TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.

(A.C.N. 009 253 187)

AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit the financial report of the economic entity for the half-year ended 31 December 2005.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors who held office during or since the end of the half-year:

Gregory Howard Solomon, LLB (Chairman)
Douglas Howard Solomon, BJuris LLB (Hons) (Non-Executive)
Guy Touzeau Le Page, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons)., M.B.A., ASIA., MAusIMM (Non-Executive)
Graham Roland Bedford, F.R.A.I.A. (Non Executive)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the economic entity during the half year was to incur costs in relation to exploration on mining tenements and energy projects.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

The principal activity of the parent entity during the half year ended 31 December 2005 was mineral exploration. In particular, the parent entity undertook exploration programmes and project generation activities covering areas on the Stuart Shelf around Lake Torrens, near Iron Knob and northwest of Tarcoola in the central Gawler Craton. Activities included geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (including gravity and electrical surveys), percussion and core drilling programmes and ongoing reviews of previous exploration data leading to the acquisition of new projects.

ENERGY PROJECTS

During the half year, entities within the economic entity undertook activities in a range of energy related areas including hydrogen fuels, transport and storage; coal bed/coal mine methane; a conventional gas play; and geothermal (deep heat mining) energy.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

South Australia

EL 2832, EL 2989, EL 3102, EL 3109, EL 3123, EL 3140, EL 3174, EL 3175, EL 3176, EL 3177, EL 3209, EL 3254, EL 3260, EL 3261, EL 3306, EL 3307, EL 3339, EL 3340, EL 3341, EL 3342, EL 3343, EL 3344, EL 3345, EL 3423, EL 3441, EL 3449, EL 3453 (Tasman Resources N.L. - 100%). Current applications pending are ELA 777/04, ELA 258/05, ELA 685/05 (Formerly EL 2772).

LAKE TORRENS PROJECT

1. Corporate

During the half-year, various capital raisings by private placements were completed as follows;

Tasman Resources NL

(a) 8 August 2005 16,806,722 ordinary fully paid shares were issued at 11.9 cents per share raising $2,000,000 by placement as approved at a General Meeting of shareholders held on 26 July 2005

Eden Energy Ltd

(b) 25 August 2005 1,500,000 free options to acquire ordinary fully paid shares on or before the 30 September 2009 were issued.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (Cont'd)

The funds were raised to provide ongoing working capital for the exploration and drilling programmes on the Lake Torrens Project and to fund investment into Eden Energy Ltd.

2. Cash Reserves
The Cash Reserves available at the 31 December 2005 totalled $1,864,118

3. Mineral Exploration (Tasman Resources NL)

3.1. Exploration Tenements

The Company's tenements comprise a number of exploration licences and licence applications in South Australia, comprising several projects, namely the Lake Torrens, THZ diamond project, Central Gawler Craton gold and diamond projects, and, the Wartaka gold project.

The Lake Torrens Project that is located in central South Australia in the area between Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre South, immediately north of WMC Resource's Olympic Dam mine. Exploration Licences constituting the Lake Torrens Project are ELs 3123 (formerly 2507), 3140 (formerly 2543), 3209 (formerly 2594), 2733, 2772, 2832, 2989 (formerly 2340), 3109, 3174, 3175, 3176 and 3177. Licences 3006, 3007, 2988, 2642 and 2835 were relinquished during the last six months.

The Wartaka Gold Project comprises ELA 682/04 and is located west of Port Augusta.

ELAs 62/04, 63/04, 64/04, 65/04, 66/04, 204/04, 205/04 and 685/04 form the Central Gawler Craton Project and are considered prospective for gold, diamonds and base metals.

ELA 777/04 and ELs 3260 and 3261 are tenements on the margins of the Lake Torrens Project obtained to cover conceptual diamond plays.

All of these tenements are 100% owned by Tasman Resources NL.

3.2. Exploration Activities

During the half year to 31 December 2005 the economic entity undertook the following exploration activities:

Parkinson Dam Gold Project

Rock chip sampling, extensive detailed calcrete sampling, gradient array and dipole-dipole chargeability and resistivity surveys lead to the delineation of a number of targets which were drill tested in December 2005.

Extensive alteration associated with epithermal quartz veining and disseminated sulphides, including galena, were encountered by the drilling. Strongly anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc values were returned.

Lake Torrens Project

Marathon South

Three holes were drilled at Marathon testing various parts of the large gravity anomaly for iron oxide associated copper gold mineralisation. All holes were widely spaced and designed to clarify the basement geology and target denser zones likely to be due to mineralisation.

One hole unexpectedly encountered Pandurra Formation-equivalent arkosic sediments, but the other two holes intersected widespread iron alteration, fracturing, veining and brecciation. The rocks have clearly been affected by significant geological processes, interpreted to be analogous to and of the same age as those operating at Olympic Dam, and therefore the potential for discovery of economic mineralisation is considered to remain high.

The targeting of further holes is in progress, focussing on further geophysical interpretation and modelling, mapping alteration and geochemical patterns from existing drill holes and structural investigations.

Chudys and 50 Mile Dam

Results from the Company's Soil Desorption Pyrolysis sampling programme, targeting MVT-style zinc-silver-lead mineralisation along major faults identified from seismic and magnetic imaging were received. Signatures from known MVT districts were used to calibrate the data.

A number of very interesting anomalies were defined, with two areas at Chudys and 50 Mile Dam standing out as the strongest anomalies.

Regional Exploration & Prospect Identification.

The Company continued reviewing the project area for potential basement hosted iron-oxide copper gold (IOCG) "Olympic Dam-style" deposits. Existing deep drill holes, regional geophysics and all open file data were used to identify and rank a number of areas; the Billy Barnes area is the most promising of these areas recognised to date.

Diamonds

The Company commenced field visits to check targets generated from desktop studies.

Central Gawler Craton Project

Uranium

The Company's tenements in the central Gawler Craton cover a number of Tertiary palaeochannels considered very prospective for uranium mineralisation. The main channels of interest are the Wynbring and Garford channels. Approximately 40km of the Wynbring channel and up to 80km of the Garford channel lie within the Company's tenements.

A HoistEM survey was completed over the northern extension of the Wynbring channel. This survey confirmed the northern extents of the channel, upstream from known uranium mineralisation. The survey also identified further tributaries of the palaeodrainage system within the Company's tenements.

Gold and Base Metals

The Company has identified a series of prospects based on the application of Tasman's conceptual models for these types of deposits; recognition of significant anomalies or mineralisation; and, assessment of the comprehensive geological database provided by SA Government's Primary Industry and Resources Department (PIRSA) which was largely compiled from the results of previous exploration.

The prospects range from untested gold-in-calcrete anomalies, through highly anomalous but unfollowed-up RAB results to under-tested prospects with sub-economic mineralisation.

3.3. Future Exploration Programme

During the next half year the Company will continue with the following activities:

- Undertake additional geochemical sampling at Parkinson Dam – involving both calcrete and shallow drilling.

- Further geophysical surveying at Parkinson Dam to elucidate the structural setting and possible controls on mineralisation. The actual technique to be used is still under discussion, but detailed aeromagnetics seems to be a likely option.
- Drilling at Parkinson Dam.
- Detailed analysis of the drilling results from Marathon South and Titan leading to either seeking a joint venture partner to contribute to the cost of further drilling at these 2 prospects, or alternatively seeking to fund a further drilling program ourselves.
- Finalisation of prospect identification programmes for the palaeochannel uranium plays. Techniques such as thermal imagery, groundwater geochemistry, radon sampling and air core drilling are being assessed.
- Drilling of uranium and gold prospects.
- Finalise identification of diamond targets in the Company's tenements and undertake further site visits and sampling.
- Continue project generation activities to identify opportunities both in South Australia and elsewhere.

4. Energy Projects (Eden Energy Ltd)

Eden Energy Ltd ("Eden") a Tasman subsidiary was incorporated to acquire energy related assets. Eden has acquired a range of these assets involving hydrogen technology, cryogenic storage technology, geothermal energy, coal bed / coal mine methane in Wales and conventional hydrocarbon targets in South Australia. In December 2005, Eden made an offer to the other shareholders of Brehon Energy plc (the hydrogen technology company in which Eden was a major shareholder) and as a result Eden has now acquired 100% ownership of Brehon Energy plc. This merger was only partially completed as at 31 December 2005, and has been subsequently completed, and as a result the accounts at 31 December 2005 reflect this transitional position.

4.1. Hydrogen Technologies and Hythane®

As referred to above, Eden has now acquired 100% of Brehon Energy plc ("Brehon") which has a range of hydrogen / cryogenic storage technology. All of this technology comes from USA, where it was developed as part of the US hydrogen industry which evolved predominantly in Colorado as part of the NASA Space Program.

Brehon's technology divides into three main areas:

- Hydrogen technology – including Hythane® (which is a low emission fuel mixture comprising hydrogen and natural gas).
- The manufacture and storage of cryogenic gases including patent applications in relation to improved cryogenic storage containers and for blending of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and gaseous hydrogen to make cryogenic Hythane®.
- Superconducting magnetic energy storage system – Brehon has applied for a patent for a portable superconducting electronic storage device. This is a development from the cryogenic storage container, and has potential application in a range of areas, including high level portable electronic storage devices (batteries) and potentially in other applications such as improvement of magnetic resonance imaging equipment (MRI) which is used in the medical industry.

Hythane®

Brehon has continued to progress its development of a range of patents and technologies related to both the production, storage and application of Hythane® as a low emission vehicle fuel. Patents have now been lodged covering the Hythane® operating system, the blending of hydrogen and natural gas to create Hythane®, the blending of cryogenic LNG and hydrogen to create cryogenic Hythane®. The Company has expended a large amount of time and effort in developing the potential market for Hythane® in China and India and more recently in California.

China

Specific work has included acquiring a leading Chinese natural gas engine, transporting it to Colorado and converting it to operate on Hythane®. In the process, the emissions from the engine were reduced from the Euro II level emissions to better than Euro IV emission levels, making the engine amongst the cleanest in the world. Negotiations for the return of the engine to China and the testing of the engine and certification in Chinese national laboratories are still underway, with the intention that during the second or third quarters of 2006, the engine will be tested in China and then put into a bus for demonstration purposes. This is anticipated to lead to a progressive roll-out of Hythane® in various cities in China as a low emission fuel. Preliminary approval has been obtained for inclusion of the Hythane® technology under the Chinese Clean Air program, which aims to reduce air pollution in 16 major cities across China. A very large market for Hythane® in China is anticipated to emerge, starting with Beijing which hosts the Olympic Games in 2008 and which is committed to significantly reducing air pollution.

India

The Indian government has committed US $25million (1 billion Rupees) to research hydrogen related technologies. As part of this program, Indian Oil, the national refiner / petroleum marketer, has constructed a Hythane® refuelling station at its research and development facility at Faridabad, near Delhi, and is undertaking a Hythane® development program on a range of Indian manufactured vehicles. Brehon is in discussions with Indian Oil to participate in this program and undertake the Hythane® engine conversions. Additionally, Brehon is in discussions with individual engine manufacturers in India in relation to a range of Hythane® development projects. As with China, many of the major cities in India suffer from significant photochemical smog (which is greatly reduced when Hythane® is used in lieu of natural gas), and as more of the Indian cities are converting to natural gas, significant opportunity exists for the development and roll-out of Hythane® technology throughout India.

USA

In California and other States in the USA, a significant program is underway to roll-out natural gas as a vehicle fuel, and Brehon is in discussions with various parties to conduct demonstration projects for Hythane® as part of this process. This market is expected to greatly expand over the next 1-2 years. In 2007, California introduces tough new emission standards which, if Hythane® is not used, are likely to require very expensive exhaust catalyst systems to be added to new engines, potentially adding thousands of dollars to the cost of each engine. This is expected to assist in a rapid roll-out of Hythane® which can achieve very low emission levels at a very much reduced cost. It is projected that these new emission standards will then progressively spread across the USA.

Cryogenic Storage

Brehon has filed two patent applications which relate to cryogenic technology, the first in relation to an improved cryogenic storage device, which also includes applications for a superconducting magnetic electrical storage device, and a second patent in relation to the creation of cryogenic Hythane® (the blending of LNG and gaseous hydrogen). As part of its strategy to develop a cryogenic business, Brehon has established a cryogenic division and engaged a leading cryogenic expert, Steve Hensley, to head this division. This division will fabricate and market a range of cryogenic valves and fittings, and has already received its first orders. It will also provide the base around which Brehon's cryogenic research and development can take place, and provide a solid cashflow to underpin Brehon's US operations.

4.2. South Wales - Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM)

South Wales Tenements

Eden has negotiated two farm in joint ventures with Coastal Oil and Gas Ltd and UK Methane Ltd in the UK to farm into:

- petroleum exploration and development licenses (PEDL 100, 148 and 149), which are located over part of the South Wales coalfields in respect of coal bed and coal mine methane to acquire a 50% interest. To earn its full 50% interest in PEDL 100 Eden must expend £500,000 and similarly to earn its full 50% interest in PEDLs 148 and 149 Eden must expend another £500,000; and,
- a deeper oil/natural gas target which is located beneath PEDL 100, PEDL 148 and PEDL 149 to acquire a 50% interest (increasing to 60% if Eden expends more than £1M).

South Wales Exploration

Eden's exploration programme in South Wales comprises the following phases of work to assess the CBM potential of the PEDLs:

Phase 1:	Data review evaluating all appropriate coal and petroleum exploration holes/seismic and mining operations to generate drilling/assessment targets.
Phase II:	Target test drilling and sampling that will provide further data about gas contents; saturations; coal quality; permeability; reservoir properties; preliminary productivity.
Phase III:	Pilot testing of a successful target to assess well spacing; pattern; completion; response time; stimulation effectiveness; water trends; gas rates; history matching.
Phase IV:	Field development of a pilot gas producing operation.

A similar process will be followed for AMM but be focussed on historic mine workings. Economic development of the project will be dependent upon the recognition of high permeability, low stress structures. Further area specific data will also be required regarding gas content, sorption rate, saturation, reservoir pressures and distribution of historic underground mining workings.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
REVIEW OF OPERATIONS (Cont'd)

Phase 1 work is essentially complete, with a number of targets areas being identified and permitting to allow drill testing of these targets well underway.

A number of options for conducting the drilling have been identified and a contract is currently being sought.

Future Exploration Programme

Drilling three test wells in PEDL 100 to obtain HQ core samples of coals for gas testing and reservoir properties.

Finalisation of exploration programme for petroleum – seismic acquisition.

4.3. Geothermal Exploration

Eight Geothermal Exploration Licences have been granted to Eden Energy - GEL 166, 167, 168, 169, 175, 176, 177, 185.

Eden has identified six areas in South Australia to assess for hot rocks and geothermal power:

- In the Olympic Dam/Roxby Downs area - the West Well targets;
- In the Olympic Dam/Roxby Downs area - the Mulgaria target;
- West of Moomba on the Birdsville Track at Mungeranie;
- In the Renmark area;
- South of Moomba – the Bollard's Lagoon target; and,
- Adjacent to Geodynamics Habanero project northeast of Moomba.

During the reporting period, Eden commenced permitting for re-entry of an old mineral hole at West Well in GEL167. Environmental assessment and indigenous liaison activities were completed. Logistic problems lead to the rig planned for the job being unable to undertake the contract. An alternative rig is being sought.

Planning for work at the Renmark project was commenced. Technical, environmental and land access issues are being addressed. Permitting for a programme of 3-6 shallow (400-500m) holes to enable a heatflow map to be constructed is planned for the next six months.

Completion of data compilation, reprocessing and review of the data is planned fore the other GELs.

OPERATING RESULTS

The economic entity has reported a loss of $1,875,520 for the period, after providing for nil income tax.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant change in the state of affairs of the economic entity during the period was as follows;

Tasman Resources NL
An increase in the paid up capital as a result of issue of the following shares during the period;

16,806,722 ordinary fully paid shares were issued at 11.9 cents per share raising $2,000,000 by placement as approved at a General Meeting of shareholders held on 26 July 2005

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

DIRECTORS' REPORT
SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS (Cont'd)

In January 2006 Eden acquired the balance of shares held in Brehon Energy plc (making Brehon a 100% subsidiary) by way of an issue of 3.054 Eden shares for every Brehon share held plus 2.63164 Eden options for every Brehon share. The options are exercisable at 20 cents each to acquire ordinary fully paid shares on or before 30 September 2009.

Eden Energy Ltd
In December 2005 there was a reconstruction of Eden shares and optionsas follows:
shares being converted from 94,000,000 to 51,500,000
options being converted from 81,000,000 to 44,377,660

In December 2005 an agreement had been reached by Eden to acquire the balance of shares held in Brehon Energy plc (making Brehon a 100% subsidiary). The amounts shown as payables as at 31 December 2005 were settled by way of an issue of 3.054 Eden shares for every Brehon share held plus 2.63164 Eden options for every Brehon share. The options are exercisable at 20 cents each to acquire ordinary fully paid shares on or before 30 September 2009.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The company is the subject of environmental regulation with respect to mining exploration and will comply fully with all requirements with respect to rehabilitation of exploration sites.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company proposes to continue with its exploration program.

ADOPTION OF AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENTS TO IFRS

This interim financial report has been prepared under Australian equivalents to IFRS. A reconciliation of differences between previous GAAP and Australian equivalents to IFRS has been included in Note 7 of this report.

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 9 for the half year ended 31 December 2005.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

G H Solomon
Director

Signed in Perth this 16th day of March 2006

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS
& BUSINESS
ADVISORS

A MEMBER OF
MOORES ROWLAND
INTERNATIONAL

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AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporation Act 2001 to the Directors of Tasman Resources NL.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the half-year ended 31 December 2005, there has been:

i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporation Act 2001 in relation to the review; and

ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

BENTLEYS MRI PERTH PARTNERSHIP

MAURICE L ANGHIE
PARTNER

Dated this 16th day of March 2006.

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1 the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 11 to 25

(a) comply with Accounting Standards AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the economic entity's financial position as at 31 December 2005 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date;

2. in the director's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

G H Solomon
Director

Signed in Perth this 16th day of March 2006

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Economic Entity	
	31 December 2005 $	30 June 2005 $
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash Assets	1,864,118	3,754,555
Receivables	164,620	469,077
Inventories	27,510	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,056,248	4,223,632
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Property Plant & Equipment	177,393	23,453
Intangible Assets	7,492,388	-
Exploration Expenditure at Cost	6,182,946	5,272,603
Other Non Current Assets	500,068	1,310,735
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	14,352,795	6,606,791
TOTAL ASSETS	16,409,043	10,830,243
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables	4,465,959	113,668
Provisions	24,546	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,490,505	113,668
NET ASSETS	11,918,538	10,716,755
EQUITY		
Contributed Equity	11,169,889	9,269,889
Accumulated Losses	(995,989)	(505,162)
Parent Entity Interest	10,173,900	8,764,727
Outside Equity Interest	1,744,638	1,952,028
TOTAL EQUITY	11,918,538	10,716,755

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Economic Entity	
	31 DECEMBER 2005 $	31 DECEMBER 2004 $
CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES BY FUNCTION		
Other revenues from ordinary activities		
Interest Revenue	73,944	19,067
Administration expenses	(615,790)	(360,220)
Depreciation expense	(3,466)	(3,409)
Exploration Expenditure written off	-	(56,635)
Research Project Ependiture written off	(40,000)	-
Investment costs written off	(7,171)	-
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	(592,483)	(401,197)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	-	-
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax expense	(592,483)	(401,197)
Net loss (profit) attributable to outside equity interests	(117,941)	6,523
Net loss attributable to members of the parent entity	(474,542)	(394,674)
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments attributable to members of the parent entity recognized directly in equity	(474,542)	(394,674)
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners	(474,542)	(394,674)
Basic Earnings per share (cents per share)	(1.8804)	(0.525)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	-	-

As at 31 December 2005 the company had 43,795,417 options on issue exercisable at 20 cents. These options are not considered to be potential ordinary shares for the calculation of dilutive earnings per share. Dilutive earnings per share has not been disclosed as its calculation does not show an inferior view of the earnings performance to that shown by the basic earnings per share.

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Note	Ordinary Share Capital $	Option Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1.7.2004		6,755,888	-	(1,654,390)	5,101,498
Shares issued during the year		2,525,387	-	-	2,525,387
Loss attributable to members of parent entity		-	-	(401,197)	(401,197)
Profit attributable to minority shareholders		-	-	6,523	6,523
Revaluation		(343,355)	343,355	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2004		8,937,920	343,355	(2,049,064)	7,232,211
Balance at 1.7.2005		8,926,534	343,355	(505,162)	8,764,727
Shares issued during the year		1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000
Loss attributable to members of parent entity		-	-	(1,099,637)	(1,099,637)
Loss attributable to minority shareholders		-	-	(775,883)	(775,883)
Revaluation increment		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2005		10,826,534	343,355	(2,380,682)	8,789,207

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

	Economic Entity	
	31 DECEMBER 2005 $	31 DECEMBER 2004 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to suppliers	(740,038)	(326,691)
Interest received	73,944	19,067
Goods and Services Tax Paid	(49,153)	(55,117)
Bonds on Tenements	(50,000)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(765,247)	(362,741)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash acquired on acqisition of associated entities	136,943	-
Exploration expenditure	(796,425)	(523,078)
Investment in joint venture	(177,886)	-
Purchase of Plant & Equipment	(471)	(2,441)
Equity Investments	(2,199,240)	(884,169)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,037,079)	(1,409,688)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of shares	2,000,000	4,773,320
Costs of Share Issues	(88,111)	(272,933)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,911,889	4,500,387
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(1,890,437)	2,727,958
Cash at 1 July 2005	3,754,555	451,940
Cash at 31 December 2005	1,864,118	3,179,898

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

1. Basis Of Preparation

The half-year consolidated financial statements are a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the requirements of Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

It is recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2005 and any public announcements made by Tasman Resources NL and its controlled entity during the half-year in accordance with continuous disclosure requirements arising under the Corporations Act 2001.

As this is the first interim financial report prepared under Australian equivalents to IFRS, the accounting policies applied are inconsistent with those applied in the 30 June 2005 annual report as this report was presented under previous Australian GAAP. Accordingly, a summary of the significant accounting policies under Australian equivalents to IFRS has been included below. A reconciliation of equity and profit and loss between previous GAAP and Australian equivalents to IFRS has been prepared per Note 8.

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis. At balance date total current assets were $2,056,248 and total current liabilities were $4,490,505. The ability of the company to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent on the successful development of existing projects and the success of further working capital raising initiatives being undertaken by the directors.

The half-year report does not include full disclosures of the type normally included in an annual financial report.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

A controlled entity is any entity controlled by Tasman Resources NL whereby Tasman Resources NL has the power to control the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the economic entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the parent entity.

(b) Income Tax

The economic entity adopts the liability method of tax-effect accounting whereby the income tax expense is based on the profit from ordinary activities adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

1. Basis Of Preparation (Cont'd)

(b) Income Tax

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(c) Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the economic entity includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the income statement and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the economic entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Plant and Equipment 15 – 50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

1. Basis Of Preparation (Cont'd)

(d) Exploration and Development Expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

(e) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to entities in the economic entity are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the economic entity will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(f) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will results and that outflow can be reliably measured.

1. Basis Of Preparation (Cont'd)

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(j) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the income statement, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange difference arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the income statement.

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.
- Retained profits are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the group's foreign currency translation reserve in the balance sheet. These differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(k) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell

1. Basis Of Preparation (Cont'd)

(k) Impairment of Assets

and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over it recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(l) Intangible Assets

Acquired both separately and from a business combination

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from 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 of indefinite.

Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives, this expense is taken to the income statement through the 'administration 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 incurred.

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

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

2. Loss from Ordinary Activities

	Economic Entity	
	31 DECEMBER 2005	**31 DECEMBER 2003**
	$	$
The following revenue and expense items are relevant in explaining the financial performance for the interim period		
Write-off of capitalised exploration expenditure on areas of interest abandoned during the period	-	56,635

3. Commitments

Exploration Commitments

The company has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work and to expend minimum amounts of money on such work on mining tenements. These obligations may be varied from time to time subject to approval and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of the operations of the company subject to the company being able to raise sufficient additional capital. The total annual commitments on the existing tenements is $1,300,000. These commitments have not been provided for in the accounts. In part these commitments can be satisfied by time spent by officers of the company on activities related to the exploration tenements.

Brehon Energy plc

In June 2005 Eden undertook a commitment of up to US$1,000,000 to acquire up to a 20% interest in Brehon Energy plc and 49% interest in Brehon Far East Pty Ltd. At reporting date US$540,000 had been paid and there was a balance payable of approximately US$460,000 of which approximately US$128,000 has been paid since 31 December 2004.

South Wales
Eden has negotiated two farm in joint ventures with Coastal Oil and Gas Ltd and UK Methane Ltd in the UK to farm into:

- a 230km^2 petroleum exploration and development license (PEDL 100) over part of the South Wales coalfields in respect of coal bed and coal mine methane to acquire a 50% interest. To earn its full 50% interset in PEDL 100 Eden must expend £500,000; and,

- Two new tenements were added to the South Wales Project in December 2004. PEDL 148 and PEDL 149 have been granted and will form part of the project in which Eden is acquiring a 50% interest. These additional tenements are contiguous and immediately north of the existing PEDL 100.To earn its full 50% interset in PEDL 148 and PEDL 149 Eden must expend £500,000; and,

- a deeper oil/natural gas target which is located beneath PEDL 100, PEDL 148 and PEDL 149 to acquire a 50% interest (increasing to 60% if Eden expends more than £1M).

These commitments have not been provided for in the accounts.

4. After Balance Date Events

Eden Energy Ltd

In December 2005 an agreement had been reached by Eden to acquire the balance of shares held in Brehon Energy plc (making Brehon a 100% subsidiary). The amounts shown as payables as at 31 December 2005 were settled by way of an issue of 3.054 Eden shares for every Brehon share held plus 2.63164 Eden options for every Brehon share. The options are exercisable at 20 cents each to acquire ordinary fully paid shares on or before 30 September 2009.

4. After Balance Date Events (Cont'd)

On 13 January 2006 a total of 500,000 ordinary fully paid shares were issued at 20 cents per share together with 250,000 free options to acquire shares at an exercise price of 20 cents per share on or before 30 September 2009 to Tasman Resources NL to raise working capital.

On 1 February 2006 a total of 50,000 ordinary fully paid shares were issued to a consultant as part of an incentive scheme under an employment contract.

On 3 February 2006 a total of 1,000,000 ordinary fully paid shares were issued at 20 cents per share together with 500,000 free options to acquire shares at an exercise price of 20 cents per share on or before 30 September 2009 to Tasman Resources NL to raise working capital.

Apart from the abovementioned items, there are no other matters or circumstance that have arisen since the end of the half year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the economic entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the economic entity in subsequent financial years.

5. Segment Information

(i) Geographical

The economic entity operates predominately in Australia.

(ii) Business

The economic entity operated predominately in the area of mineral exploration, gas and investments.

6. Contingent Liabilities

There has been no change in contingent liabilities since the last annual reporting date.

7. Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

8. First-Time Adoption Of Australian Equivalents To International Financial Reporting Standards

	Economic Entity		
	Previous GAAP at 1.7.2004	Adjustments on introduction of Australian equivalents to IFRS	Australian equivalents to IFRS at 1.7.2004
Reconciliation of Equity at 1 July 2004			
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	451,940	-	451,940
Trade and other receivables	32,831	-	32,831
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	484,771	-	484,771
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	26,277	(726)	25,551
Exploration Expenditure	4,737,611	-	4,737,611
Intangible assets	-	726	726
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	4,763,888	-	4,763,888
TOTAL ASSETS	5,248,659	-	5,248,659
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	147,161	-	147,161
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	147,161	-	147,161
NET ASSETS	5,101,498	-	5,101,498
EQUITY			
Issued capital	6,755,888	-	6,755,888
Reserves	-	-	-
Retained earnings	(1,654,390)	-	(1,654,390)
Parent interest	5,101,498	-	5,101,498
Minority equity interest	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY	5,101,498	-	5,101,498

8. First-Time Adoption Of Australian Equivalents To International Financial Reporting Standards

	Economic Entity		
	Previous GAAP at 31.12.2004	Adjustments on introduction of Australian equivalents to IFRS	Australian equivalents to IFRS at 31.12.2004
Reconciliation of Equity at 31 December 2004			
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,179,898	-	3,179,898
Trade and other receivables	70,020	-	70,020
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,249,918	-	3,249,918
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	893,141	-	893,141
Property, plant and equipment	25,608	(1,099)	24,509
Exploration Expenditure	5,163,516	-	5,163,516
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	1,099	1,099
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	6,082,265	-	6,082,265
TOTAL ASSETS	9,332,183	-	9,332,183
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	112,196	-	112,196
Short-term provisions	11,550	-	11,550
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	123,746	-	123,746
NET ASSETS	9,208,437	-	9,208,437
EQUITY			
Issued capital	9,281,275	(343,355)	8,937,920
Reserves	-	343,355	343,355
Retained earnings	(2,040,933)	-	(2,040,933)
Parent interest	7,240,342	-	7,240,342
Minority equity interest	1,968,095	-	1,968,095
TOTAL EQUITY	9,208,437	-	9,208,437

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

8. First-Time Adoption Of Australian Equivalents To International Financial Reporting Standards

	Economic Entity		
	Previous GAAP at 30.6.2005	Adjustments on introduction of Australian equivalents to IFRS	Australian equivalents to IFRS at 30.6.2005
Reconciliation of Equity at 30 June 2005			
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,754,555	-	3,754,555
Trade and other receivables	469,077	-	469,077
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,223,632	-	4,223,632
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	1,310,735	-	1,310,735
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
Exploration Expenditure	5,272,603	-	5,272,603
Property, plant and equipment	23,453	(1,688)	21,765
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	1,688	1,688
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	6,606,791	-	6,606,791
TOTAL ASSETS	10,830,423	-	10,830,423
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	113,668	-	113,668
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	113,668	-	113,668
NET ASSETS	10,716,755	-	10,716,755
EQUITY			
Issued capital	9,269,889	(343,355)	8,926,534
Reserves	-	343,355	343,355
Retained earnings	(505,162)	-	(505,162)
Parent interest	8,764,727	-	8,764,727
Minority equity interest	1,952,028	-	1,952,028
TOTAL EQUITY	10,716,755	-	10,716,755

TASMAN RESOURCES N.L.
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

8. First-Time Adoption Of Australian Equivalents To International Financial Reporting Standards

	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Australian equivalents to IFRS	Australian equivalents to IFRS
Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the half-year 31 December 2004			
Revenue	19,067	-	19,067
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(3,409)	-	(3,409)
Exploration expenditure written off	(56,635)	-	(56,635)
Other expenses	(360,220)	-	(360,220)
Profit before income tax	(401,197)	-	(401,197)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	(401,197)	-	(401,197)
Profit attributable to minority equity interest	6,523	-	6,523
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	(394,674)	-	(394,674)
Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the year to 30 June 2005			
Revenue	2,228,638	-	2,228,638
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(7,409)	-	(7,409)
Exploration Expenditure written off	(101,417)	-	(101,417)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(4,564)	-	(4,564)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment			
Other expenses	(1,193,487)	-	(1,193,487)
Share of net profits of associates	(5)	-	(5)
Profit before income tax	921,756	-	921,756
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	921,756	-	921,756
Profit (loss) attributable to minority equity interest	(227,472)	-	(227,472)
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent entity	1,149,228	-	1,149,228

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& BUSINESS
ADVISORS

A MEMBER OF
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Bentleys MRI Perth Partnership
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INDEPENDENT REVIEW REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TASMAN RESOURCES NL

Scope

We have reviewed the financial report of Tasman Resources NL (the company) for the half-year ended 31 December 2005 as set out on pages 10 to 25. The company's directors are responsible for the financial report. The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the end of the half-year or from time to time during the half-year. We have performed an independent review of the financial report in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to our attention that would indicate that the financial report is not presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting 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 consolidated entity's financial position, and performance as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, and in order for the company to lodge the financial report with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission/Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

Our review has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards applicable to review engagements. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to the financial data. These procedures do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, thus the level of assurance provided is less than given in an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the Corporations Act 2001.

Statement

Based on our review, which is not an audit, except for the effects of the qualification described in the paragraph below, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of the consolidated entity, comprising Tasman Resources NL and the entities it controlled during the half-year is not in accordance with:

a. the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   i. giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the consolidated entity as at 31 December 2005 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
   ii. complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b. other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

Qualification

Accounts of a Subsidiary and the Carrying Values of Assets and Liabilities in that Entity

Audited or reviewed financial statements at 31 December 2005 for the subsidiary, Hythane Company LLC were not available. The accounts of this subsidiary included assets of $625,556 and $904,379 ($895,380 relating to intercompany loans) liabilities.

These accounts of the subsidiary, after eliminating inter-company balances, have been included in the consolidated financial statements. In the absence of audited financial statements for the subsidiary, we have been unable to determine the effect if any on any error or omission in the financial statements will have on the financial statements of the economic entity.

Inherent Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern Basis

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter:

As a result of the matters described in Note 1, the ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the success of future capital raising initiatives undertaken by the directors. Consequently, there is uncertainty whether the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

BENTLEYS MRI PERTH PARTNERSHIP

MAURICE L ANGHIE

PARTNER

DATED at PERTH this 16th day of March 2006