Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
Form 10QSB
May 21, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

[X] Quarterly Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarter Ended: March 31, 2007

[ ] Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Transition Period from _____________ to ____________

Commission File Number 1-32522

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its charter)

Utah	91-0974149
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer I.D. No.)

P.O. Box 2017, Sandy, Utah 84091-2017
(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

(801) 748-1114
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

(1) Yes X No (2) Yes X No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class AA@ Voting Common Stock, no par value	5,250,915
Title of Class	Number of Shares Outstanding as of May 14, 2007

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

The financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been made. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, and with the historical financial information of the Company.

2

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED

	March 31, 2007
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	$ 9,231
Prepaid expenses	0
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	9,231
	$ 9,231
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Interest payable - related party (Note 2)	$ 39
Income taxes payable	0

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	39
Note Payable - related party (Note 2)	10,000
Contingent liabilities	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,039
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
Common stock no par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 5,250,915 shares issued at March 31, 2007	137,413
Retained Deficit	(103,925)
Deficit from re-entering development stage	(34,296)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	(808)
	$ 9,231

3

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
UNAUDITED

	Period from re-entering development stage to March 31, 2007	Three Months Ende 2007	
Income	$ 2	$ 0	$
Cost of sales	0	0	
GROSS PROFIT	2	0	
Expenses:			
General and Administrative	33,998	2,419	
	33,998	2,419	
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(33,996)	(2,419)	
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	300	0	

NET (LOSS)	$ (34,296)	$ (2,419)	$
(LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
Basic and fully diluted loss per weighted average common share outstanding		$ (.00)	$
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 1)		5,250,915	

4

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
UNAUDITED

	Period from re-entering development stage to March 31, 2007	Six Months Ended 2007	
Income	$ 2	$ 0	$
Cost of sales	0	0	
GROSS PROFIT	2	0	
Expenses:			
General and Administrative	33,998	5,619	
	33,998	5,619	
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(33,996)	(5,619)	
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	300	0	
NET (LOSS)	$ (34,296)	$ (5,619)	$
(LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE			
Basic and fully diluted loss per weighted average common share outstanding		$ (.00)	$
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 1)		5,250,915	

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
UNAUDITED

	Period from re-entering development stage to March 31, 2007	Six Months End[ed] 2007
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss)	$ (34,296)	$ (5,619)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash required by operating activities:		
Interest - non-cash	39	39
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(5,269)	0
Income taxes payable	(1,243)	(100)
NET CASH REQUIRED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(40,769)	(5,680)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loans	10,000	10,000
Stock sold	40,000	0
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	50,000	10,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	9,231	4,320
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	0	4,911
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	$ 9,231	$ 9,231
CASH PAID FOR TAXES	$ 1,624	$ 100
CASH PAID FOR INTEREST	$ 490	$ 0

TRAFALGAR RESOURCES, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Development stage enterprise

Trafalgar Resources, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah on October 25, 1972. The Company is considered a development stage enterprise as defined in SFAS 7 because since October 1, 2003, it has not commenced operations that have resulted in significant revenue and the Company's efforts have been devoted primarily to activities related to raising capital and attempting to acquire an operating entity.

Unaudited information

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Item 310 of Regulation S-B of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been made. These financial statements for the six months ended March 31, 2007, should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and with the historical financial information of the Company, and are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2007.

Use of estimates

These financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and require that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The use of estimates and assumptions may also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates or assumptions.

Net loss per share of common stock

The loss per share of common stock is computed by dividing the net loss during the period presented by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during that same period.

Income taxes

The Company has not had any income in prior periods and therefore, no income taxes were paid. Management has determined that future taxable income may not be allowed to offset prior losses and therefore has not established a deferred tax asset.

Revenue recognition

The Company has not had any realizable sources of revenue and consequently, has not established a policy for the recognition of revenue.

New accounting pronouncements

In May 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force of the FASB came to a consensus regarding EITF 02-14 "Whether an Investor Should Apply the Equity Method of Accounting to Investments Other Than Common Stock". The consensus of the task force is that the equity method of accounting is to be used for investments in common stock or in-substance common stock, effective for reporting periods beginning after September 15, 2004.

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 151, "Inventory Costs". This Statement requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current period charges and that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The statement is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 153, "Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets". This Statement confirms that exchanges of non-monetary assets are to be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged, except for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Those transactions are to be measured at entity specific values.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment," which amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation". This Statement, as revised, requires public entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. The effective date for the Company is the first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3". This Statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, and FASB Statement No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements, and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed. The effective date for the Company is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. This pronouncement requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset and permits an entity to use either the amortization method or the fair value measurement method for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This pronouncement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). This pronouncement requires entities to recognize a net liability or asset of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans on their balance sheets.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. This pronouncement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value.

At the present time, the Company does not believe that these new accounting pronouncements will have any impact on its financial statements.

Note 2: Payable - related party
At March 31, 2007 the Company owes $39 of interest and $10,000 to its President. The note bears interest at 4.5% per year. Interest of $450 per year is due on February 27, 2008 and 2009. Interest and principal of $10,450 are due on February 27, 2010.

9

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This periodic report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing products, plans and objectives of management. Statements in this periodic report that are not historical facts are hereby identified as "forward-looking statements."

Business of the Company

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Utah on October 25, 1972, under the name of Electronic Agricultural Machinery Development Corporation. In 1974, the Company changed its name to Zenith Development Corporation. In 1980, the Company changed its name to Alternative Energy Resources, Inc. In 2004, the Company changed its name to Trafalgar Resources, Inc.

Initially, the Company sought to develop and market inventions, including an asparagus harvester, a hot water saving device and a gas alert signal. Ultimately, none of the inventions were successful and they were abandoned. The Company ceased to conduct any business and has not conducted any business during the last three years.

Currently, the Company is in the process of investigating potential business ventures which, in the opinion of management, will provide a source of eventual profit to the Company. Such involvement may take many forms, including the acquisition of an existing business or the acquisition of assets to establish subsidiary businesses. All risks inherent in new and inexperienced enterprises are inherent in the Company's business.

The selection of a business opportunity in which to participate is complex and risky. Additionally, as the Company has only limited resources, it may be difficult to find good opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify and acquire any business opportunity which will ultimately prove to be beneficial to the Company and its shareholders. The Company will select any potential business opportunity based on management's business judgment.

The activities of the Company are subject to several significant risks which arise primarily as a result of the fact that the Company has no specific business and may acquire or participate in a business opportunity based on the decision of management which potentially could act without the consent, vote, or approval of the Company's shareholders. The risks faced by the Company are further increased as a result of its lack of resources and its inability to provide a prospective business opportunity with significant capital.

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The Company is in the process of looking for potential business ventures. As the Company possesses limited funds, the Company will be extremely limited in its attempts to locate potential business situations for investigation. The Company intends to commence, on a limited basis, the process of investigating possible merger and acquisition candidates, and believes that the Company=s status as a publicly-held corporation will enhance its ability to locate such potential business ventures. No assurance can be given as to when the Company may locate suitable business opportunities and such opportunities may be difficult to locate; however, the Company intends to actively search for potential business ventures for the foreseeable future. The Company's management does not expect to remain involved as management of any acquired business.

Management anticipates that due to its lack of funds, and the limited amount of its resources, the Company may be restricted to participation in only one potential business venture. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk because it will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

Business opportunities, if any arise, are expected to become available to the Company principally from the personal contacts of its officers and directors. While it is not expected that the Company will engage professional firms specializing in business acquisitions or reorganizations, such firms may be retained if funds become available in the future, and if deemed advisable. Opportunities may thus become available from professional advisors, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and other sources of unsolicited proposals. In certain circumstances, the Company may agree to pay a finder's fee or other form of compensation, including perhaps one-time cash payments, payments based upon a percentage of revenues or sales volume, and/or payments involving the issuance of securities, for services provided by persons who submit a business opportunity in which the Company shall decide to participate, although no contracts or arrangements of this nature presently exist. The Company is unable to predict at this time the cost of locating a suitable business opportunity.

The analysis of business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Company's management, none of whom is a professional analyst and none of whom have significant general business experience. Among the factors which management will consider in analyzing potential business opportunities are the available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and financial requirements; the history of operation, if any; future prospects; the nature of present and anticipated competition; potential for further research, development or exploration; growth and expansion potential; the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products or services; name identification, and other relevant factors.

It is not possible at present to predict the exact manner in which the Company may participate in a business opportunity. Specific business opportunities will be reviewed and, based upon such review, the appropriate legal structure or method of participation will be decided upon by management. Such structures and methods may include, without limitation, leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures; and may involve merger, consolidation or reorganization. The Company may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation or reorganization. However, it is most likely that any acquisition of a business venture the Company would make would be by conducting a reorganization involving the issuance of the Company's restricted securities. Such a reorganization may involve a merger (or combination pursuant to state corporate statutes, where one of the entities dissolves or is absorbed by the other), or it may occur as a consolidation, where a new entity is formed and the Company and such other entity combine assets in the new entity. A reorganization may also occur, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, and there is no assurance that the Company would be the surviving entity. Any such reorganization could result in loss of control of a majority of the shares. The Company's present directors may be required to resign in connection with a reorganization.

The Company may choose to enter into a venture involving the acquisition of or merger with a company which does not need substantial additional capital but desires to establish a public trading market of its securities. Such a company may desire to consolidate its operations with the Company through a merger, reorganization, asset acquisition, or other combination, in order to avoid possible adverse consequences of undertaking its own public offering. (Such consequences might include expense, time delays or loss of voting control.) In the event of such a merger, the Company may be required to issue significant additional shares, and it may be anticipated that control over the Company's affairs may be transferred to others.

As part of their investigation of acquisition possibilities, the Company's management may meet with executive officers of the business and its personnel; inspect its facilities; obtain independent analysis or verification of the information provided, and conduct other reasonable measures, to the extent permitted by the Company's limited resources and management's limited expertise. Generally, the Company intends to analyze and make a determination based upon all available information without reliance upon any single factor as controlling.

In all likelihood, the Company's management will be inexperienced in the areas in which potential businesses will be investigated and in which the Company may make an acquisition or investment. Thus, it may become necessary for the Company to retain consultants or outside professional firms to assist management in evaluating potential investments. The Company can give no assurance that it will be able to find suitable consultants or managers. The Company has no policy regarding the use of consultants, however, if management, in its discretion, determines that it is in the best interests of the Company, management may seek consultants to review potential merger or acquisitions candidates. There are currently no contracts or agreements between any consultant and any companies that are searching for "shell" companies with which to merge.

It may be anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention, and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. Should a decision thereafter be made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, it is likely that costs already expended would not be recoverable. It is likely, in the event a transaction should eventually fail to be consummated, for any reason, that the costs incurred by the Company would not be recoverable. The Company's officers and directors are entitled to reimbursement for all expenses incurred in their investigation of possible business ventures on behalf of the Company, and no assurance can be given that if the Company has available funds they will not be depleted in such expenses.

Based on current economic and regulatory conditions, management believes that it is possible, if not probable, for a company like the Company, without many assets or many liabilities, to negotiate a merger or acquisition with a viable private company. The opportunity arises principally because of the high legal and accounting fees and the length of time associated with the registration process of "going public". However, should any of these conditions change, it is very possible that there would be little or no economic value for anyone taking over control of the Company.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had $9,231 in cash and $10,039 in liabilities. The Company has only incidental ongoing expenses primarily associated with maintaining its corporate status and maintaining the Company's reporting obligations to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Current management has indicated a willingness to help support the Company's ongoing expenses through the purchase of securities of the Company or loans to the Company. Existing liabilities are related to loans by management to help fund ongoing expenses.

For the six months ended March 31, 2007, the Company had $5,619 in expenses related to maintaining its corporate status, paying accounting and legal fees. Management anticipates only nominal continuing expenses related to investigating business opportunities and legal and accounting cost. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company had a net loss of $2,419 compared to a loss of

$4,067 for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Since inception the Company has not generated significant revenue, and it is unlikely that any revenue will be generated until the Company locates a business opportunity with which to acquire or merge. Management of the Company will be investigating various business opportunities. These efforts may cost the Company not only out of pocket expenses for its management but also expenses associated with legal and accounting costs. There can be no guarantee that the Company will receive any benefits from the efforts of management to locate business opportunities.

Management does not anticipate employing any employees in the future until a merger or acquisition can be accomplished. Management will continue to rely on outside consultants to assist in its corporate filing requirements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company has not had any significant revenue since reentering the development stage. The Company continues to suffer a small loss related to maintaining its corporate status and reporting obligations. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company had a net loss of $2,419. The Company does not anticipate any revenue until it locates a new business opportunity.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a) Evaluation of Disclosure controls and procedures.

The Company's principal executive officers, including principal accounting officers have reviewed the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in section 240.13a-149c and 240.15d-14c in place to assure the effectiveness of such controls and procedures. This review occurred within 90 days of this 10-QSB being filed. Based on this review, the principal executive officers and accounting officers believe Trafalgar's disclosure controls and procedures are adequate.

b) Changes in Internal Controls.

There were no significant changes in Trafalgar's internal controls, or other factors, that could significantly affect the Company's controls subsequent to the date of the evaluations performed by the executive officers of the Company. No deficiencies or material weaknesses were found that would require corrective action.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

Item 4	Exhibit No.	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders	L
4.01	4	Specimen Stock Certificate	Inc b
31.01	31	CEO certification Pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Thi
31.02	31	CFO certification Pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Thi
32.01	32	CEO Certification pursuant to section 906	Thi
32.02	32	CFO Certification pursuant to Section 906	Thi

13

* Incorporated by reference from the Company's registration statement on Form 10-SB filed with the Commission, SEC file no. 0-23502.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Trafalgar Resources, Inc.
[Registrant]

Dated: May 15, 2007

By:/S/ Anthony Brandon Escobar

Anthony Brandon Escobar, President
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /S/ Anthony Coletti

Anthony Coletti, Principal Accounting Officer