DRAKE RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 12 108 560 069

Interim Financial Report
for the period ended 31 December 2006

Note:
The information contained herein should be read in conjunction with the most recent annual report.

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DRAKE RESOURCES LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN 12 108 560 069
INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT DECEMBER 2006

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit the financial report of the economic entity for the half-year ended 31 December 2006.

Directors

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

Brett Fraser

Robert Beeson

Jay Stephenson

Review of Operations

Exploration

Drake Zinifex Alliance

Drake Resources and Zinifex Australia Ltd ("Zinifex") (ASX Code – ZFX) have formed an alliance to seek out zinc exploration and development opportunities in several of the most prospective areas around the world. Drake is the Manager of the Alliance. The purpose of the Alliance is to bring together Drake's technical project generation skills in base and precious metals exploration and Zinifex's operational capabilities in advanced project exploration, mineral project development and mining.

The Alliance is focusing its search on the known prospective mineral provinces in Australia, Scandinavia, North America and southern Africa, and will run initially until the end of June 2008.

Under the terms of the Heads of Agreement, the Alliance is funded jointly with cash and in-kind contributions. Drake is identifying and presenting opportunities to the Alliance for consideration. Any project identified by the Alliance, but not accepted by Zinifex, can be taken up by Drake.

The Alliance has now applied for 5 tenements in Sweden.

Mt Carrington

Drake has now received Ministerial consent letters advising that it is free to explore EL 6273 surrounding the Mt Carrington Mining Leases. Programmes are being developed to initiate exploration.

Drake continues to evaluate the potential of the exploration licences for further epithermal style mineralisation similar to Mt Carrington, and for other styles of mineralisation occurring in the region.

Heron Well

The project is located 15km south of Leonora, in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt. The project comprises six granted Prospecting Licenses, P40/1119-P40/112 and P40/1129, covering a total area of 10.4 sq km. The Heron Well Project is along strike from the old Desdemona Gold Mine, and the host rock at the mine, a prospective quartz-diorite body, extends into the Heron Well Project Area.

Despite its proximity to major ore deposits the Project Area remains poorly explored. The lack of exploration is due to the transported cover that overlies most of the southern half of the tenement. The cover has restricted the effectiveness of commonly used surface exploration methods. Only 15% of the area has been tested by any drilling, and the majority of those drill holes are shallow (<20m) air core drilling.

A detailed airborne magnetics survey has now been completed, and final data are awaited from the contractor. This survey will significantly improve the understanding of the geology under cover. Structural analysis of these data, combined with the results of last season's fieldwork, lead to the selection of additional drill targets.

These new targets, plus existing targets from the first phase of fieldwork, will be tested by drilling in 2007.

Lake Rebecca

The Lake Rebecca Project comprises a single exploration licence in the Pinjin Region the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Gold mineralisation is thought to be spatially associated with the Pinjin Fault System.

The large data resource at Lake Rebecca is forming the basis for Drake's future programmes at Lake Rebecca. Drilling by previous explorers indicates that mineralisation occurs over an area of at least 2km x 0.4km with intercepts of ten to thirty metres true width grading up to 1.5g/t Au down to a depth of approximately 250m in two zones, Redskin in the south west and Round Hill in the north.

The initial programme at Lake Rebecca includes the flying of a detailed airborne magnetics survey to assist with the interpretation of data and to define targets for drilling.

Auditor's Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 3 for the half year ended 31 December 2006.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director

Brett Fraser

Dated this 13 Day of March 2007

RIXLEVYFOWLER
CHARTERED BUSINESS ADVISORS

Partners
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To The Board of Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

This declaration is made in connection with our review of the financial report of Drake Resources Limited and controlled entities for the half-year ended 31 December 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001.

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been:

- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit;
- No contraventions of the Code of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

Rix Levy Fowler

RIX LEVY FOWLER
Chartered Business Advisors

Ranko Matic
Partner

DATED at PERTH this 14th day of March 2007

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Economic Entity	
	31.12.2006	31.12.2005
	$	$
Revenue	38,075	48,137
Loss on Sale of Shares	-	(5,000)
ASX and Registry Fees	(5,947)	(11,594)
Audit and Accounting	(5,435)	(326)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(4,762)	(4,314)
Shareholder relations	(21,444)	(18,716)
Rent	(3,688)	(4,800)
Legal	(16,484)	(14,706)
Director Fees	(44,218)	(29,375)
Director Option Expense	-	(71,200)
Insurance	(17,462)	-
People Costs	(114,500)	(101,981)
Contractors and Consultants	(55,271)	(59,807)
Computers and Software	(4,906)	(25,298)
Travel & Accommodation	(18,631)	(44,462)
Other expenses	(13,945)	(38,143)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	(288,618)	(381,585)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations	(288,618)	(381,585)
Profit for the period	(288,618)	(381,585)
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	(288,618)	(381,585)
Overall Operations:		
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.92)	(1.27)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.80)	(1.10)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Economic Entity	
	31.12.06 $	30.06.06 $
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	511,573	975,243
Trade and other receivables	96,698	27,001
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	608,271	1,002,244
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	16,487	21,250
Financial Assets	875,000	852,500
Other non-current assets	2,080,430	2,009,588
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,971,917	2,883,338
TOTAL ASSETS	3,580,188	3,885,582
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	39,950	76,910
Short-term provisions	22,994	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	62,994	76,910
TOTAL LIABILITIES	62,944	76,910
NET ASSETS	3,517,244	3,808,672
EQUITY		
Issued capital	4,019,650	4,022,460
Option Premium Reserve	126,352	126,352
Accumulated Losses	(628,758)	(340,140)
TOTAL EQUITY	3,517,244	3,808,672

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DRAKE RESOURCES LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT DECEMBER 2006

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

		$		$	$
	Note	**Share Capital Ordinary**	**Option Premium Reserve**	**Retained Profits**	**Total**
Balance at *1.7.2005*		3,822,460	11,250	(176,220)	3,657,490
Shares issued during the period					
Directors Option value			71,200	-	71,200,
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of parent entity				(381,585)	(381,585)
Balance at *31.12.2005*		3,822,460	82,450	(557,805)	(3,347,105)
Balance at *1.7.2006*		4,022,460	126,352	(340,140)	3,808,672
Capital Raising Costs		(2,810)			(2,810)
Directors Option Value					-
Profit attributable to members of parent entity				(288,618)	(288,618)
Balance at *31.12.2006*		4,019,650	126,352	(628,758)	3,517,244

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Economic Entity	
	31.12.2006 $	31.12.2005 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(387,043)	(406,321)
Interest received	19,525	48,129
Payments for exploration and evaluation	(43,829)	(437,733)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(411,347)	(795,925)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,441)
Purchase of exploration assets	(27,013)	(30,000)
(Purchase) of/Proceeds of Investments	(22,500)	87,500
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(49,513)	56,059
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of shares	(2,810)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,810)	-
Net increase in cash held	(463,670)	(739,866)
Cash at ***1 July 2006***	975,243	2,282,090
Cash at ***31 December 2006***	511,573	1,542,224

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

The half-year consolidated financial statements are a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations 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 Drake Resources Limited and its controlled entities during the half-year in accordance with continuous disclosure requirements arising under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 Drake Resources Limited whereby Drake Resources Limited 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.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the economic entity during the year, their operating results have been included/excluded from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

Minority equity interests in the equity and results of the entities that are controlled are shown as a separate item in the consolidated financial report.

(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.

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.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the economic entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(c) Property, 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.

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

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:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Computers	33.33*%*
Office Equipment	20%

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.

(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

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

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) 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these assets are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

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.

Held-to-maturity investments

These investments have fixed maturities, and it is the group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any held-to-maturity investments held by the group are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets include any financial assets not included in the above categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

Financial liabilities

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

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the income statement unless they are designated as hedges.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the group assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Dividends

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

received from associates and joint venture entities are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(k) 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.

(l) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

NOTE 2: PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	Economic Entity	
	31.12.2006 $	31.12.2005 $
The following revenue and expense items are relevant in explaining the financial performance for the interim period:		
Director Option Expenses	-	71,200

NOTE 3: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company does not have different segments.

NOTE 4: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

NOTE 5: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

The Company completed an entitlement issue in January 2007 and issued 15,625,000 options to raise $156,250 before costs.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4-13:
    a. comply with Accounting Standard 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 2006 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date.
2. In the directors' 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.

Director

B Fraser

Brett Fraser

Dated this 13 day of March 2007

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Partners
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Independent Review Report

To the Members of Drake Resources Limited

Scope

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The financial report comprises the income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the directors' declaration for Drake Resources Limited (the Company) and Drake Resources Limited (the consolidated entity) for the half-year ended 31 December 2006. The consolidated entity comprises both the company and the entities it controlled during the period.

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with 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.

Audit approach

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 company'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 and 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

In accordance with ASIC Class Order 05/83, we declare to the best of our knowledge and belief that the auditor's independence declaration set out in this financial report has not changed as at the date of providing our audit opinion.

Statement

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 Drake Resources Limited is not drawn up in accordance with:

(a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:

 (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2006 and of their 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 financial reporting requirements in Australia.

RIX LEVY FOWLER
Chartered Business Advisors

Ranko Matic
Partner

DATED at PERTH this 14th day of March 2007