elected to apply IAS 27 prospectively. Therefore, there is no change to the December 31, 2009 financial statements on the transition date.

d) Cumulative Translation Differences

IFRS requires that the functional currency of each entity of the Company be determined separately and record the foreign exchange resulting from the consolidation in equity rather than in the statement of operations. IFRS 1 provides an exemption and allows for such adjustments to be made as of the transition date, resulting in no change to the December 31, 2009 financial statements on the transition date.

Given that the Company will apply the IFRS 1 exemptions noted above, the Company has thus far identified one adjustment to the December 31, 2009's financial statements on the transition date, as follows:

"Contributed surplus" versus various reserves in equity

IFRS requires "contributed surplus" to be broken down into different categories as different reserves. The Company examined its "contributed surplus" account and concluded that approximately \$3,362,000 relates to "Equity settled employee benefit reserve"; approximately \$1,873,000 relates to "Reserves due to convertible debt"; and approximately \$1,064,000 relates to "Reserves for agents' options". As a result, on transition date, the Company believes that a reclassification would be necessary in the equity section between "Contributed Surplus" and the various reserve accounts totalling approximately \$6,299,000.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company has identified these adjustments:

- a) "Contributed surplus" versus various reserves in equity

As at June 30, 2010, a reclassification would be necessary in the equity section between "Contributed surplus" and the various reserve accounts totalling approximately \$6,361,000 by breaking down the "Contributed surplus" into these components: approximately \$3,379,000 relates to "Equity settled employee benefit reserve"; approximately \$1,873,000 relates to "Reserves due to convertible debt"; and approximately \$1,109,000 relates to "Reserves for agents' options".

- b) Share-based payment transactions

IFRS 2, similar to Under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP"), requires the Company to measure share-based compensation related to share purchase options granted to employees at the fair value of the options on the date of grant and to recognize such expense over the vesting period of the options. However, under IFRS 2, the recognition of such expense must be done with a "graded vesting" methodology as opposed to the straight-line vesting method allowed under Canadian GAAP.

The adjustments were calculated only for unvested options issued and outstanding as of and after January 1, 2010, the Transition Date. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the share-based compensation related to the share purchase options granted during the period were approximately the same as under Canadian GAAP.

- c) Cumulative Translation differences

For the period ended June 30, 2010, the "foreign currency translation" in the "shareholders' equity" increased by approximately \$8,000 while the deficit decreased by approximately \$8,000 as a result of recording the cumulative translation differences in the Statement of Equity under IFRS as opposed to the Statement of Operations under Canadian GAAP.