

Avery RESOURCES INC



international hydrocarbon exploration & production

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS AND REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES



JOHN H. CARRUTHERS, B.A.
Executive Vice President

RICHARD N. EDGAR, P.Geol.
President

DAVID A. LITTLE, B.Sc.
Chairman & CEO

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Avery's fiscal year was an exciting one as we continued to execute on our hydrocarbon exploration program in Australia.

One of the best moments for me was the commencement of our first Australian production when our Toparoa-1 well came on stream in October 2006. The well contributed \$2.3 million of revenue in 2007, with high field netbacks averaging \$53.19 per barrel. This has given us the ability to fully fund our overheads, closing the year with cash flow from operations in excess of \$1.6 million.

The market recognized our success at Toparoa and we were able to raise \$10 million of equity through Paradigm Capital Inc., on very favourable terms, allowing us to continue to fund our busy exploration program. Our plans are to drill up to nine wells in the Cooper Basin and one in the Timor Sea over the next 18 months, with a proposed capital budget of up to A\$23 million, including related seismic surveys.

Another exciting recent milestone is the completion of the Schwarzer offshore 3D seismic survey in April 2007. The survey was conducted using a brand-new ship,

the Veritas Voyager. It covered 681 square kilometres including the 272 square kilometre AC/P 24 Katandra permit. The aim of the 3D seismic survey is to locate a well that would establish commerciality of Katandra. A commercial discovery at Katandra could be very significant for Avery, considering that the permit is on strike with the Jabiru oilfield 30 kilometres to the southwest. Jabiru has produced over 110 million barrels of oil to date.

Our ongoing drilling program, while not producing any new oil discoveries in the past year, allowed us to meet our farm-in commitments with two of the five operators that we have partnered with in the Cooper Basin, and provided additional data that will be employed to improve the success rates of future exploratory wells. In August we completed the Light Fingers-1 exploration well, located 2.8 kilometres from our oil discovery at Toparoa-1, completing our commitments to Stuart Petroleum to gain a 35 percent working interest in the 53 square kilometre

oil-prone Murteree sub-block of the highly prospective Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) 113. Light Fingers was 'wet', the oil apparently having migrated out of the structure. In January and February 2007 we drilled two wells, Marracoonda-2 and Gamma-1, earning a 30 percent interest in the 958 square kilometres Authority to Prospect (ATP) 752P Wompi Block. The payzone in Marracoonda was too thin to be economic. Gamma-1 seismic showed a clear time high which did not exist. We are planning to fund an additional well in the fall of 2007 to increase our working interest in the block to 50 percent.

We also grew our land position in the Cooper Basin when we gained entry to another large land block in western Queensland along the highly prospective southeastern oil rim of the basin. In May 2006 we executed an agreement with Sunshine Gas Limited on ATP 789P. By late 2007, with a recently purchased seismic survey and the drilling of one well, we expect to have earned a 40 percent interest in the entire 1,478 acre block, which shares its western boundary with oilfields that have produced 18 million barrels of oil to date.

In our head office in Calgary and our regional office in Brisbane, Australia, we continued to attract high quality people to enable us to execute our strategy:

- Judith Stripling, CA, was appointed to our Board in November 2006, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Bradley Johnson. Judith is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Midnight Oil Exploration Ltd., a junior oil and gas exploration company located in Calgary. She was also cofounder and Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Midnight Oil & Gas Ltd., a predecessor of Daylight Energy Trust which spun out Midnight Oil Exploration Ltd. Judith, with a wealth of financial oil and gas executive experience, serves on Avery's Audit Committee.
- Bryan Goudie, CA, was appointed Avery's Chief Financial Officer, effective April 1, 2006. Before joining Avery, Bryan was Chief Financial Officer of Emerging Equities Inc., a full service investment and brokerage firm specializing in the junior and intermediate financial markets. Prior to his six years at Emerging Equities, he accumulated over 10 years of experience in senior accounting and managerial positions with publicly-traded oil and gas companies.



Samuel Taubert, Senior Explorationist

- Samuel Taubert was hired as a Senior Explorationist for Avery Resources Australia on October 30, 2006. In this position, Sam is responsible for the assessment of exploration and production acreage, and exploration opportunities within Avery's current portfolio and new ventures. This involves the interpretation of geological and seismic data to provide new exploration plays, prospects and leads, and capturing new business opportunities. Sam currently has seven years of industry experience and has worked for Origin Energy as a Senior Geoscientist. He has also worked for Geoscience Australia and Woodside Petroleum. He has a Bachelor (Honours) Degree from the National Centre of Petroleum Geology and Geophysics, South Australia.

We look forward to the next year with great enthusiasm. We are seeing accelerated activity in the Cooper Basin from Santos, the largest Australian independent hydrocarbon exploration and development company, on lands adjacent to our blocks. Santos is implementing its Cooper Oil Program, with comprehensive 3D seismic surveys and drilling at the rate of about 200 wells per year to achieve a target of over 1,000 new wells in the basin. Also, the interpretation of the seismic data for the offshore Schwarzer seismic survey will soon be complete, and we are looking forward to drilling the well that hopefully will establish commerciality of the Katandra field and take Avery to the next level.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

David A. Little
Chairman and CEO

STRATEGY



Avery's strategy is to grow shareholder value through increasing the production and reserves of its international inventory of oil and gas projects. Management's objective is to build an international hydrocarbon exploration and production company that is highly valued by investors, partners and potential acquirers, with an ultimate target market cap of approximately \$500 million, production of 5,000 to 7,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boepd), and reserves of approximately 20 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMboe).

Avery is currently focused on exploring, developing and producing oil in the Cooper Basin, which lies in central Australia in the states of Queensland and South Australia. Avery also is working to commercialize its Katandra discovery, which is located offshore Australia in the Timor Sea Vulcan Sub-Basin. Avery's current production is approximately 200 boepd, consisting of 130 barrels of oil per day (bopd) from its 32.76 percent non-operated interest in the Toparoa-1 well in Australia, and 70 boepd of gas from Avery's non-operated interest in two sections of developed lands in the Fox Creek (Kaybob) area of Northern Alberta.

Management intends to achieve near-term growth through executing on current projects, including plans to drill up to nine wells onshore in 2007 and 2008. This drilling program, including seismic surveys, will require an estimated \$23 million Australian* in capital expenditures by Avery and its partners. Avery is also anticipating significant growth as Santos Ltd., a major Australian oil and gas exploration and production company, executes its Cooper Oil Program, the largest and most comprehensive Australian onshore exploration

* All figures from here on are stated in Australian currency unless specified otherwise

program ever, on lands adjacent to Avery's blocks. The Company is also evaluating several new production and exploration growth opportunities.

Avery is managing the risk of its exploration and production programs through seeking joint venture partners and utilizing modern technology including leading-edge 3D seismic acquisition and processing in under-explored portions of the basins. For example, a 3D seismic survey was recently completed to further define the Katandra discovery in the Timor Sea, another was recently acquired to refine drilling targets in the ATP 752P Wompi Block, a third is planned in November 2007 in the ATP 732P Magellan Block, and a fourth is planned in mid-2008 in the PEL 103 South Candra Block.

Why Australia?

Avery is focused on Australia because of its transparent legal framework, progressive fiscal regime, proven but under-exploited basins, high exploratory success rates for onshore basins (in the 30 to 40 percent range), prolific offshore reservoirs, and light sweet oil with high field netbacks. The maximum government royalty on oil and gas production in Australia is 11 percent, which is at the low end of international oil and gas taxation and less than Canada and the United States. Both the Cooper Basin and the Timor Sea Vulcan Sub-Basin have been successfully explored and exploited but they continue to offer significant potential for multi-million barrel commercial discoveries. Avery's Toparoa discovery is producing sweet, light 42 degree API oil, and the Katandra discovery tested 48 degree API oil. The oil

commands premium to TAPIS pricing, which in turn is at a premium to WTI pricing.

Avery's focus on the Cooper Basin is driven by the fact that it is a proven light oil and natural gas basin with large acreage spreads available, up to 40 percent exploratory well success rates, moderate drill depths, and drill targets of 1 million barrels (MMbbls) to 50 MMbbls. Avery has gained access through farm-ins to several partners with proven track records in the Cooper Basin. As well Santos' Cooper Oil Program is generating much excitement in the area, placing Avery, with large land positions adjacent to the Santos blocks, in an advantageous position to attract new partners to accelerate its exploration program.

Avery's 10 percent interest in the offshore Katandra project gives the company significant upside because the scale of a potential discovery in the Timor Sea Vulcan Sub-Basin is much larger than Avery's onshore plays. For comparison, the analogous Jabiru oilfield, which is about 30 kilometres to the southwest, discovered a 70 metre vertical oil column, and has produced over 110 MMbo to date.

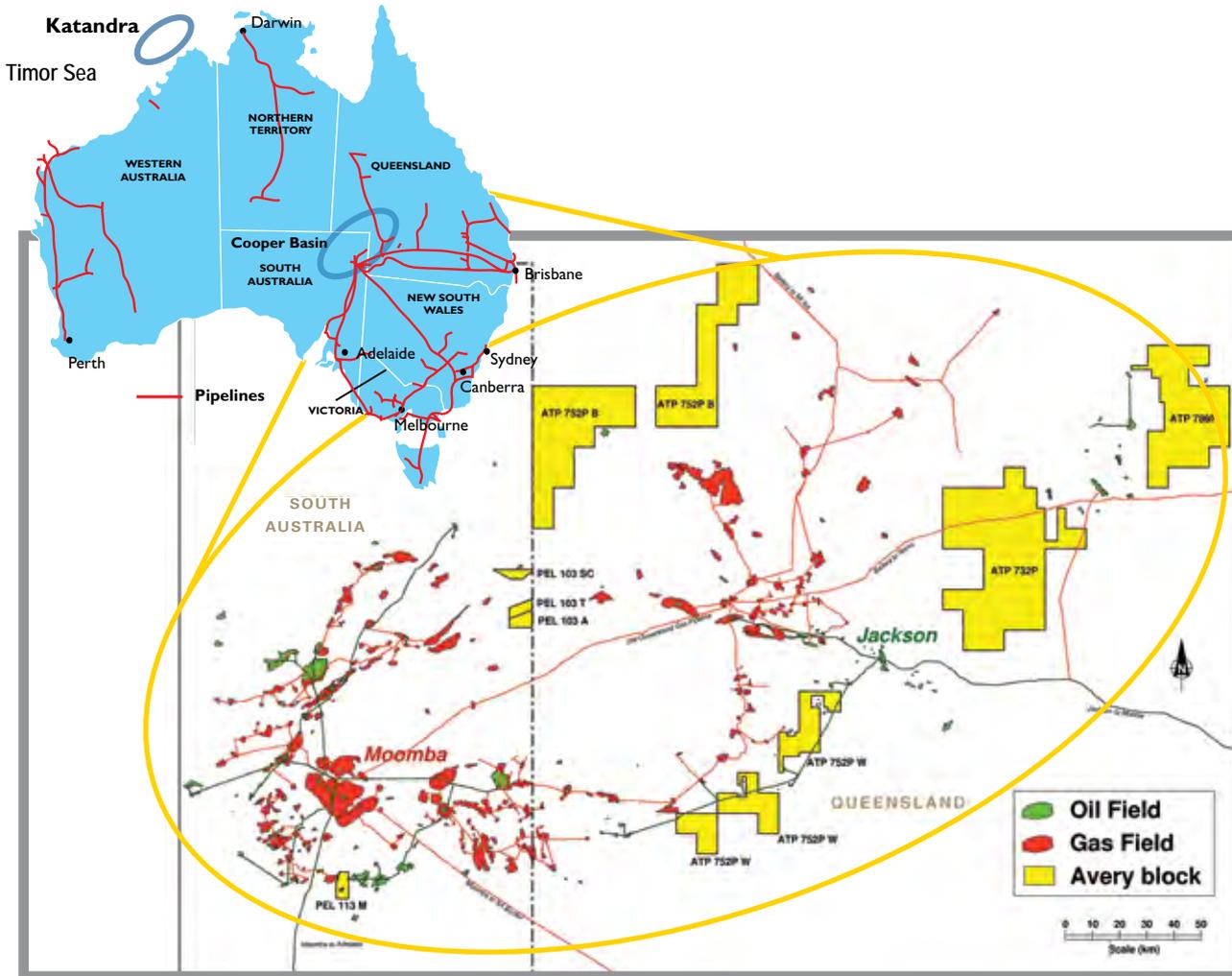
EVERY'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| 1 | PROVEN TEAM OF DEALMAKERS AND OIL AND GAS FINDERS | 4 | STRONG DEAL FLOW |
| 2 | ACCESS TO BIG LAND POSITIONS | 5 | NEAR-TERM DRILLING OF COOPER BASIN PROPERTIES |
| 3 | DRILLING WORLD-CLASS OIL TARGETS | 6 | LONGER-TERM HIGH IMPACT OFFSHORE AUSTRALIA DRILLING |

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Australia

Avery has access to 2,003,398 acres (829,221 net acres) of Australian land through farm-ins with seven partners, five of whom are operators, in the Cooper Basin. This basin, located in the states of Queensland and South Australia, is a proven light oil and natural gas basin with large acreage spreads, exploratory success rates in the 40 percent range, moderate drill depths and reserve targets of up to 50 million barrels (MMbbls). Avery also has a 10 percent interest in a joint venture exploration project offshore Australia in the Timor Sea. The Company plans to drill 10 wells (nine in the Cooper Basin and one in the Timor Sea) over the remainder of 2007 and 2008, with a capital budget of \$23 million, including related seismic surveys.

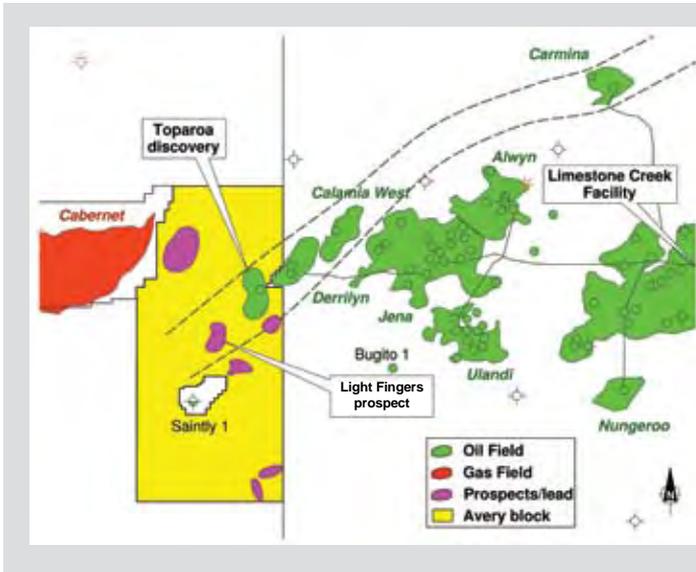


Cooper Basin, South Australia and Queensland.



■ **PEL 113 - Stuart Farm-In, Murteree Block**

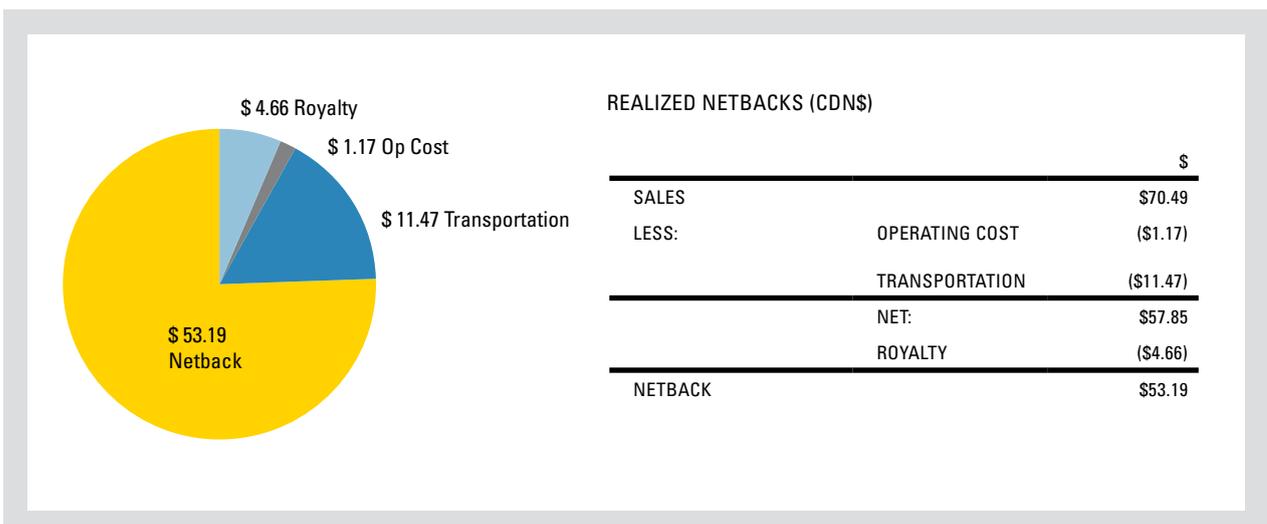
In the 2007 fiscal year, Avery completed its obligations under its 2005 farm-in agreement with Stuart Petroleum Limited of Australia, a junior oil and gas producer. Avery has earned a 35 percent interest in the 53 square kilometre (13,100 acre) oil-prone Murteree sub-block of the highly prospective Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) 113 in the South Australia sector of the Cooper Basin. The block is located on the southwest end of the Murteree High oil trend, which has produced approximately nine MMbbls to date. Avery had agreed to contribute to funding a seismic survey plus the drilling of two wells on the block. The 3D seismic survey for the block was acquired in 2005 and Avery drilled the first of the two wells, Toparoa-1, in February 2006. The well tested light 42 degree API oil at a rate of 1,814 barrels per day (bopd). In July and August 2006, Avery drilled the second well in its farm-in program on PEL 113, Light Fingers-1, located 2.8 kilometres from Toparoa-1. In August 2006 testing of the well was completed and a decision was made to plug and abandon the well.



PEL 113

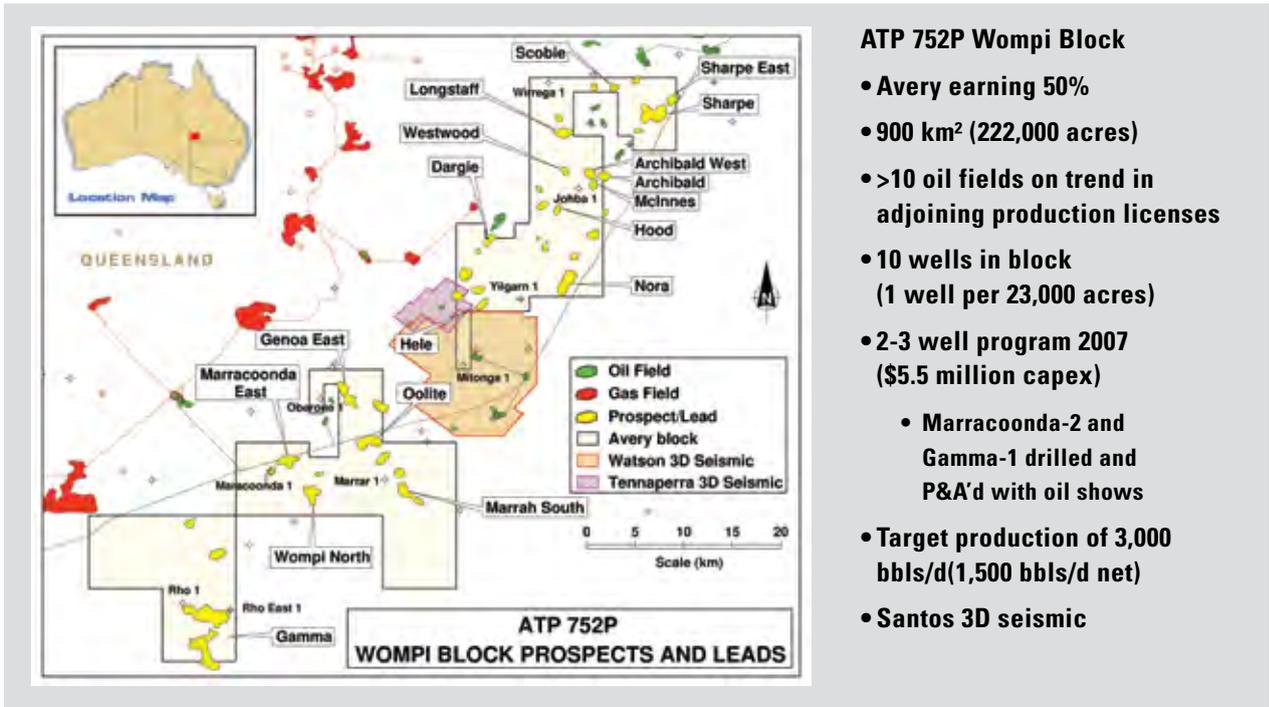
- **53 km² (13,100 acres) block**
- **35% earned in block**
- **On SW end of Murteree High oil trend (8 MMBO produced)**
- **Acquired 3D seismic**
- **New light oil pool discovery at Toparoa**

In October 2006 Avery also brought the Toparoa-1 well on production. After a decision in June 2006 to improve the economics of the well by producing into the pipeline-connected unit production facilities at Limestone Creek immediately adjacent to the license, the Toparoa-1 well came on stream on October 6, 2006. This well has produced 99,476 barrels (average 562 bopd) of light crude oil for the last six months of Avery's 2007 fiscal year [32,499 barrels (average 184 bopd) net to Avery's working interest]. Avery earned a 35 percent interest in the Toparoa-1 production license, which was reduced to 32.67 percent following discussions with the adjoining production license holders because a small part of the pool lies under the adjacent block to the east. An electric submersible pump has been installed in the well and



production has stabilized at approximately 300 bopd (100 bopd net to Avery's working interest). Production is projected to continue beyond 2010. Pricing for the well's oil production is based on the Tapis crude oil price, an Asian index similar to WTI and Brent. The field netback (sales less field operating costs, transportation and government royalties) for the production has averaged C\$53.19 per barrel. The structure is located approximately one kilometre southwest of the Derrilyn Oil Field, which is currently producing approximately 1,000 bopd.

■ **ATP 752P - Bow and Victoria Farm-In, Wompi and Barta Blocks**



Avery also advanced its farm-in agreement with Victoria Petroleum and Bow Energy Ltd. in its 2007 fiscal year. Victoria Petroleum and Bow Energy are both publicly-listed Australian exploration and production companies. Avery and its partners are exploring the Barta Block and the Wompi Block in the Queensland sector of the Cooper basin on Authority to Prospect (ATP) 752P. In 2005, Avery contributed funding toward geological and geophysical evaluation, seismic reprocessing and mapping, to earn an exclusive option to acquire 100 kilometres of 2D seismic and the opportunity to participate in up to five exploration wells, to earn Avery up to a 50 percent interest in both areas. In the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the partners negotiated a Native Title Agreement and the Queensland government issued Authority to Prospect (ATP) 752P, beginning August 1, 2006 for an initial 12 year term.

The Wompi Block is a spread of partly contiguous blocks, occupying approximately 958 square kilometres (236,700 acres). The blocks lie along an established northeast-southwest oil trend, adjacent to a large number of oilfields, with more than ten oil fields on trend in adjoining licenses. An oil pipeline traverses the length of the block, connecting the Tickalara oilfield in the southwest to the Jackson oilfield hub in the northeast. In January and February 2007, Avery drilled two wells, Marracoonda-2 and Gamma-1, earning a 30 percent interest in the ATP 752P Wompi Block (approximately 958 square kilometres or 236,700 acres). Both wells were plugged and abandoned with oil shows. A 3D seismic survey of the Wompi Block was recently completed in May 2007, and Avery is planning to fund an additional well in the fall of 2007 to increase its working interest in the block to 50 percent. In total, the Company expects to expend \$5.5 million for its capital program in this block.





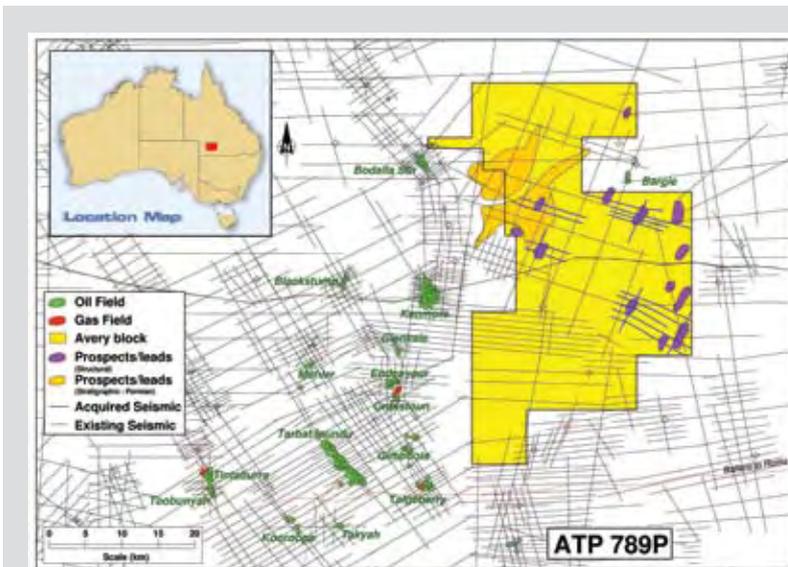
■ **ATP 789P - Sunshine Farm-In**

On its farm-in with Sunshine Gas Limited, announced in May 2006, Avery recently purchased 150 kilometres of 2D seismic, and has plans to drill two wells in 2007, for total capital expenditures of \$3.2 million. Avery will have earned a 40 percent interest in the entire ATP 789P upon completion of the first well. Sunshine will remain operator.

ATP 789P is a large land block (1,478 square kilometres or 365,228 acres) along the highly prospective southeastern oil rim in the Queensland sector of the Cooper Basin. The block shares its western boundary with the Kenmore and Bodalla South production licenses. The Kenmore oil field has produced more than 12 million barrels and Bodalla South has produced 6 million barrels of oil to date. The Bargie oil field adjoins the eastern permit boundary.

■ **PEL 103 - Innamincka Farm-In**

Avery has plans to advance its farm-in agreement with Innamincka Petroleum in 2008. The agreement, signed in 2005, gives Avery the right to earn interests in three separate blocks (146 square kilometres or over 36,000 acres) within the highly prospective PEL 103 in the South Australia portion of the Cooper Basin. Innamincka had previously drilled six exploration wells in the PEL 103 license, resulting in the Flax and Juniper oil discoveries and the Yarrow gas discovery. The three Avery blocks are located adjacent to the Flax and Juniper oil pools.



ATP 789P Sunshine Block

- Large block – 365,000 acres
- Earning 40% of block
- Sparsely drilled area adjacent to producing oil fields Kenmore (>12 million bbls to date), Bodalla South (> 6 million bbls to date)
- 150 km 2D seismic plus 2 wells in 2007 (\$3.2 million capex)
- Targeting 1,000 bbls/d (400 bbls/d net)

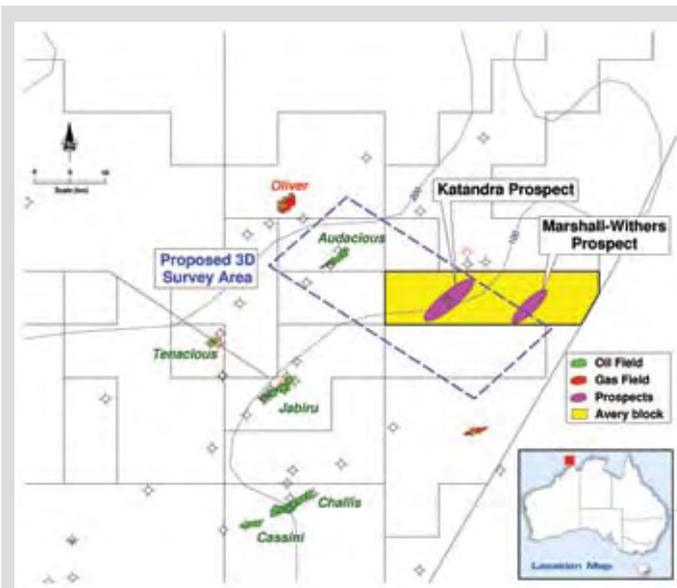


In November and December 2005, Avery drilled, plugged and abandoned two wells under this agreement, earning a 25 percent interest in the Aspen Block (approximately 13,590 acres) and partially earning a 25 percent interest in the South Candra Block. Avery plans to drill a second well in the South Candra Block (approximately 11,370 acres) in the second half of 2008 to complete its 25 percent earning requirements in that block. Avery also intends to contribute to the cost of a 3D seismic survey to earn a 35 percent interest in the Turban Block (also approximately 11,370 acres).

■ **Katandra AC/P 24 - Offshore Timor Sea**

Avery has continued to execute on its agreement with OMV Australia Ltd. to participate for a 10 percent working interest in the Katandra Prospect targeting a potential oil accumulation of up to 100 million barrels recoverable crude oil (10 million barrels net to Avery's working interest). The Schwarzer 3D seismic survey was completed in April 2007, and a second well is planned for mid-2008, once the seismic information has been interpreted.

In December 2004, the Katandra 1-A well, situated in approximately 100 metres of water, drilled a Vulcan Sub Basin prospect at a depth of 1,450 metres and encountered light sweet crude oil. A seven metre column of 48 degree API oil revealed excellent reservoir quality with multi-Darcy permeability. Avery earned a 10 percent working interest in the



AC/P24 Katandra

- 10% interest
- Offshore Timor Sea – 272 km² (67,200 acres)
- Discovery well drilled December 2004
- 7 metre column of 48° API oil
- 6 mmbbls of recognized resource
- Schwarzer 3D seismic Q3-2007 and 1 well planned for mid-2008 (\$1.9 million capex)
- Jabiru Oilfield on trend
 - 70 metres of vertical oil column
 - Total production to date exceeds 110 mmo

discovery and the entire 272 square kilometre (67,200 acre) permit, AC/P 24. In May 2005, the license on AC/P 24 was renewed for a further five-year term.

The Katandra Prospect lies on strike with the Jabiru Oilfield, 28 kilometres to the southwest, which has production to date of over 110 million barrels. It is also on trend with Challis and Casini oil fields, all of which produce from Jurassic and Triassic age reservoirs.

Canada

Avery owns a non-operated interest in two sections (1,280 acres) of developed lands in the Fox Creek area of Northern Alberta. These lands include four producing gas wells netting production to Avery of approximately 63 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boepd).

Corporate

In October 2006 Avery engaged Paradigm Capital Inc. to act as agent in connection with a private placement of Avery common shares. After marketing the financing in several cities in Canada and the US, on October 31 it was priced at \$0.50 per share, and on November 15 the financing was completed, raising gross proceeds of \$10 million. Proceeds from the offering are being used to fund Avery's Australian exploration and development program.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

AUDITORS

KPMG LLP • Calgary, Canada

LEGAL COUNSEL

Borden Ladner Gervais • Calgary, Canada

BANKERS

Royal Bank of Canada • Calgary, Canada

West Pac Bank • Brisbane, Australia

Commonwealth Bank • Brisbane, Australia

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Valiant Trust Corporation • Calgary, Canada

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Bryan Mills Iradesso • Calgary, Canada

DIRECTORS

David A. Little (Chairman)

Richard N. Edgar

John H. Carruthers

Judith Stripling

Stephen Peacock

Ian Towers

James Howe

GOVERNANCE AND DISCLOSURE COMMITTEE

All Directors are members of the Committee

AUDIT COMMITTEE

James Howe

Ian Towers

Judith Stripling

RESERVES COMMITTEE

Ian Towers

Stephen Peacock

Richard Edgar

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Stephen Peacock

Judith Stripling

Ian Towers

OFFICERS

David A. Little, Chief Executive Officer

Richard N. Edgar, President

John H. Carruthers, Executive Vice President

Paul Lipski, Managing Director, Australia

Bryan Goudie, Chief Financial Officer

Melinda Park, Secretary

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

TSX Venture Exchange: ARY

Designed & Produced by Bryan Mills Iradesso



BRYAN GOUDIE
Chief Financial Officer



LISA MELNYK
Asst Corp Secretary



KRISTIN MacGREGOR
Administration

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Avery's annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 10am on August 29th in the 5th floor auditorium, 715 – 5th Avenue SW. All shareholders are encouraged to complete and return their form of proxy to ensure their vote is counted. All shareholders are invited to attend the meeting.



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Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is dated July 5, 2007. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with Avery Resources Inc.'s ("Avery" or the "Corporation's") audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as at and for the year ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial data presented below has been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). The interim unaudited consolidated financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 and December 31, 2006 has not been reviewed by the Company's auditors. The reporting and the measuring currency is the Canadian dollar.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements herein may constitute forward-looking statements, which can generally be identified as such because of the context of the statements, including words such as believes, anticipates, expects, plans, estimates or words of a similar nature. The forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results.

All such forward-looking information is based on certain assumptions and analyses made by Avery in light of the Corporation's experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors Avery believes are appropriate in the circumstances. The risks, uncertainties, and assumptions are difficult to predict and may affect operations, including, without limitation: the risks of foreign operations; foreign exchange fluctuations; commodity prices; equipment and labour shortages; inflationary costs; general economic conditions; industry conditions; changes in applicable environmental, taxation and other laws and regulations as well as how such laws and regulations are interpreted and enforced; the ability of oil and natural gas companies to raise capital; the effect of weather conditions on operations and facilities; the existence of operating risks; volatility of oil and natural gas prices; oil and natural gas product supply and demand; uncertainties associated with estimating reserves; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; risks inherent in the ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet current and future obligations; increased competition; stock market volatility; opportunities available to or pursued by Avery and other factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control. The foregoing factors are not exhaustive and are further discussed herein under the heading "Business Risks" and under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Annual Information Form of Avery filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information about the Corporation can also be found on our website at www.averyresources.com.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

Included in this report are references to terms commonly used in the oil and gas industry, such as funds flow from operations and operating netback, which are not recognized measures under Canadian GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to performance measures presented by others. The term funds flow from operations represents cash flow from operating activities prior to changes in non-cash working capital. Operating netbacks represent petroleum and natural gas sales less royalties, operating and transportation costs. Management believes that in addition to net income (loss), funds flow from operations and operating netback are useful supplemental measures as they provide an indication of Avery's operating performance, leverage and liquidity. Investors should be cautioned, however, that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP as an indication of Avery's performance.

In conformity with National Instrument 51-101, Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities, natural gas volumes have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") using a conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("mcf") of natural gas to one barrel ("bbl") of oil. This ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Readers are cautioned that boe's may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Created through reorganization in November 2002, Avery is an international hydrocarbon exploration and production company based in Calgary, Alberta. The Company is currently focusing its exploration activities on a number of prospects in Australia. The Company is a reporting issuer in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol ARY.

ADDITIONAL CORPORATE INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Avery Resources Inc., including the Corporation's Annual Information Form, is available under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

HIGHLIGHTS

\$000's except per share, volumes and netback amounts	Three Months Ended			Twelve months ended	
	03/31/07	03/31/06	12/31/06	03/31/07	03/31/06
Revenue:					
Natural gas	\$ 194	\$ 306	\$ 165	\$ 744	\$ 404
Natural gas liquids	58	70	38	214	84
Oil	662	-	1,618	2,280	-
Total	914	376	1,821	3,238	488
Royalties:	154	100	107	402	123
% of revenue	17%	27%	6%	12%	25%
Operating & transportation	223	81	394	734	94
Netback	\$ 537	\$ 195	\$ 1,319	\$ 2,101	\$ 271
Funds flow from operations	\$ (371)	\$ 298	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,643	\$ (1,118)
Per share (\$) (basic and diluted)	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	(0.04)
Net (loss)	\$ (3,666)	\$ (918)	\$ (1,069)	\$ (4,899)	\$ (3,596)
Per share (\$) (basic and diluted)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.13)
Capital expenditures	\$ 3,247	\$ 2,262	\$ 1,790	\$ 6,535	\$ 7,495
Volumes:					
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	281	423	250	312	125
Natural gas liquids (boe/d)	13	15	9	10	4
Oil (bbl/d)	98	-	256	89	-
Total (boe/d @6:1)	157	85	307	151	25
Netback (\$/boe)					
Revenue	\$ 64.59	\$ 48.94	\$ 64.46	\$ 58.64	\$ 53.05
Royalties	10.89	13.07	3.80	7.28	13.36
Operating & transportation	15.79	10.59	13.96	13.30	10.23
Netback	\$ 37.92	\$ 25.28	\$ 46.70	\$ 38.06	\$ 29.46

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Production

For the twelve months ended March 31, 2007, total oil and natural gas production averaged 151 boepd compared to 25 boepd in the prior year.

The Corporation's first crude oil production started in October 2006 and came from its Australian operations. Avery's net interest of 32.67% in the Toparua-1 well, located in the Cooper Basin of South Australia, contributed 89 bopd of light crude oil in the year (183 bopd for the period the well was on stream) compared to no production in the prior period.

The well commenced production on October 6, 2006 at approximately 1,600 gross (net 523) bopd and declined to about 350 gross (net 114) bopd by December 31, 2006. This is typical of the Hutton sandstone where a well will generally demonstrate high flush production rates initially and then decline aggressively until it starts to gradually flatten out around 300 gross (net 98) bopd. Toparoa produced an average of 300 gross (net 98) bopd gross from January 1, 2007 to March 31, 2007.

Independent reserve engineers gave Toparoa 54,100 bbls of proved reserves at March 31, 2006 (net to Avery's 32.67% interest). At March 31, 2007 the well had produced 32,354 bbls net to Avery and on that date the engineers determined the well had 34,800 bbls of proven reserves remaining; an upward revision of approximately 13,000 bbls from the prior year. The engineers forecast the well will produce its remaining reserves from 2007 to 2016.

Subsequent to March 31, 2007 the well has been shut-in approximately 50% of the time to the date of this report due to pipeline repairs and maintenance. Currently the well requires an alternator repair and is waiting for dry weather to allow a heavy truck on the lease.

Canadian gas and liquids production increased to 62 boepd for the twelve months ended March 31, 2007 from 25 boepd in fiscal year 2006. The increase is due to owning the Kaybob gas assets for a full twelve months in the current year compared to only four months in fiscal 2006.

Revenue and pricing

Petroleum and natural gas revenues increased to \$3.2 million in the year ended March 31, 2007 from \$0.5 million in the prior year.

Crude oil sales contributed \$2.3 million to revenue and received an average price of CAD \$70.49 per bbl in the 2007 fiscal year. Toparoa crude is pipelined 1.3 km from the wellhead to a metering station at the Santos-operated Derrilyn field. Custody of the oil is transferred at this point to Santos, a major Australian oil and gas company. From Derrilyn the crude is pipelined through the Santos-owned Limestone Creek facility where the oil is processed. After leaving Limestone Creek the oil is pipelined to the Santos-owned Moomba facility, the main processing hub for South Australia and from there to Port Bonython, northwest of Adelaide in South Australia. The oil is stored in tanks until loaded onto tankers approximately once per month. The price Avery receives is the price paid by the purchaser at Port Bonython and is based on Platts Tapis benchmark plus a small positive quality differential. Tapis has been recently trading up to a US \$10 premium to WTI.

Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL's) revenue increased from \$0.5 million in the twelve months ended March 31, 2006 to \$1.0 million in the current fiscal year. The increase is due to the purchase of the Kaybob, Alberta assets in late November 2005 and receiving a full twelve months of revenue for the year ending March 31, 2007. Gas prices received for the twelve months ended March 31, 2007 declined to \$6.53 per Mcf compared to \$8.82 per Mcf in the prior period.

Royalties, operating costs and transportation costs

Royalties increased to \$0.4 million in the twelve months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$0.1 million in the prior twelve months. The increase is due to increased volumes from start-up of production in Australia and a full year of gas production in Canada. Royalties on Avery's production in Australia are based on a government established rate of 11% of gross revenues after deducting an allowance for transportation and operating costs. Royalties on Canadian production were 26% for the year resulting in a combined rate of 12%.

Operating and transportation costs increased to \$0.7 million in the twelve months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$0.1 million in the prior year. The increase is due to a full twelve months of costs for the Canadian gas assets compared to only four months in the prior year and start up of Australian production.

Operating and transportation costs are \$0.4 million in Australia or \$12.64 per boe. Operating costs in Canada are \$0.3 million or \$14.24 per boe compared to \$10.23 in the prior year.

Operating & transportation costs (\$000's)			
Year end March 31, 2007	Amount	bbls	\$ per boe
Australia			
Transportation **	\$ 371	32,354	\$ 11.47
Operating costs	38	32,354	1.17
Total Australia	\$ 409	32,354	\$ 12.64
Canada – operating costs	325	22,864	14.24
Total operating & transportation	\$ 734	55,218	\$ 13.30
Summary – March 31, 2007			
Transportation	\$ 371	55,218	\$ 6.72
Operating costs	363	55,218	6.58
Total operating & transportation	\$ 734	55,218	\$ 13.30

Operating costs (\$000's)			
Year end March 31, 2006	Amount	bbls	\$ per boe
Canada – operating costs	\$ 94	9,190	\$ 10.23

** Processing, transportation, wharfage and marketing charge.

General and administrative (G&A)

For the twelve months ended March 31, 2007, general and administrative expenses were \$2.4 million compared to \$1.3 million for the prior fiscal year. For the three months ended March 31st 2007, G&A was \$0.7 million compared to \$0.4 million in the prior period.

Overall general and administrative costs are higher due to a full year of staffing and administrative costs in the Australian office which was only open for five months of the prior year.

Depletion, depreciation and accretion (DD&A)

DD&A (before the ceiling test impairment charge) was \$3.6 million for the year ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$0.2 million for the prior fiscal year. The depletion rate per boe is \$64.41 in the current year compared to \$21.57 in the prior year. DD&A is higher both due to a 126 boepd increase in production volumes and an increase in the average depletion rate per boe. The higher depletion rate is due to high initial production volumes from the Toparoa-1 well, whereby a significant portion of the well's proven reserves were produced during the year, and inclusion of the costs of the three dry and abandoned wells in the depletable cost pool. The depletion rate per boe is determined using depletable costs before any ceiling test impairment charge.

Ceiling test

Avery calculates a ceiling test quarterly and annually whereby the carrying value of petroleum and natural gas properties is compared to estimated future cash flow from the production of proved reserves. The ceiling test is performed in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants AcG-16 "Oil and Gas Accounting – Full Cost, a two step process."

The Corporation performed a ceiling test calculation at March 31, 2007 resulting in undiscounted cash flows from proved reserves and the cost of unproved properties not exceeding the carrying value of oil and gas assets. Consequently, Avery performed stage two of the ceiling test assessing whether discounted future cash flows from the production of proved plus probable reserves plus the carrying cost of unproved properties, net of any impairment allowance, exceeds the carrying value of its petroleum and natural gas properties. As a result of performing this test, a ceiling test impairment loss of \$2.0 million has been included in DD&A expense in the consolidated statement of earnings and included in accumulated depletion.

In the prior year DD&A includes an impairment charge of \$1.7 million associated with the drilling of two dry holes in the Pine/Aspen area in the Cooper Basin of Australia.

Accretion of convertible term note

On March 6, 2006 the Term Note was converted to 987,667 common shares. During the twelve months ended March 31, 2006 \$31,379 of accretion on the Term Note of \$592,600 face value was expensed. There are no similar charges for the current fiscal year.

Stock based compensation

For the twelve month period ended March 31, 2007, stock-based compensation expense was \$1.0 million compared with \$0.6 million for the prior fiscal year. The increase over the prior year is a result of an increase in the number of options granted in the current fiscal year over the prior year – see share capital section below.

Mitigation payment

In recognition of production delays related to one of Avery's joint ventures in Australia and in accordance with the related production arrangement, the Corporation received a one-time payment of \$1.4 million in the year ended March 31, 2007.

FOURTH QUARTER RESULTS

Production volumes increased to 157 boepd in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to 85 boepd in the same period of the prior year. Volumes in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 declined to 157 boepd from 307 boepd in the third quarter ended December 31, 2006 as a result of prolific Toparoa production in quarter three which has resulted in significant drainage of the pool. Natural gas production in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2007 decreased to 281 mcf per day from 423 mcf per day in the prior period as a result of natural decline of the four Kaybob gas wells acquired in November 2005. Crude oil and natural gas liquids volumes increased to 111 boepd compared to 15 boepd in the prior period as a result of start up of Australian oil production on October 6, 2006.

Natural gas and liquids revenue for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2007 was \$0.3 million compared to \$0.4 million in the prior period. The average price received for the fourth quarter of 2007 was \$7.70 per mcf for gas and \$72.38 per barrel for liquids compared to \$8.04 and \$51.85 for gas and liquids respectively in the prior period.

Royalties for the fourth quarter of 2007 were \$0.2 million or 17 percent of revenue compared to \$0.1 million or 27% in the prior period. On a per barrel basis royalties were \$10.89 per boe compared to \$13.07 per boe in the prior period. Royalty expense increased due to addition of Australian crude production but declined per boe as effective royalties in Australia are approximately 7%.

Operating and transportation costs were \$0.2 million for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 or \$15.79 per boe compared to \$0.1 million or \$10.59 in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2006. The increase in operating costs is also due to start up of Australian crude oil production. On a boe basis costs went up due to a general increase in costs of production in Alberta.

Depletion, depreciation and accretion (before ceiling test write-down) increased to \$1.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 from \$0.2 million in the comparable period of 2006. The increase is due to start up of production from Kaybob on November 24, 2005 and start-up of Australian production on October 6, 2006. A ceiling test impairment charge of \$2.0 million was recorded in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2007 with no similar charge in the prior period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures were \$6.5 million in the year ended March 31, 2007, compared with \$7.5 million for the previous year. The expenditures in the current year relate to seismic and geological work and drilling three dry exploration wells in Australia. Costs of unproved properties excluded from costs subject to depletion and depreciation at March 31, 2007 were \$3.2 million compared to \$4.3 million in the prior year.

Additions to property and equipment expenditures

(\$000's)

	Three months ended March 31,		Twelve months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Land costs	\$ 17	\$ 51	\$ 49	\$ 307
Geological & geophysical	699	25	1,882	639
Drilling costs	2,499	2,074	3,932	3,584
Completion costs	10	47	655	186
Acquisitions (dispositions)	32	–	(36)	2,697
Total exploration & development additions	3,257	2,197	6,482	7,413
Other assets	–	59	65	82
Total property and equipment additions	\$ 3,257	\$ 2,256	\$ 6,547	\$ 7,495

Avery drilled three wells in the Cooper basin during the year. The first well, Lightfingers was drilled on the Murteree block where Avery had previously drilled the Toparoa discovery. Although the well was dry, by funding the drilling, the Corporation has completed its earning of a 35% interest in this block.

Two other dry wells were drilled on the Wompi block. Although disappointing, funding the two wells allowed Avery to earn a 30% interest in this block. If the Corporation exercises its option to drill a third well on this block it will increase its earning to 50%.

As part of another earning commitment Avery shot 2D seismic on the Sunshine and Barta blocks where the Corporation has a right to earn a 40% and 50% interest respectively by funding a combination of seismic and drilling. In an effort to improve drilling success, Avery shot 3D seismic on the Barta block in preparation to drill an earning well in September 2007.

Avery also participated in a US \$3.5 million (Avery 10%) 3D seismic program on the Corporations offshore Australia Katandra permit in the Timor Sea which started shooting in March 2007. The seismic shooting is now complete and processing and interpretation is expected in the fall.

TAX POOLS

Avery has the following tax pools available to deduct against future earnings

(\$000's)

Year end March 31	2007	2006
Canada		
Canadian exploration expense	\$ 57	\$ 57
Canadian development expense	415	276
Canadian oil and gas property expense	1,997	2,033
Undepreciated capital cost	834	828
Canadian foreign exploration & development	1,930	1,805
Non-capital loss carry forward	3,690	3,749
Net capital losses	5,878	5,878
Share issue costs	1,052	629
Total Canada	15,853	15,255
Australia		
Non-capital loss carry forward	8,804	4,668
Undepreciated capital cost	60	-
Share issue costs	105	27
Total Australia	8,969	4,695
Total	\$ 24,822	\$ 19,950

No tax benefit has been reflected in the financial statements as it is not more likely than not there will be sufficient earnings in the future to utilize the pools and realize the benefit.

At March 31, 2007, the Corporation had approximately \$3.7 million and \$8.8 million of non-capital losses in Canada and Australia respectively (2006 - \$3.7 million and \$4.7 million), available to reduce future taxable income. The Canadian losses expire as follows: 2008 – \$0.3 million, 2009 - \$0.3 million, 2010 - \$0.3 million, 2011 - \$0.2 million, 2012 – \$0.4 million and \$2.2 million thereafter. The Australian non-capital losses have no expiry provided the shares of the Australian subsidiary are 50% owned by the same persons or corporation throughout the ownership test period or the company carries on the same business in the claim year as it did immediately before the test time. In the year ended March 31, 2007 \$0.8 million of Canadian non-capital losses expired (2006 - \$0.5 million).

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares authorized for issuance. At July 5, 2007 there are 76,688,934 common shares and 8,400,000 warrants to purchase common shares issued and outstanding. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.50 and expire on November 24, 2007.

At July 5, 2007 there are 5,191,867 employee stock options outstanding with an average exercise price of \$0.60 of which 2,551,842 are vested. These options expire between 2008 and 2011 with an average remaining life of 3.8 years.

On November 15, 2006 the Company issued 20,000,000 common shares to close a \$10 million common share financing at \$0.50 per share. Net proceeds were \$9.2 million after share issue costs.

During the year 2,765,356 warrants were exercised at an average price of \$0.55 per common share for total proceeds of \$1.5 million.

During the year 611,537 agent's options were exercised at an average price of \$0.38 per common share. There are no agent options outstanding at March 31, 2007 or at July 5, 2007.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 2007, the Company granted 3,535,000 employee stock options to purchase common shares of the Corporation at an average exercise price of \$0.69 (prior year –

1,225,000 options granted at an average exercise price of \$0.44). These options were granted to officers and directors of the Corporation and have a five year term.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of \$9.1 million at March 31, 2007 compared to working capital of \$3.1 million at March 31, 2006.

As the Company is in the early stages of exploration and development and is just beginning to generate significant operating revenue, most activities to date have been funded through the issuance of share capital, convertible debt, and shareholder loans. It is expected that further equity financings will be used to fund ongoing operations and the Corporation's projected capital program, supplemented by cash flow from operations, working capital and debt when the level of operations provide borrowing capacity.

OUTLOOK

Exploration activity

The Corporation continues to build its inventory of drilling projects in both the onshore Cooper Basin and offshore in the Timor Sea regions of Australia. The Corporation expects to have ongoing quarterly drilling activity commencing in the late third quarter of 2007. Current plans show a total of 10 drilling locations in inventory with a net capital cost to Avery of approximately \$18 million. Additional seismic programs are planned with a net cost to Avery of \$5 million. The Corporation expects to finance these expenditures through a combination of existing cash, incremental cash flow and third party participation.

Recent activity

- In the last quarter two wells were drilled at the Marracoonda and Gamma prospects in the Wompi project area of the Cooper Basin. The wells were plugged and abandoned after failing to find hydrocarbons. Prior to location selection and future drilling in the Wompi block three dimensional (3D) seismic is being acquired with completion of acquisition and processing expected by August of 2007.
- The previously announced Schwarzer 3D seismic acquisition program over the Katandra discovery was completed in late April and processing and interpretation are underway with an expected completion date late in the third quarter.
- Seismic acquisition of 150 line kilometers of 2D was completed on the Sunshine block and interpretation is expected to be completed during the third quarter with drilling of up to a two well program scheduled for the fourth quarter.
- Final interpretation and location selection for the first well on the Barta block has been completed. A drilling rig has been contracted with drilling planned for September.
- Evaluation of 3D seismic acquired over the Innamincka block is ongoing.
- Gazettal of Native Land Claims resolution was initiated in late April of 2007 for the Magellan block and barring intervention the process will conclude in late August of 2007.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any off balance sheet transactions.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation is committed to minimum annual operating lease payments on its premises in Canada and Australia in the amount of \$0.2 million over each of the next four years.

The Corporation also has asset retirement obligations with respect to the abandonment and reclamation of wells and facilities owned by the Corporation. Avery includes the present value of the estimated liabilities for such costs on its balance sheet. The total estimated discounted cost of these liabilities at March 31, 2007 was \$0.1 million.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth certain annual information of the Corporation and has been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

(\$000's except per share data and prices)

Year end March 31	2007	2006	2005
Total production volumes (boe/d)	151	25	–
Natural gas prices (\$/mcf)	6.53	8.82	–
Oil and liquids prices (\$/boe)	69.02	57.53	–
Total production revenue	3,238	488	–
Net loss	(4,899)	(3,596)	(774)
Per share – basic and diluted	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.07)
Funds from operations (1)	1,643	(1,118)	(575)
Per share – basic and diluted	0.03	(0.04)	(0.04)
Total Assets	18,086	11,537	2,120
Working capital	9,117	3,080	722

(1) See “Non-GAAP Measurements” on first page of MD&A

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables set forth selected financial information of the Corporation for the periods.

(\$000's except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended			
	03/31/07	12/31/06	09/30/06	06/30/06
Statement of earnings (loss)				
Revenue	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,883	\$ 277	\$ 299
Net earnings (loss)	(3,666)	(1,069)	656	(819)
Net earnings (loss) per share	(0.05)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.02)
Funds flow from operations (1)	\$ (371)	\$ 1,314	\$ 969	\$ (269)
Per share (\$) – basic and diluted	–	0.02	0.02	(0.01)
	03/31/06	12/31/05	09/30/05	06/30/05
Statement of earnings (loss)				
Revenue	\$ 393	\$ 121	\$ 5	\$ 2
Net earnings (loss)	(918)	(2,042)	(313)	(322)
Net earnings (loss) per share	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Funds flow from operations (1)	\$ (298)	\$ (309)	\$ (251)	\$ (259)
Per share (\$) – basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

(1) See “Non-GAAP Measurements” on first page of MD&A

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Corporation's significant accounting policies are outlined in Note 3 to the audited financial statements. The following summarizes certain accounting estimates that are integral to the determination of reported financial results and highlights changes in accounting policies required

Full Cost Accounting

Avery follows the full cost method of accounting as prescribed by Accounting Guideline #16 issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”). Under this method of accounting, all costs for exploration, development, land and property acquisition are capitalized whether successful or not. Avery has two cost centres; Canada and Australia. The aggregate of net capitalized costs and estimated future development costs less estimated salvage value for each cost centre are depleted and depreciated using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved reserves for each cost centre.

Withheld Costs

Certain costs related to unproved properties and major development projects may be excluded from costs subject to depletion until proved reserves have been determined or their value is impaired. These properties are reviewed quarterly and any impairment is transferred to the costs being depleted.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Corporation is required to review the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment, including the carrying value of oil and gas assets, for potential impairment. Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the long-lived asset or oil and gas cost centre is not recoverable by the future undiscounted cash flows. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the long-lived asset is charged to earnings.

Reserves

Avery has engaged independent petroleum engineers to evaluate all of its reserves. Reserve determinations involve forecasts of future commodity prices, production rates, operating costs and timing of capital investments, all of which are subject to interpretation. Reserve estimates are used in the calculation of depletion and depreciation expense, and in determining the ceiling test amounts. Revisions to reported reserve estimates may have a significant impact on reported depletion and depreciation expense and could potentially result in a ceiling test write-down.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Corporation utilizes the fair value method to provide for asset retirement obligations relating to its properties. Under this method the fair value of future asset retirement obligations is based on current regulations, costs, technology and industry standards. The reported liability is the present value of the future estimate of asset retirement costs.

The amount of the liability is affected by factors such as the timing of future expenditures, the discount rate used, the number of properties and future changes in legislation. All of these estimates are subject to change and may impact the depletion and depreciation rate and the reported future liability. A revision of future costs and changes in the estimated timing of expenditures may result in a change in the reported liability and the depletion and depreciation rate.

Stock-based Compensation

The Corporation has a stock option plan whereby certain officers, directors and employees are granted options to purchase common shares. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the common shares on the date of grant. Options granted under the plan have a maximum term of five years and vest one-third in the date of grant and one-third on each of the next two annual anniversaries of the grant.

Avery utilizes the fair value method of accounting for stock options granted. In determining the fair value of stock options granted, the Black-Scholes model is used and assumptions regarding interest rates, underlying volatility of the Corporation's stock and expected life of the options are made.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Accounting Standards Board of the CICA continually amends and improves certain standards or guidelines contained in the CICA Handbook. We monitor these changes as they are proposed and will make changes to our accounting policies and disclosures as necessary.

Comprehensive Income

The CICA issued section 1530 of the CICA Handbook, Comprehensive Income. The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. It describes how to report and disclose comprehensive income and its components. An integral part of the accounting standards on recognition and measurement of financial instruments is the ability to present certain gains and losses outside net income, in other comprehensive income. This standard requires that a company should present comprehensive income and its components in a financial statement displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements that constitute a complete set of statements, in both annual and interim financial statements.

The CICA also made changes to section 3250 of the CICA Handbook, Surplus, and reissued it as section 3251, Equity. The section is also effective for fiscal years beginning after October 1, 2006. The changes in how to report and disclose equity are consistent with the new requirements of section 1530, Comprehensive Income.

Avery will adopt this section effective April 1, 2007 but we do not expect this section to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

The CICA issued section 3855 of the CICA Handbook, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement. The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. It describes the standards for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and non-financial derivatives. This section requires that (i) all financial assets be measured at fair value, with some exceptions, such as loans and investments that are classified as held-to-maturity; (ii) all financial liabilities be measured at fair value if they are derivatives or classified as held for trading purposes (other financial liabilities are measured at their carrying values); and (iii) all derivative financial instruments be measured at fair value, even when they are part of a hedging relationship.

Avery will adopt this section effective April 1, 2007 but we do not expect this section to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Hedges

The CICA issued section 3865 of the CICA Handbook, Hedges. The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006, and describes when and how hedge accounting can be used. Hedging is an activity used by a company to change an exposure to one or more risks by creating an offset between changes in the fair value of a hedged item and a hedging item; changes in the cash flows attributable to a hedged item and a hedging item; or changes resulting from a risk exposure relating to a hedged item and a hedging item. Hedge accounting ensures that all gains, losses, revenues and expenses from the derivative and the item it hedges are recorded in the income statement in the same period.

Avery will adopt this section effective April 1, 2007 but we do not expect this section to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Avery are responsible for designing a system of internal controls over financial reporting, or causing them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Management of Avery has designed and implemented a system of internal controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2007 which it believes is effective for a Corporation of its size. During the review and design of the Corporation's control system over financial reporting it was noted that, due to the limited number of staff at Avery, it is not feasible to achieve complete segregation of incompatible duties. The limited number of staff may also result in identifying weaknesses in accounting for complex and / or non-

routine transactions due to a lack of technical resources within the Corporation. While management of Avery has put in place certain procedures to mitigate the risk of material misstatement in the Corporation's financial reporting, a system of internal controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, no matter how well conceived or operated.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Avery has implemented a disclosure policy, and has designed controls and procedures, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Avery have concluded, based on their evaluation at March 31, 2007, that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to them by others within those entities. It should be noted that while the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer believe that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors or fraud. A system of internal controls can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, no matter how well conceived or operated.

BUSINESS RISKS

The business of exploring for, developing, acquiring, producing and marketing crude oil and natural gas is subject to many risks and uncertainties, several of which are beyond the control of the Corporation. These risks are operational, financial and regulatory in nature. A summary of certain risk factors relating to our business are discussed below, a more exhaustive list is provided in the Risk Factors Section of our Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR.

Operational risks include exploration and development of economic crude oil and natural gas reserves, unsuccessful exploration and development drilling activity, reservoir performance, safety and environmental concerns, access to cost effective contract services, escalating industry costs for contracted services and equipment, product marketing and hiring and retaining qualified employees. Avery employs a team of highly motivated and experienced staff skilled in managing these risks and uncertainties, Management is familiar with operations and has extensive industry experience to put together a defined plan to find, acquire and develop reserves in areas with access to markets. The Corporation also maintains an insurance program commensurate with its levels and scope of operations to protect against loss from destruction of assets, pollution, blowouts or other industry standard losses.

Financial risks include fluctuations in commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates, all of which are beyond the control of the Corporation. Avery actively manages its working capital to ensure the Corporation conducts its activities in accordance with its plan. The Corporation may be required to use future equity issues or take on debt if appropriate to maintain its financial position or raise funds necessary to carry out significant capital expenditure programs.

Avery is subject to a variety of regulatory risks that it does not control. Government and Securities regulations are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the Corporation continues to be in compliance.

Consolidated Financial Statements of



Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Avery Resources Inc. have been approved by the Board of Directors and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The financial information contained elsewhere in this report has been reviewed to ensure consistency with these consolidated financial statements. In preparing this report, the Corporation undertakes steps to ensure the information presented is accurate and conforms to applicable laws and standards, including:

- Management maintains accounting control systems designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized, financial records are accurately maintained and statements are generated in a timely manner.
- The Board of Directors oversees the management of the business and the affairs for the Corporation including ensuring management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting, and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee.
- The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, comprised of three members considered to be "outside and unrelated" directors, has reviewed the consolidated financial statements with management and the external auditors.
- Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules of the Canadian Securities Administrators - CSA) and has concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective.
- An independent firm of chartered accountants, appointed as external auditors by the shareholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements and its report is included below.



David A. Little
Chief Executive Officer
July 5, 2007



Bryan C. Goudie
Chief Financial Officer

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Avery Resources Inc. as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated statements of loss and deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants
Calgary, Canada
July 5, 2007

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(thousands of dollars)

As at March 31,	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and short term deposits	\$ 8,339	\$ 3,636
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	1,795	908
	10,134	4,544
Petroleum and natural gas properties (note 4)	7,952	6,993
	\$ 18,086	\$ 11,537
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,464
Asset retirement obligations (note 5)	85	68
Non-controlling interest	47	76
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 7)	38,507	27,230
Warrants (note 7)	927	1,230
Contributed surplus (note 7)	1,881	948
Deficit	(24,378)	(19,479)
	16,937	9,929
	\$ 18,086	\$ 11,537

Basis of presentation (note 2)

Commitment (note 11)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND DEFICIT

(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

Years ended March 31,	2007	2006
Revenues		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 3,238	\$ 488
Royalties	(402)	(123)
Interest income	253	34
	<u>3,089</u>	<u>399</u>
Expenses		
General and administrative	2,352	1,323
Operating and transportation	734	94
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	5,593	1,877
Accretion on convertible term note	—	31
Stock based compensation	977	570
Interest expense	—	44
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(248)	67
	<u>9,408</u>	<u>4,006</u>
Mitigation payment (note 10)	1,391	—
Non-controlling interest	29	11
Loss for the year	<u>(4,899)</u>	<u>(3,596)</u>
Deficit, beginning of year	(19,479)	(15,883)
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$ (24,378)</u>	<u>\$ (19,479)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 7)	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.13)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(thousands of dollars)

Years ended March 31,	2007	2006
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operations		
Loss for the year	\$ (4,899)	\$ (3,596)
Items not affecting cash		
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	5,593	1,877
Accretion on convertible term note	–	31
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(28)	–
Stock based compensation	977	570
	1,643	(1,118)
Changes in non-cash working capital (note 8)	(909)	444
	734	(674)
Financing		
Issue of common shares for cash, net of share issue costs	10,878	8,017
Exercise of stock options	52	315
Changes in non-cash working capital	(79)	12
	10,851	8,344
Investments		
Additions to petroleum and natural gas properties and facilities	(6,535)	(4,856)
Changes in non-cash working capital (note 8)	(347)	141
	(6,882)	(4,715)
Increase in cash	4,703	2,955
Cash and short term deposits, beginning of year	3,636	681
Cash and short term deposits, end of year	\$ 8,339	\$ 3,636
	2007	2006
Interest paid	\$ –	\$ 44
Interest received	253	34
Cash income taxes paid	–	–

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

1. INCORPORATION

Avery Resources Inc (“the Corporation”) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta and is involved in the exploration for and development of oil and gas reserves in Canada, Australia and elsewhere.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements of Avery Resources Inc. have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The reporting and measurement currency is the Canadian dollar. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Certain prior period figures have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

(a) Principles of consolidation:

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries, Avery Resources Australia (Pty) Ltd, Avery Resources (Northern Ireland) Ltd. and Northstar Energy Pty Ltd respectively.

(b) Petroleum and natural gas properties:

The full cost method of accounting is followed for petroleum and natural gas properties whereby all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are capitalized into a cost centre for each respective country in which the Corporation has operations. Such costs include lease acquisitions, geological and geophysical activities, lease rentals on undeveloped properties, the drilling of productive and non-productive wells, and directly related overhead charges.

Total capitalized costs are depleted and depreciated using the unit of production method based on the Corporation's share of estimated gross proved oil and gas reserves as determined by independent reservoir engineers. For purposes of the depletion and depreciation calculation, proved oil and gas reserves are converted to a common unit of measure on the basis of their approximate relative energy content. The carrying value of unproved properties, including the cost of remote exploratory test wells, is excluded from the depletion calculation.

Proceeds from the sale of petroleum and natural gas properties are applied against capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized except where the sale results in a change in the rate of depletion and depreciation by 20% or more.

The Corporation applies a cost recovery impairment test (“ceiling test”) to capitalized costs in each cost centre. Future net revenues are estimated using expected future product prices. When the carrying value of capitalized costs is determined to be not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the value of discounted future net revenues from production of proved and probable reserves plus the cost of unproved properties net of

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

any impairment allowance exceeds the carrying value. Any such impairment loss is charged to depletion and depreciation in the period.

The costs (including remote exploratory dry holes) in cost centers from which there has been no commercial production are not subject to depletion until commercial production commences. The capitalized costs are periodically assessed to determine whether it is likely such costs will be recovered in the future. To the extent there are costs, which are unlikely to be recovered in the future, they are written off.

Other assets are depreciated on a declining basis at rates ranging from 20% to 33%.

(c) Asset retirement obligations:

The Corporation uses the fair value method to provide for asset retirement obligations. The fair value of an asset retirement obligation is recognized in the period in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value is based on estimated reserve life, inflation and discount rates. The provision is recorded as a long-term liability, with a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the associated asset. The capitalized amount is depleted on a unit-of-production basis. The liability amount is increased each reporting period due to the passage of time with this accretion charged to earnings in the period. Subsequent to the initial measurement of the asset retirement obligations the obligations are adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The liability amount is decreased for actual abandonment costs incurred.

(d) Use of estimates:

The amounts recorded for depletion, depreciation and amortization of petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment and the provision for asset retirement obligation are based on estimates. The ceiling test is based on estimates of proved reserves, production rates, oil and gas prices, future costs and other relevant assumptions. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

(e) Foreign currency translation:

The Corporation translates the accounts of its Australian and Irish subsidiaries, which are considered integrated, by the temporal method whereby monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet dates, non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates in effect at the dates the assets or liabilities were acquired and revenues and expenses are translated at the average rates of exchange during the month in which they are recognized. Resulting gains or losses are included in operations.

(f) Stock-based compensation plans:

The Corporation uses the fair value method of accounting for stock options granted. At the date of the grant, the fair value of the stock options is estimated. This fair value is recorded as an expense over the vesting period of the option with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. In determining the fair value of the stock options granted, the Black-Scholes option pricing model is used and assumptions regarding interest rates, underlying volatility of the Corporation's stock and expected life of the options are made. Upon the exercise of stock options, consideration received together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital.

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

(g) Per share amounts:

Basic per share amounts are computed by dividing earnings (losses) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if stock options or other dilutive instruments were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds upon the exercise or conversion of dilutive instruments would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price of the common shares during the period

(h) Future income taxes:

The Corporation accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current year and future income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities and for the benefit of losses available to be carried forward for tax purposes that are likely to be realized. Future income tax liabilities and assets are measured using tax rates expected to apply in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Any change to the net future income tax assets and liabilities is included in operations in the period it occur

i) Revenue recognition:

Revenues from the sale of natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil owned by the Corporation are recognized when title passes from the Corporation to its customers.

(j) Joint operations:

Significant portions of the Corporation's oil and gas activities are conducted jointly with others and accordingly, these financial statements reflect only the Corporation's proportionate interest in such activities.

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

4. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

(\$000's)	Cost	Accumulated depletion & depreciation	Net book value
March 31, 2007			
Australia			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	12,041	6,793	5,248
Other assets	72	22	50
Canada			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	\$ 2,919	\$ 612	\$ 2,307
Other assets	233	180	53
Ireland			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	294	-	294
	\$ 15,559	\$ 7,607	\$ 7,952
March 31, 2006			
Australia			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	5,662	1,663	3,999
Other assets	34	2	32
Canada			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	\$ 2,816	\$ 194	\$ 2,622
Other assets	228	160	68
Ireland			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	272	-	272
	\$ 9,012	\$ 2,019	\$ 6,993

In applying the full cost method the Corporation performed a ceiling test for each of the Canadian and Australian cost centers whereby the carrying value of petroleum and natural gas properties is compared to undiscounted cash flows expected to result from proved reserves plus the cost of unproved properties. The ceiling test showed carrying costs did exceed undiscounted future cash flow from proved reserves for the Australian cost centre. Carrying costs for the Australian cost centre were then compared to expected cash flow from proved plus probable reserves discounted at 5%. Carrying value in excess of discounted future cash flows in the amount of \$2.0 million in 2007 (2006 - \$1.7 million) has been recorded as a permanent impairment against the carrying costs and is included in depletion, depreciation and accretion.

In calculating the ceiling test at March 31, 2007, future net revenues exceeded net capitalized costs for the Canadian cost center.

Undeveloped property costs of \$3.2 million (2006 - \$4.3 million) have been excluded from the depletion calculation.

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

The prices used in the ceiling test at March 31, 2007 were the forecast prices provided by external reserve advisors as follows:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% increase per year to 2017
WTI Cushing Oklahoma (\$US/bbl)	\$ 63.55	\$ 66.52	\$ 63.53	\$ 58.37	\$ 55.20	~ 2%
Edmonton Par Price 40° API (\$Cdn/bbl)	\$ 71.58	\$ 74.98	\$ 71.52	\$ 65.56	\$ 61.90	~ 2%
Alberta AECO-C Spot (\$Cdn/bbl)	\$ 7.67	\$ 8.51	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.55	\$ 7.72	~ 1.6%
Tapis (\$Cdn/bbl)	\$ 77.88	\$ 81.40	\$ 78.04	\$ 72.18	\$ 68.64	~ 2%

5. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation's asset retirement obligations result from net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets. The Corporation has estimated the net present value of its total asset retirement obligations to be \$85,000 at March 31, 2007 based on an estimated total future liability of \$154,000 (2006 - \$133,000) which will be incurred between 2007 and 2024 with a significant majority of the costs being incurred after 2010. A credit adjusted risk free rate of 7.0% and inflation rate of 2.0% were used to calculate the fair value of the asset retirement obligation.

(\$000's)	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 68	\$ 5
Liabilities incurred	12	59
Accretion expense	5	4
Balance, March 31	\$ 85	\$ 68

6. CONVERTIBLE TERM NOTE PAYABLE

On March 6, 2006, the note was converted to equity by issuance of 987,667 common shares. The convertible term note payable was non-interest bearing and due on November 30, 2007 with a face value of \$0.6 million. The note was convertible, at the option of the holder, in part or in whole, for common shares of the Corporation at \$0.60 per share provided that the holder of the note would not own more than 45% of the Corporation. As required by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, the amount recorded for the convertible term note payable was allocated between an equity component (representing the conversion feature) and a liability component. The amount initially recorded for the liability component of \$0.4 million was accreted to the face value of the note over the term to maturity.

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares

Unlimited number of preferred shares, of which none have been issued

(b) Issued:

(\$000's)	Number of shares	Amount
Balance March 31, 2005	16,881,078	\$ 16,781
Issued for cash on private placements	19,596,000	5,312
Issued for property on private placements	12,092,000	3,023
Exercise of warrants and agents' options	2,788,163	1,470
Exercise of employee options	849,833	315
Transfer from contributed surplus to share capital on exercise of employee options	–	318
Transfer from warrants to share capital on exercise of warrants	–	121
Conversion of term note to equity	987,667	593
Equity component of term note	–	111
Share issuance cost	–	(814)
Balance March 31, 2006	53,194,741	\$ 27,230
Issued for cash on private placements	20,000,000	10,000
Exercise of warrants and agents' options	3,376,893	1,760
Exercise of employee options	117,300	52
Transfer from contributed surplus to share capital on exercise of employee options	–	46
Transfer from warrants to share capital on exercise of warrants	–	301
Share issuance cost	–	(882)
Balance March 31, 2007	76,688,934	\$ 38,507

Private placements – 2007

On November 15, 2006 the Corporation closed a private placement of 20,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.50 per share resulting in gross proceeds of \$ 10.0 million (net \$9.2 million after share issue costs).

(c) Common shares, share warrants and agent options:

During the year ended March 31, 2007 a total of 2,765,356 common share purchase warrants were exercised at an average price of \$0.55 for total proceeds of \$1.5 million.

During the year ended March 31, 2007 611,537 agent's options were exercised for \$0.2 million.

In February 2006 the Corporation issued 5,000,000 shares pursuant to a Short Form Offering Document and 5,750,000 shares pursuant to a Private Placement for proceeds of \$4.3 million. All shares were issued at \$0.40. In addition 75,000 common shares at a deemed

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

price \$0.40 were issue to the Agent as a Corporate Finance fee. The Agent also received 500,000 common share purchase warrants at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share until February 24, 2007 (fully exercised at March 31, 2007).

In November 2005 the Corporation issued 16,800,000 shares in exchange for \$ 1.2 million in cash and the Kaybob gas property with an agreed value of \$ 3.0 million. In addition 8,400,000 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.50 per warrant. These warrants are exercisable into one common share, expire on November 24, 2007 and are outstanding at March 31, 2007.

The table below provides details of common share purchase warrant activity:

(\$000's)	Number of warrant	Amount
Balance March 31, 2005	3,172,501	\$ 187
Aug. 4, 2005 private placement – exercisable at \$0.50 until Aug. 7, 2007	2,031,500	284
Nov. 24, 2005 private placement – exercisable at \$0.50 until Nov. 24, 2007	8,400,000	927
Transfer from warrants to share capital on exercise of warrants	(2,141,895)	(121)
Expired	(246,750)	(47)
Balance March 31, 2006	11,215,356	\$ 1,230
Transfer from warrants to share capital on exercise of warrants	(2,765,356)	(301)
Expired	(50,000)	(2)
Balance March 31, 2007	8,400,000	\$ 927

No warrants were granted during the year. The fair value of warrants granted in 2006 was \$1.2 million using the Black Scholes model.

The table below provides details of agent option activity:

	Agent options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at March 31, 2005	757,805	\$ 0.30
Granted	500,000	0.40
Exercised	(646,268)	0.32
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	611,537	\$ 0.38
Exercised	(611,537)	0.38
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	–	\$ –

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

(d) Contributed surplus:

A reconciliation of contributed surplus is provided below:

(\$000's)

Year ended March 31	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 948	\$ 328
Stock-based compensation expense	994	570
Reduce stock-based compensation due to forfeiture	(17)	–
Transfer to share capital on exercise of stock options	(46)	(317)
Share issue cost exercise of agent options	–	320
Transfer from warrants on expiry of warrants	2	47
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,881	\$ 948

(e) Stock-based compensation plan:

The Corporation has a stock option plan for directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation whereby up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares can be granted by the Board of Directors. The options vest one-third immediately and one-third on each of the next two years anniversary dates.

A summary of the status of the Corporation's stock option plan as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 and changes during the years is presented below:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at March 31, 2005	1,615,000	\$ 0.36
Granted	1,225,000	0.44
Exercised	(849,833)	0.37
Expired	(50,000)	0.49
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	1,940,167	\$ 0.44
Granted	3,535,000	0.69
Exercised	(117,300)	0.44
Forfeited	(166,000)	0.65
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	5,191,867	\$ 0.60
Exercisable at end of year	2,551,868	\$ 0.55

All employee options granted in the year were granted at market prices.

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

The outstanding stock options and associated exercise prices are outlined below:

Exercise price	Remaining life (years)	Number outstanding
\$ 0.25	1.8	13,334
0.30	1.1	75,000
0.44	3.7	1,050,000
0.45	1.6	66,700
0.45	3.8	50,000
0.48	3.0	66,833
0.49	2.6	460,000
0.63	4.7	1,625,000
0.72	4.3	1,635,000
0.88	4.1	150,000
\$ 0.60	3.8	5,191,867

During the year ended March 31, 2007, the Corporation granted 3,535,000 (2006—1,225,000) stock options to employees and directors. The Corporation recorded stock based compensation expense of \$1.0 million (2006 - \$0.6 million) for the year ended March 31, 2007.

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2007 was estimated to be \$1.4 million (2006 - \$0.5 million) using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following weighted average assumptions are used in this calculation:

	2007	2006
Assumptions:		
Risk free interest rate (%)	3.6%	3.8%
Expected life (years)	5 yr	5 yr
Expected volatility (%)	60 %	130 %
Vesting period (years)	2 yr	2 yr
Results:		
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.38

(f) Per share amounts:

Per share amounts are calculated using losses and the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The Corporation has recorded a loss in each of the last two years and therefore any addition to basic shares outstanding is anti-dilutive. The weighted average number of shares outstanding at March 31, 2007 is 63,337,029 (2006 – 26,846,786). The average trading price of the Corporation's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange for the year ended March 31, 2007 is \$0.61 and the closing price was \$0.39. At March 31, 2007, 5,103,533 employee stock options are anti-dilutive based on the closing price for Avery common shares.

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

8. CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

(\$000's)	2007	2006
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	\$ (888)	\$ (837)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(447)	1,435
Total	\$ (1,335)	\$ 598
Relating to:		
Operating	\$ (909)	\$ 444
Financing	(79)	13
Investing	(347)	141
Total	\$ (1,335)	\$ 598

9. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount obtained in applying the combined Federal and Provincial income tax rates to the loss for the year. The difference relates to the following items:

	2007	2006
Loss for the year	\$ 4,899	\$ 3,596
Corporate tax rate	32.10%	37.62%
Expected income tax recovery	\$ 1,573	\$ 1,353
Non-deductible crown royalties	(18)	(30)
Stock based compensation	(314)	(214)
Resource allowance	3	(36)
Future tax reduction	(374)	(776)
	\$ (870)	\$ 297
Change in valuation allowance	(870)	(297)
	\$ -	\$ -

The components of the net future income tax assets are as follows:

	2007	2006
Future income tax assets:		
Non-capital losses	\$ 3,810	\$ 2,548
Net capital losses	1,793	1,976
Petroleum and natural gas properties and equipment	(811)	(467)
Share issue costs	353	221
Assets retirement obligations	26	23
Future income tax assets	\$ 5,171	\$ 4,301
Valuation allowance	(5,171)	(4,301)
	\$ -	\$ -

No tax benefit has been reflected in the financial statements as it is not more likely than not there will be future earnings to utilize the tax pools and realize the benefit.

EVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

At March 31, 2007, the Corporation had approximately \$3.7 million and \$8.8 million of non-capital losses in Canada and Australia respectively (2006 - \$3.7 million and \$4.7 million), available to reduce future taxable income. The Canadian non-capital losses expire at various dates to March 31, 2013. The Australian non-capital losses have no expiry.

10. MITIGATION PAYMENT

In recognition of the production delays and in accordance with the production agreement between Avery and one of its Australian partners, the Corporation received a payment of \$1.4 million in the year.

11. COMMITMENT

The Corporation is committed to minimum annual operating lease payments on its premises in Canada and Australia as follows:

2007	\$ 168,934
2008	168,934
2009	168,934
2010	168,934
	<hr/>
	\$ 675,736

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation's financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and repayment terms.

AVERY RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

Year ended March 31, 2007 (000's)				
	Canada	Ireland	Australia	Total
Revenue, net of royalties	\$ 706	\$ -	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,836
Loss for period	\$ (1,912)	\$ -	\$ (2,987)	\$ (4,899)
Petroleum and natural gas properties				
Cost	\$ 3,152	\$ 294	\$ 12,113	\$ 15,559
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(792)	-	(6,815)	(7,607)
Net Book Value	\$ 2,360	\$ 294	\$ 5,298	\$ 7,952
Capital Expenditures	\$ 108	\$ 21	\$ 6,406	\$ 6,535
Year ended March 31, 2006 (000's)				
	Canada	Ireland	Australia	Total
Revenue, net of royalties	\$ 365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 365
Loss for period	(1,610)	-	(1,986)	(3,596)
Petroleum and natural gas properties				
Cost	3,044	272	\$ 5,696	\$ 9,012
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(354)	-	(1,665)	(2,019)
Net Book Value	2,690	272	\$ 4,031	\$ 6,993
Capital Expenditures	\$ 2,865	\$ 272	\$ 4,358	\$ 7,496

CORPORATE INFORMATION

AUDITORS

KPMG LLP • Calgary, Canada

LEGAL COUNSEL

Borden Ladner Gervais • Calgary, Canada

BANKERS

Royal Bank of Canada • Calgary, Canada

West Pac Bank • Brisbane, Australia

Commonwealth Bank • Brisbane, Australia

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Valiant Trust Corporation • Calgary, Canada

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Bryan Mills Iradesso • Calgary, Canada

DIRECTORS

David A. Little (Chairman)

Richard N. Edgar

John H. Carruthers

Judith Stripling

Stephen Peacock

Ian Towers

James Howe

GOVERNANCE AND DISCLOSURE COMMITTEE

All Directors are members of the Committee

AUDIT COMMITTEE

James Howe

Ian Towers

Judith Stripling

RESERVES COMMITTEE

Ian Towers

Stephen Peacock

Richard Edgar

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Stephen Peacock

Judith Stripling

Ian Towers

OFFICERS

David A. Little, Chief Executive Officer

Richard N. Edgar, President

John H. Carruthers, Executive Vice President

Paul Lipski, Managing Director, Australia

Bryan Goudie, Chief Financial Officer

Melinda Park, Secretary

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

TSX Venture Exchange: ARY

Designed & Produced by Bryan Mills Iradesso

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Avery's annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 10am on August 29th in the 5th floor auditorium, 715 – 5th Avenue SW. All shareholders are encouraged to complete and return their form of proxy to ensure their vote is counted. All shareholders are invited to attend the meeting.

