ENTERPRISE URANIUM LIMITED

ABN 62 159 819 173

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD 8 AUGUST 2012 TO
31 DECEMBER 2012

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 19 October 2012 and any public announcements made by Enterprise Uranium Limited during the interim reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors are pleased to present their report on Enterprise Uranium Limited for the period ended 31 December 2012.

DIRECTORS

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

Anna Mao	*appointed 14 September 2012*
Bernard Fleming	*appointed 4 February 2013*
Dermot Ryan	*appointed 8 August 2012*
Dr Zhen Huang	*appointed 17 October 2012*
Michael Atkins	*appointed 14 September 2012*
Trevor Saul	*appointed 14 September 2012, resigned 25 January 2013*

REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

	2012	
	Revenues	**Results**
	$	**$**
Enterprise Uranium Limited	9,587	(343,440)

Enterprise Uranium Ltd (ENU) is based in Perth, Western Australia and is focussed solely on uranium exploration in Australia. ENU's objective is to discover and develop one or more "Tier 1" or world class uranium resources in order to meet rising worldwide demand for uranium to power electricity generation requirements.

The Company was incorporated by its former parent company, Enterprise Metals Limited (ENT) in August 2012. This followed a strategic review by the ENT Board of its assets and a decision by the ENT Board to demerge its uranium assets into Enterprise Uranium Ltd.

Enterprise Uranium Ltd listed on the ASX on 20th December 2012 after raising $5.1M in an IPO. The IPO received strong backing from China, with several cornerstone investors contributing significant funding.

ENU's major shareholders include:

- Sinotech Minerals Exploration*: 21%
- Enterprise Metals Ltd: 19.8%
- CrownLuxe*: 11%
- RDI Resources*: 3.7%

  * = Chinese Investors

PROJECTS:

Enterprise Uranium Limited has now commenced exploration on its five uranium projects targeting calcrete and palaeo-channel sandstone hosted uranium mineralisation. The five uranium projects, **Byro, Yalgoo, Peranbye, Ponton** and **Harris Lake** are all located on the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia and cover approximately 6,000km^2.

Work conducted by Enterprise Metals Ltd prior to the demerger of the projects to ENU consisted of extensive airborne electromagnetic surveys (TEMPEST AEM) and some ground follow up. The AEM surveys cost in the vicinity of $0.5 million, but have been very useful in defining 100m deep sand hosted palaeochannels beneath broad salt lake systems.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Since listing, Enterprise Uranium has been undertaking initial exploration activities on its tenements, with particular emphasis on securing Native Title agreements. The company expects to commence its maiden drilling program early in the June Quarter 2013.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled by Mr Bernard Simon Fleming, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Enterprise Uranium Limited. Mr Fleming has sufficient relevant experience in the techniques being reported and styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and in the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code), and consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 5.

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

Bernard Simon Fleming
Managing Director
Perth, 15 March 2013

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Auditor's Independence Declaration
To The Directors of Enterprise Uranium Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the review of Enterprise Uranium Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2012, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and

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

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

C A Becker
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 15 March 2013

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD 8 AUGUST 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 $
REVENUE	**9,587**
EXPENDITURE	
Administration expenses	**(265,506)**
Depreciation expense	**(804)**
Salaries and employee benefits expense	**(86,717)**
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	**(343,440)**
Income tax benefit / (expense)	**-**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF ENTERPRISE URANIUM LIMITED	**(343,440)**
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	**(1.4)**

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ENTERPRISE URANIUM LIMITED

31 DECEMBER 2012

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	31 December 2012 $
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		**4,345,767**
Trade and other receivables		**90,196**
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**4,435,963**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Plant and equipment		**92,550**
Exploration and evaluation		**6,306,110**
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSSETS		**6,398,660**
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,834,623**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables		**412,430**
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**412,430**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**412,430**
NET ASSETS		**10,422,193**
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	4	**10,765,633**
Accumulated losses		**(343,440)**
TOTAL EQUITY		**10,422,193**

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD 8 AUGUST 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Contributed Equity	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$
BALANCE AT INCORPORATION	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	(343,440)	(343,440)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	-	(343,440)	(343,440)
TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS			
Shares issued during the period	11,033,145	-	11,033,145
Share issue transaction costs	(267,512)	-	(267,512)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2012	10,765,633	(343,440)	10,422,193

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD 8 AUGUST 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Payments to suppliers and employees	**(329,062)**
Interest received	**1,090**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(327,972)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure	**(310,900)**
Payment for plant and equipment	**(4,012)**
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(314,912)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from issue of shares	**5,127,258**
Share issue transaction costs	**(138,607)**
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**4,988,651**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**4,345,767**
Cash and cash equivalents at incorporation	**-**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**4,345,767**

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 interim financial report for the reporting period commencing at incorporation on 8 August 2012 and ended 31 December 2012 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 19 October 2012 and any public announcements made by Enterprise Uranium Limited during the interim period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Enterprise Uranium Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(b) Revenue recognition

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

(c) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period'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.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associated operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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.

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 is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(d) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date the Company 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 and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying value of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank and in 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.

The weighted average interest rate received on cash and cash equivalents for the period to 31 December 2012 was 1.1%.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written-off as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial instruments

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

(h) 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 straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The rates vary between 25% and 33% 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(d)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Costs incurred in the exploration, evaluation and development stages of specific areas of interest are accumulated. Such costs are written off unless the directors consider that the costs are expected to be fully recouped through the successful development and exploitation of the areas, or where activities to date have not reached a stage to allow reasonable assessment regarding existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Costs are written off as soon as an area has been abandoned or is considered to be non-commercial. Expenditure is not carried forward in respect of any area of interest/mineral resource unless the Company's rights to tenure to that area of interest are current.

Each year the directors consider the recoverable value of the area being carried forward and where they believe those values to be lower than the costs, write down the costs accordingly. In determining recoverable amount, the expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Once production commences, expenditure accumulated in respect of areas of interest is amortised on a unit of production basis against the total proven and probable economically recoverable reserves.

(j) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period which remains unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amount being normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(k) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting 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.

(l) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options associated with the acquisition of a business are included as part of the purchase consideration.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Comparative information

The Company was incorporated on 8 August 2012. This is the first reporting period for the Company, being the interim period from incorporation to 31 December 2012, and as such, there is no comparative information included in these interim financial statements.

(p) Accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made certain judgements or estimations which have an effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Company decides to exploit the related area of interest itself, or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation assets through sale.

Factors that could impact the future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes, costs of drilling and production, production rates, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

(q) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided against early adoption of these standards. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Company follows:

- AASB 2011-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements [AASB 124] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

  This standard makes amendments to remove individual key management personnel disclosure requirements from AASB 124.

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015).

  AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities.

  These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below.

  (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.

(c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.

(d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:

- The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI)
- The remaining change is presented in profit or loss

If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Further amendments were made by AASB 2012-6 which amends the mandatory effective date to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. AASB 2012-6 also modifies the relief from restating prior periods by amending AASB 7 to require additional disclosures on transition to AASB 9, in some circumstances. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10.

- AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and UIG-112 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.*

  The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control. This is likely to lead to more entities being consolidated into the group.

  Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7 and amendments to AASB 127.

- AASB 11: Joint Arrangements (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and UIG-113 *Jointly- controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures.* AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition it removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the venturers a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method. This may result in a change in the accounting for the joint arrangements held by the group.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7 and amendments to AASB128.

- AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structures entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgements made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about joint arrangements, associates and structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.

- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance under AASB for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets.

  AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined.

  Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-8.

- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

  The main change introduced by this standard is to revise the accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendment removes the options for accounting for the liability, and requires that the liabilities arising from such plans is recognized in full with actuarial gains and losses being recognized in other comprehensive income. It also revised the method of calculating the return on plan assets. The definition of short-term benefits has been revised, meaning some annual leave entitlements may become long-term in nature with a revised measurement. Similarly the timing for recognising a provision for termination benefits has been revised, such that provisions can only be recognised when the offer cannot be withdrawn.

  Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-10.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 2: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Directors have considered the requirements of AASB 8 – Operating Segments and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the Board) in allocating resources and have concluded that at this time there are no separately identifiable segments.

The Company remains focused on mineral exploration over areas of interest solely in Western Australia.

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and exploration expenditure carried forward have not been brought to account at 31 December 2012 because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. The balance of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised at 31 December 2012 is $240,092. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure to be realised;
- the Company continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure.

The Company has also not recognised a deferred tax liability amounting to $1,771,166 arising on the initial recognition of exploration and evaluation assets acquired from Enterprise Metals Limited in accordance with an exemption in AASB 112: Income taxes, paragraph 15(b).

NOTE 4: EQUITY SECURITIES ISSUED

	2012 Shares	2012 $
Issues of ordinary shares during the period		
Issued for cash at incorporation	**1**	**1**
Issued as consideration for tenement acquisition[(1)]	**42,644,154**	**5,905,887**
Issued for cash at IPO	**25,636,284**	**5,127,257**
Share issue costs	**-**	**(267,512)**
	68,280,439	**10,765,633**

(1) During the period, the Company issued 42,644,154 ordinary shares, with a deemed value of $5,127,257, to Enterprise Metals Limited as consideration for the acquisition of tenements.

	Number of options 2012
Movements of options during the period	
Issued, exercisable at 25 cents, expiring 31 March 2014	**12,818,132**

NOTE 5: CONTINGENCIES

The Company has no contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

NOTE 6: TENEMENT EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

The minimum statutory expenditure requirements on granted tenements for the next 12 months are $1,340,000.

NOTE 7: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

XServ Pty Ltd

Mr Ryan is a director and shareholder of XServ Pty Ltd ("XServ"). XServ provides geological consulting services to Enterprise Uranium Limited. The services include the provision of geological and technical staff, field equipment and vehicles as well as computer, database and administrative support services. The total amount paid to XServ during the period was $134,806, and the balance payable at 31 December 2012 $47,271.

Montana Exploration Services Pty Ltd

Montana Exploration Services Pty Ltd ("Montana") is a company owned and operated by Mr Ryan's sister. Montana provides geological personnel services to Enterprise Uranium Limited. The total amount paid to Montana during the period was $10,157, and the balance payable at 31 December 2012 $1,920.

NOTE 8: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Effective 25 January 2013, the Company's inaugural Managing Director, Mr Trevor Saul, resigned. Effective 4 February 2013 Mr Bernard Simon Fleming was appointed as the Company's Managing Director.

On 28 February 2013, 50 ordinary shares were issued upon the exercise of 25 cent options (expiring 31 March 2014).

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2012, 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.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

1. the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 18 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 2012 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that Enterprise Uranium 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.

Bernard <u>Simon</u> Fleming
Managing Director
Perth, 15 March 2013

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Independent Auditor's Review Report
To the Members of Enterprise Uranium Limited

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Enterprise Uranium Limited ('Company'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a statement or description of accounting policies, other explanatory information and the Directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the half-year financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with the Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 Review of a 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 half-year financial report is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2012 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of Enterprise Uranium Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year 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 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 half-year financial report of Enterprise Uranium Limited is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

a giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2012 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

b complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and Corporations Regulations 2001.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

C A Becker
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 15 March 2013