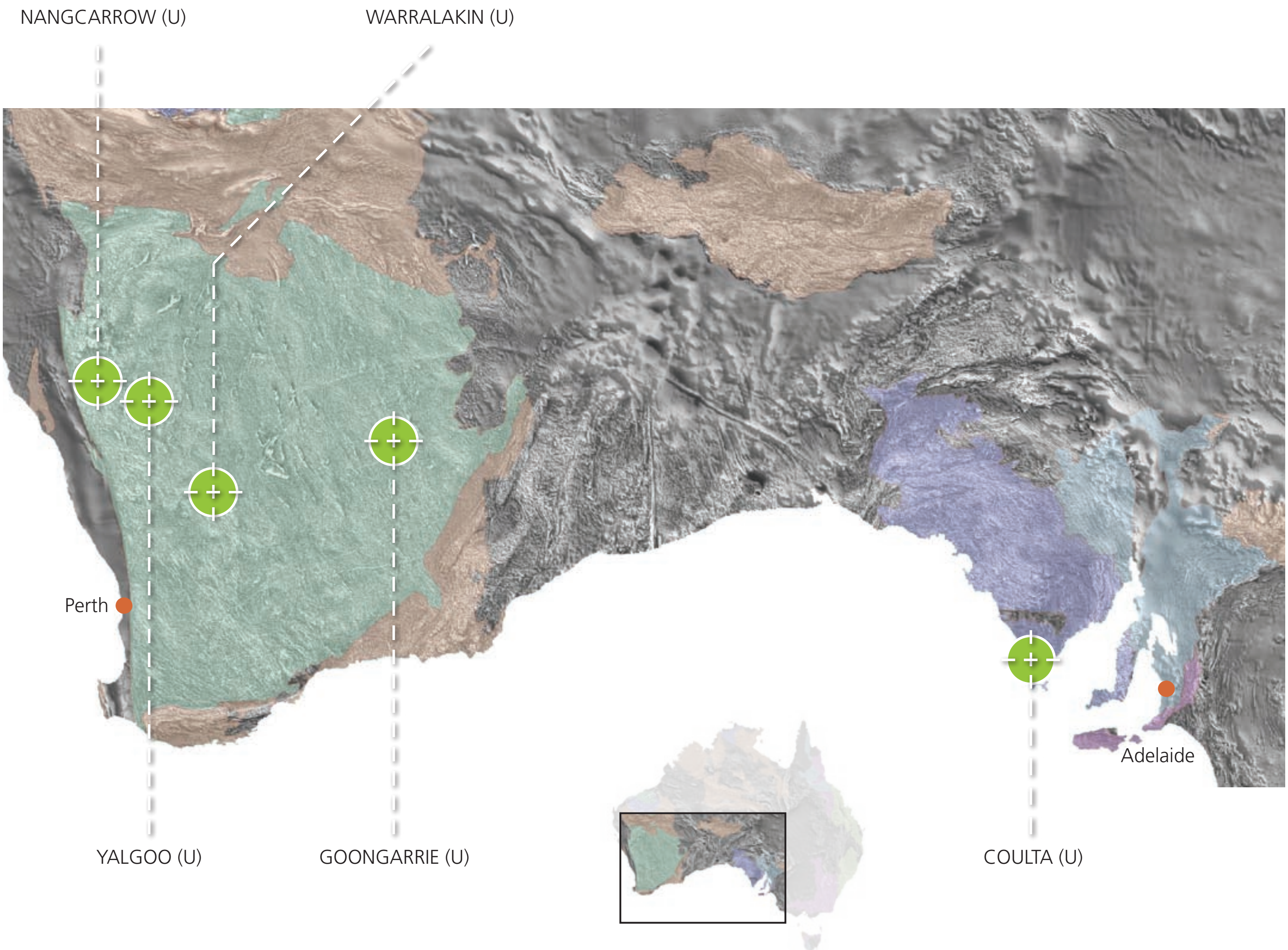
URANOZ LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

Tenement details

Tenement	Tenement Number	Area (sq. km)	Interest and Joint Venture Details
WESTERN AUSTRALIA Yilgarn Craton Uranium			
Warralakin	E 77/1300	86.80	100% Uranoz
Warralakin	E 77/1306	114.8	
Warralakin	E 77/1328	44.8	
Yalgoo	E 59/1256	8.4	
Nangcarrow	E 59/1255	25.2	
Goongarrie	E 29/599	196.0	
Goongarrie	E 29/598	120.4	
Goongarrie	E 29/600	196.0	
	TOTAL	**792.4**	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
Coulta			
Coulta	EL 3314	957.0	Uranoz earning up to 80% of uranium rights from Intermet Resources Limited
Coulta	EL 3702	1000.0	
	TOTAL	**1957.0**	



Contents

Uranoz Limited

Incorporated on 16 October 2006

Directors

Gregory Martyr
Levi Mochkin
Stephen Evans
Gavin Daneel

Secretary

Guy Robertson

Registered and Administration Office

Level 1, 161 Sussex Street
Sydney, NSW, 2000
Telephone: (02) 9248 6950
Facsimile: (02) 9248 6955

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
ABN 48 078 279 277
52 Johnson Street, Yarra Falls VIC 3067
GPO Box 2975, Melbourne VIC 3001
Telephone: 1300 557 010 (within Australia)
(03) 9415 5000 (outside Australia)
Facsimile: (03) 9472 2500

Auditors

Barnes Dowell James

Bankers

St George

Stock Exchange Listing

Listed on Australian Stock Exchange Limited
ASX Code: URO

Chairman's Overview

27 September 2007

Dear Uranoz Shareholder

Uranoz Limited ("Uranoz ") was listed on the ASX on 23 June 2007 after a very successful initial public offering that was heavily oversubscribed, raising a total of $12 million. Uranoz was established for the purpose of acquiring the uranium interests of WCP Resources Limited ("WCP") in South Australia and Western Australia.

Whilst the Company was incorporated in October 2006, the acquisition of WCP's uranium projects was only effective on the completion of the IPO which took place in June 2007. Therefore, this annual report is for an effective operating period of less than one month. Consequently, we have kept this report to a minimum as most of the material that would normally be included in an annual report is already contained in the prospectus, which is still available at our website on www.uranoz.com.au.

Uranoz has the right to explore for uranium in the Coulta Project in South Australia and has acquired a group of eight tenements in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia from WCP. The projects are hosted in some of Australia's most prospective and exciting geological uranium provinces.

As stated in the prospectus, we are long term believers in the future of the uranium market and the benefits that it provides as a clean energy source. We also stressed the desire to continue to grow the asset portfolio and the search for new prospects is being carried out both in Australia and overseas, aided by the international experience of a highly qualified management and technical team. The Directors and management have in excess of 65 years combined involvement in the Australian and international mining scene, in exploration, development and operation of mines and large corporate resource transactions.

On 5 September 2005, the Company announced proposed acquisitions of geothermal energy projects which will expand our focus on sources of clean energy. These acquisitions are scheduled to be submitted for approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting on 16 October 2006. If approved, Uranoz will own 100% of the Limestone Coast Geothermal Project in South Australia, which is ready for production scale drill testing, as well as rights to earn equity in various geothermal projects in India and Kyrgyzstan. The Company will also appoint Dr Bertus de Graaf, an experienced founder and builder of successful ASX listed resource development companies, as the new Managing Director.

Uranoz is in a very strong position having $11.5 million in cash at 30 June 2007, a quality portfolio of uranium projects, a dedicated and highly experienced resources team and an opportunity to expand in the very exciting and potentially rewarding field of geothermal energy.

We look forward to updating you on our progress over the coming months.

Yours sincerely

Greg Martyr
Chairman

Review of Operations

Background

Uranoz was incorporated in October 2006 as a public company for the purpose of acquiring the uranium interests of WCP in South Australia and Western Australia and to search for new uranium exploration opportunities in Australia and overseas.

Uranoz is a uranium exploration company with a balanced portfolio of high potential projects. The Company is staffed by experienced exploration professionals.

The Company's South Australian uranium exploration assets comprise a joint venture interest in the Coulta Project, located on the southern Eyre Peninsula, extending over 2,000 square kilometres. The Project covers two known tertiary paleochannels, Wanilla and Cummins, which are highly prospective for uranium. The Western Australian assets comprise eight tenements covering over 840 square kilometres located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, an area considered prospective for both calcrete (surficial) and sedimentary hosted uranium deposits.

The Company is currently in the process of acquiring geothermal assets that it considers will augment the Company's focus on clean energy sources.

Uranoz will continue to explore for uranium and indeed continues to review a number of new opportunities in the global uranium and clean energy market.

Company Strategy

Uranoz has been established to make discoveries of economic uranium deposits and other clean energy sources, particularly in Australia, but also internationally as opportunities permit. Its strengths are its exploration team, its portfolio of exploration properties, and its capability to capture new opportunities as they emerge. The main focus is growth in shareholder value.

Project Summary

Coulta Project

The Coulta Project tenements are located within the Coulta Domain of the Gawler Craton of South Australia, approximately 300km west of Adelaide and 55km northwest of Port Lincoln. Uranoz has entered into a Deed of Assignment and Assumption of the Joint Venture Agreement with WCP Uranium Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of WCP) and International Metals Ltd ("InterMet") to explore for uranium in the Coulta Project in South Australia to acquire up to 80% of the project.

The geology is dominantly high-grade gneisses of the Archaean Sleaford Gneiss, palaeoproterozoic Hutchinson Group sediments, and intrusives belonging to the approximately 1700 Ma Moody Suite. Outcrop is limited to the southcentral part of the tenement with the remainder of the area covered by between 5 and 50 metres of Quaternary and Tertiary sediments. Deeper Tertiary palaeochannels are incised into the basement to depths well in excess of 100 metres below the present day land surface.

The north-central part of EL 3314 is covered by a major palaeochannel forming part of the Cummins Palaeochannel system and has shown indications of elevated radioactivity in holes drilled by previous explorers. The Cummins Palaeochannel has not been adequately tested by drilling.

The Wanilla Palaeochannel straddles the boundary between EL 3314 and EL 3702. A smaller palaeochannel within the southern limits of EL 3314 may also form part of the Wanilla palaeochannel system.

Previous exploration for uranium was initiated on the encouraging combination of suitable source rocks (uranium enriched basement rocks, particularly in the Lincoln Complex granitoids in the eastern Eyre Peninsula), Tertiary paleochannels providing pathways for mineralizing fluids and trap rocks (thick sequences of sands interbedded with lignitic/carbonaceous (reducing) material).

Work by Uranerz (Australia) Pty Ltd imaged deep channels in numerous seismic and gravity traverses, highlighted elevated uranium values in groundwater samples and detected anomalous radioactivity in drilling and surface gas emissions.

Four seismic lines were centred on the Wanilla Palaeochannel and three traversed the Cummins Palaeochannel in the north of EL 3314. Interpretation of these surveys show well defined troughs or channels in the basement topography. The Wanilla channel is interpreted to be a curvilinear feature that is broadly coincident with a major southwest-trending magnetic linear that is interpreted to be a regional shear zone defining the boundary of the Cleve Domain within Archaean basement rocks.

Previous exploration provides encouragement that these palaeochannel sequences potentially contain significant uranium within their systems and have suitable chemical sediments to provide potential trap sites. No direct detailed exploration has been undertaken to follow-up these results.

Exploration Program

The Company has new geochemical data that, along with historic drilling results, suggest that there are elevated levels of uranium in palaeochannel lithologies of the Wanilla channel similar to that found in proximity to known uranium deposits in the Frome Embayment located in north-eastern South Australia.

The Company has undertaken geochemical analysis of samples acquired by recent and historic drilling across palaeochannels that are prospective for sedimentary-style uranium within the Coulta Project. Selected holes taken from regional drilling programs undertaken by the South Australian Department of Primary Industry and more recently by InterMet have been sampled and assayed (mostly for the first time) for uranium and other indicator minerals.

These new results, combined with recent interpretations of groundwater characteristics in the region, indicate that favourable environments may exist in the lower reaches of the Wanilla Palaoechannel that are suitable for the formation of uranium deposits.

In addition, Intermet commissioned an aeromagnetic/radiometric survey over EL 3314 which has provided new data that will greatly assist in delineating palaeochannels and surface radiometric anomalies for the uranium exploration programs. An area anomalous in radiometric uranium had been detected to coincide with a present-day drainage feature located to the east of Lake Malata in the central northern portion of EL 3314 which warrants further investigation. A similar survey has been commissioned to be flown over EL 3702 during the September Quarter 2007. These survey data will be image processed to provide further information that will assist in focussing the exploration effort.

Consequently, Uranoz has commenced sampling of groundwater from existing water bores along and across the axis of the Wanilla and Cummins palaeochannels to define suitable geochemical host environments for uranium precipitation. Groundwater geochemistry offers a rapid and cost effective method for delineating favourable geochemical settings for the accumulation of uranium. This program is expected to conclude in October 2007. Areas with anomalous changes in geochemistry are then expected to be targeted commencing November 2007 by more detailed exploration including airborne electromagnetic surveying and systematic drill testing to locate the extents of the palaeochannels and any mineralised host rocks respectively.

Yilgarn Tenements

The Yilgarn Tenement package includes four projects over eight tenements which are particularly prospective for Surficial and Sedimentary deposits. The four projects are Goongarrie (comprising Mayamin, Goongarie and Lake Marmion tenements) Nangcarrow, Yalgoo and Warralakin (comprising Boodarockin, Warralakin, and Campion tenements).

Surficial or calcrete uranium deposits occur in valley-fill sediments along Tertiary drainage channels, such as the Yeelirrie deposit in Western Australia. Yeelirrie is the world's largest surficial deposit containing a resource of 52,500t U3O8 with a grade of 0.15% U3O8. Calcrete deposits represent approximately 5% of Australia's total reserves and resources of uranium, of which other significant deposits in Western Australia include Lake Way, Centipede, Thatcher Soak and Lake Maitland.

Sedimentary uranium deposits, such as Beverley and Honeymoon in South Australia, are hosted within sandstone or lignite and are associated with Tertiary roll fronts within paleochannel environments. Of significance in Western Australia is the Mulga Rock resource containing 15,330t U3O8 with a grade of 0.14% U3O8.

The Nangcarrow, Goongarrie and Lake Marmion tenements have had limited previous exploration in the late 1970's, while the Yalgoo and Myamin tenements have not been explored for uranium.

At the Goongarrie Project, numerous radiometric anomalies have been detected from earlier airborne surveys that require further testing. One of these areas has been previously explored by Australis Mining NL in 1977 with trenching returning high grades up to 0.543% U3O8. Afmeco explored parts of the nearby Lake Marmion tenement in 1978, completing a radiometric survey and undertook preliminary drilling targeting deep porous aquifers in channels which could host sedimentary or redox deposits. At the Nangcarrow Project, work by Newmont Limited and Uranez (Australia) Pty Ltd included grab samples up to 0.12% U3O8 with large areas requiring follow-up drill testing.

The Yalgoo, Myamin and Warralakin tenements all contain high tenor uranium airborne radiometric anomalies, in close proximity to hot source granites apparent in radiometrics.

Exploration programs over the Yilgarn tenements will comprise reconnaissance drilling along the length of the targeted feature, palaeochannel or playa lake margin. These holes will provide both drill cuttings and ground water samples that will be analysed for their uranium and associated mineral content with a view to providing vectors towards more specific areas that will be more intensively explored by further drilling.

Tenement Summary

See inside front cover.

Competent Person

The information in this section 3 that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Gavin Daneel who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Daneel has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Daneel, who is a full-time employee of the Company, consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Directors' Report

Your Directors submit their report for the period from date of incorporation, 16 October 2006, to 30 June 2007.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Uranoz during the financial period and up to the date of this report:

Greg Martyr was appointed a director and Chairman on 30 April 2007. Greg is a partner of Gryphon Partners Pty Ltd, a boutique investment bank specialising in the international resources sector. Greg was with Normandy Mining Limited from 1994 to 2003 in various roles aimed at growing Normandy's asset base throughout the world, including heading business development for the African and European operations and spearheading Normandy's entry into the Americas, including the acquisition of operating and exploration assets under TVX Normandy Americas, of which he was president from 1999 to 2003. Greg worked in investment banking from 1988 to 1994 primarily in the resources sector with the Deutsche Bank Group. Greg is an executive director of Cooee Brands Pty Ltd. Greg is non-executive chairman of Uranoz and a director of WCP Resources Limited.

Levi Mochkin was appointed a Director on 16 October 2006 and continues in office at the date of this report. Levi is the President and Chief Executive Officer of NASDAQ listed Avenue Group Inc (OTCBB Security: AVNU), a company that is active in the resources and energy sectors and an executive director of WCP Resources Limited. He has been an executive director and key leader of the Ledger Holdings Pty Ltd Group (the Ledger Group), located in Melbourne, Australia. The Ledger Group, while contracted with Bell Securities Limited, acted on behalf of one of Australia's largest gold mining companies in several corporate transactions including two simultaneous on-market takeover bids worth a combined total value of $330 million in Australian dollars. With Mr Mochkin's involvement, Great Central Mines went from being a small mining explorer to become Australia's second largest gold producer and was subsequently taken over by Normandy Mining, which is now part of Newmont Mining.

Stephen Evans was appointed a Director on 30 April 2007 and continues in office at the date of this report. Stephen is the Managing Director of a leading Adelaide based accounting firm, R J C Evans & Co which was established in 1920 and is a non-executive director of WCP Resources Limited, a non-executive director of Chesser Resources Limited, and a non-executive director of NSX listed company Innovance Ltd.. Stephen has over 25 years experience in advising small, medium and large corporations in relation to tax, accounting, financial and business related matters. He is a member of the Taxation Institute of Australia, National Institute of Accountants and a fellow of the Institute of Company Directors.

Gavin Daneel was appointed a Director on 30 April 2007 and continues in office at the date of this report. Gavin has over 20 years experience in exploration and operations management in the mining industry, both in private practice and public companies, having worked predominately in Australia as well as in several regions in Africa, South East Asia and India. Previously he has been a Director of Hargraves Resources Limited and General Manager Exploration for Straits Resources Limited. Gavin is General Manager Operations with WCP Resources Limited.

Gavin specialises in economic geology and has management experience in exploration, project development and operations. He has actively participated in IPOs, various capital raisings, corporate governance and company promotion. He has been involved in projects covering a wide range of commodities including precious and base metals, coal, precious and semi-precious gems, as well as oil and gas. He has participated in the negotiation, establishment and management of numerous joint ventures both within Australia and overseas.

Company Secretary

Guy has over 25 years experience as a Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Director and Company Secretary. This experience includes 16 years in senior roles with the Jardine Matheson Group both in Hong Kong and Australia. Guy is the principal of a business providing CFO support, consulting, and company secretarial services to a number of ASX listed small public companies.

Interests In Shares and Options

As at the date of this report, the interests of the Directors in the shares and options of Uranoz were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options*
Gregory Martyr	975,000	2,000,000
Levi Mochkin	-	1,500,000
Gavin Daneel	-	2,000,000
Stephen Evans	-	1,000,000

** Options are exercisable at 20 cents on or before 30 June 2011*

Earnings Per Share

	2007 Cents
Basic (loss) earnings per share	(23.1)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	(23.1)

Dividends

There were no dividends declared or paid in the current financial year.

Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year has been to acquire the uranium interests of WCP Resources Limited in South Australia and Western Australia and to search for new uranium exploration opportunities in Australia and overseas. For further details, refer to the "Review of Operations" and "Significant Changes in the State of Affairs" below.

Directors' Report

Review of Operations

A summary of revenues and operating results is set out below:

	2007 $
Revenue from continuing operations	78,116
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	(455,359)

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

The company was incorporated on 16 October 2006 as a public company for the purpose of acquiring the uranium interests of WCP in South Australia and Western Australia and to search for new uranium exploration opportunities in Australia and overseas.

The consideration for acquisition of the tenements (outlined above) from WCP Resources Limited was $400,000 which was satisfied by the Company issuing 30,000,000 shares to WCP Resources Limited, and a payment of $258,417 in cash representing a reimbursement of expenditure incurred in developing the WA Tenements up until the date of completion of the sale agreement.

The company was successful in raising $12,000,000 through the issue of 60,000,000 ordinary shares of twenty cents each and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 22 June 2007.

Other than the matters disclosed above, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the entity during the financial year.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

On 5 September 2007 the Company announced the acquisition of a number of national and international geothermal projects to expand upon its existing energy asset portfolio as follows:

- Dr Bertus de Graaf, an experienced founder and builder of successful ASX listed resource development companies, to be appointed as the new Managing Director.
- Acquisition of the Limestone Coast Geothermal project (100%) in South Australia.
- Rights to earn up to 45% equity in the exclusive geothermal rights covering the entire State of Maharashtra, India, including the rights to the West Coast Geothermal Province in that State (Capital, Mumbai).
- Rights to earn 45% equity in known geothermal project areas in the Himalayan Geothermal Province, India.
- Rights to earn up to a 61% equity in four geothermal exploration licences covering more than 4,500 square km in the Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia.

The above is to be achieved through the acquisition of Scopenergy Pty Limited, the developer of the Limestone Coast geothermal project and Panax Geothermal Pty Ltd. Uranoz proposes to issue each of the owners of Scopenergy and Panax in two separate transactions 12 million ordinary shares (which will result in the owners of Scopenergy and Panax each receiving 10.5% of the total ordinary shares outstanding in the Company after the transactions have been completed) and 6 million four year options at an exercise price of 20 cents.

Other than described above no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2007 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Company's operations in future financial years, or

(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or

(c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

The Directors propose to continue aggressive assessment and acquisition of resource sector investment opportunities, focussing on uranium.

Environmental Regulation

The Company's exploration activities are affected by a range of environmental regulations. As the Company's activities are limited to exploration and disturbance levels are relatively minor, the degree of regulation is modest. The Company endeavours to comply fully with all relevant environmental regulations.

Meetings Of Directors

The numbers of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors held during the year ended 30 June 2007, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Full meeting of Directors	
	A	B
Gregory Martyr	4	4
Levi Mochkin	4	4
Gavin Daneel	4	4
Stephen Evans	4	4
Jay Stephenson (Resigned 22 June 2007)	4	4

A = Number of board meetings attended
B = Number of board meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the committee during the year

Apart from the above meetings, there has been one board circular resolution.

Remuneration Report

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and executives of Uranoz.

Directors' And Executives' Emoluments

The Board of Directors reviews the Company's remuneration policies and practices as appropriate and makes specific recommendations on remuneration terms for Directors and consultants to the Company. The terms of employment and remuneration are reviewed regularly by the Board having regard to performance against goals set at the start of the year or employment term, relevant comparative information and independent expert advice (if such advice is considered necessary). Remuneration packages for present and future staff continue to be set at reasonable levels that are intended to attract and retain suitably qualified executives capable of managing the Company's operations, mindful of the Company's financial resources.

Remuneration of non-executive directors is determined by the Board, within the maximum amount approved by the shareholders from time to time (currently set at an aggregate of $200,000 per annum). The Board intends to undertake an annual review of its performance and the performance of the Board committees against goals set at the start of the year.

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of each Director of the Company and each of the officers of the Company involved in, concerned in, or who take part in, the management of the affairs of the Company are detailed below:

Directors of Uranoz

	Primary	Post-employment		Equity	
Name	Cash salary and fees $	Super-annuation $	Retirement benefits $	Options $	Total $
Gregory Martyr	10,000	-	-	122,400	132,400
Levi Mochkin	5,000	-	-	91,800	96,800
Gavin Daneel	19,113	1,720	-	122,400	143,233
Stephen Evans	5,000	-	-	61,200	66,200
Total	**39,113**	**1,720**	**-**	**397,800**	**438,633**

Service Agreements

Mr Gavin Daneel has a service agreement which commenced on 30 April 2007, and has a term of one year. Under the agreement Mr Daneel is entitled to a salary package of $125,000, inclusive of superannuation. The agreement can be terminated by the company with the payment of three months gross salary including superannuation.

Share Based Compensation

The company has established an incentive option scheme.

The Scheme is designed to provide eligible participants with an ownership interest in the Company and to provide additional incentives for eligible participants to increase profitability and returns to Shareholders.

The Board may from time to time, in its absolute discretion, offer to grant options to eligible participants under the Scheme.

Each option will be issued for no consideration and will carry the right in favour of the option holder to subscribe for one (1) Share in the capital of the Company.

The Board may determine the exercise price of the options in its absolute discretion. Subject to the Listing Rules, the exercise price may be nil but to the extent the Listing Rules specify or require a minimum price, the exercise price in respect of an offer made following the day on which Shares are first quoted on the Official List must not be less than any minimum price specified in the Listing Rules.

Full time employees, part time employees and Directors of the Company or an associated body corporate are eligible to participate in the Scheme.

Lapse of Options

Unless the Board in its absolute discretion determines otherwise, options shall lapse upon the earlier of:

a) the expiry of the exercise period;

b) the option holder ceasing to be a full time or part time employ of the Company (Eligible Participant);

c) the expiry of one year after the option holder ceases to be an Eligible Participant by reason of retirement; or

d) a determination by the Directors that the option holder has acted fraudulently, dishonestly or in breach of his or her obligations to the Group.

Participation in Future Issues

There are no participating rights or entitlements inherent in the options and holders will not be entitled to participate in new issues of capital offered to Shareholders during the currency of the options. However, the Company will ensure that for the purposes of determining entitlements to any such issue, the record date will be at least 7 business days after the issue is announced. This will give option holders the opportunity to exercise their options prior to the date for determining entitlements to participate in any such issue.

If the Company makes a pro rata issue of securities (except a bonus issue) to the holders of Shares (other than an issue in lieu or in satisfaction of dividends or by way of dividend reinvestment) the exercise price of the options shall be reduced in accordance with the formula in the Listing Rules.

In the event of a bonus issue of Shares being made pro-rata to Shareholders (other than an issue in lieu of dividends), the number of Shares issued on exercise of each option will include the number of bonus Shares that would have been issued if the option had been exercised prior to the record date for the bonus issue. No adjustment will be made to the exercise price per Share of the option.

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted to the individuals is allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date, and the amount is included in the remuneration tables above. Fair values at grant date are independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

Shares Under Option

The number of unissued ordinary shares under option at 30 June 2007 is 6,500,000. All 6,500,000 options expire on 30 June 2011 and have an exercise price of 20 cents per share. The options are not listed. Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company until the options are exercised. Since 30 June 2007, a total of 500,000 five year $0.20 options were issued to Rohan Worland, who commenced as Exploration Manager for Uranoz with an effective start date of 17 July 2007.

Insurance Of Officers

The Company paid a premium of $16,350 to insure Directors and Officers of the Company with effect from 3 May 2007.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the company, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

Remuneration of Auditors

	2007 $
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:	
Assurance services	
1. Audit services	
Fees paid to Barnes Dowell James Australian firm:	
Audit and review of financial reports and other audit work under the Corporations Act 2001	6,000
Total remuneration for audit services	**6,000**

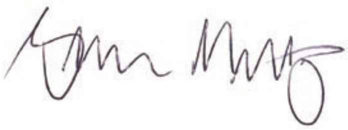
Auditor's Independence and Non-Audit Services

No non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, Barnes Dowell James. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised. The Directors received a declaration of independence from the auditors of Uranoz. It is located on page 13 and forms part of this report.

Barnes Dowell James continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

For and on behalf of the Board.



Gregory Martyr

Chairman

27 September 2007

Auditor's Independence Declaration

4

BARNES DOWELL JAMES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Partners
C H Barnes FCA
A J Dowell CA
M W James CA

Associate
M A Nakkan CA

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AJD:KG

27 September 2007

The Directors
Uranoz Limited
Level 1, 161 Sussex Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Sirs,

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF URANOZ LIMITED

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Uranoz Limited for the period ended 30 June, 2007, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Yours faithfully
BARNES DOWELL JAMES

A.J. DOWELL
Partner

5 Corporate Governance Statement

Uranoz (the Company) and its board are committed to achieving and maintaining best practice in corporate governance, consistent with our sector of operations and the size and maturity of the Company. The listing rules of the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) require listed companies to provide a statement in their annual report disclosing the extent to which they have followed the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations ("ASX Principles"). The following discloses the extent to which the Company has followed the ASX Principles during the reporting period.

Set out below are the corporate governance policies and procedures adopted by the board of the Company. At regular intervals the board will review the policies and procedures adopted, as it is expected that requirements will change as the Company develops and grows in complexity. The policies in place are described under the headings of the ten ASX Principles.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Role of the board

The board has the primary responsibility for guiding and monitoring the business and affairs of the Company, including compliance with the Company's corporate governance objectives.

The board is responsible for the oversight and performance of the Company.

The board has delegated the day to day management of the Company to the general manager who, in turn, may delegate to senior management.

The board's role is set out in the board charter which establishes the relationship between the board and management and describes their respective functions and responsibilities.

The board is responsible for the oversight and performance of the Company, including matters such as:

- Evaluating, approving and monitoring the strategic and financial plans and performance objectives for the Company;
- Evaluating, approving and monitoring the annual budgets and business plans;
- Evaluating, approving and monitoring major capital expenditure, capital management and all major corporate transactions including the issue of any securities of the Company;
- Monitoring and approving all financial reports and all other reporting and external communications by the Company;
- Evaluation of board and individual director performance;
- Appointing, removing and managing the performance of, and the succession planning for, the general manager;
- Overseeing and ratifying the terms of appointment and, where appropriate, removal, of senior executives, including their remuneration;
- Reporting to shareholders on the company's strategic direction and performance
- Monitoring the Company's performance in relation to best practice principles of corporate governance;
- Approving and monitoring the Company's risk management strategy and internal controls and accountability systems and their effectiveness.

Role of Management

The board has delegated the day to day management of the Company to the general manager who, in turn, may delegate responsibilities to senior management. The delegations to the general manager include:

- Developing business plans, budgets and company strategies for consideration by the board and, to the extent approved by the board, implementing those plans, budgets and strategies;
- Operating the business of the Company within the parameters determined by the board and keeping the board promptly informed of all developments material to the Company and its business;
- Identifying and managing operational risks and formulating strategies for managing those risks for consideration by the board;
- Managing the Company's financial and other reporting mechanisms and control and monitoring systems to ensure that they capture all relevant material information on a timely basis and are functioning effectively.

Letters of appointment

Directors of the Company have been provided with letters of appointment. All executives of the company are employed under contracts which outline their duties, rights and responsibilities, and entitlement on termination.

Principle 2: Structure the Board to add value

Board composition

The board has four directors, three of whom are non-executive. The independent chairman of the board is Mr Greg Martyr. Non executive directors are Mr Stephen Evans and Mr Levi Mochkin, and Mr Gavin Daneel is an executive director. Mr Jay Stephenson, a consultant to the company resigned on 22 June 2007.

Corporate Governance Statement

The names, date of first appointment and status of the company's directors are set out below. More details on the background qualifications and particular skills of these directors can be found on pages 3 -4 of this report.

Name	Appointed	Executive	Non-executive	Independent
Greg Martyr	30 April 2007	No	Yes	Yes
Levi Mochkin	16 October 2007	No	Yes	Yes
Gavin Daneel	30 April 2007	Yes	No	No
Stephen Evans	30 April 2007	No	Yes	Yes

Director Independence

Directors are expected to bring independent views and judgment to the board's deliberations. The board has reviewed the position and associations of each of the four directors in office and has determined that three of the directors are independent. In making this determination the board has had regard to the independence criteria in ASX Principle 2 and other facts, information and circumstances that the board considers relevant. The board assesses the independence of new directors upon appointment and reviews their independence, and the independence of the other directors, as appropriate.

The chairman, Greg Martyr, meets the independence criteria in ASX Principle 2.

Stephen Evans and Levi Mochkin are also considered to be independent.

The director who does not meet the independence criteria is Gavin Daneel, an executive director.

Meetings of the Board

The board currently meets formally at least four times a year and on other occasions, as required. On the invitation of the board, members of senior management attend and make presentations at board meetings. See page 3 for the number of board meetings held.

Retirement and re-election

The constitution of the Company requires one third of the directors, other than the managing director, to retire from office at each annual general meeting. Directors who have been appointed by the board are required to retire from office at the next annual general meeting and are not taken into account in determining the number of directors to retire at that annual general meeting. Directors cannot hold office for a period in excess of three years (or later than the third annual general meeting following their appointment) without submitting themselves for re-election. Retiring directors may be eligible for re-election by shareholders.

Composition of the Board

Election of Board members is substantially the province of the Shareholders in general meeting. However, subject thereto, the Company is committed to the following principles:

the Board is to comprise Directors with a blend of skills, experience and attributes appropriate for the Company and its business; and

the principal criterion for the appointment of new Directors is their ability to add value to the Company and its business.

No formal nomination committee or procedures have been adopted for the identification, appointment and review of the Board membership, but an informal assessment process, facilitated by the Chairman in consultation with the Company's professional advisors, has been committed to by the Board.

Subject to the Chairman's approval (not to be unreasonably withheld), the Directors, at the Company's expense, may obtain independent professional advice on issues arising in the course of their duties.

Remuneration arrangements

The remuneration of an Executive Director will be decided by the Board, without the affected Executive Director participating in that decision-making process.

The total maximum remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is the subject of a Shareholder resolution in accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules, as applicable. The determination of Non-Executive Directors' remuneration within that maximum will be made by the Board having regard to the inputs and value to the Company of the respective contributions by each Non-executive Director. The current limit, which may only be varied by Shareholders in general meeting, is an aggregate amount of $200,000 per annum.

The Board may award additional remuneration to Non-executive Directors called upon to perform extra services or make special exertions on behalf of the Company.

Committees of the Board

The Company has an Audit Committee which assists the board in the discharge of its responsibilities.

This committee reviews matters on behalf of the board and makes recommendations for consideration by the board. The charter for this committee is set out in the Corporate Governance Policy noted above.

Audit Committee

Membership of this Committee is
Greg Martyr
Stephen Evans

The primary role of the Audit Committee is to monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's control environment in the areas of operational risk, legal/regulatory compliance and financial reporting. It will advise and assist the Board to discharge its responsibility to exercise due care, diligence and skill in relation to:

- reporting of financial information to users of financial reports, in particular the quality and reliability of such information;
- assessing the consistency of disclosures in the financial statements with other disclosures made by the Company to the financial markets, governmental and other public bodies;
- review and application of accounting policies;
- financial management;
- review of external audit reports to ensure that where weaknesses in controls or procedures have been identified, appropriate and prompt remedial action is taken by management;
- evaluation of the Company's compliance and risk management structure and procedures, internal controls and ethical standards;
- review of business policies and practices;
- conduct of any investigation relating to financial matters, records or accounts, and to report those matters to the Board;
- protection of the Company's assets; and
- compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards and best practice guidelines.

See page 3 for the number of Audit Committee meetings held.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making

The Company has adopted principles of appropriate conduct for employees and directors as part of its general Corporate Governance Policy. Through its oversight of Company activities, the board ensures that best practice standards of ethics and integrity in all business dealings and operations are maintained, including the company's interactions with its shareholders, employees, business partners, customers, suppliers, and the community.

The Company has adopted a policy on Share Trading, for employees and directors or their related entities. Employees, executives and directors of the Company may not trade in the Company's shares when in possession of inside information and outside of specified trading windows declared by the chairman and/or with permission of the chairman.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

General Manager and CFO declaration:

Consistent with ASX Principle 4, the Company's financial report preparation and approval process involves both the general manager and the chief financial officer providing a written statement to the board that,

"to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Company's financial report presents a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Company's financial condition and operating results and is in accordance with applicable accounting standards."

Audit committee, governance and independence

As outlined under Principle 2, the board has established an Audit Committee, with a formal charter, to verify the integrity of the Company's financial reporting. This committee is structured according to the guidelines set down in the ASX Principles, and reports to the board. As part of the Company's commitment to safeguarding integrity in financial reporting, the Company has implemented procedures and policies to monitor the independence and competence of the Company's external auditors.

Appointment of auditors

The Company's current external auditors are Barnes Dowell James. The effectiveness, performance and independence of the external auditors are reviewed by the Audit Committee. If it becomes necessary to replace the external auditors for performance or independence reasons, the audit committee will then formalise a procedure and policy for the selection and appointment of new auditors. It is a requirement, given that the company is listed, that the audit engagement partners be rotated at least every five years.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

The board has established written Company policies on Continuous Disclosure (including requirements for approval for release of information by the Company), and on Shareholder Communications, to promote effective communication with its shareholders.

In addition to its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules, the Company communicates with its shareholders through a number of means including:

- annual and half-yearly reports, including material presented at the Annual General Meeting
- media releases, public announcements and investor briefings

All material disclosed, where feasible, and as authorised by a Director, is posted to the Company's website.

Corporate Governance Statement

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

The Company has a positive and formal strategy to communicate with shareholders and actively promote shareholder involvement in the Company. This is outlined above. It aims to continue to increase and improve the information available to shareholders on its website. All company announcements, presentations to analysts and other significant briefings are posted on the company's website after release to the Australian Stock Exchange. Consistent with ASX Principle 6 and CLERP 9, the auditors attend, and are available to answer questions at, the Company's annual general meetings.

The Company encourages shareholders to register for receipt of announcements and updates electronically.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Consistent with ASX Principle 7, the Company is committed to the identification, monitoring and management of risks associated with its business activities and has established, as part of its management and reporting systems, a number of risk management controls.

Approval of detailed procedures and monitoring of their implementation has been delegated to the Audit Committee.

The risk profile can be expected to change and procedures adapted as the Company's business develops and it grows in size and complexity. Regular review by the Audit Committee will ensure that procedures adopted continue to be appropriate.

Principle 8: Encourage enhanced performance

The company has a remuneration committee comprised of Messrs O'Loughlin and Evans which meets as and when required to review performance matters and remuneration.

There has been no formal performance evaluation of the Board during the last financial year.

The Directors work closely with management and are part of the planning and budgeting process.

Principle 9: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Directors believe that the size of the Company makes individual remuneration and contractor negotiation more appropriate than formal remuneration policies. The Remuneration Committee will seek independent external advice and market comparisons as necessary. In accordance with Corporations Act requirements, the Company discloses the fees or salaries paid to all Directors, plus the highest paid officers.

Principle 10: Recognise the legitimate interests of stakeholders

Due to the Company's size and relative level of operational activity which makes legal compliance a less onerous task than with larger companies, the Company does not have a formal code of conduct to guide compliance with legal and other obligations. The Board of Directors continues to review the situation to determine the most appropriate and effective operational procedures.

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Income Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $
Revenue from continuing operations	3	**78,116**
Employee benefits expense		**(20,833)**
Share based payments		**(397,800)**
ASX listing fees		**(28,000)**
Legal fees		**(31,609)**
Audit fees		**(6,000)**
Directors' fees		**(20,000)**
Other expenses		**(29,233)**
Loss before income tax		**(455,359)**
Income tax expense	4	**-**
Loss from continuing operations		**(455,359)**
Loss attributable to members of Uranoz Limited		**(455,359)**
Basic (loss) earnings per share	19	**(23.1) cents**
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	19	**(23.1) cents**

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**11,539,792**
Receivables	6	**88,201**
Total current assets		**11,627,993**
Non-current assets		
Acquisition and exploration expenditure		**658,417**
Total non-current assets		**658,417**
Total assets		**12,286,410**
Current liabilities		
Payables	7	**718,149**
Total current liabilities		**718,149**
Total liabilities		**718,149**
Net assets		**11,568,261**
Equity		
Issued capital	8	**11,625,820**
Accumulated losses		**(455,359)**
Reserves	9	**397,800**
		11,568,261

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**-**
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**(18,828)**
		(18,828)
Interest received		**3,540**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	18	**(15,288)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of tenements		**(225,000)**
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(225,000)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from share issues		**12,000,100**
Payment of share issue costs		**(220,020)**
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**11,780,080**
Net increase in cash held		**11,539,792**
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		**-**
Cash at the end of the financial year	5	**11,539,792**

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $
Total equity at the beginning of the financial year		**-**
Net expense recognised directly in equity		**-**
Loss for the year		**(455,359)**
Total income and expense recognised for the year		**(455,359)**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders		
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs		**11,625,820**
Employee share options		**397,800**
Total equity at the end of the financial year		**11,568,261**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2007

Note 1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards. It has been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("AIFRS"). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

(c) Intangible assets

Acquired both separately and from a business combination

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets.

The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives, this expense is taken to the income statement through the "administrative expenses" line item.

Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists, and in the case of indefinite life intangibles annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

(d) Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

(e) Exploration, evaluation, development and restoration costs

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Company is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure, but does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific connection with a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation costs in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current are brought to account in the year in which they are incurred and carried forward provided that:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively through its sale; or
- exploration and/or evaluation activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves.

Once a development decision has been taken, all past and future exploration and evaluation expenditure in respect of the area of interest is aggregated within costs of development.

Exploration and evaluation - impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset has been impaired and for exploration and evaluation cost whether the above carry forward criteria are met.

Accumulated costs in respect of areas of interest are written off or a provision made in the Income Statement when the above criteria do not apply or when the directors assess that the carrying value may exceed the recoverable amount. The costs of productive areas are amortised over the life of the area of interest to which such costs relate on the production output basis.

Provisions are made where farm-in partners are sought and there is a possibility that carried-forward expenditures may have to be written off in the future if a farm-in partner is not found. In the event that farm-in agreements are reached or the Company undertakes further exploration in its own right on those properties, the provisions would be reviewed and if appropriate, written back.

Development

Development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Company is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable reserves have been identified to the satisfaction of the directors. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and, in the same manner as for exploration and evaluation expenditure, an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure having a specific connection with the development property.

All expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of commercial levels of production from each development property is carried forward to the extent to which recoupment out of revenue to be derived from the sale of production from the relevant development property, or from the sale of that property, is reasonably assured.

No amortisation is provided in respect of development properties until a decision has been made to commence mining. After this decision, the costs are amortised over the life of the area of interest to which such costs relate on a production output basis.

Restoration

Provisions for restoration costs are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Remaining mine life

In estimating the remaining life of the mine at each mine property for the purpose of amortisation and depreciation calculations, due regard is given not only to the volume of remaining economically recoverable reserves but also to limitations which could arise from the potential for changes in technology, demand, product substitution and other issues that are inherently difficult to estimate over a lengthy time frame.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any.

(g) Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

(h) Employee leave benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(i) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Company contributes to defined contribution superannuation funds for employees. The cost of these contributions are expensed as incurred.

(j) Share-based payment transactions

In addition to salaries, the Company provides benefits to certain employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of the options is determined by using the Black & Scholes option pricing model.

In valuing transactions settled by way of issue of options, no account is taken of any vesting limits or hurdles, or the fact that the options are not transferable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the vesting conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of the cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated a replacement award on the date it is granted, the cancelled an new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share except where such dilution would serve to reduce a loss per share.

(k) Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(l) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue is generally recognised on the delivery of goods to customers.

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

Royalties

Royalties are recognised in accordance with substance of the relevant agreement.

(m) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

(n) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financial activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(o) Currency

The functional and presentation currency for the Group is Australian dollars ($).

(p) Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Note 2. Segment Information

The economic entity operates in Australian mineral exploration in Australia.

Note 3. Revenue

	2007 $
Revenue from continuing operations	
Other revenue	
Interest	**78,116**
Revenue from continuing operations	**78,116**

Note 4. Income Tax Expense

The income tax expense for the financial year differs from the amount calculated on the loss. The differences are reconciled as follows:

	2007 $
Loss before income tax expense	**(455,359)**
Income tax credit calculated at 30%	**136,608**
Tax effect of permanent differences	
Share based payments	**(119,340)**
Income tax adjusted for permanent differences	**17,268**
Tax losses not recognised	**(17,268)**
Income tax expense	**-**

No provision for income tax is required in respect of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2007.

No recognition has been given to any deferred income tax asset which may arise from the available tax losses. The Company has estimated its tax losses at $25,559 at 30 June 2007. The benefit of 30% of approximately $7,668 associated with the tax losses will only be obtained if:

- The Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised,
- The Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law, and
- No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

No franking credits are available for subsequent years.

	2007 $

Note 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	**11,539,792**

Note 6. Receivables – Current

Interest receivable	**74,576**
Prepayments	**13,625**
	88,201

Note 7. Current liabilities - Payables

Other creditors*	**595,366**
Loan from WCP Resources Limited*	**122,783**
	718,149

** Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 30 day terms. The loan from WCP Resources is unsecured, interest free and represents exploration expenditure incurred on behalf of the Company.*

Note 8. Issued Capital

Ordinary shares - fully paid	No of Shares 90,000,100	$ 11,625,820

Date	Details	Number of shares	Issue price cents	Number of unlisted 20 cent options	$
16/10/06	Share issue on incorporation	100	100 cents	-	100
15/6/07	Option issue	-	-	6,500,000	-
21/6/07	Share placement	30,000,000	1.33 cents	-	400,000
22/6/07	Share placement	60,000,000	20 cents	-	12,000,000
22/6/07	Share issue expenses	-	-	-	(774,280)
		90,000,100	-	6,500,000	11,625,820

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Options

The number of unissued ordinary shares under option at 30 June 2007 is 6,500,000.

All 6,500,000 options expire on 30 June 2011 and have an exercise price of 20 cents per share. The options are not listed. Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company until the options are exercised.

No shares were issued during the year by virtue of the exercise of options.

	2007 $

Note 9. Reserves

Share-based compensation reserve	**397,800**

Note 10. Dividends

There were no dividends declared or paid in the current year.

Note 11. Deferred Acquisition and Exploration Expenditure

Acquisition expenditure	**400,000**
Costs incurred during the year	**258,417**
Expenditure written off during year	**-**
	658,417

Note 12. Financial Instruments

(a) Credit risk exposures

The credit risk on financial assets of the Company which have been recognised on the statement of financial position, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

(b) Interest rate risk exposures

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises predominantly from assets and liabilities bearing variable interest rates as the Company intends to hold fixed rate assets and liabilities to maturity.

(c) Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

On statement of financial position

The net fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and financial liabilities of the consolidated entity approximates their carrying amounts.

The net fair value of other monetary financial assets and financial liabilities is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

Other than those classes of assets and liabilities denoted as "traded", none of the classes of financial assets and liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

Note 13. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

(a) Directors

The following persons were directors of Uranoz Limited during the financial year.

(i) Chairman – non-executive Greg Martyr

(ii) Executive director Gavin Daneel

(iii) Non-executive directors Stephen Evans, Levi Mochkin

Jay Stephenson was appointed a director on 16 October 2007 and resigned on 22 June 2007.

There were no other key management personnel of the business during the year.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	Primary	Post-employment		Equity	
Name	Cash salary and fees $	Super-annuation $	Retirement benefits $	Options $	Total $
Greg Martyr	10,000	-	-	122,400	**132,400**
Levi Mochkin	5,000	-	-	91,800	**96,800**
Gavin Daneel	19,113	1,720	-	122,400	**143,233**
Stephen Evans	5,000	-	-	61,200	**66,200**
Total	**39,113**	**1,720**	**-**	**397,800**	**438,633**

(c) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

Share Options

	Number under option	Issue price of option
Greg Martyr	2,000,000	Nil
Levi Mochkin	1,500,000	Nil
Gavin Daneel	2,000,000	Nil
Stephen Evans	1,000,000	Nil

Options were granted on 30 June 2007, and are exercisable at 20 cents each on or before 30 June 2011. All options are fully vested.

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the company.

Options expire on the earlier of the expiry date or within one month of an eligible persons termination.

No options have been exercised by directors of the company during the year.

Shares

	Opening Balance	Purchased	Closing Balance
Greg Martyr	Nil	975,000	975,000
Levi Mochkin	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gavin Daneel	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stephen Evans	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) Loans to key management personnel

There have been no loans made to directors of Uranoz Limited including their personally related parties.

Note 14. Remuneration of Auditors

	2007 $
During the year the auditor of the parent entity earned the following remuneration:	
Audit or review of financial reports of the entity or any entity in the consolidated group - Barnes Dowell James	**9,000**
	9,000

Note 15. Contingent Liabilities And Commitments

Contingent liabilities and claims, indeterminable in amount, exist in the ordinary course of business. The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities have been brought to account and that adequate provision has been made for any known or anticipated losses.

Exploration licence expenditure requirements

In order to maintain the Company's tenements in good standing with the various mines departments, the Company will be required to incur exploration expenditure under the terms of each licence. These expenditure requirements will diminish when and if the Company joint ventures projects to third parties. In addition, the Company has commitments to expend funds towards earning or retaining an interest under joint venture agreements.

It is likely that variations to the terms of current and future joint ventures, the granting of new licences and changes in licence areas at renewal or expiry, will change the expenditure commitment to the Company from time to time.

	2007 $

Note 16. Employee benefits

Employee benefit and related on-costs liabilities	**$**
Provision for employee benefits	**Nil**
Number of employees at reporting date	**1**

Note 17. Related Party Disclosure

Directors

The names of persons who were Directors of Uranoz Limited during the financial year were Greg Martyr, Stephen Evans, Gavin Daneel who were appointed on 30 April 2007 and Levi Mochkin appointed on16 October 2007.

Remuneration and retirement benefits.

Information on remuneration and retirement benefits of directors and executives are disclosed in note 13.

Transactions of directors and director-related entities concerning shares or share options

Aggregate numbers of shares and share options of the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially by Directors of the Company or the consolidated entity or their director-related entities at balance date:

	2007 Number
Ordinary shares	**975,000**
Options over ordinary shares*	**6,500,000**

** The options expire on 30 June 2011 and have an exercise price of 20 cents per share.*

Note 18. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2007 $
Loss after income tax	**(455,359)**
Share based payment	**397,800**
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Increase in receivables	**(88,201)**
Increase in trade and other creditors	**130,472**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(15,288)**

Note 19. Earnings Per Share

	2007 Cents
Basic loss per share	**(23.1)**
Diluted loss per share	**(23.1)**

	2007 $
Loss after income tax expense used as the numerator in calculating basic earnings per share	**(455,359)**

	2007 Number
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share.	**1,972,603**
Earnings used in calculating earnings per share	
Basic and dilutive earnings per share have been calculated based on the loss after income tax expense reported in the statement of financial performance.	

Note 20. Events Subsequent To Balance Date

On 5 September 2007 the Company announced the acquisition of a number of national and international geothermal projects to expand upon its existing energy asset portfolio as follows:

- Dr Bertus de Graaf, an experienced founder and builder of successful ASX listed resource development companies, to be appointed as the new Managing Director.
- Acquisition of the Limestone Coast Geothermal project (100%) in South Australia.
- Rights to earn up to 45% equity in the exclusive geothermal rights covering the entire State of Maharashtra, India, including the rights to the West Coast Geothermal Province in that State (Capital, Mumbai).
- Rights to earn 45% equity in known geothermal project areas in the Himalayan Geothermal Province, India.
- Rights to earn up to a 61% equity in four geothermal exploration licences covering more than 4,500 square km in the Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia.

The above is to be achieved through the acquisition of Scopenergy Pty Limited, the developer of the Limestone Coast geothermal project and Panax Geothermal Pty Ltd. Uranoz proposes to issue each of the owners of Scopenergy and Panax in two separate transactions 12 million ordinary shares (which will result in the owners of Scopenergy and Panax each receiving 10.5% of the total ordinary shares outstanding in the Company after the transactions have been completed) and 6 million four year options at an exercise price of 20 cents. Rohan Worland was appointed as the Company's Exploration Manager with an effective start date of 17 July 2007.

Other than described above there have been no material events subsequent to 30 June 2007.

Note 21. Corporate Information

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2007 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 September 2007. Uranoz Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in Australia. Its shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange under the ticker code "URO".

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in Note 2.

Directors' Declaration

(1) In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out on pages 7 to 8 of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standards AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

(2) This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial period ended 30 June 2007.

Greg Martyr

Chairman

27 September 2007

12 Independent Audit Report

BARNES DOWELL JAMES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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A J Dowell CA
M W James CA

Associate
M A Nakkan CA

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Independent audit report to the members of Uranoz Limited

To members of Uranoz Limited

Scope

We have audited the financial report of Uranoz Limited for the financial period ended 30 June 2007 as set out on pages 5 to 26.

The Company's Directors are responsible for the financial report. We have conducted an independent audit of this financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the Company.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Company's financial position, and performance as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Independence

In accordance with ASIC Class Order 05/83, we declare to the best of our knowledge and belief that the Auditor's Independence Declaration set out on page 13 has not changed as at the date of providing our audit opinion.

Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Uranoz Limited is in accordance with:

(a) the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and its performance for the period ended on that date; and

ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

Barnes Dowell James
Chartered Accountants
Level 13, 122 Arthur St
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Anthony Dowell
Partner
27 September 2007

Shareholder Information 13

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 31 August 2007.

Distribution Of Ordinary Shares

Analysis of holders of ordinary shares by size of holding:

			Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares
1	-	1,000	3	833
1,001	-	5,000	54	234,820
5,001	-	10,000	59	2,901,455
10,001	-	100,000	627	15,265,267
100,001	-	and over	125	71,597,725
			868	**90,000,100**

Top 20 Holders

The names of the 20 largest holders of quoted ordinary shares are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
Name	Number held	Percentage of issued shares
WCP Resources Limited	30,000,000	33.33%
ANZ Nominees Limited	11,132,508	12.37%
National Nominees Limited	3,750,000	4.17%
MDM Po Chu Wong	1,750,000	1.94%
Fortis Clearing Nominees P/L	1,660,000	1.84%
HSBC Custody Nominees	1,074,500	1.19%
Vietruss Pty Ltd	1,000,000	1.11%
Mr Gregory Pentland Martyr	925,000	1.03%
Mr James Clement Whiting	825,000	0.92%
Tricom Nominees Pty Ltd	516,624	0.57%
Altinova Nominees Pty Ltd	500,000	0.56%
AWJ Family Pty Limited	500,000	0.56%
D-Tech Investors Pty Limited	500,000	0.56%
Mr Rice Vernon	500,000	0.56%
Citicorp Nominees Pty limited	475,000	0.53%
Mr Francis C H O'Connor	425,000	0.47%
Yoix Pty Ltd	400,000	0.44%
Ashfield Capital Pty Limited	374,499	0.42%
Fig Consulting	350,000	0.39%
Gibbs International Pty Limited	350,000	0.39%
Total	**57,008,131**	**63.34%**

C. Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to each class of equity securities are set out below:

(a) Ordinary shares

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:

(a) by the Chairman; or

(b) by any member present in person or by proxy or representative and entitled to vote.

Unless a poll is so demanded by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried, or carried unanimously, or a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.