

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 50 139 546 428

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2009

This interim financial report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. This report is to be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 10 November 2009 and any public announcements made by Rubianna Resources Limited during the interim reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

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RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors are pleased to present their report on Rubianna Resources Limited for the period ended 31 December 2009.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors who held office during or since the end of the period are:

Alex Nutter	<i>appointed 30 September 2009</i>
Len Skotsch	<i>appointed 15 October 2009</i>
Terry Smith	<i>appointed 30 September 2009</i>
Angus Middleton	<i>appointed 30 September 2009</i>
Dennis Wilkins	<i>appointed 18 September 2009, resigned 15 October 2009</i>

REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A summary of revenues and results for the period is set out below:

	2009	
	Revenues	Results
	\$	\$
Rubianna Resources Limited	19,440	(141,625)

Rubianna Resources listed on the ASX on 9 December 2009 - IPO raised \$6 million.

The Company has a portfolio of highly prospective gold and base metals projects in the Peak Hill Mining District located in the mid-west region of Western Australia.

Rubianna's lead project is the Ruby Well project, which is located approximately 70km southwest of Sandfire's Doolgunna project within the geologically prospective Narracoota Formation, which extends southwest through four of the Company's tenements.

Since listing, Rubianna has focused on the acquisition and reprocessing of landsat and multi-client aeromagnetic data, compiling historical geology data, planning geochemical and RC drill programmes and securing the necessary approvals to enable drill testing of its priority Ruby Well and Curley's targets at the earliest opportunity.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 4.

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



Len Skotsch
Managing Director
Perth, 23 February 2010



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The Directors
Rubianna Resources Ltd
PO Box 926
West Perth WA 6872

Dear Sirs

In accordance with Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 (the "Act") I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Act in relation to the audit review of the 31 December 2009 interim financial statements; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Graham Swan (Lead auditor)

Rothsay Chartered Accountants

Dated 23rd February 2010



Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by the Accountants Scheme, approved
under the Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW).

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED**31 DECEMBER 2009****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	2009
	\$
REVENUE	19,440
EXPENDITURE	
Administration expenses	(97,771)
Depreciation expense	(72)
Exploration expenses	(39,541)
Salaries and employee benefits expense	(23,681)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	(141,625)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED	(141,625)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	(0.6)

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

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED**31 DECEMBER 2009****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	31 December 2009 \$
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,776,199
Trade and other receivables	396,146
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	6,172,345
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	
Plant and equipment	2,905
Mining properties	3,050,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,052,905
TOTAL ASSETS	9,225,250
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	396,384
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	396,384
TOTAL LIABILITIES	396,384
NET ASSETS	8,828,866
EQUITY	
Contributed equity	8,970,491
Accumulated losses	(141,625)
TOTAL EQUITY	8,828,866

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	Contributed Equity	Accumulated Losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE AT INCORPORATION	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(141,625)	(141,625)
Shares issued during the period	9,470,552	-	9,470,552
Share issue transaction costs	(500,061)	-	(500,061)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2009	8,970,491	(141,625)	8,828,866

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

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED**31 DECEMBER 2009****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	2009 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Expenditure on mining interests	(20,531)
Payments to suppliers and employees	(113,853)
Interest received	11,426
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(122,958)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for plant and equipment	(2,977)
Payment of security deposit	(16,517)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	<u>(19,494)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Payments of share issue transaction costs	(501,901)
Proceeds from issue of shares	6,420,552
Net cash inflow from financing activities	<u>5,918,651</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,776,199
Cash and cash equivalents at incorporation	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	<u>5,776,199</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report for the interim period reporting period ended 31 December 2009 has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This interim financial report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Accordingly, this report is to be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 10 November 2009 and any public announcements made by Rubianna Resources Limited during the interim period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial report of Rubianna Resources Limited also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

(b) Segment reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the full Board of Directors.

(c) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial assets.

(d) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(e) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(f) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****(h) Investments and other financial assets*****Classification***

The Company classifies its investments in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Company were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the reporting date. Investments are designated available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Financial assets – reclassification

The Company may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held-for-trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held-for-trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the Company may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held-for-trading or available-for-sale categories if the Company has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed to the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of revenue from continuing operations when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in equity. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through the income statement.

If there is evidence of impairment for any of the Company's financial assets carried at amortised cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term. The rates vary between 20% and 40% per annum.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting 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 (note 1(f)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, it is Company policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(j) Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs are written off in the year they are incurred apart from acquisition costs which are carried forward where right of tenure of the area of interest is current and they are expected to be recouped through the sale or successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, where exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. Where an area of interest is abandoned or the directors decide that it is not commercial, any accumulated acquisition costs in respect of that are written off in the financial period the decision is made. Each area of interest is reviewed at the end of each accounting period and accumulated costs are written off to the extent that they will not be recoverable in the future.

(k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are paid on normal commercial terms.

(l) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(o) Comparative information

The Company was incorporated as Rubianna Resources Pty Ltd on 18 September 2009 and subsequently converted to a public company and changed its name to Rubianna Resources Limited on 6 November 2009. This is the first reporting period for the Company, being the interim period from incorporation to 31 December 2009, and as such, there is no comparative information included in these interim financial statements.

NOTE 2: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has only one operating segment, being mineral exploration in Australia.

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 3: EQUITY SECURITIES ISSUED

	2009 Shares	2009 \$
Issues of ordinary shares during the period		
Issued for cash at incorporation	10	2
Issued for cash to promoters	5,500,000	550
Issued as consideration for tenement acquisition	30,500,000	3,050,000
Issued for cash to seed investors	4,200,000	420,000
Issued for cash at IPO	30,000,000	6,000,000
Share issue costs	-	(500,061)
	70,200,010	8,970,491
		Number of options 2009
Movements of options during the period		
Issued, exercisable at 20 cents, expiring 1 December 2012		7,250,000

NOTE 4: CONTINGENCIES

The Company has no contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

NOTE 5: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2009, which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

RUBIANNA RESOURCES LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2009

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes set out on pages 5 to 15 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2009 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that Rubianna Resources Limited 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 directors.



Len Skotsch

Managing Director

Perth, 23 February 2010



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Independent Review Report to the Members of Rubianna Resources Ltd

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The interim financial report comprises the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cashflow statement, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the directors' declaration for Rubianna Resources Ltd for the period ended 31 December 2009.

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Review approach

We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of an Interim Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the interim financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2009 and the performance for the half year ended on that date; and complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As auditor of Rubianna Resources LTD, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of an interim financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the interim financial report of Rubianna Resources Ltd is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2009 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Rothsay

Rothsay

G.R. Swan

Graham R Swan
Partner

Dated 23rd February 2010



Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by the Accountants Scheme, approved
under the Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW).