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FORM 20-F
AMENDMENT I

(Mark One)

— **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

X **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

OR

— **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 29606

SHARPE RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

CANADA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3258 MOB NECK ROAD
HEATHSVILLE, VIRGINIA 22473

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

COMMON SHARES

(Title of Class)

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

(Title of Class)

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Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

35,184,803 Common Shares

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

 Yes X No

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

 X Item 17 Item 18

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

 Yes X No

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not Applicable

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected financial data.

The table below presents selected statement of operations and balance sheet data for Sharpe Resources Corporation as at and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000. The selected financial data presented herein is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("Canadian GAAP") and include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiary Sharpe Energy Company and the Company's inactive wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary 1032144 Ontario, Inc.

A summary of the differences between accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("Canadian GAAP") and those generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP") which affect the Company is contained in Note 10 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included with this report.

Sharpe Resources Corporation Consolidated Financial Statement Data For the Years Ended December 31 (Expressed in US Currency)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Selected Operating Data</u>					
Oil & Gas Revenue	\$108,998	\$159,527	\$55,631	\$1,338,505	\$2,254,220
Production Costs	(\$202,395)	(\$253,638)	(\$237,800)	(\$294,757)	(\$592,474)
Expenses	(\$101,512)	(\$119,264)	(\$79,511)	(\$1,550,942)	(\$1,858,836)
Gain on Settlement of Debt	\$0	\$0	\$149,681	\$13,671	\$1,313,900
Net Income (Loss) for the period	(\$109,909)	(\$13,648)	(\$111,999)	(\$2,333,040)	\$1,116,810
Earnings (Loss) per share basic	(\$0.01)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$0.07)	\$0.03
Earnings (Loss) per share diluted	(\$0.01)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$0.07)	\$0.03

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Selected Balance Sheet Data</u>					
Working Capital	\$75,724	\$202,861	\$142,003	\$474,316	(\$1,748,455)
Total Assets	\$159,609	\$209,531	\$162,406	\$569,978	\$7,582,413
Long Term Debt	(\$664,533)	(\$664,533)	(\$664,533)	(\$931,868)	(\$3,324,516)
Capital Stock	(\$10,999,986)	(\$10,921,861)	(\$10,921,861)	(\$10,921,861)	(\$10,888,834)
Deficit	(\$11,709,520)	(\$11,514,611)	(\$11,500,963)	(\$11,388,864)	(\$9,055,924)

Currency Exchange Rates

Except where otherwise indicated, all of the dollar figures in this annual report on Form 20-F, including the financial statements, refer to United States currency. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain exchange rates based on the exchange rates

reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as the noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes (the “Noon Buying Rate”). Such rates quoted are the number of U.S. dollars per Cdn \$1.00 and are the inverse of rates quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the number of Canadian dollars per U.S. \$1.00.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
High for the period	.6973	.6696	.8532	.7738	.8493
Low for the period	.6413	.6266	.7992	.6329	.7196
Average rate for the period ⁽¹⁾	.6735	.6446	.8308	.7186	.7716
Rate at end of period	.6666	.6279	.8358	.7738	.8308

(1) Based on the average exchange rates on the last day of each month during the applicable period.

B. Capitalization and indebtedness.

Not Applicable

C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds.

Not Applicable

D. Risk factors.

The operations of the Company involve a number of substantial risks and an investment in the securities of the Company is highly speculative in nature. The following risk factors should be considered:

History of Losses; No Assurance of Profitability

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$194,909 which is an increase of \$181,261 a result of decreased production at the West Thrifty Unit.

In 2003, the Company had a loss of \$13,648. The decrease from 2002 of \$98,351 is primarily due to the sale of 32% of the Company’s interest in the West Thrifty Unit.

The Company had a loss of \$111,999 for the year ended 2002 due primarily to additional royalties that needed to be paid as the result of an audit by the Texas General Land Office for the years 1998-2000 in the amount of \$88,436. The Company has accumulated losses of US \$11,500,963 since inception.

On August 4, 1999, the Company was forced to voluntarily seek Chapter 11 reorganization under the US federal Bankruptcy code. This filing occurred after a period of negotiations with the creditors. There was a general lack of progress toward working out an out-of-bankruptcy agreement with the creditors during the first half of 1999. On February 9, 2000,

the Company filed with the US District Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of Texas a second proposed plan of reorganization in accordance with federal bankruptcy laws. The consummation of the final plan of reorganization received bankruptcy court approval and was approved by the Company's creditors on March 27, 2000. On June 5, 2000 Sharpe closed a US \$2.3 million debenture financing. The term of the debenture is five years with a 12% fixed interest rate coupon with quarterly interest and principal payments includes 2.3 million detachable warrants exercisable for two years at C\$0.25 per warrant. During the year ended December 31, 2001, the debentures were retired and the remaining deferred financing costs of \$233,354 were amortized. Pursuant to the Chapter 11 plan, agreed secured vendor loan claims were to be paid in full over a 42-month period at a 10% interest rate. During the year ended December 31, 2001, all outstanding secured vendor loan claims were settled.

Extreme Volatility of Oil and Gas Prices

Sharpe's revenues have been dependent upon prevailing prices for oil and gas. Oil and gas prices can be extremely volatile and are affected by the action of foreign governments and international cartels.

In addition, the marketability and profitability of oil and natural gas acquired or discovered is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Sharpe. Any material decline in prices could result in a reduction of Sharpe's net production revenue. These factors include reservoir characteristics, market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of oil and natural gas pipelines and processing equipment and government regulation.

Ability to Find or Acquire Economically Recoverable Oil and Gas Reserves

Sharpe's future success depends upon its ability to find or acquire additional oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Except to the extent that Sharpe conducts successful exploration or development activities or acquires properties containing proved reserves, or both, the proved reserves of Sharpe will generally decline as reserves are produced. There can be no assurance that Sharpe's planned development projects and exploration activities will result in significant additional reserves or that Sharpe will have continuing success drilling productive wells at low finding costs. If prevailing oil and gas prices were to increase significantly, Sharpe's finding costs to add reserves could be expected to increase. The drilling of oil and gas wells involves a high degree of risk especially the risk of a dry hole or of a well that is not sufficiently productive to provide an economic return on the capital expended to drill the well.

Highly Competitive Industry

The oil and natural gas industry is competitive in all its phases. Sharpe competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties and in the marketing of oil and natural gas. Sharpe's competitors include oil companies, which have far greater financial and other resources, staff and facilities than those of Sharpe. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price, methods of delivery and reliability of delivery. Many of such companies not only explore for and produce oil and natural gas, but also carry on refining operations and market petroleum and other products on a worldwide basis and as such have greater and more diverse resources to draw on. Sharpe's ability to increase reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploratory drilling.

No Assurance of Discoveries or Acquisitions

Oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration and development involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by Sharpe.

Uncertainty of Warrant Exercises; Need for Additional Capital

There is no assurance that any of the outstanding share purchase warrants or options will be exercised. Even if all of the outstanding share purchase warrants and options are exercised, Sharpe may still require additional capital to conduct its acquisition, exploration and development activities.

Risks and Hazards Related to Oil and Gas Operations

Oil and natural gas operations are subject to many risks and hazards including fires, explosions, blowouts, oil spills and encountering formations with abnormal pressure, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, producing facilities, other property and the environment or result in personal injury. Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to risks including premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations.

Reduction in Oil and Gas Acquisition and Development Activities

The economics of producing from some wells may change as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices. Sharpe might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All of these factors could result in a material decrease in Sharpe's net production revenue causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities.

Effect of Outstanding Warrants and Options; Negative Effect of Substantial Sales

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 3,250,000 Common Shares. The exercise prices of the outstanding options range from Cdn \$0.10 to Cdn \$0.15 with the weighted average exercise price being greater than the current trading price of the Company's Common Shares. The expiration dates of the outstanding options and warrants range from May 4, 2005 to May 8, 2008. There were no warrants outstanding at December 31, 2004. All of the foregoing securities represent the right to acquire Common Shares of the Company during various periods of time and at various prices. Holders of these securities are given the opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of the Common Shares and are likely to exercise its securities at a time when the Company would be able to obtain additional equity capital on more favorable terms. Substantial sales of Common Shares pursuant to the exercise of such options and warrants could have a negative effect on the market price for the Common Shares.

No Dividends

The Company has not paid any dividends since its inception and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

Regulation

The Company's oil and gas exploration, production and related operations are subject to extensive rules and regulations promulgated by federal, state and local agencies. Failure to

comply with such rules and regulations can result in substantial penalties. The regulatory burden on the oil and gas industry increases the Company's cost of doing business and affects its profitability. Because such rules and regulations are frequently amended or reinterpreted, the Company is unable to predict the future cost or impact of complying with such laws.

The State of Texas and many other states require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations and impose other requirements relating to the exploration and production of oil and gas. Such states also have statutes or regulations addressing conservation matters, including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties, the establishment of maximum rates of production from oil and gas wells and the regulation of spacing, plugging and abandonment of such wells. The statutes and regulations of certain states limit the rate at which oil and gas can be produced from the Company's properties.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") regulates interstate natural gas transportation rates and service conditions, which affect the marketing of gas produced by the Company, as well as the revenues received by the Company for sales of such production. Since the mid-1980s, the FERC has issued a series of orders, culminating in Order Nos. 636, 636-A and 636-B ("Order 636"), that have significantly altered the marketing and transportation of gas. Order 636 mandates a fundamental restructuring of interstate pipelines sales and transportation service, including the unbundling by interstate pipelines of the sales, transportation, storage and other components of the city-gate sales services such pipelines previously performed. One of the FERC's purposes in issuing the orders is to increase competition within all phases of the gas industry. Order 636 and subsequent FERC orders on rehearing have been appealed and are pending judicial review. Because these orders may be modified as a result of the appeals, it is difficult to predict the ultimate impact of the orders on the Company and its gas marketing efforts. Generally, Order 636 has eliminated or substantially reduced the interstate pipelines' traditional role as wholesalers of natural gas, and has substantially increased competition and volatility in natural gas markets. While significant uncertainty remains, Order 636 may ultimately enhance the Company's ability to market and transport its gas, although it may also subject the Company to greater competition and the more restrictive pipeline imbalance tolerances and greater associated penalties for violation of such tolerances.

Industry Conditions

Sales of oil and natural gas liquids by the Company are not regulated and are made at market prices. The price the Company receives from the sale of these products is affected by the cost of transporting the products to market. Effective as of January 1, 1995, the FERC implemented regulations establishing an indexing system for transportation rates for oil pipelines, which, generally would index such rates to inflation, subject to certain condition and limitations. These regulations could increase the cost of transporting oil and natural gas liquids by pipeline, although the most recent adjustment generally decreased rates. These regulations are subject to pending petitions for judicial review. The Company is not able to predict with certainty what effect, if any, these regulations will have on it, but, other factors being equal, the regulations may, over time, tend to increase transportation costs or reduce wellhead prices for oil and natural gas liquids.

Environmental Regulation

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to environmental regulation pursuant to local, state and federal legislation. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain oil and natural gas industry operations. In addition, legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of state authorities and the landowner. A breach of such regulations and legislation may result in the imposition of fines, penalties, clean-up orders and can affect the location of wells and facilities and the extent to which oil and gas exploration and development is permitted. Non-compliance with these regulations and legislation can be sufficient cause for governmental authorities to withhold approval of drilling and/or operating permits. Sharpe is in material compliance with current environmental laws and regulations.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as the "Superfund" law, imposes liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the disposal site or the site where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances found at the site. Persons who are responsible for releases of hazardous substances found at the site and persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. The Company is able to control directly the operation of only those wells with respect to which it acts as operator. Notwithstanding the Company's lack of control over wells operated by others, the failure of the operator to comply with applicable environmental regulations may, in certain circumstances, be attributed to the Company. The Company has no material commitments for capital expenditures to comply with existing environmental requirements.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and development of the company.

Sharpe Resources Corporation (the "Company" or "Sharpe") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on April 10, 1980 under the name "Sharpe Energy & Resources Limited". By Articles of Amendment dated November 2, 1984, the Company amended its authorized capital to consist of an unlimited number of common shares and removed restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of such shares. By Articles of Amendment dated July 29, 1996, the Company changed its name to Sharpe Resources Corporation.

Sharpe entered the oil and gas business in the United States in early 1994. In 1995, it acquired working and net revenue interests in over 400 oil and gas wells on 250 properties in 11 states and the West Thrifty waterflood project in Texas. These assets were acquired from the oil and gas division of Figgie International Inc. and were located primarily in the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern United States regions. In 1996, Sharpe sold almost all of its Rocky Mountain interests. In early 1997, Sharpe acquired interests in the Matagorda offshore project.

In 2001, the Company sold all of its offshore, Gulf of Mexico natural gas production and several non-operated onshore petroleum and natural gas properties. In 2002 the Company focused its efforts on its remaining properties in Texas. The Company will continue to evaluate opportunities within and outside of the natural resources business. In 2003, the Company sold 32% of its interest in the West Thrifty Unit Texas properties. The purchaser also took over operations on the properties.

As of September 15, 2004, the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western U.S. Sharpe has purchased an option (the "Option") from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada (the "Project"), in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$100,000 (Cdn) (\$78,125 US).

B. Business overview.

In September 2004, the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western U.S. The Company had been a resource company engaged in oil and gas exploration, and production in the United States. This effort included the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties in the United States. However, in 2001, the Company sold all of its offshore, Gulf of Mexico natural gas production and several non-operated onshore petroleum and natural gas properties and in 2003 the Company sold 32% of its interest in the West Thrifty Unit Texas properties. The purchaser also took over operations on the properties.

C. Organizational structure.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, 1032144 Ontario Inc., which is inactive, and Sharpe Energy Company, which is incorporated pursuant to the laws of the State of Virginia. Substantially all of the Company's assets are located in the United States and held by Sharpe Energy Company except for small balances held in Canadian banks. The Company's operations in Canada consist of general and administrative expenses necessary to the maintaining of the Company's public company status.

The terms "Sharpe" or the "Company", as used in this registration statement on Form 20-F, refers to Sharpe or the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries collectively.

D. Property, plants and equipment.

The registered office of Sharpe Resources Corporation is located at 56 Temperance Street, fourth Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2V5. The principal office is located at 3258 Mob Neck Road, Heathsville, Virginia 22473.

West Thrifty – Brown County, Texas

The remaining producing property owned by the Company is its West Thrifty project. The Company had a 100% working interest in this property however, in 2003, the Company sold 32% of its interest and the purchaser took over operation of the property. This project currently has minor production of less than 5 barrels of oil per day.

The overall West Thrifty project is actually comprised of two fields, which have the potential to produce a considerable return for the Company. The West Thrifty waterflood produces oil from the Fry Sand Formation, and the adjacent Quita Field produces from the Ellenberger Formation. Along with oil, the Quita Field also produces large volumes of water, which is injected in the West Thrifty waterflood project.

The West Thrifty field has produced more than 8 million barrels of oil from several hundred wells in the 1920's and some of the best wells produced nearly 3,000 BOPD and a total production stream of more than 30,000 BOPD. A rapid reduction of pressure from this solution gas drive reservoir created the inability to maximize reserve recoveries on the property. The Texas Railroad commission approved the unitization of this field for waterflooding in 1991.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

A. Operating results.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2003

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$194,909 as compared to \$13,648 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase of \$181,261 in the net loss for the year is primarily attributable to the sale of 32% of the Corporation's interest in the West Thrifty Unit during the year ended December 31, 2003. Expenses were \$303,907 for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$372,902 for the year ended December 32 2003. The decrease of \$68,995 in the expenses of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2004 is attributable to, among other things, decreased operating expenses on the Corporation's properties.

As of September 15, 2004, the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western US. To this end Sharpe has purchased an option from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada, in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$78,125. To exercise the option, Sharpe must maintain the unpatented and patented mining claims on the Project, must pay all required option, annual advanced minimum royalty payments, and deliver a completed positive feasibility study in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project. Upon exercise of the Option, Sharpe will hold a 60% working interest in the Project.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2002

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$13,648 as compared to \$111,999 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease of \$98,351 in the net loss for the year is primarily attributable to the sale of 32% of the Corporation's interest in the West Thrifty Unit during the year ended December 31, 2003. Expenses were \$372,902 for the year ended December 31, 2003 as compared to \$317,311 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase of \$55,591 in the expenses of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2003 is attributable to, among other things, increased operating expenses on the Corporation's properties. In order to maintain the ongoing activities on the West Thrifty project the

Corporation will need approximately \$100,000 to maintain its share of the development program in 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2001

General and Administrative costs decreased significantly due to the closing of the office at 909 Fannin St., Suite 1450, Houston, resignation of the President and reduction of hours for the administrative assistant in December 2001. As a result of a recovery of interest paid to Royal Standard Minerals Inc., interest expense was (\$41,128). Operating expenses decreased only slightly from \$294,757 in 2001 to \$237,800 in 2002 due to continued work to increase production at the West Thrifty Unit. During 2002 the Company reduced unsecured vendor loan claims to \$664,533 versus \$931,868 at the end of 2001.

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2000

In April 2001, the Company sold its Gulf of Mexico Matagorda gas properties for gross proceeds of \$4,475,000. A portion of the proceeds was used to repay the outstanding loan facility, retire the Series A debentures and settle outstanding secured vendor loan claims, and pay outstanding interest thereon. In addition, the purchaser agreed to pay Sharpe an additional \$225,000 from production of the Matagorda Island 582 #5 well M-1 sand once production exceeds 800,000 MCF. Sharpe received payment in March 2002.

Interest expense decreased from \$255,632 in 2000 to \$172,862 in 2001 due to the repayment of debt in April 2001. At year-end the Company had remaining unsecured vendor loan claims of \$931,868 and cash of \$329,500.

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2001 is \$2,333,040 compared to income of \$1,116,810 for the year before. The loss for 2001 includes a one-time charge against income for the loss on the sale of the Matagorda property of \$1,839,517.

In order to reduce expenses, the Company closed its office at 909 Fannin Street in Houston, Texas in December 2001. The resignation of the President at December 31, 2001 and the reduction of hours for the Administrative Assistant have further reduced expenses. The Company believes in cash preservation and will not spend funds unless absolutely required or mandated by any future transaction.

Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 1999

The Company successfully emerged from Chapter 11 Bankruptcy in June, 2000. On June 5, 2000 Sharpe closed a US \$2.3 million debenture financing. The term of the debenture was five years with a 12% fixed interest rate coupon with quarterly interest and principal payments and included 2.3 million detachable warrants exercisable for two years at C\$0.25 per warrant. Substantially all the net proceeds from the debentures were used to repay the outstanding balance with EnCap Energy Capital Fund 111, L.P

Although the year 2000 showed earnings of \$1,116,810, it was the result of a gain on the settlement of debt in the amount of \$1,313,900 related to the Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Natural gas production was lower in 2000 as a result of technical problems with the Company's

offshore production facilities. This remedial work was performed in October 2000. Additionally the Matagorda field experienced a production rate decline in 2000, which resulted in a decrease of petroleum and natural gas revenue of \$440,774 from \$2,694,994 in 1999 to \$2,254,220 in 2000. Operating expenses decreased \$263,355. A decrease in lease operating expense for the Company's non-operated properties from \$392,125 in 1999 to \$52,762 in 2000 was the major factor and resulted from the sale of high production cost properties in Beckham County, Oklahoma, Chaves and Lea Counties, New Mexico, and Moore County, Texas. Proceeds from the sales of these properties were \$310,374. Depletion, depreciation and amortization expense remained relatively the same between 1999 at \$804,031 and 2000 at \$816,999 due to a re-evaluation of the reserves and an increase in remaining reserves. Interest expense decreased from \$443,304 in 1999 to \$255,632 in 2000. This decrease is the result of restructuring under the Chapter 11 bankruptcy and the retiring of the debt to Encap Investments, L.C. in early 2000. General and administrative expenses decreased \$143,027 from \$929,232 in 1999 to \$786,205 in 2000 primarily due to a decrease in salaries of \$108,559. Both the Vice President of Land and the Office Manager resigned at the end of 1999 and were not replaced. Others within the organization assumed these responsibilities.

Changes were made to the management team and the board of directors was expanded to help insure that the Company achieves its objectives. With the addition of Mr. William Via, formerly of Phillips Petroleum, the Company has added technical management expertise to assist in the technical decision making process. In addition, three new directors, Mr. Hubert Marleau, President of Palos Capital Corp., Mr. Alvin Schacter, partner of Schwartz, Levitsky & Feldman, and Mr. Cameron McDonald, Senior Vice President of Two Roads Capital, were added bringing considerable experience in the financial markets that will help the Company in the raising of additional working capital to help improve corporate growth.

At both December 31, 2000 and 1999, the Company owned approximately 22% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Royal Standard Minerals Inc. and its investment is accounted for using the equity method. In 1998, as a result of continued losses, the carrying value of the investment (\$103,576) was reduced to zero.

B. Liquidity and capital resources.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2003

The Corporation's cash balance as at December 31, 2004 was \$34,557 compared to \$62,231 as at December 31, 2003. The fact that there was no material change in the cash balance is attributable to no equity or debt financing of the Corporation during 2003 or 2004. Current assets as at December 31, 2003 were \$209,531. Current assets as at December 31, 2004 were \$81,484 representing a decrease from 2003 of \$128,047 and results primarily from a decrease in Notes Receivable representing the final payments from the sale of the 32% working interest in the West Thrifty property. Current liabilities as at December 31, 2003 were \$106,588 compared to \$173,450 as at December 31, 2004. This increase is the result of an increase in trade payables from \$61,979 in 2003 to \$96,937 in 2004 as well as an increase in Due to Related Party from \$44,609 in 2003 to \$76,515 in 2004.

The cash provided by operating activities was \$159,527 for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to cash provided by operations of \$108,998 for the same period in 2004. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to decreased production in the West Thrifty project. With decreased production came decreased expenses with Operating & Administrative Expenses of \$372,902 in 2003 compared to \$303,907 in 2004. The fact that little change in the cash position of the Corporation during 2004 compared to the same period in 2003 is due to rate of change in the Corporation's financing activities and the lack of significant improvements in the oil production cash flow from the Corporation's properties during this period.

On a forward going basis equity and debt financings will remain the single major source of cash flow for the Corporation. The primary reason is that current production cash flow is insufficient to allow the Corporation to grow at a rate to increase the necessary production capacity to achieve profitability in the near term. As revenue from operations improve the capital requirement of the Corporation will also improve. However, debt and equity financings will continue to be a source of capital to expand the Corporation's activities in the future.

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares of which 35,184,803 are outstanding as at December 31, 2004. As at December 31, 2004 the Corporation had outstanding options to purchase 3,250,000 common shares with exercise prices from C\$0.10-0.12 per share and expiration dates ranging from May 2005 to May 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2002

The Corporation's cash balance as at December 31, 2003 was \$62,231 compared to \$73,518 as at December 31, 2002. The fact that there was no material change in the cash balance is attributable to no equity or debt financing of the Corporation during 2003. Current assets as at December 31, 2002 were \$162,406. Total assets as at December 31, 2003 were \$209,531 representing an increase from 2002 due to the sale of a 32% working interest in the West Thrifty property. Current liabilities as at December 31, 2003 were \$106,588 compared to \$76,975 as at December 31, 2002. This increase is the result of a \$25,500 loan from a related party.

The cash provided by operating activities was \$159,527 for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to cash provided by operations of \$55,631 for the same period in 2002. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to increased production in the West Thrifty project as well as higher oil prices. With increased production came increased expenses with Operating & Administrative Expenses of \$372,902 in 2003 compared to \$317,311 in 2002. The fact that little change in the cash position of the Corporation during 2003 compared to the same period in 2002 is due to rate of change in the Corporation's financing activities and the lack of significant improvements in the oil production cash flow from the Corporation's properties during this period.

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2001

During 2002, operating costs exceeded revenue. This situation contributed to a net loss of \$111,999 for the year 2002 compared to a loss of \$2,333,040 for the year 2001. The

Company has cash and cash equivalents of \$73,518 at year end 2002. Plans include additional financing to improve upon the net working capital requirements as a means to complete the necessary work programs planned by the Company during 2003. Previous expenses incurred as part of workovers and a recompletion resulted in more than \$35,000 considered to be one-time expenditures on this project. Continued expenditures will be required to improve upon the production capacity of the field. Capital requirements are estimated to be at least \$100,000 in order to facilitate additional improvements and to test the production potential of the northern portion of the field.

Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2000

At December 31, 2001, the Company had working capital of \$474,316 compared to a working capital deficiency of \$1,748,455 at December 31, 2000. The Company is now cash flow positive due to the sale of its Gulf of Mexico Matagorda gas properties in April 2001 for gross proceeds of \$4,475,000. In addition, the purchaser agreed to pay Sharpe an additional \$225,000 from production of the Matagorda Island 582 #5 well M-1 sand once production exceeds 800,000 MCF. Sharpe received payment in March 2002.

During the period ended December 31, 2000, Sharpe had a net decrease in cash of (\$116,184) due primarily to the reorganization under the Chapter 11 bankruptcy and the gain on settlement of debt in the amount of (\$1,313,900). Net earnings for the year were \$1,116,810. Financing activities in the amount of \$2,902,083 were offset by repayment of debt in the amount of \$2,497,772. There are no capital expenditure commitments going forward into 2001.

On June 5, 2000, the Company completed a \$2,300,000 debenture financing. The debentures were for five years with a 12% fixed interest rate coupon with quarterly interest and principal payments and included 2,300,000 detachable warrants to acquire a like number of common shares of the Company for two years at Canadian \$0.25 per common share. The debentures were secured by certain petroleum and natural gas properties. Substantially all the net proceeds from the debentures were used to repay the then outstanding balance under the credit agreement with Encap Energy.

In August 2000, the Company obtained an unsecured loan facility for \$900,000 to fund well recompletion expenditures. The loan was to be repaid from a 60% sweep of the Company's cash flow from production from the Matagorda #5 well. After payout of the loan, the lender retained a 25% net profit interest in that well. The amount due was non-interest bearing and was to be repaid within the next fiscal year.

Although the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$1,748,455 at December 31, 2000, in April 2001, the Company sold its Gulf of Mexico gas properties for cash proceeds of \$4,475,000 significantly lowering the Company's operating costs going forward. The proceeds were used to repay substantially all the debt with \$1,000,000 in cash remaining in the company which is sufficient to cover all operating costs for the year 2001.

Sharpe's core business activities have consisted of the exploration for, and acquisition, development and production of, oil and natural gas in the United States. Sharpe is unable to influence or control the price it receives for its oil or natural gas production. These prices fluctuate unpredictably due to actual and perceived worldwide supply and demand factors.

Sharpe endeavors to minimize costs incurred to explore for, and develop and produce, its reserves. Sharpe uses cash flow from operations, equity financings and debt financings as sources of capital to fund growth and operations. Management believes that the benefits expected from the developments and improvements made to the Company's producing oil and gas will be sufficient to permit the Company to continue operations. Nevertheless, Sharpe faces a continual liquidity risk since any one of these sources of capital may not be available at such times and in such amounts that it requires. See Item 3. D. - Risk Factors above.

C. Research and development, patents and licenses, etc.

See Item 4. D. above.

D. Trend information.

See Items 3. D. and 4. D. above.

E. Off-balance sheet arrangements.

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Long Term Debt	\$644,533		\$644,533		
Unsecured Vendor Loan Claims *	\$644,533		\$644,533		

* Pursuant to the Chapter 11 Plan, agreed unsecured vendor loan claims were paid a 10% cash payment. The remaining 90% of the claims were settled by the issue of preferred stock certificates of Sharpe Energy, bearing a quarterly dividend of 4% per annum. The certificates are fully redeemable in 2006. At the discretion of the Company, the certificates can be redeemed, all or in part at a discount, based upon the time of redemption. The amount outstanding has been classified as debt and the dividend payments are reflected as interest expense to reflect this classification.

G. Safe Harbor

Not applicable

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and senior management.

The following table sets out the names of and related information concerning each of the officers and directors of Sharpe Resources.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OFFICE HELD</u>	<u>SINCE</u>
Roland M. Larsen Richmond, Virginia	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	1993

Kimberley Koerner Brambleton, Virginia	Treasurer and Director	2002
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Troy Koerner Brambleton, Virginia	Director	2002
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The following discussion provides information on the principal occupations of the above-named directors and executive officers of the Company within the preceding five years.

Roland M. Larsen

Mr. Roland M. Larsen, President, has more than 30 years of experience in the natural resources, both in exploration and management roles. Earlier in his career, he worked with BHP Minerals International, Inc. for a period of ten years, where he was the Exploration Manager for the Eastern United States and the North Atlantic Region. Prior to that he was the Senior Geologist for NL Industries, Inc. and NL Baroid Petroleum Services. In addition, he has several years of experience working with consulting engineering firms including Derry, Michner and Booth, and Watts Griffis & McOuat Limited. He is a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, the American Institute of Professional Geologists, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc. Mr. Larsen holds a B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in geology.

Kimberly Koerner

Ms. Koerner is a consulting financial analyst from northern Virginia. Since graduating with a B. A. in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina – Columbia in 1991, she has been employed with NPES of Reston, Virginia and Sharpe Energy Company of Houston, Texas

Troy Koerner

Mr. Koerner has been an analyst with E-Trade Advisory Services Inc. since August, 2002. From November 2000 to April 2002, Mr. Koerner served as an Equity Analyst with Lehman Brothers Inc. Prior to joining Lehman Brothers, he was in the Global Credit department of JP Morgan Company, Inc.

B. Compensation.

Compensation of Officers

The following table summarizes, for the three most recently completed financial years of the Corporation, information concerning the compensation earned by the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, each the Corporation's three most highly compensated executive officers of the Corporation who was serving as an executive officer as at the end of the most recently completed financial year or who was not serving as an officer of the Corporation at the end of the most recently completed financial year-end, and whose aggregate compensation exceeded \$150,000, (the "Named Executive Officer").

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			All Other Compensation (US\$)
		Salary (US\$)	Bonus (US\$)	Other Annual Compensation (US\$)	Securities Under Options/SARs Granted (#)	Restricted Shares or Restricted Share Units (US\$)	LTIP Payouts (US\$)	
Roland M. Larsen President & CEO	2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2003	Nil	Nil	Nil	431,000 ⁽¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Options to acquire Common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share expiring May 8, 2008.
(2) Options to acquire 600,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share expiring May 8, 2007, and 400,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share expiring May 13, 2007.

No options were exercised by the Named Executive Officer during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

Stock Option Plan

The Company maintains a stock option plan (the "Stock Option Plan") for directors, officers, consultants who provide ongoing services, and employees of the Company and its affiliates. The purpose of the Stock Option Plan is to attract, retain and motivate management, staff and consultants by providing them with the opportunity, through options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth. The Stock Option Plan provides that a total of 5,000,000 Common shares are reserved for grants of options and that the number of common Shares reserved for issuance to any one person pursuant to options shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

With respect to insiders, the Stock Option Plan provides that Common Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted to insiders shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company and that the number of Common shares which may be issued to insiders under the Stock Option Plan within a one-year period shall be limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company, with no more than 5% issued to any one insider and his associates. 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 at the market price of the Common Shares at the time of grant, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

Under the terms of the Stock Option Plan, the board of directors may, at its discretion, grant financial assistance to holders wishing to exercise their options. Any such financial assistance will include, as part of its conditions, the grant of a lien on the Common Shares issuable on exercise of the options.

The following table sets forth details with respect to options to purchase Common Shares that are outstanding under the Stock Option Plan as of December 31, 2004

Holder	Date of Grant	Common shares Under Option (#)	Exercise Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
Executive Officers as a group (1 in total)	May 4, 2000	219,000	0.15	May 4, 2005
	May 8, 2002	600,000	0.10	May 8, 2007
	May 13, 2002	400,000	0.10	May 13, 2007
	May 8, 2003	431,000	0.10	May 8, 2008
Directors who are not also executive officers, as a group (2 in total)	May 13, 2002	600,000	0.10	May 13, 2007
	May 8, 2003	1,000,000	0.10	May 8, 2008

Compensation of Directors

None of the directors of the Corporation received for the financial year ended December 31, 2004 any fees for acting as directors or as members of committees of directors of the Corporation. All directors are reimbursed for their expenses and travel incurred in connection with attending directors meetings. Special remuneration, at per diem rates, may be paid to any director (other than executive officers of the Corporation) undertaking special services, at the request of the directors, any committee of the directors or the President of the corporation, beyond those services ordinarily required of a director of the Corporation. The directors of the Corporation are eligible to participate in the Stock Option Plan of the Corporation. During the year ended December 31, 2004, no stock options were granted to directors and officers of the Corporation.

Other Compensation Matters

There were no long-term incentive awards made to the executive officers of the Company during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. There are no pension plan benefits in place for the Named Executive Officer and none of the Named Executive Officer, officers or directors of the Company are indebted to the Company. In addition, there are no plans in place with respect to the Named Executive Officer for termination of employment or change in responsibilities.

Compensation Policy

The executive compensation policy of the Company is determined with a view to securing the best possible talent to run the Company. Executives expect to reap additional income from the appreciation in the value of the Common Shares they hold in the Company, including stock options.

Salaries are commensurate with those in the industry with additional options awarded to executive officers in lieu of higher salaries. Bonuses may be paid in the future for significant and specific achievements, which have a strategic impact on the fortunes of the Company. Salaries and bonuses are determined on a judgmental basis after review by the board of directors of the contribution of each individual, including the executive officers of the Company. Although they may be members of the board of directors, the executive officers

do not individually make any decisions with respect to their respective salary or bonus. In certain cases, bonuses of certain individuals, other than the executive officers, may be tied to specific criteria put in place at the time of engagement.

The grant of stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan is designed to give each option holder an interest in preserving and maximizing shareholder value in the longer term and to reward employees for both past and future performance. Individual grants are determined by an assessment of an individual's current and expected future performance, level of responsibilities and the importance of his/her position with and contribution to the Company.

C. Board practices.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board recognizes it is responsible for the stewardship of the business and affairs of the Company and has adopted a set of principles and practices setting out its stewardship responsibilities. Under its mandate, the Board seeks to discharge such responsibility by reviewing, discussing and approving the Company's strategic planning and organizational structure, and supervising management to ensure that the foregoing enhance and preserve the underlying value of the Company for the benefit of all shareholders. As part of the strategic planning process, the Board contributes to the development of a strategic direction for the Company by reviewing, on an annual basis, the Company's principal opportunities, the processes that are in place to identify such opportunities and the full range of business risks facing the Company, including strategic, financial, operational, leadership, partnership and reputation risks. On an ongoing basis, the Board also reviews with management how the strategic environment is changing, what key business risks and opportunities are appearing and how they are managed, including the implementation of appropriate systems to manage these risks and opportunities. The performance of management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, is also supervised to ensure that the affairs of the Company are conducted in an ethical manner. The Board, directly and through its committees, ensures that the Company puts in place, and reviews at least on an annual basis, comprehensive communication policies to address how the Company (i) interacts with analysts, investors, other key stakeholders and the public, and (ii) complies with its continuous and timely disclosure obligations and avoids selective. Finally, the Board monitors the integrity of corporate internal control procedures and management information systems to manage such risks and ensure that the value of the underlying asset base is not eroded.

The Board from time to time delegates to senior executives the authority to enter into certain types of transactions, including financial transactions, subject to specified limits. According to the Company's policy, investments and other similar expenditures above the specified limits, including major capital projects as well as material transactions outside the ordinary course of business, whether on or off balance sheet, are reviewed by, and subject to, the prior approval of the Board.

Following are the principles of the Company's corporate governance arrangements:

- Subject to the relatively small size of the Company and to business needs, the size of the Board must be kept to a sufficiently low number to facilitate open and effective dialogue and full participation and contribution of each Director.
- The Board must function as a cohesive team, with shared responsibilities and accountabilities that are clearly defined, understood and respected.
- The Board must have the ability to exercise all its supervisory responsibilities independent of any influence by management.
- The Board must have access to all the information needed to carry out its full responsibilities. Information must be available in a timely manner and in a format conducive to effective decision making.
- The Board must develop, implement, and measure effective corporate governance practices, processes and procedures.

Election of Directors and Officers

The Company's articles provide for a minimum of three and a maximum of seven directors, to be elected yearly and to hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company or until their successors are duly elected or appointed. The whole board is elected at each annual meeting, and all directors then in office must retire, but, if qualified, are eligible for re-election. If an election of directors is not held at the proper time, the directors continue in office until their successors are elected or appointed. Each officer continues to hold office until the appointment of officers at the first meeting of the board of directors after the election of directors and, in default of the appointment of officers at such meeting, continues to hold office after such meeting. In the absence of written agreements to the contrary, the board may remove at its pleasure any officer of the Company.

Committees of the Board

There are currently two committees of the board of directors. The board does not have, nor does it currently intend to form, a nominating committee. It is the view of the board of directors that its current size (five) is small enough to make such additional committees counter productive. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings of the board, its members are in continuous contact with one another and with the members of senior management. If the size of the board were to be enlarged or if the Company were to undergo a substantial change in its business and operations, consideration would at that point be given to the formation of additional committees, including a nominating committee.

Audit Committee

The charter of the Corporation's audit committee charter is as follows:

1. Establishment of Audit Committee: The board of directors of the Corporation hereby establishes a committee to be called the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Audit Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- a) Identify and monitor the management of the principal risks that could impact the financial reporting of the Corporation;

- b) Monitor the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process and system of internal controls regarding financial reporting and accounting compliance;
- c) Monitor the independence and performance of the Corporation's external auditors;
- d) Provide an avenue of communication among the external auditors, management and the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee has the authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to fulfilling its responsibilities, and it has direct access to the external auditors as well as anyone in the organization. The Audit Committee has the ability to retain, at the Corporation's expense, special legal, accounting, or other consultants or experts it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

2. Membership: The Audit Committee shall be composed of three members or such greater number as the board of directors may from time to time determine. Members shall be appointed annually from among the members of the board of directors. The Chair of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the board of directors. All members of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate. An Audit Committee member who is not financially literate may be appointed to the Audit Committee provided that the member becomes financially literate within a reasonable period of time.

3. Mandate: The Audit Committee shall, in addition to any other duties and responsibilities specifically assigned or delegated to it from time to time by the board of directors:

- a) Meet with the independent external auditors (the "auditors") and the senior management of the Corporation to review the year-end audited financial statements of the Corporation which require approval by the board of directors, prior to the issuance of any press release in respect thereof;
- b) Review with senior management and, if necessary, the auditors, the interim financial statements of the Corporation prior to the issuance of any press release in respect thereof;
- c) Review the MD&A and press releases containing financial results of the Corporation;
- d) Review all prospectuses, material change reports and annual information forms;
- e) Review the audit plans and the independence of the auditors;
- f) Meet with the auditors independently of management;
- g) In consultation with senior management, review annually and recommend for approval by the board of directors:
 - (i) the appointment of auditors at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation;
 - (ii) the remuneration of the auditors; and
 - (iii) pre-approve all non audit services to be provided to the Corporation by the external auditor;
- h) review with the auditors:
 - (i) the scope of the audit;
 - (ii) significant changes in the Corporation's accounting principles, practices or policies; and

- (iii) new developments in accounting principles, reporting matters or industry practices which may materially affect the financial statements of the Corporation;
- i) review with the auditors and senior management the results of the annual audit, and make appropriate recommendations to the board of directors, having regard to, among other things:
 - (i) the financial statements;
 - (ii) management's discussion and analysis and related financial disclosure contained in continuous disclosure documents;
 - (iii) significant changes, if any, to the initial audit plan;
 - (iv) accounting and reporting decisions relating to significant current year events and transactions;
 - (v) the audit findings report and management letter, if any, outlining the auditors' findings and recommendations, together with management's response, with respect to internal controls and accounting procedures; and
 - (vi) any other matters relating to the conduct of the audit, including the review and opportunity to provide comments in respect of any press releases announcing year end financial results prior to issue and such other matters which should be communicated to the Audit Committee under generally accepted auditing standards;
- j) Review with the auditors the adequacy of management's internal control procedures and management information systems and inquiring of management and the auditors about significant risks and exposures to the Corporation that may have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial statements, and inquiring of the auditors as to the efforts of management to mitigate such risks and exposures;
- k) Monitor policies and procedures for reviewing directors' and officers' expenses and perquisites, and inquire about the results of such reviews;
- l) Review and approve written risk management policies and guidelines including the effectiveness of the overall process for identifying the principal risks affecting financial reporting;
- m) Review issues relating to legal, ethical and regulatory responsibilities to monitor management's efforts to ensure compliance Including any legal matters that could have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements, the Corporation's compliance with applicable laws and regulations and inquiries received from regulators of governmental agencies; and,
- n) Establish procedures for:
 - a. the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the issuer regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - b. the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the issuer of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

4. Administrative Matters: The following general provisions shall have application to the Audit Committee:

- a) A quorum of the Audit Committee shall be the attendance of two members thereof present in person or by telephone. No business may be transacted by the Audit Committee except at a meeting of its members at which a quorum of the Audit Committee is present or by a resolution in writing signed by all the members of the

Audit Committee. Meetings of the Audit Committee shall be held at least annually and more often as the Chair of the Audit Committee may determine;

b) Any member of the Audit Committee may be removed or replaced at any time by resolution of the directors of the Corporation. A member of the Audit Committee shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Audit Committee upon ceasing to be a director of the Corporation. The board of directors, upon recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee, may fill vacancies on the Audit Committee by appointment from among its members. If and whenever a vacancy shall exist on the Audit Committee, the remaining members may exercise all its powers so long as a quorum remains. Subject to the foregoing, each member of the Audit Committee shall hold such office until the close of the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation next following the date of appointment as a member of the Audit Committee or until a successor is duly appointed. Any member of the board of directors who has served as a member of the Audit Committee may be re-appointed as a member of the Audit Committee following the expiration of his term;

c) The Audit Committee may invite such officers, directors and employees of the Corporation as it may see fit from time to time to attend at meetings of the Audit Committee and to assist thereat in the discussion of matters being considered by the Audit Committee. The independent auditor of the Corporation is to appear before the Audit Committee when requested to do so by the Audit Committee;

d) The time at which and the place where the meetings of the Audit Committee shall be held, the calling of meetings and the procedure at such meetings shall be determined by the Audit Committee, having regard to the by-laws of the Corporation. A meeting of the Audit Committee may be held at any time without notice if all of the members are present or, if any members are absent, those absent have waived notice or otherwise signified their consent in writing to the meeting being held in their absence;

e) The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Audit Committee and shall have a second and deciding vote in the event of a tie, provided that, in the event of a tie vote when only two members of the Audit Committee are present at a particular meeting, the matter shall be resolved by a future vote of members of the Audit Committee at which more than two members are present. In the absence of the Chair, the other members of the Audit Committee shall appoint one of their members to act as Chair for the particular meeting;

f) Notice of meetings of the Audit Committee may be given to the auditor of the Corporation and shall be given in respect of meetings relating to the annual audited financial statements. The auditor has the right to appear before and to be heard at any meeting of the Audit Committee. Upon the request of the auditor, the Chair of the Audit Committee shall convene a meeting of the Audit Committee to consider any matters which the auditor believes should be brought to the attention of the directors or shareholders of the Corporation;

g) The Audit Committee shall report to the directors of the Corporation on such matters and questions relating to the financial position of the Corporation or any affiliates of the Corporation as the directors of the Corporation may from time to time refer to the Audit Committee;

h) The members of the Audit Committee shall, for the purpose of performing their duties, have the right of inspecting all the books and records of the Corporation and its affiliates and of discussing such books and records in any matter relating to the

financial position of the Corporation with the officers, employees and auditor of the Corporation and its affiliates;

i) Minutes of the Audit Committee will be recorded and maintained and the Chair of the Audit Committee will report to the board of directors on the activities of the Audit Committee and/or the minutes will promptly be circulated to the directors who are not members of the Audit Committee or otherwise made available at the next meeting of directors;

j) The Chair of each meeting of the Audit Committee shall appoint a person to act as recording secretary to keep the minutes of the meeting. The recording secretary need not be a member of the Audit Committee;

k) Unless the Audit Committee has been provided with express instructions from the board of directors, the Audit Committee shall function primarily to make assessments and determinations with respect to the purposes mandated herein and its decisions shall serve as recommendations for consideration by the board of directors.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for the development, maintenance, and disclosure of the Company's corporate governance practices. The mandate of the committee includes:

- developing criteria governing the size and overall composition of the Board;
- conducting an annual review of the structure of the Board and its committees, as well as of the mandates of such committees;
- recommending new nominees for the Board (in consultation with the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer); and
- recommending the compensation of directors
- ensuring that the Company's policy on disclosure and insider trading, including communication to the different stakeholders about the Company and its subsidiaries, documents filed with securities regulators, written statements made in documents pertaining to the Company's continuous disclosure obligations, information contained on the Company's Web site and other electronic communications, relationships with investors, the media and analysts is timely, factual and accurate, and broadly disseminated in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The committee also coordinates the annual evaluation of the Board, the committees of the Board and individual directors. All issues identified through this evaluation process are then discussed by the Corporate Governance Committee and are reported to the Board. Finally, it also has the responsibility for annually initiating a discussion at the Board level on the performance evaluation and remuneration of the President and Chief Executive Officer.

Conflicts of Interest

Some of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and officers of other companies involved in the resource exploration sector. Consequently, there exists a possibility for any such officer or director to be placed in a position of conflict. Each such director or officer is subject to fiduciary duties and obligations to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company.

Similar duties and obligations will apply to such other companies. Thus any future transaction between the Company and such other companies will be for bona fide business purposes and approved by a majority of disinterested directors of the Company.

D. Employees.

In addition to the officers and directors, the Company has one part-time administrative assistant.

E. Share ownership.

Name	Office Held	Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Over Which Control is Exercised¹
Roland M. Larsen	President, CEO & Director	1,532,500
Kimberley Koerner	Director	70,000
Troy Koerner	Director	30,000

1. The information as to shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective individuals.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

The following table shows as at April 27, 2005, each person who is known to the Company, or its directors and officers to beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or to exercise control or direction over securities carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to any class of outstanding voting securities of the Company entitled to be voted.

Name of Shareholder	Securities Owned, Controlled or Directed	Percentage of the Class of Outstanding Voting Securities of the Company ⁽¹⁾
CDS & Co. ⁽²⁾ Toronto, Ontario	23,771,366 Common Shares	67.6%

(1) Based on 35,184,803 Common Shares issued and outstanding as at April 27, 2005.

(2) This is a nominee account. To the knowledge of the Company, there is no beneficial ownership of these shares by this nominee. The shares are held by a number of securities dealers and other intermediaries holding shares on behalf of their clients who are the beneficial owners.

B. Related party transactions.

No director, senior officer, principal holder of securities or any associate or affiliate thereof of Sharpe Resources or the Company has any interest, directly or indirectly, in any material transaction or in any proposed material transaction with Sharpe Resources.

C. Interests of experts and counsel.

Not Applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Following is a list of financial statements filed as part of the annual report under Item #17:

- Auditor's Report for Sharpe Resources Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002
- Consolidated Balance Sheets of Sharpe Resources Corporation as at December 31, 2004 and 2003
- Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit of Sharpe Resources Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of Sharpe Resources Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation

The consolidated financial statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada and are expressed in United States dollars. For a discussion of the reconciliation of such financial statements to United States generally accepted accounting principles, see note #10 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation.

B. Significant Changes.

None.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and listing details.

The authorized capital of the Company consists of (i) an unlimited number of Common Shares and (ii) an unlimited number of preferred shares. The Common Shares are the only class of securities which are the subject of this registration statement on Form 20-F.

The Common Shares, when issued, will be fully paid and non-assessable, carry one vote at all meetings of shareholders (except meetings at which only holders of another class or series of shares are entitled to vote), participate ratably in any dividend declared by the directors, subject to the rights of holders of any shares ranking prior to the Common Shares, carry the right to receive a proportionate share of the assets of the Company available for distribution to holders of the Common Shares in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive rights or voting rights.

On May 10, 1998, the shareholders of the Company approved by the requisite vote an amendment to the Company's articles to increase the authorized capital of the Company by the creation of an unlimited number of preferred shares. The preferred shares are issuable in series and authorize the directors of the Company to fix the number of shares in, and determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the

shares of each series. As of December 31, 2000, no series has been designated by the board of directors of the Company.

There are no laws or regulations, which would impose voting restrictions on non-resident shareholders.

The following table sets forth the reported high and low sales prices (stated in Canadian currency) and the average daily trading volume of the outstanding Common Shares on the Montreal Exchange for the periods January 1997 through September 2001 and the TSX Venture Exchange for the periods October 2001 through March 2002.

	High	Low	Volume
<u>1999</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.53	\$0.20	31,062
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.41	\$0.17	54,647
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.26	\$0.08	95,162
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.30	\$0.12	57,315
<u>2000</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.50	\$0.15	69,039
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.49	\$0.18	17,527
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.43	\$0.18	53,922
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.25	\$0.10	30,734
<u>2001</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.11	45,997
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.16	\$0.10	39,862
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.11	\$0.05	12,330
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.02	69,953
<u>2002</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.12	\$0.03	40,018
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.14	\$0.04	29,602
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.06	\$0.04	1,812
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.05	0
<u>2003</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.05	0
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.05	0
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.05	0
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.05	0
<u>2004</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.12	\$0.04	1,695
Second Calendar Quarter	\$0.07	\$0.04	3,186
Third Calendar Quarter	\$0.08	\$0.04	7,129
Fourth Calendar Quarter	\$0.06	\$0.03	9,270
<u>2005</u>			
First Calendar Quarter	\$0.05	\$0.04	9,378

B. Plan of Distribution

Not Applicable

C. Markets

The Company was listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange from 1980 until July 1995 when it was delisted at its own request in order to facilitate the quotation of its Common Shares on the Canadian Dealing Network. Trading in the Company's Common Shares commenced on the Canadian Dealing Network on July 10, 1995 under the symbol "SHGP" until January 1997 when it was delisted at its own request in order to facilitate the listing of its Common Shares on the Montreal Exchange. Trading in the Company's Common Shares commenced on the Montreal Exchange on January 20, 1997 and continued until October 2001 when they began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (formerly the CDNX).

The Company's shares are listed on the OTC:BB under the symbol SHGPF and in Canada under the symbol SHO.H on the NEX exchange.

D. Selling shareholders.

Not Applicable

E. Dilution.

Not Applicable

F. Expenses of the issue.

Not Applicable

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share capital.

Not applicable

B. Memorandum and articles of association.

These documents were filed with the original registration report in July, 1998.

C. Material contracts.

There are no material contracts.

D. Exchange controls.

There is no law, governmental decree or regulation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital, including foreign exchange controls, or that affects the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of Common Shares, other than withholding tax requirements and potential capital gain on the disposition of the Common Shares under certain circumstances. (See Item 10. E. - Taxation.)

There is no limitation imposed by Canadian law or by the Articles or other charter documents of the Company on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote Common Shares, other than as provided by the Investment Canada Act (Canada) as amended, including as amended by the World Trade Organization Implementation Act (Canada). The following summarizes the principal features of the Investment Canada Act for non-Canadians who propose to acquire Common Shares.

The Investment Canada Act (the “Act”) enacted on June 20, 1985, as amended, including as amended by the World Trade Organization Implementation Act (Canada), requires notification and, in certain cases, advance review and approval by the Government of Canada of the acquisition by a “non-Canadian” of “control” of a “Canadian business,” all as defined in the Act. “Non-Canadian” generally means an individual who is not a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, or a Corporation, partnership, trust or joint venture that is ultimately controlled by non-Canadians. For purposes of the Act, “control” can be acquired through the acquisition of all or substantially all of the assets used in the Canadian business, or the direct or indirect acquisition of voting interests or shares in an entity that carries on a Canadian business or which controls the entity which carries on the Canadian business whether or not the controlling entity is Canadian. Under the Act, control of a Corporation is deemed to be acquired through the acquisition of a majority of the voting shares of a Corporation, and is presumed to be acquired where at least one-third, but less than a majority, of the voting shares of a Corporation or of an equivalent undivided ownership interest in the voting shares of a Corporation are acquired unless it can be established that the Corporation is not controlled in fact through the ownership of voting shares. Other rules apply with respect to the acquisition of non-corporate entities.

All investments to acquire control of a Canadian business are notifiable, unless they are reviewable. Investments requiring review and approval include: (i) a direct acquisition of control of a Canadian business with assets with a value of Cdn. \$5,000,000 or more; (ii) an indirect acquisition of control of a Canadian business where the value of the assets of the Canadian business and of all other Canadian entities the control of which is acquired directly or indirectly is Cdn. \$50,000,000 or more; and (iii) an indirect acquisition of control of a Canadian business and of all other Canadian entities the control of which is acquired directly or indirectly is Cdn. \$5,000,000 or more and represents greater than 50% of the total value of the assets of all of the entities, control of which is being acquired. Subject to certain exceptions, where an investment is made by a “WTO Investor” (generally, nationals or permanent residents of World Trade Organization member states, or entities controlled by residents or nationals of WTO member states) or the Canadian business is controlled by a WTO Investor, the monetary thresholds discussed above are higher. In these circumstances the monetary threshold with regard to direct acquisitions is Cdn. \$160,000,000 in constant 1995 dollars as determined in accordance with the Act. Indirect acquisitions of Canadian businesses by or from WTO Investors are not subject to review. The United States is a WTO member state.

Special rules apply with respect to investments by non-Canadians (including WTO Investors) to acquire control of Canadian businesses that engage in certain specified activities, including financial services, transportation services and activities relating to Canada’s cultural heritage or national identity.

If an investment is reviewable, an application for review in the form prescribed by regulation is normally required to be filed with the Investment Review Division of Industry Canada prior to the investment taking place and the investment may not be normally implemented until the review has been completed and ministerial approval obtained.

The Investment Review Division will submit the application for review to the Minister of Industry (Canada), together with any other information or written undertakings given by the acquirer and any representations submitted to the division by a province that is likely to be significantly affected by the investment. The Minister will then determine whether the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada,” taking into account the information provided and having regard to certain factors of assessment prescribed under the Act. Among the factors considered are: (i) the effect of the investment on the nature and level of economic activity in Canada, including the effect on employment, on resource processing, on the utilization of parts, components and services produced in Canada, and on exports from Canada; (ii) the degree and significance of participation by Canadians in the Canadian business and in any industry in Canada of which it forms a part; (iii) the effect of the investment on productivity, industrial efficiency, technological development, product innovation and product variety in Canada; (iv) the effect of the investment on competition within any industry or industries in Canada; (v) the compatibility of the investment with national industrial, economic and cultural objectives enunciated by the government or legislature of any province likely to be significantly affected by the investment; and (vi) the contribution of the investment to Canada’s ability to compete in world markets.

Within 45 days after completed application for review has been received, the Minister must notify the investor that (a) he is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada,” or (b) he is unable to complete his review in which case he shall have 30 additional days to complete his review (unless the investor agrees to a longer period) or (c) he is not satisfied that the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada.” If the Minister is unable to complete his review and no decision has been taken within the prescribed or agreed upon time, the Minister is deemed to be satisfied that the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada.”

Where the Minister has advised the investor that he is not satisfied that the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada,” the acquirer has the right to make representations and submit undertakings within 30 days of the date of notice (or any further period that is agreed upon between the investor and the Minister). On the expiration of the 30-day period (or an agreed extension), the Minister must notify the investor whether or not he is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of “net benefit to Canada.” In the latter case, the investor may not proceed with the investment, or if the investment has already been implemented, must divest itself of control of the Canadian business.

No securities of the Company are subject to escrow or similar restrictions.

E. Taxation

The following is a summary of certain Canadian federal income tax provisions applicable to United States corporations, citizens and resident alien individuals purchasing Common Shares. The discussion is only a general summary and does not purport to deal with all aspects of Canadian federal taxation that may be relevant to shareholders, including those subject to special treatment under the income tax laws. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the Canadian federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the Company’s Common Shares, as well as any consequences arising under U.S. federal, state or local tax laws or tax laws of other jurisdictions outside the United States. The summary is based on the assumption that, for Canadian tax purposes, the

purchasers or shareholders (i) deal at arm's-length with the Company, (ii) are not residents of Canada, (iii) hold the Common Shares as capital property and (iv) do not use or hold Common Shares in, or in the course of, carrying on business in Canada (a "Non-Resident Holder").

Dividends paid to U.S. residents by the Company on the Common Shares generally will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding taxes. For this purpose, dividends will include amounts paid by the Company in excess of the paid-up capital of the Common Shares on redemption or a purchase for cancellation of such shares by the Company (other than purchases on the open market). For U.S. corporations owning at least 10% of the voting stock of the Company, the dividends paid by the Company are subject to a withholding tax rate of 6% in 1996 and 5% thereafter under the Canada-U.S. Income Tax Convention (1980), as amended by the Protocol signed on March 17, 1995 (the "Treaty"). For all other U.S. shareholders, the Treaty reduces the withholding tax rate from 25% to 15% of the gross dividend. Other applicable tax treaties may reduce the Canadian tax rate for other Non-Resident Holders.

A Non-Resident Holder will generally not be subject to tax in Canada on capital gains realized from disposition of Common Shares, unless such shares are "taxable Canadian property" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada). Generally, the Common Shares would not be taxable Canadian property unless the Non-Resident Holder, together with related parties, at any time during the five years prior to the disposition of the Common Shares owned not less than 25% of the issued shares of any class of the capital stock of the Company. Under the Treaty, a resident of the United States will not be subject to tax under the Income Tax Act (Canada) in respect of gains realized on the sale of Common Shares which constitute "taxable Canadian property", provided that the value of the Common Shares at the time of disposition is not derived principally from real property located in Canada.

F. Dividends and paying agents.

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on display.

Company documents can be viewed at 3258 Mob Neck Road, Heathsville, Virginia 22473. They can also be obtained by writing to this address.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

At December 31, 2004, the Company's financial instruments consisted of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and accruals and advances from related parties. The Company estimates that the fair value of its financial instruments approximates the carrying values. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Receivables include amounts receivable for petroleum and natural gas sales, which are generally made to large creditworthy customers in the United States. Accordingly, the Company views credit risks on these amounts as low.

The company is exposed to losses, in the event of non-performance by counter-parties to these financial instruments. The Company deals with major institutions and believes these risks are minimal.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

On August 4, 1999, the Company was forced to voluntarily seek Chapter 11 reorganization under the US federal Bankruptcy code as a result of a large cost overrun incurred during the drilling phase of an offshore well. This filing occurred after a long period of negotiations with the creditors. There was a general lack of progress toward working out an out-of-bankruptcy agreement with the creditors during the first half of 1999.

On February 9, 2000, the Company filed with the US District Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of Texas a second proposed plan of reorganization in accordance with federal bankruptcy laws. The plan of reorganization sets forth the means for satisfying claims, including liabilities subject to compromise and subsequent adjustments to the plan. The Company's cash and other assets are subject to certain restrictions as a result of the bankruptcy.

In general, the plan provides for the following:

The current portion of long-term debt will be paid in full on the closing date out of proceeds of a proposed financing.

The agreed secured-vendor lien claims will accept a cash payment of 45% as full payment of their claims. Alternatively, one of the sub-classes of secured claimants will have the option to be paid in full over 42 months at 10% interest.

The unsecured vendor claims will accept a 10% cash payment 120 days after closing. At that time, the balance of the claim is to be converted to Sharpe Energy Company Preferred Class A stock which is subject to regulatory approval. The Preferred Class A stock will pay a quarterly stock dividend of 4% per annum. Additionally, the Preferred Class A stock may be redeemed by the Company, all or in part, at a discount based upon the time of issuance, i.e., from 0-15 months the Preferred Class A stock can be redeemed for 35% of the remaining value, from 16-24 months the redemption is 40% of the remaining value, from 25-36 months the redemption is 60% of the remaining value and thereafter at 100% of the remaining value.

The consummation of the final plan of reorganization received bankruptcy court approval and was approved by the Company's creditors on March 27, 2000. On June 5, 2000 Sharpe closed a US \$2.3 million debenture financing. The term of the debenture is five years with a

12% fixed interest rate coupon with quarterly interest and principal payments includes 2.3 million detachable warrants exercisable for two years at C\$0.25 per warrant. **The recapitalization of the company did not impact shareholder equity.**

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

There have been none.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report and based on their evaluation the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) were effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Item 16. [Reserved]

Item 16A. Audit committee financial expert.

The board of directors has determined that Director and Audit Committee Member, Ms. Kimberly Koerner has the necessary attributes for designation as the audit committee's financial expert and have designated her as the financial expert.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics.

The company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to its Directors and Executive Officers. The Code of Ethics can be viewed at 3258 Mob Neck Road, Heathsville, Virginia 22473. It can also be obtained, without charge, by writing to this address.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Audit Fees	\$23,000	\$23,000
Audit Related Fees	\$0	\$0
Tax Fees	\$2,000	\$2,000
All Other Fees	\$0	\$0

Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee, in consultation with senior management, reviews annually and recommends for approval by the board of directors;

- the appointment of independent auditors at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation;
- the remuneration of the auditors; and
- pre-approval of all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation by the external auditor.

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, every recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor was adopted by the Board of Directors.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Not applicable.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements.

Following is a list of financial statements filed as part of the annual report.

- Auditor's Report for Sharpe Resources Corporation. for the year ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002
- Consolidated Balance Sheets of Sharpe Resources Corporation as at December 31, 2004 and 2003
- Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit of Sharpe Resources Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of Sharpe Resources Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation

The consolidated financial statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada and are expressed in United States dollars. For a discussion of the reconciliation of such financial statements to United States generally accepted accounting principles, see note #10 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of Sharpe Resources Corporation.

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Sharpe Resources Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Sharpe Resources Corporation as at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2002. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Canada and in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2002, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

\s\ Grant Thornton LLP

Toronto, Canada
March 31, 2003

Grant Thornton LLP
Chartered Accountants

Comments by Auditors on United States of America-Canada Reporting Difference

United States of America reporting standards require the addition of an explanatory paragraph when the financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, such as those described in note 1 to the financial statements. Although we conducted our audit in accordance with both United States of America and Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, our report to the shareholders dated March 31, 2003 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not permit a reference to such conditions and events in the auditor's report when these are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

\s\ Grant Thornton LLP

Toronto, Canada
March 31, 2003

Grant Thornton LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sharpe Resources Corporation

(continued under the New Brunswick Business Corporation Act)

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2004 and 2003

March 1, 2005

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Sharpe Resources Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Sharpe Resources Corporation, as at Wednesday, December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Canada and the standards issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board "United States". Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at Wednesday, December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2002 were audited by other auditors who expressed an opinion without reservation on the financial statements in their audit report dated March 31, 2003.

"McCarney Greenwood LLP"

Toronto, Canada

McCarney Greenwood LLP
Chartered Accountants

Comments by Auditors on United States of America-Canada Reporting Difference

United States of America reporting standards require the addition of an explanatory paragraph when the financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, such as those described in Note 1 to the financial statements. Although we conducted our audits in accordance with both United States of America and Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, our report to the shareholders dated March 1, 2005 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not permit a reference to such conditions and events in the auditor's report when these are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

"McCarney Greenwood LLP"

Toronto, Canada

McCarney Greenwood LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sharpe Resources Corporation

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

Consolidated Balance Sheets**Page 2**

	December 31	
	2004	2003
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 34,557	\$ 62,231
Trade and sundry receivables	19,620	18,332
Notes receivable	-	89,228
Due from related parties (Note 6)	21,547	33,070
Inventory	<u>5,760</u>	<u>6,670</u>
	81,484	209,531
Option to acquire Mineral property (Note 1)	<u>78,125</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 159,609</u>	<u>\$ 209,531</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 96,937	\$ 61,979
Due to related parties (Note 6)	<u>76,515</u>	<u>44,609</u>
	173,450	106,588
Long term debt (Note 3)	664,533	664,533
Future site restoration and abandonment costs	<u>13,500</u>	<u>13,500</u>
	851,483	784,621
Capital Stock and Deficit		
Share Capital (Note 4)	10,999,986	10,921,861
Contributed surplus (Note 4)	17,660	17,660
Deficit	<u>(11,709,520)</u>	<u>(11,514,611)</u>
	<u>(691,874)</u>	<u>(575,090)</u>
	<u>\$ 159,609</u>	<u>\$ 209,531</u>

Approved by the Board "Roland Larsen" Director "Kimberly L. Koerner" Director

Sharpe Resources Corporation

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit**Page 3**

	Years ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	<u>\$ 108,998</u>	<u>\$ 159,527</u>	<u>\$ 55,631</u>
Operating and administrative expenses			
Operating	202,395	253,638	237,800
General and administrative	72,891	75,235	100,652
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	15,366	19,987
Interest on advance	2,040	2,040	(41,128)
Interest on long term debt	<u>26,581</u>	<u>26,623</u>	<u>(41,128)</u>
	<u>303,907</u>	<u>372,902</u>	<u>317,311</u>
(Loss) before the following	(194,909)	(213,375)	(261,680)
Write off of related party loans	-	-	149,681
Gain on disposal of petroleum and natural gas properties	-	189,727	-
Gain on disposal of capital asset	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
(Loss) before income taxes	(194,909)	(13,648)	(111,999)
Income taxes (Note 5)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (loss)	<u>\$ (194,909)</u>	<u>\$ (13,648)</u>	<u>\$ (111,999)</u>
Deficit, beginning of year	<u>\$ (11,514,611)</u>	<u>\$ (11,500,963)</u>	<u>\$ (11,388,964)</u>
Net (loss)	<u>(194,909)</u>	<u>(13,648)</u>	<u>(111,999)</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$ (11,709,520)</u>	<u>\$ (11,514,611)</u>	<u>\$ (11,500,963)</u>
<hr/>			
(Loss) per common share (Note 4(f))			
Basic	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

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	Years ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
Increase (decrease) in cash			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss)	\$ (194,909)	\$ (13,648)	\$ (111,999)
Operating items not involving cash			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	15,366	19,987
Common stock/Stock options awarded	-	17,660	-
Gain on disposal of petroleum and natural gas properties	-	(189,727)	-
Gain on disposal of capital asset	-	(10,000)	-
Gain on settlement of debt	-	-	(149,681)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital (Note 7)	167,235	(30,665)	134,769
Cash flows (used in) operating activities	<u>(27,674)</u>	<u>(211,014)</u>	<u>(106,924)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments on long term debt	-	-	(117,654)
Cash flows (used in) financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(117,654)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to petroleum and natural gas properties	-	-	(31,404)
Proceeds on disposal of petroleum and natural gas properties	-	189,727	-
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	-	10,000	-
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>199,727</u>	<u>(31,404)</u>
(Decrease) in cash during the year	(27,674)	(11,287)	(255,982)
Cash, beginning of year	62,231	73,518	329,500
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 34,557</u>	<u>\$ 62,231</u>	<u>\$ 73,518</u>

1. Nature of operations

Sharpe Resources Corporation (the "Company") is a publicly held company, engaged primarily in the exploration for production of petroleum and natural gas properties through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sharpe Energy Company ("Sharpe Energy"), in a single cost centre being the United States. The Company is continued under the New Brunswick Business Corporation Act and its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and traded on the OTC Bulletin Board.

In 2001, the company sold substantially all of its petroleum and natural gas properties. The Company still retains interests in two oil producing properties located in the state of Texas. The Company is continuing to evaluate opportunities within and outside of the natural resources business.

In August 1999, Sharpe Energy was forced to voluntarily seek Chapter 11 reorganization under the United States Bankruptcy Code and on March 27, 2000, Sharpe Energy's second plan of reorganization ("the Chapter 11 Plan") was confirmed under which the Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt of \$1,313,900 in 2000. At December 31, 2004 and 2003 the Company still has outstanding debt under the Chapter 11 Plan, the details of which are described in Note 3. The Company also recorded gains on settlement of \$149,681 in 2002.

As of September 15, 2004, the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western U.S. Sharpe has purchased an option (the "Option") from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada (the "Project"), in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$100,000 (Cdn) (\$78,125 US). To exercise the option, Sharpe must maintain the unpatented and patented mining claims on the Project, must pay all required option, annual advanced minimum royalty payments, and deliver a completed positive feasibility study in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project. Upon exercise of the Option, Sharpe will hold a 60% working interest in the Project.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. These financial statements do not include adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The more significant accounting policies are as follows:

A summary of the differences between accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("Canadian GAAP") and those generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP") which affect the Company is contained in Note 10.

(a) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its wholly-owned subsidiary Sharpe Energy Company. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Sharpe Resources Corporation

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended Wednesday, December 31, 2003, 2003 and 2002

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(b) Joint operations

The Company conducts substantially all of its petroleum and natural gas exploration and production activities jointly with others. The consolidated financial statements reflect only the Company's interest in such activities.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of petroleum and natural gas is recognized upon the passage of title, net of royalties and net profits interests.

(d) Inventory

Inventory is carried at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

(e) Petroleum and natural gas properties

Capitalized costs

The Company follows the full-cost method of accounting for its petroleum and natural gas operations. Under this method all costs related to the exploration of and development of petroleum and natural gas resources are capitalized. Costs include lease acquisitions, geological and geophysical expenses, delay rentals and costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells. Proceeds from the disposal of properties are applied against capitalized costs, without any gain or loss being realized, unless such sale would significantly alter the rate of depletion and depreciation.

Depletion and depreciation

Depletion of exploration and development costs and depreciation of production equipment is provided using the unit-of-production method based upon estimated proved petroleum and natural gas reserves. The costs of significant undeveloped properties are excluded from costs subject to depletion. For depletion and depreciation purposes, relative volumes of petroleum and natural gas production and reserves are converted at the energy equivalent conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of crude petroleum.

Ceiling Test

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas activities. The method requires a detailed impairment calculation when events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment of the carrying amount of oil and gas assets may have occurred, but at least annually. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of a cost centre is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount is assessed to be recoverable when the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected from proved reserves plus the cost of the unproved interest, net of impairments, exceeds the carrying amount of the cost centre. When the carrying amount is assessed not to be recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the cost centre exceeds the sum of the discounted cash flows from proved and probable reserves plus the cost of unproved interest, net of impairments, of the cost centre. The cash flows are estimated using expected future product prices and cost and are discounted using a risk-free interest rate.

Future site restoration and abandonment costs

The Company records the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the assets. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depleted and depreciated using a unit of production method over estimated gross proved reserves. Subsequent to the initial measurement of the asset retirement obligations, the obligations are adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation.

(f) Mining interest

The Company is in the exploration stage and does not derive any income from its mining operations. It is the Company's policy to defer expenditures related to the exploration and development of its mining properties (including direct administrative expenditure, if any) until such time as they are brought into commercial production. The cost of acquiring the mining property and all related deferred exploration and development expenditures will be amortized on a unit of production basis.

The recorded book value of mining properties is not intended to reflect their present or future value. Should a mining property become impaired as evidenced by unfavourable exploration results, or a decision to discontinue further work, the acquisition cost and related deferred exploration and development expenditures will be expensed.

(g) Stock-based compensation

The CICA Handbook Section 3870, Stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments requires that compensation of option awards to employees be recognized in the financial statements at fair value for options granted in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. The Company as permitted by CICA Handbook Section 3870 has adopted this section prospectively for new options awards granted on or after January 1, 2003. The fair value compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$17,660 (See Note 4(e)). The pro-forma expense, using the intrinsic value based method, for awards granted for the year ended December 31, 2002 was \$110,000. During the year no options were granted and none vested in the current year.

(h) Income taxes

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributed to the difference between the financial statement carrying values and their respective income tax bases. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantially enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is included in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Future income tax assets are evaluated and if realization is not considered "more likely than not", a valuation allowance is provided.

(i) Foreign currency translation

The Company uses the United States Dollar as its reporting currency, as the majority of its transactions are denominated in this currency and the operations of its subsidiary are considered to be of an integrated nature.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the parent Company denominated in Canadian funds are translated into United States funds at year end rates of exchange. Other assets and liabilities and capital stock of the parent Company are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses of the parent Company are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Gains and losses on foreign exchange are recorded in operations.

3. Long term debt

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Unsecured vendor loan claims	\$ 664,533	\$ 664,533

Pursuant to the Chapter 11 Plan, agreed unsecured vendor loan claims were paid a 10% cash payment. The remaining 90% of the claims were settled by the issue of preferred stock certificates of Sharpe Energy, bearing a quarterly dividend of 4% per annum. The certificates are fully redeemable in 2006. At the

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**Years ended Wednesday, December 31, 2003, 2003 and 2002****Page 8**

discretion of the Company, the certificates can be redeemed, all or in part at a discount, based upon the time of redemption. The amount outstanding has been classified as debt and the dividend payments are reflected as interest expense to reflect this classification.

4. Share Capital**(a) Authorized**

Unlimited (2003- unlimited) common shares without par value.

(b) Issued

35,184,803 Common Shares \$ 10,999,986

Common shares issued:

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>#</u>	<u>\$</u>
Balance, December 31, 2003 and 2002	33,184,803	10,921,861
Shares issued for mineral property (Note 1)	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>78,125</u>
Balance, December 31, 2004	<u><u>35,184,803</u></u>	<u><u>10,999,986</u></u>

(c) Warrants

The Company did not issue any warrants during the year. The following table sets out the warrant activity during the year.

	<u>Number of</u>	
	<u>warrants</u>	<u>\$</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002 and 2003	500,000	-
Expired warrants (i)	<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, December 31, 2004	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

(i) At December 31, 2002 warrants to acquire 500,000 common shares of the Company at a price of Canadian \$1.00 per share until May 12, 2004 were outstanding. These warrants expired on May 12, 2004.

There were no warrants outstanding at December 31, 2004.

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(d) Stock options

The Company grants stock options for the purchase of common shares to its directors and officers. These options are valid for a maximum of 5 years from the date of issue. Vesting terms and conditions are determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant. The exercise price of each option equals the market price prevailing at the date of the grant. The changes in stock options for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	<u>2004</u>		<u>2003</u>		<u>2002</u>	
	Weighted amount exercise price per share		Weighted amount exercise price per share		Weighted amount exercise price per share	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>(Cdn \$)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(Cdn \$)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(Cdn \$)</u>
Balance, outstanding, beginning of year	3,250,000	\$ 0.10	2,039,000	\$ 0.11	1,690,000	\$ 0.15
Activity in the year						
Granted	-	\$ -	1,431,000	\$ 0.10	1,715,000	\$ 0.15
Expired or cancelled during the year	-	\$ -	(220,000)	\$ 0.12	(1,366,000)	\$ 0.15
Balance, outstanding, end of year	<u>3,250,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>3,250,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>2,039,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.11</u>

A summary of stock options outstanding is as follows:

<u>Exercise price per share</u>		<u>Number of shares remaining subject, to options at December 31</u>	
<u>(Cdn \$)</u>	<u>Expiry date</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
\$0.10	May 8, 2008	1,431,000	1,431,000
\$0.10	May 13, 2007	1,000,000	1,000,000
\$0.10	May 8, 2007	600,000	600,000
\$0.15	May 4, 2005	219,000	219,000
		<u>3,250,000</u>	<u>3,250,000</u>

(e) Contributed surplus adjustment and stock option compensation

At December 31, 2003 all options had vested and were fully expensed. The value for the stock options granted were estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model based on the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, volatility 93%, risk-free interest rate of 4.5% and an expected life of 5 years. As a result, the fair value was determined to be \$17,660. There was no change in contributed surplus in 2004.

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(f) Basic and diluted loss per share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted (loss) per share:

	2004	2003	2002
Numerator:			
(Loss) for the year	\$ (194,909)	\$ (13,648)	\$ (111,999)
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings	<u>\$ (194,909)</u>	<u>\$ (13,648)</u>	<u>\$ (111,999)</u>
Denominator:			
Weighted average number of common shares	<u>33,782,063</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>
Denominator for basic and diluted (loss) per share	<u>33,782,063</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock Options (i)	-	-	-
Warrants (ii)	-	-	-
Denominator for diluted (loss) per share	<u>33,782,063</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>	<u>33,184,803</u>
Basic (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Diluted (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

- (i) Due to the loss in 2004, 2003 and 2002, no diluted loss per share is provided as the inclusion of outstanding share purchase options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.
- (ii) The Company's preferred stock (Note 3), bearing quarterly dividend of 4% per annum has been excluded from the numerator, since the amount has been classified as debt and the dividend payments are reflected as interest. The dividends on the preferred shares are not presented as equity instruments.

5. Income taxes

Future income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for tax purposes. There are no future tax liabilities.

The following table reflects future income tax assets at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

	2004	2003
Unclaimed non-capital losses	\$ 947,572	\$ 1,034,486
Income tax value of capital assets over carrying value	54,321	51,000
Future site restoration costs not yet deductible	-	5,000
Unclaimed share issue costs	29,000	29,000
Excess petroleum tax basis over accounting value	<u>68,725</u>	<u>65,523</u>
		1,099,618
1,185,009		
Valuation allowance	<u>(1,099,618)</u>	<u>(1,185,009)</u>
Future income tax assets recognized	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company provided a valuation allowance equal to the future tax assets as it is not presently more likely than not that they will be realized. The Company's income tax expense for each of the years ended is as follows:

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	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Current income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Future income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-
Total income tax expense (recovery)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Company's actual income tax expense for each of the years ended is made up as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
(Loss) before income taxes reflected in consolidated statements of operations	<u>\$ (194,909)</u>	<u>\$ (13,648)</u>	<u>\$ (111,999)</u>
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	(70,401)	(4,998)	(41,000)
Deductible share issue costs	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Loss reduction relating to gain on settlement of debt	-	-	(55,000)
Statutory rate difference - Canada/U.S.(i)	(2,304)	(171)	(4,000)
Valuation allowance	82,705	15,169	110,000
Income tax expense (recovery)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(i) The statutory rate difference between Canada and U.S. is 1.12%. This was computed using the combined tax rate of 36.12% (Federal tax rate of 22.12% and Ontario tax rate of 14%). The U.S. combined tax rate is 35% (U.S. top Federal tax rate of 35% and Texas State tax rate of 0%).

Non capital losses and resource pools

The Company has resource pools of \$272,000 (Canadian Exploration Expenditures of \$209,744 and Canadian Development Expenditures of \$62,543). It also has unclaimed share issue costs of \$10,000. The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$2,623,400 which can be used to reduce taxable income of future years. No benefit from these amounts has been recorded in these financial statements. The non-capital losses will expire as follows;

2005	\$ 477,400
2006	322,600
2007	623,900
2008	849,100
2009	170,700
2010	143,300
2011	36,400
	<u>\$ 2,623,400</u>

6. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere

Transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements comprise:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Due from related party (a)	\$ 21,547	\$33,070
Due to related party (a)	\$ 76,515	\$44,609

(a) These amounts were both advanced to and are advanced from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. Also included is a payment of \$25,500 made from a director to the company.

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Royal Standard Minerals Inc. and the company are related by virtue of a common officer and director. The above transactions are measured at the exchange amount.

7. Supplemental cash flow information

	2004	2003	2002
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Trade and sundry receivables	(1,288)	(16,664)	\$ 227,889
Notes receivable	89,228	(69,528)	(19,700)
Inventory	910	11,867	(11,566)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	34,958	504	2,281
Advances to/from related parties	43,427	43,156	(64,135)
	<u>\$ 167,235</u>	<u>\$ (30,665)</u>	<u>\$ 134,769</u>
Operating activities	\$ 167,235	\$ (30,665)	\$ 134,769
Financing activities	-	-	-
Investing activities	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 167,235</u>	<u>\$ (30,665)</u>	<u>\$ 134,769</u>
Interest paid	<u>\$ 24,474</u>	<u>\$ 28,663</u>	<u>\$ 25,989</u>
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

8. Financial instruments**Fair Value**

At December 31, 2004 the Company's financial instruments consisted of cash and cash equivalents, trade and sundry receivables, notes receivables, due from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. The Company estimates that these short term financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to their short term maturity. The characteristics of long term financial instruments are detailed in Note 3.

Credit risk management

Receivables include accounts receivable for petroleum and natural gas sales, which were made to a large credit worthy customer in the United States. The Company has a long history with this customer and has had no problems in the past. Accordingly, the Company views credit risk on these amounts as low.

The Company is exposed to losses, in the event of non-performance by counter-parties to these financial instruments. The Company deals with major institutions and believes these risks are minimal.

9. Segment information

The Company has one reportable business segment. Substantially all of the Company's assets are located in the United States except for small balances held in Canadian banks. The Company's operations in Canada consist of general and administrative expenses necessary to maintain the Company's public company status.

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10. Differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. These principles, as they pertain to the Company's consolidated financial statements differ from US GAAP as follows:

Under US GAAP, for purposes of the ceiling test, future net cash flows from proved reserves, discounted at 10 percent over the remaining productive life, plus the lower of cost or estimated fair market value of unproven properties, net of future taxes, must exceed the net book value of such properties, net of future taxes and estimated site restoration, or a write down which is considered to be additional depletion, is required. Under Canadian GAAP, the ceiling test calculation is computed on an undiscounted basis and certain other future costs which are not considered under US GAAP, must be taken into consideration. The application of the US GAAP ceiling test in lieu of the Canadian GAAP ceiling test would not have changed the depletion recorded by the company in 2004, 2003 or 2002.

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation plan as described in Note 2 under which CICA Handbook Section 3870 was adopted for new awards effective January 1, 2003. The effect of this accounting change was that \$17,660 was recorded as additional compensation expense for 2003. Prior to this change, no compensation expense was required to be recorded for stock option grants under Canadian GAAP for 2002 or 2001. For US GAAP purposes, the Company has adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) Statement 148 (see below) effective January 1, 2003, which allows the Company to record compensation expense for stock options granted in 2003 based on the estimated fair value of such options, using the prospective method. As of January 1, 2003, the Company's accounting for stock option grants under US GAAP is substantially equivalent to the accounting under Canadian GAAP. As such, the expense recorded for US GAAP purposes in 2003 would not be different than the expense recorded for Canadian GAAP purposes in 2003.

Prior to January 1, 2003, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation plan for US GAAP purposes under APB Opinion Number 25 and related interpretations, under which no compensation expense was required to be recognized in 2002 or 2001. For US GAAP purposes, pro forma net loss relating to stock option grants would have been increased by approximately \$110,000 in 2002.

Under US GAAP the income tax calculation would be at enacted and not substantially enacted rates. There is no reportable difference from Canadian GAAP as no future income tax assets have been recognized.

Recent accounting pronouncements --

In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" (FASB 148), which provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, the Statement amends the previous disclosure requirements of FASB 123 to require prominent disclosures about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported financial results. The Company has adopted this statement in 2003.

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FASB 148 requires the following disclosures for US GAAP purposes:

Years ended December 31

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
AS REPORTED			
Net (loss)	<u>\$ (194,909)</u>	<u>\$ (13,649)</u>	<u>\$ (111,999)</u>
(Loss) per common share, as reported			
Basic	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Stock option compensation cost included in net (loss)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,660</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

PRO FORMA (as if the fair value method of accounting for stock option grants had been applied for all periods):

Net (loss)	<u>\$ (194,909)</u>	<u>\$ (13,648)</u>	<u>\$ (221,999)</u>
(Loss) per common share, as reported			
Basic	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Additional stock option compensation included in net (loss) on a pro forma basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 110,000</u>

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46"), which provides guidance on the identification of variable interest entities, entities for which control is achieved through means other than through voting rights, and how to determine whether a variable interest holder should consolidate its variable interest entities. In December 2003, the FASB issued modifications to FIN 46, resulting in multiple effective dates based on the nature and creation date of the VIE. The Company has determined that it does not have any VIE's which will require consolidation for US GAAP purposes.

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On December 15, 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" (FASB 123R). FASB 123R requires companies to calculate and record in the income statement the cost of equity instruments, such as stock options, awarded to employees for services rendered; pro-forma disclosure is no longer permitted. FASB 123R is required to be adopted in the first quarter of 2006. The Company's accounting for its stock option awards is already in substantial compliance with the provision of FASB 123R; the adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement NO. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets an Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" (FASB 153). FASB 153 eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions," and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. FASB 153 specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. FASB 153 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion (the "MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Sharpe Resources Corporation Inc. (the "Corporation") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Corporation's financial and operating performance in the year ended December 31, 2004. The MD&A was prepared as of April 22, 2005 and should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 of the corporation, including the notes thereto. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed herein are denominated in United States dollars.

Overview

The Corporation is currently active in the State of Texas, with minor oil production in Brown County, Texas. The West Thrifty project can be considered to be a development project. The Company is continued under the New Brunswick Business Corporation Act and its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and traded on the OTC Bulletin Board.

In 2001, the company sold substantially all of its petroleum and natural gas properties. Although the company is still active in the State of Texas, with minor oil production from its interest in the West Thrifty Project in Brown County, in late 2004 the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western U.S.

Sharpe has purchased an option (the "Option") from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada (the "Project"), in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$100,000 (Cdn) (\$78,125 US). To exercise the option, Sharpe must maintain the unpatented and patented mining claims on the Project, must pay all required option, annual advanced minimum royalty payments, and deliver a completed positive feasibility study in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project. Upon exercise of the Option, Sharpe will hold a 60% working interest in the Project.

Results of Operations

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$194,909 as compared to \$13,648 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase of \$181,261 in the net loss for the year is primarily attributable to the sale of 32% of the Corporation's interest in the West Thrifty Unit during the year ended December 31, 2003. Expenses were \$303,907 for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$372,902 for the year ended December 32 2003. The decrease of \$68,995 in the expenses of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2004 is attributable to, among other things, decreased operating expenses on the Corporation's properties.

As of September 15, 2004, the Corporation changed its focus away from the oil and gas business into precious metals exploration and development in the western US. To this end Sharpe has purchased an option from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada, in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$78,125. To exercise the option, Sharpe must maintain the unpatented and patented mining claims on the Project, must pay all required option, annual advanced minimum royalty payments, and deliver a completed positive feasibility study in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project. Upon exercise of the Option, Sharpe will hold a 60% working interest in the Project.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Corporation's cash balance as at December 31, 2004 was \$34,557 compared to \$62,231 as at December 31, 2003. The fact that there was no material change in the cash balance is attributable to no equity or debt financing of the Corporation during 2003 or 2004. Current assets as at December 31, 2003 were \$209,531. Current assets as at December 31, 2004 were \$81,484 representing a decrease from 2003 of \$128,047 and results primarily from a decrease in Notes Receivable representing the final payments from the sale of the 32% working interest in the West Thrifty property. Current liabilities as at December 31, 2003 were \$106,588 compared to \$173,450 as at December 31, 2004. This increase is the result of an increase in trade payables from \$61,979 in 2003 to \$96,937 in 2004 as well as an increase in Due to Related Party from \$44,609 in 2003 to \$76,515 in 2004.

The cash provided by operating activities was \$159,527 for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to cash provided by operations of \$108,998 for the same period in 2004. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to decreased production in the West Thrifty project. With decreased production came decreased expenses with Operating & Administrative Expenses of \$372,902 in 2003 compared to \$303,907 in 2004. The fact that little change in the cash position of the Corporation during 2004 compared to the same period in 2003 is due to rate of change in the Corporation's financing activities and the lack of significant improvements in the oil production cash flow from the Corporation's properties during this period.

On a forward going basis equity and debt financings will remain the single major source of cash flow for the Corporation. The primary reason is that current production cash flow is insufficient to allow the Corporation to grow at a rate to increase the necessary production capacity to achieve profitability in the near term. As revenue from operations improve the capital requirement of the Corporation will also improve. However, debt and equity financings will continue to be a source of capital to expand the Corporation's activities in the future.

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares of which 35,184,803 are outstanding as at December 31, 2004. As at December 31, 2004 the Corporation had outstanding options to purchase 3,250,000 common shares with exercise

prices from C\$0.10-0.15 per share and expiration dates ranging from May 2005 to May 2008. There were no warrants outstanding at December 31, 2004.

Selected Annual Information

The following selected financial information is derived from the financial statements of the Corporation and should be read in conjunction with such statements, including the notes thereto:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
<u>Selected Operating Data</u>			
Oil & Gas Revenue	\$108,998	\$159,527	\$55,631
Production Costs	(\$202,395)	(\$253,638)	(\$237,800)
Expenses	(\$101,512)	(\$119,264)	(\$79,511)
Gain on Settlement of Debt	\$0	\$0	\$149,681
Net Income (Loss) for the period	(\$194,909)	(\$13,648)	(\$111,999)
Earnings (Loss) per share basic	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)
Earnings (Loss) per share diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
<u>Selected Balance Sheet Data</u>			
Total Assets	\$159,609	\$209,531	\$162,406
Long Term Debt	(\$664,533)	(\$664,533)	(\$664,533)
Capital Stock	(\$10,999,986)	(\$10,921,861)	(\$10,921,861)
Deficit	(\$11,709,520)	(\$11,514,611)	(\$11,500,963)

Selected Quarterly Information

The following is a summary of selected financial information of the Corporation for the quarterly periods indicated:

	2004				2003			
	<u>3 Mos.</u>	<u>6 Mos.</u>	<u>9 Mos.</u>	<u>12 Mos.</u>	<u>3 Mos.</u>	<u>6 Mos.</u>	<u>9 Mos.</u>	<u>12 Mos.</u>
	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Ending</u>
	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sept 30</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Sept 30</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>
Revenue	\$14,800	\$33,148	\$33,148	\$108,998	\$25,924	\$66,820	\$112,674	\$159,527
Expenses	(\$119,852)	(\$153,351)	(\$172,157)	(\$303,907)	(\$101,990)	(\$185,123)	(\$214,791)	(\$372,902)
Net Income (Loss)	(\$105,052)	(\$120,203)	(\$139,009)	(\$194,909)	(\$76,066)	(\$118,303)	\$97,883	(\$13,648)
Net Income (Loss) per Common share (basic and diluted)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)

Transactions with Related Parties

The following is a summary of the related party transactions of the Corporation during the financial year ended of the Corporation December 31, 2004:

1.

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Due from related party*	\$21,547	\$33,070
Due to related party*	\$76,515	\$44,609

*These amounts were both advanced to and are advanced from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. Also included is a payment of \$25,500 made from a director to the company.

2. Sharpe has purchased an option from Royal Standard Minerals Inc. (RSM) to acquire a 60% interest in RSM's gold project located in Lyon County, Nevada, in consideration for which Sharpe has issued 2,000,000 common shares to RSM at a deemed value of \$78,125. To exercise the option, Sharpe must maintain the unpatented and patented mining claims on the Project, must pay all required option, annual advanced minimum royalty payments, and deliver a completed positive feasibility study in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project. Upon exercise of the Option, Sharpe will hold a 60% working interest in the Project.

Royal Standard Minerals Inc. and the company are related by virtue of a common officer and director.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The CICA Handbook Section 3870, Stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments requires that compensation of option awards to employees be recognized in the financial statements at fair value for options granted in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. The Company as permitted by CICA Handbook Section 3870 has adopted this section prospectively for new options awards granted on or after January 1, 2003. The fair value compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$17,660 using the Black-Scholes pricing model (see note 4(e) of the 2004 audited financial statements). The pro-forma expense, using the intrinsic value based method, for awards granted for the year ended December 31, 2002 was \$110,000. During the year no options were granted and none vested in the current year.

Risk and Uncertainties

At the present time, the Corporation does not have sufficient production to maintain ongoing profitability. The Corporation's ability to acquire and develop new oil and gas properties is a function of its ability to raise the necessary capital to pursue the efforts successfully.

The Corporation has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional capital will be available to it for further acquisitions, exploration and development of new or existing projects. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the property interests of the Corporation with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A includes certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this MD&A that address activities, events or developments that the Corporation expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of the Corporation’s businesses, operations, plans and other such matters are forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, the words “estimate”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend”, “believe” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to joint venture operations, actual results of current exploration activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined unavailability of financing, fluctuations in oil and gas prices and other factors. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Corporation, including the annual information form of the Corporation, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Corporation’s website at www.sharpe-resources.com.

\s\ Roland M. Larsen

Roland M. Larsen
President

Heathsville, VA
April 22, 2005

Item 18. Financial Statements.

Not applicable.

Item 19. Exhibits.

None

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

SHARPE RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Registrant)

\s\ Roland M. Larsen

Roland M. Larsen, President & CEO

Date: September 23, 2005

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Roland M. Larsen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Sharpe Resources Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: September 23, 2005

\s\ Roland M. Larsen

Roland M. Larsen
President & CEO

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kimberly L. Koerner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Sharpe Resources Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: September 23, 2005

\s\ Kimberly L. Koerner

Kimberly L. Koerner
Director & Treasurer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Troy Koerner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Sharpe Resources Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: September 23, 2005

\s\ Troy. Koerner

Troy Koerner
Director

Sharpe Resources Corporation

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Roland M. Larsen, Chief Executive Officer of Sharpe Resources Corporation (“the Company”), certify that:

1. the annual report on Form 20F of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Roland M. Larsen

Roland M. Larsen

Chief Executive Officer

June 17, 2005

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Kimberly L. Koerner, Director of Sharpe Resources Corporation (“the Company”), certify that:

1. the annual report on Form 20F of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Kimberly L. Koerner

Kimberly L. Koerner

Director

June 17, 2005

Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Troy Koerner, Director of Sharpe Resources Corporation (“the Company”), certify that:

3. the annual report on Form 20F of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and
4. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Troy Koerner

Troy Koerner

Director

June 17, 2005