

ENTREE GOLD INC
Form 10QSB
May 16, 2005
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-50982

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Yukon

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

N/A

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**Suite 1450, 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N7**
(Address of principal executive offices)

604.687.4777

(Issuer's telephone number)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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.

Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Check whether the registrant filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

50,883,066 common shares issued and outstanding as at May 1, 2005.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes No

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

MARCH 31, 2005

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Nature of operations (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in United States dollars)

- continued -

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in United States dollars)

- continued -

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in United States dollars)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 10)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The interim period financial statements have been prepared by the Company in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The preparation of financial data is based on accounting principles and practices consistent with those used in the preparation of annual financial statements, and in the opinion of management these financial statements contain all adjustments necessary (consisting of normally recurring adjustments) to present fairly the financial information contained therein. Certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in the financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted. These interim period statements should be read together with the audited financial statements and the accompanying notes included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004. The results of operation for the three month period ended March 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005.

2. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and continued under the laws of the Yukon Territory. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of mineral property interests. Effective October 10, 2002, pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders of the Company, the Company changed its name from Entrée Resources Inc. to Entrée Gold Inc. and consolidated its share capital on a 2:1 basis (Note 6). In December 2003, the Company changed its fiscal year end from April 30 to December 31. To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from its operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

All amounts are expressed in United States dollars, except for certain per share amounts denoted in Canadian dollars ("C\$").

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

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These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. These consolidated financial statements conform in all material respects with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") except as described in Note 12.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records the fair value of the liability for closure and removal costs associated with the legal obligations upon retirement or removal of any tangible long-lived assets in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. The initial recognition of any liability will be capitalized as part of the asset cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life. To date, the Company has not incurred any asset retirement obligations.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Escrow shares

Shares placed in escrow in connection with an initial public offering which are to be released upon achievement of certain performance criteria are considered to be contingently issueable and compensatory in nature. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value of these shares, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, at the time they are released from escrow and their original issue price is accounted for as compensation expense in the period of release.

As described in Note 5, certain of the Company's escrow shares were transferred to a Trustee for the benefit of future employees, officers and directors of the Company. As these performance escrow shares are considered compensatory in nature, the Company records a compensation benefit at fair value, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, when a portion or all of these performance escrow shares are allocated to specific individuals and adjusts this compensation benefit to fair value at the end of each respective reporting period until the performance escrow shares are released from escrow.

Stock-based compensation

Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123") encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. Prior to May 1, 2003, the Company chose to account for stock-based compensation, excluding escrow shares, using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the amount an employee is required to pay for the stock. Effective for the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the Company adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" whereby the Company voluntarily changed to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation on a prospective basis.

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The Company accounts are stock-based compensation issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and the consensus in Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services (EIFT 96-18).

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. Accordingly, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date while non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at historical rates. Revenue and expense items denominated in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rates prevailing when such items are recognized in the statement of operations. Exchange gains or losses arising on translation of foreign currency items are included in the statement of operations.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Foreign currency translation (cont d)

The Company follows the current rate method of translation with respect to its presentation of these consolidated financial statements in the reporting currency, being the United States dollar. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the period-end exchange rates while revenue and expenses are translated at the prevailing exchange rates during the period. Related exchange gains and losses are included in a separate component of stockholder's equity as accumulated other comprehensive income.

Net loss per share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share takes into consideration shares of common stock outstanding (computed under basic loss per share) and potentially dilutive shares of common stock. Diluted net loss per share is not presented separately from basic net loss per share as the conversion of outstanding stock options and warrants into common shares would be anti-dilutive. At March 31, 2005, the total number of potentially dilutive shares of common stock excluded from basic net loss per share was 20,619,270 (March 31, 2004 18,010,914).

Shares that remain in escrow are excluded from the weighted average number of shares of common stock. The number of shares held in escrow excluded from the weighted average number of shares of common stock was 1,230,000 (March 31, 2004 6,151,350).

Recent accounting pronouncements

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In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29" ("SFAS 153") which amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R supersedes APB 25 and its related implementation guidance by requiring entities to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions) and revises Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123") as follows:

- i. Public entities are required to measure liabilities incurred to employees in share-based payment transactions at fair value and nonpublic entities may elect to measure their liabilities to employees incurred in share-based payment transactions at their intrinsic value whereas under SFAS 123, all share-based payment liabilities were measured at their intrinsic value.
 - ii. Nonpublic entities are required to calculate fair value using an appropriate industry sector index for the expected volatility of its share price if it is not practicable to estimate the expected volatility of the entity's share price.
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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Recent accounting pronouncements (cont d)

iii. Entities are required to estimate the number of instruments for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered as opposed to accounting for forfeitures as they occur.

iv. Incremental compensation cost for a modification of the terms or conditions of an award is measured by comparing the fair value of the modified award with the fair value of the award immediately before the modification whereas SFAS 123 required that the effects of a modification be measured as the difference between the fair value of the modified award at the date it is granted and the award's value immediately before the modification determined based on the shorter of (1) its remaining initially estimated expected life or (2) the expected life of the modified award.

SFAS 123R also clarifies and expands guidance in several areas, including measuring fair value, classifying an award as equity or as a liability and attributing compensation cost to reporting periods. SFAS 123R does not change the accounting guidance for share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees provided in SFAS 123 as originally issued and EITF 96-18. SFAS 123R also does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans which are subject to Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans". Public entities (other than those filing as small business issuers) will be required to apply SFAS 123R as of the first annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. Public entities that file as small business issuers will be required to apply SFAS 123R in the first annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. For nonpublic entities, SFAS 123R must be applied as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005.

The adoption of these new pronouncements are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

4. EQUIPMENT

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	March 31, 2005			December 31, 2004		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Office equipment	\$ 19,325	\$ 5,017	\$ 14,308	\$ 17,803	\$ 3,964	\$ 13,839
Computer equipment	81,708	19,322	62,386	38,422	20,215	18,207
Field equipment	170,652	27,089	143,563	117,431	10,357	107,074
Buildings	165,742	-	165,742	-	-	-
	\$ 437,427	\$ 51,428	\$ 385,999	\$ 173,656	\$ 34,536	\$ 139,120

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral property interests. The Company has investigated title to its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to the mineral property interests are in good standing.

Under the terms of an option agreement completed in July, 2002, the Company had the right to acquire up to a 60% interest in three mineral concessions (collectively, the "Lookout Hill Property"), located in southern Mongolia, from Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd. ("Mongol Gazar"), the Mongolian owner. In November 2003, pursuant to an amended purchase agreement which replaced the previous option agreement and all obligations thereunder, the Company acquired from Mongol Gazar a 100% interest in the Lookout Hill Property, free of all royalties. As consideration, the Company paid \$5,500,000, issued 5,000,000 common shares at a value of \$3,806,000 and agreed to pay Mongol Gazar the amount, if any, by which the net proceeds from the sale of the 5,000,000 shares issued to Mongol Gazar in this transaction is less than \$5,000,000 (the "Minimum Price Guarantee").

For the above purchase price, the Company also acquired a 100% interest in a fourth mineral concession (the "Ulziit Uul Property") located in southern Mongolia.

On April 20, 2004, subject to TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") regulatory approval which was received on June 14, 2004, the Company agreed to issue non-transferable warrants to purchase up to 250,000 shares of the Company (issued) at a price of C\$1.05 per share for two years to Mongol Gazar, in satisfaction of the Minimum Price Guarantee previously provided to Mongol Gazar. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be \$129,266. In addition, Mongol Gazar has agreed to transfer to the Company's subsidiary, Entrée LLC, its 100% interest in an exploration licence located in Khanbogd, Omnogovi, Mongolia (the "Khatsavch Property").

In October, 2004, the Company granted to Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. ("Ivanhoe") the right to earn, over an eight year period, a participating interest in a certain portion of its Lookout Hill Property (the "Project Property"). Under the agreement, Ivanhoe must spend a minimum of \$3 million in order to earn surface rights in the Project Property and a minimum of \$20 million in order to earn any mineral rights interest in the Project Property and may acquire up to an 80% interest in mineralization below a depth of 560 metres and a 70% interest in mineralization above a depth of 560 metres by spending \$35 million. Thereafter, the Company has the right to require Ivanhoe to fund its share of subsequent project costs through to production, to be recovered from production cash flow. The agreement with Ivanhoe also provided for Ivanhoe to subscribe for 4,600,000 units of the Company at a price of C\$1.00 per unit (completed in November 2004). The Company's exploration licenses begin to expire in March 2008 through to October 2010. The total estimated annual fees in order to maintain these licenses in good standing is approximately \$188,000.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (cont d)

Mineral property interest costs incurred are summarized as follows:

6. COMMON STOCK

In October 2002, the Company consolidated its issued share capital on a two old shares for one new share basis. Authorized share capital remained unchanged. All references to share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements have been adjusted accordingly.

In May 2004, the Company received shareholder approval to amend its Articles to increase the authorized share capital of the Company from 100,000,000 common shares without par value to an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd...)

Share issuances

In July 1995, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 4,200,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.02 per share for gross proceeds of \$60,852.

In July 1995, the Company issued 3,200,000 shares at a value of \$147,520 for the acquisition of a mineral property interest in Costa Rica. This mineral property was abandoned in 2001.

In January 1997, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 1,680,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.06 per share for gross proceeds of \$77,553.

In April 1997, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 2,200,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.12 per share for gross proceeds of \$197,165.

In February 2000, the Company issued 1,128,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$113,922 on the exercise of stock options.

In September 2002, the Company completed a brokered private placement consisting of 4,000,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$505,520. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. As part of this private placement, the Company issued 310,000 units as a finder's fee to the agent. Each agent's unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant whereby each whole share purchase warrant entitled the agent to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. Related share issue costs of \$112,338 were comprised of cash costs

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totaling \$72,556 and the fair value of 310,000 units estimated at \$39,782, of which \$39,178 was assigned to the common shares and \$604 was assigned to the warrants.

In January 2003, the Company completed a combination brokered and non-brokered private placement consisting of 2,500,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of \$569,975. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. As part of this private placement, the Company issued 329,723 agent's warrants whereby each warrant entitled the agent to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.40 per share for a period of one year. Related share issue costs of \$94,461 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$78,188 and the fair value of the agents warrants estimated at \$16,273.

In January 2003, the Company issued 100,000 common shares at a value of \$35,827 as a finder's fee towards the acquisition of mineral property interests (Note 5).

In February 2003, the Company issued 12,500 common shares for proceeds of \$3,288 on the exercise of warrants.

In March 2003, the Company issued 135,416 common shares at a value of \$45,839 and 67,708 non-transferable share purchase warrants with a value of \$5,252 to settle accounts payable totalling \$45,839 resulting in a loss on settlement of \$5,252. Each share purchase warrant entitled the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.60 per share for a period of one year.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd...)

Share issuances (cont'd...)

In April 2003, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 1,000,000 units issued at a price of C\$0.40 per unit for proceeds of \$275,560. Each unit consisted of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of C\$0.50 per share for the first year and at C\$0.60 per share for the second year. The Company incurred costs of \$4,408 with respect to this private placement.

In August 2003, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 2,000,000 common shares issued at a price of C\$0.20 per share for gross proceeds of \$288,360. Related share issue costs of \$15,270 were charged as a reduction to the gross proceeds raised on the non-brokered private placement.

In October 2003, the Company completed a short-form offering and issued 2,352,942 units at a price of C\$0.85 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,510,400. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.06 on or before October 22, 2005. The agent for the offering was paid a cash commission of 8.5% of the gross proceeds received, or \$128,384, in respect of units sold and received agent's warrants to acquire common shares equal to 10% of the number of units sold, or 235,294 warrants. The agent's warrants allow the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$0.95 per share on or before October 22, 2004. The agent was also issued 100,000 units as a corporate finance fee. Each agent's unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$0.95 on or before October 22, 2004. Related share issue costs of \$296,296 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$164,004 and the fair value of 100,000 agents units estimated at \$72,576 and the fair value of 235,294 agent's warrants estimated at \$59,716. The fair value of the agent's units of \$72,576 consisted of \$64,192 assigned to the common shares and \$8,384 assigned to the warrants.

In October 2003, the Company completed a brokered private placement consisting of 12,000,000 units at a price of C\$1.00 per unit for gross proceeds of \$9,092,400. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant allows the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.35 on or before October 31, 2005.

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The agent for the offering was paid a cash commission of 6.5% of the gross proceeds received in respect of units sold by the agent up to 11,500,000 units, or \$566,381, and received 920,000 agent's warrants. The agent's warrants allow the agent to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of C\$1.35 per share on or before April 30, 2005. Related share issue costs of \$991,149 were comprised of cash costs totaling \$680,124 and the fair value of the agents warrants estimated at \$311,025.

In November 2003, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares at a value of \$3,806,000 for the acquisition of a mineral property interest (Note 5).

During the eight month period ended December 31, 2003 the Company issued 3,730,372 common shares for cash proceeds of \$1,310,221 on the exercise of warrants. The warrants exercised had a corresponding fair value of \$6,443 when issued which has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the warrants.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd...)

Share issuances (cont'd...)

During the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the Company issued 35,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$14,704 on the exercise of stock options. The fair value recorded when the options were granted of \$4,026 has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the options.

In January 2004, the Company issued 50,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$17,942 on the exercise of stock options. The fair value recorded when the options were granted of \$8,238 has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the options.

In November 2004, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 4,600,000 units at a price of C\$1.00 per unit for gross proceeds of \$3,846,521. Each unit consisted of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of C\$1.10 on or before November 9, 2006. Pursuant to an agreement with the Company, the place, being Ivanhoe, has a pre-emptive right to such percentage of any future offering of securities by the Company to enable them to preserve their pro-rata ownership interest in the Company after their acquisition of these 4,600,000 units. Related share issue costs were comprised of cash costs totalling \$21,026.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company issued 533,836 common shares for cash proceeds of \$173,011 on the exercise of warrants. Certain of the warrants exercised had a corresponding fair value of \$13,197 when issued which has been transferred from additional paid-in capital to common stock on the exercise of the warrants.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2005, the Company issued 15,000 common shares for cash proceeds of \$13,210 on the exercise of warrants.

Escrow shares

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Included in issued capital stock at December 31, 2004 were 3,510,900 common shares which were subject to escrow agreements and may not be released, transferred or assigned without the consent of the regulatory authorities at the TSX-V. On March 3, 2005, the Company became a Tier 1 Issuer on the TSX-V and as a result 2,280,900 shares were released from escrow.

Included in issued capital stock at March 31, 2005 are the remaining 1,230,000 common shares that are subject to escrow agreement and may not be released, transferred or assigned without the consent of the regulatory authorities at the TSX-V. The 1,230,000 common shares will be released subject to meeting additional performance requirements relating to exploration expenditures on the Company's mineral property interests.

Performance escrow shares

During the year ended April 30, 2000, 270,000 performance escrow shares of 3,000,000 shares originally placed in escrow in connection with an initial public offering with a value of \$41,593 were released from escrow.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd ...)

Escrow shares (cont'd...)

During the year ended April 30, 2003, the Company, a Trustee and the owner of the remaining 2,730,000 performance escrow shares entered into a Share Purchase Agreement and Trust Deed whereby these performance escrow shares were transferred to the Trustee, on behalf of the Company, for the purpose of making the performance escrow shares available to present and future principals of the Company. In November 2003, the Company, Trustee and owner entered into a Restated Share Purchase Agreement and Trust Deed that clarified and corrected the terms and intent of the original agreement. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company acquired and immediately transferred these performance escrow shares to the Trustee for the benefit of current and future employees, officers and directors of the Company (the "2,730,000 Trustee Shares").

In July 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with the president of the Company for the receipt of certain escrow shares in exchange for services provided to the Company. The agreement was replaced with an employment agreement dated November 1, 2003. At December 31, 2004, under the terms of the agreements, a cumulative total of 625,000 performance escrow shares of the 2,730,000 Trustee Shares had been allocated to the president of the Company. In May 2004, 310,439 performance escrow shares allocated to the president of the Company were released from escrow and marked-to-market at the date of release at a final value of \$252,246. In August 2004, an additional 310,439 performance escrow shares allocated to the president of the Company were released from escrow and marked-to-market at the date of release at a final value of \$129,559.

During the eight month period ended December 31, 2003, the Trustee allocated an additional 905,000 performance escrow shares of the 2,730,000 Trustee Shares to directors of the Company. In May 2004, 109,891 performance escrow shares allocated to directors were released from escrow and marked-to-market at the date of release at a final value of \$89,291. In August 2004, an additional 109,891 performance escrow shares allocated to the directors were released from escrow and marked-to-market at the date of release at a final value of \$44,241.

In October, 2004 the Company allocated the final 1,200,000 performance escrow shares of the 2,730,000 Trustee Shares to directors, officers and employees of the Company.

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At March 31, 2005, there were 1,230,000 performance escrow shares that, although allocated, had not been released from escrow of which 4,122 performance escrow shares (December 31, 2004 - 4,122) allocated to the president under the employment agreement had a value of \$3,313 (December 31, 2004 - \$4,902) and 1,225,878 performance escrow shares (December 31, 2004 - 1,225,878) allocated to directors and employees had a value of \$985,215 (December 31, 2004 - \$1,458,682). The total escrow compensation expense (recovery) has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements as follows with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd ...)

Escrow shares (cont'd...)

Share purchase warrants

Share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

As at March 31, 2005, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd ...)

Stock options

During the year ended April 30, 2003, the Company adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Under the Plan, as amended in May 2004, the Company may grant options to acquire up to 9,251,613 common shares of the Company. Options granted can have a term up to five years and an exercise price typically not less than the Company's closing stock price at the date of grant. The options shall vest as to 25% at issuance and 1/8 every three months thereafter for a total of 18 months.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2005 was C\$0.91 (March 31, 2004 - C\$1.09). The number of stock options exercisable at March 31, 2005 was 6,415,000 (December 31, 2004 3,708,750).

On March 3, 2005, the Company became a Tier 1 Issuer on the TSX-V and, as a result, all stock options became fully vested except those issued to investor relations consultants.

At March 31, 2005, the following stock options were outstanding:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. COMMON STOCK (cont'd ...)

Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2005 was \$434,304 (March 31, 2004 - \$590,448). Total stock-based compensation recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2005 was \$2,518,054 (March 31, 2004 - \$313,813) which has been recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as follows with corresponding additional paid-in capital recorded in stockholders' equity:

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the three months ended March 31, 2005:

- a) Paid or accrued management fees of \$11,934 (March 31, 2004 - \$8,592) to two directors and officers of the Company.
- b) Recognized an expense (recovery) of (\$1,589) (March 31, 2004 - \$216,252) from certain performance escrow shares allocated to the president and CEO of the Company (Note 6) which have been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$1,589) (March 31, 2004 - \$144,301) and mineral property interest costs (recovery) of \$Nil (March 31, 2004 - \$71,951). In addition, compensation expense (recovery) of (\$473,467) was recognized from certain performance escrow shares transferred to directors of the Company (Note 6) which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$473,467) (March 31, 2004 - (\$313,622)).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment being the exploration of mineral property interests.

Geographic information is as follows:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce this currency risk.

10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions for the three month period ended March 31, 2005 consisted of:

- a) The recognition of compensation expense (recovery) from the allocation of certain performance escrow shares to the president of the Company which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$1,589).
- b) The recognition of compensation expense (recovery) from the allocation of certain performance escrow shares to directors of the Company which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$473,467).

Significant non-cash transactions for the three month period ended March 31, 2004 consisted of:

- a) The recognition of compensation expense (recovery) from the allocation of certain performance escrow shares to the president and CEO of the Company which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$144,301) and mineral property interest costs (recovery) of (\$71,951) (Note 6).

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b) The recognition of compensation expense (recovery) from the allocation of certain performance escrow shares to directors of the Company which has been recorded as escrow shares compensation (recovery) of (\$313,622).

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to March 31, 2005:

- a) 1,175,000 share purchase warrants expired without exercise.
 - b) 1,230,000 escrow shares were released from escrow.
-

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("United States GAAP"). These consolidated financial statements also comply, in all material respects, with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") with respect to recognition, measurement and presentation as described and quantified below.

Consolidated balance sheets

The impact of the differences between United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the consolidated balance sheets would be as follows:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (cont d)

Consolidated statements of operations

The impact of the differences between United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the consolidated statements of operations would be as follows:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (cont'd...)

Consolidated statements of cash flows

The impact of the differences between United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the consolidated statements of cash flows would be as follows:

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (cont'd...)

Mineral property interests

Under United States GAAP, costs of acquisition, exploration, carrying and retaining unproven properties are expensed as incurred.

Under Canadian GAAP, mineral property interests, which consist of the right to explore for mineral deposits, are recorded at cost. Deferred exploration costs, which consist of costs attributable to the exploration of mineral property interests, are recorded at cost. All direct and indirect costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks until the mineral property interests to which they relate are placed into production, the mineral property interests are disposed of through sale or where management has determined there to be an impairment. If a mineral property interest is abandoned, the mineral property interest and deferred exploration costs are written off to operations in the period of abandonment. On an ongoing basis, the capitalized costs are reviewed on a property-by-property basis to consider if there is any impairment on the subject mineral property interest. Management's determination of impairment is based on: i) whether the Company's exploration programs on the mineral property interests have significantly changed, such that previously identified resource targets are no longer being pursued; ii) whether exploration results to date are promising and whether additional exploration work is being planned in the foreseeable future or iii) whether remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work. Based on the foregoing criteria, management determined that no impairment to the Company's current mineral property interests had taken place at March 31, 2005.

Asset retirement obligation

Under United States GAAP, the Company records the fair value of the liability for closure and removal costs associated with the legal obligations upon retirement or removal of any tangible long-lived assets in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". The initial recognition of any liability will be capitalized as part of the asset cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life. Under Canadian GAAP, asset retirement obligations are required to be recorded beginning January 1, 2004.

As of March 31, 2005, the Company has not incurred any asset retirement obligations under United States GAAP that would generate a difference.

Escrow shares

Under United States GAAP, the Company accounts for escrow shares as described in Note 3.

Under Canadian GAAP, shares placed in escrow in connection with an initial public offering which are to be released upon achievement of certain performance criteria are not considered to be contingently issueable and are not compensatory in nature. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value of these shares, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, at the time they are released from escrow and their original issue price is not recorded. Further, as described in Note 6, certain of the Company's escrow shares were transferred to a Trustee for the benefit of future employees, officers and directors of the Company. Under Canadian GAAP, as these performance escrow shares were transferred from a principal stockholder to a Trustee, these performance escrow shares are considered compensatory in nature. Accordingly, the Company records a compensation benefit at fair value, being the trading price of the Company's publicly traded common shares, when a portion or all of the these performance escrow shares are allocated to specific individuals.

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ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (cont'd...)

Escrow shares (cont'd...)

Thus, there is a difference between United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the accounting for escrow shares for the year three month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 in the amount of \$(475,056) and \$(457,923) respectively.

Stock-based compensation

Under United States GAAP, the Company accounts for stock-based compensation as described in Note 3.

Under Canadian GAAP, effective May 1, 2002, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3870 "Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments" ("HB 3870"), which recommends the fair value-based methodology for measuring compensation costs, excluding escrow shares. HB 3870 also permits, and the Company adopted, the use of the intrinsic value-based method, which recognizes compensation cost for awards to employees and directors when the market price exceeds the exercise price at date of grant, but requires pro-forma disclosure of loss and loss per share as if the fair value method had been adopted. The granting of stock options to non-employees and direct awards of stock to employees and non-employees is accounted for using the fair value method of accounting. Effective May 1, 2003, the Company adopted prospectively the fair value-based methodology for measuring compensation costs under HB 3870 which requires the Company to recognize fair value compensation costs for the granting of all stock options and direct awards of stock.

Accordingly, there is no difference between United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP on the accounting for stock-based compensation for the three month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2004.

Net loss per share

Under both United States GAAP and Canadian GAAP, basic net loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Under Canadian GAAP, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding includes any shares that remain in escrow. The weighted average number of shares outstanding under Canadian GAAP for the three month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were 50,875,566 and 46,577,984 respectively.

New accounting pronouncements

In June 2003, the CICA issued Accounting Guideline 15, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities", which will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after November 1, 2004. This guideline addresses the application of consolidation principles to entities that are subject to control on a basis other than ownership of voting interests. Management is assessing the impact, if any, of the adoption of this guideline on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The adoption of this new pronouncement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Plan of Operation.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks in the section entitled "Risk Factors", that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. In this quarterly report, unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars. All references to "common shares" refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

As used in this quarterly report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "Entrée" mean Entree Gold Inc. and our wholly-owned Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC, unless otherwise indicated.

General

We are an exploration stage company engaged in the exploration of natural resource properties located in Mongolia. Our principal executive office is located at Suite 1450 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 4N7. The telephone number for our principal executive office is (604) 687-4777 and our web site is located at www.entreegold.com. Information contained on our website does not form part of this quarterly report. Our registered and records office is at Suite 950 - 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3P3 and our agent for service of process in the United States of America is National Registered Agents, Inc., 1090 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20005.

We also maintain an administrative office in Ulaan Bataar, the capital of Mongolia, from which we support our Mongolian operations. The address of our Mongolian office is Suite 307, Business Plaza, Chinggis Avenue, Sukhbaatar District, 1st Khoroo, Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. The telephone number for our Mongolian office is 976.11.318562.

Our Current Business

We are an exploration stage resource company engaged in exploring mineral resource properties. Our current mineral properties consist of five mineral exploration licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia, a division of the government of Mongolia. All of these mineral exploration licenses have been registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC.

There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties, and further exploration is required before we can evaluate whether any exist and, if so, whether it would be economically and legally feasible to develop or exploit those resources. Even if we complete our current exploration program and we are successful in identifying a mineral deposit, we would be required to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before we could know whether that mineral deposit will constitute a reserve (a reserve is a commercially viable mineral deposit). Please refer to the section of this quarterly report entitled 'Risk Factors', beginning at page 39, for additional information about the risks of mineral exploration.

We acquired our first mineral resource property in 1995 from Tierra Colorada SA, a Costa Rican corporation controlled by one of our then directors, for a purchase price of 800,000 common shares of our company issued at a value of \$147,250, or \$0.25 per share. This mineral property consisted of a Costa Rican exploration permit for the exploration of certain land located in Santa Rosa, Costa Rica. We engaged in active exploration of this Santa Rosa property through calendar year 1999, but the results were disappointing. Shortly thereafter, an ore processing mill located near the Santa Rosa property to which we would have sent minerals, had we found them, closed down. For these reasons, our Board of Directors decided to abandon the Santa Rosa property on April 30, 2001, and to write off all deferred costs to operations. The total amount that we lost on the Santa Rosa property, including our acquisition cost, was \$232,332.

From April 30, 2001 until July 25, 2002 our management considered other business opportunities. Towards the end of this period our management changed to our current management.

Pursuant to an 'arms length' option agreement dated July 25, 2002, we purchased from Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd., an unrelated privately held Mongolian company, an option to acquire up to a 60% interest in three mineral licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia granting exploration rights, respectively, over three contiguous parcels of land known as Togoot (License No. 3136X), comprised of 104,484 hectares, Shivee Tolgoi (License No. 3148X), comprised of 54,760 hectares and Javhlant (License No. 3150X), comprised of 20,346 hectares. "Shivee Tolgoi" translates into English as "Lookout Hill" and we refer to all three of these parcels, collectively, as Lookout Hill.

The option agreement provided that we could purchase up to a 60% interest in the Lookout Hill property in stages by:

incurring \$490,000 in exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the first anniversary of the date of the agreement and reimbursing Mongol Gazar for up to \$200,000 for exploration expenditures incurred by it on the Lookout Hill property during this period; incurring \$1,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the second anniversary of the date of the agreement and issuing 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar; incurring \$3,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the third anniversary of the date of the agreement and issuing an additional 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar; incurring \$7,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the fourth anniversary of the date of the agreement and issue an additional 1,000,000 common shares to Mongol Gazar; incurring \$12,490,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures on the Lookout Hill property prior to the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement and either (a) issuing a final 1,000,000 of our common shares to Mongol Gazar or (b) completing a feasibility study on the Lookout Hill property;

In return, Mongol Gazar agreed to transfer to us a 15% interest in the Lookout Hill property after the second anniversary of the date of the option agreement, and an additional 15% interest after each of the third, fourth and fifth anniversaries for an aggregate total of a 60% interest.

Thereafter, we intended to form a joint venture with Mongol Gazar for further development of the Lookout Hill property, if warranted by the results of our exploration. We agreed to pay a net smelter return royalty to Mongol Gazar and Mongol Gazar agreed that we could purchase half of this net smelter return royalty for \$10,000,000. We paid a finder's fee for this transaction to Canaccord Capital Corporation, consisting of 200,000 of our common shares. By an assignment effective July 25, 2002, we assigned our interest in the option agreement to our wholly-owned subsidiary Entrée LLC, which we formed specifically for the purpose of holding and operating our mining properties in Mongolia.

Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated September 13, 2003 between our company and our subsidiary Entrée LLC on the one hand, and Mongol Gazar and its Mongolian affiliate MGP LLC, on the other hand, we agreed to purchase a 100% interest in the Lookout Hill property, free of any net smelter return royalty, together with an additional mineral license (License No. 3045X) pertaining to a parcel of property known as the Ikh Ulziit Uul property, located

in the Kharmagtai area of Mongolia in the Manlai and Tsogt-tsetsii Soums, Omnogovi (also spelled Umnogobi) Aimag (an 'Aimag' is the local equivalent of a state or province; a 'Soum' is the local Mongolian term for a township or district), approximately 120 kilometers north of the Lookout Hill property. In consideration for these properties we agreed to pay \$5,500,000 in cash and to issue 5,000,000 common shares of our company to Mongol Gazar. We also agreed that if Mongol Gazar sold these 5,000,000 shares at any time prior to November 30, 2004 for net proceeds of less than \$5,000,000, we would pay them an amount equal to the difference between \$5,000,000 and the net proceeds they actually received. Although this purchase agreement superseded the option agreement dated July 25, 2002, we agreed that we would reinstate the option agreement if the transactions described in the purchase agreement did not close.

The purchase agreement provided that we could use the cash portion of the purchase price to clear any encumbrance on the Lookout Hill property, and that we were to pay the balance of the cash portion of the purchase price, and issue the 5,000,000 shares, fifteen days after we received notice from our Mongolian lawyers that satisfactory title to the Lookout Hill and Ikh Ulziit Uul properties had been transferred into the name of our Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC, free of all liens, charges and encumbrances.

Because Mongol Gazar was still in the process of clearing title to the Ikh Ulziit Uul property at the time we were preparing to complete our acquisition of the Lookout Hill property, we entered into an Amending Agreement dated November 6, 2003 severing the Ikh Ulziit Uul property from the September 13, 2003 purchase agreement. We entered into a separate purchase agreement with respect to the Ikh Ulziit Uul property, pursuant to which we would acquire title to it for no additional consideration at such time as Mongol Gazar was able to transfer clear title. Title to this parcel was transferred to our subsidiary Entrée LLC on February 9, 2004.

Title to the Javhlant and Togoot parcels was transferred to our subsidiary, Entrée LLC, on September 30, 2003 and title to the third parcel comprising the Lookout Hill property, Shivee Tolgoi, was transferred to Entrée LLC on October 28, 2003. We paid the first part of the cash portion of the purchase price of \$5,500,000, in the amount of \$500,000, on September 19, 2003 and the balance of the cash portion of the purchase price on November 13, 2003.

In a subsequent agreement dated as of April 20, 2004, we agreed to issue to Mongol Gazar non-transferable share purchase warrants for the purchase of up to 250,000 of our common shares at a purchase price of \$1.05 per share until expiration of the warrants on April 20, 2006 in consideration of (i) the waiver by Mongol Gazar of our obligation to pay to it the shortfall, if any, between \$5,000,000 and the net proceeds realized upon a sale of the 5,000,000 shares issued to them as part of the purchase price for the Lookout Hill property and (ii) a 100% interest in the Khatsavch Property (Licence #6500X, consisting of 632 hectares) located in Khanbogd and Bayan Ovoo, Omnogovi, Mongolia. The share purchase warrants were issued on June 14, 2004, and title to the Khatsavch property has been registered in the name of Entrée LLC.

We entered into an 'arms length' Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement dated as of October 15, 2004, with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., an unrelated Yukon corporation which owns a mineral exploration property known as Oyu Tolgoi, or 'Turquoise Hill', which is located adjacent to our Lookout Hill property. This agreement provided that, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. would:

subscribe for 4,600,000 units from our company for Cdn \$1.00 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share of our company and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of our company for a purchase price of Cdn \$1.10 for two years from the date of purchase.

have the right, during an earn-in period beginning on closing of the subscription for units and ending, at the latest, on the eighth anniversary of that closing date (subject to earlier expiration as specified in the agreement), to earn a participating interest in a mineral exploration and, if warranted, development and mining project to be conducted by Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. on a portion of our company's Lookout Hill property consisting of approximately 40,000 hectares, or approximately 22% of the land area of our Lookout Hill property shown on the map below. The amount of the participating interest in the project will vary depending on the amount of money that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. expends on the project during the earn-in period, but the agreement provides that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. can earn a 51% interest by expending an aggregate of at least \$20,000,000 during the earn-in period, a 60% interest by expending an aggregate of at least \$27,500,000 during the earn-in period, or a

sliding percentage interest, depending on the depth from which minerals are extracted from the project, of between 70% and 80% by expending an aggregate of at least \$35,000,000 during the earn-in period.

have the right to nominate one member of our Board of Directors until the earlier to occur of (a) the expiration of the earn-in period, or (b) the date upon which Ivanhoe ceases to own at least the percent (10%) of our issued and outstanding common shares (assuming the exercise by Ivanhoe of all securities convertible into our common shares).

In addition, the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement gives to Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. a pre-emptive right to such percentage of any offering of securities of our company as will enable them to preserve their ownership percentage in our company which, after the acquisition of the 4,600,000 units, would be approximately 9% prior to exercise of any of their share purchase warrants and could, upon the exercise of the latter, go as high as 17% of our issued and outstanding common shares. During any period of time that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. owns more than 10% of our issued and outstanding common shares (assuming the exercise by Ivanhoe of all securities convertible into our common shares), Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is required to vote these shares as our board of directors direct on all matters pertaining to the appointment of directors, the appointment and remuneration of our auditors and all other matters to be submitted to our shareholders except for 'extraordinary' matters. 'Extraordinary' matters are defined in the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement to mean matters requiring a special majority (66.33%), the vote of a majority of disinterested shareholders and matters where Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. is precluded from voting.

The portion of our property subject to the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement, which is referred to in the agreement as the "Project Property", is shown below:

We closed the private placement described in the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement on November 9, 2004, at which time Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. purchased the 4,600,000 units described above. Ivanhoe Mines now owns approximately 9% of Entrée's issued and outstanding shares, with the potential to hold up to a total of 17% upon exercise of the warrants.

We believe that the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement represents a significant milestone in the development of our company. It has enabled us to raise money that we can use to pursue our exploration activities on the balance of our Lookout Hill property and elsewhere. It has the potential, depending on how much money Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. actually expends on the project during the earn-in period, to enable the exploration of that portion of our Lookout Hill property at little or no cost to our company. Finally, their commitment to explore our property demonstrates that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., an internationally recognized mineral exploration and development company, has sufficient confidence in our company and our Lookout Hill property to invest significant time, money and effort in our future.

Our corporate headquarters are located in Vancouver, British Columbia, but we conduct all of our operations in Mongolia through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Entrée LLC. We maintain an office for this purpose in Ulaan Bataar, the capital of Mongolia. Our Mongolian office is staffed by our Exploration Manager, a Canadian geologist who works in Ulaan Baatar for 11 months of the year on a 7 weeks in/3 weeks out basis; a Mongolian office administrator employed full-time, and a Mongolian office assistant, on contract for 11 months per year.

Plan of Operations and Cash Requirements

Overview

We are an exploration stage resource company engaged in exploring mineral resource properties. Our current mineral properties consist of five mineral exploration licenses granted by the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia, a division of the government of Mongolia. All of these mineral exploration licenses have been registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary Entrée LLC.

There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of our properties and further exploration is required before we can evaluate whether any exist and, if so, whether it would be economically and legally feasible to develop or exploit those resources. Even if we complete our current exploration program and we are successful in identifying a mineral deposit, we would be required to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before we could know whether that mineral deposit will constitute a reserve (a reserve is a commercially viable mineral deposit).

Three of our five mineral properties, known as the Javhlant, Shivee Tolgoi and Togoot licenses, are contiguous and are referred to collectively as the Lookout Hill property. A map of the Lookout Hill property has been included in this quarterly report. We believe that reference to this map will be helpful to you during your review of our Plan of Operation, below. The Lookout Hill property is our principal focus at this time, though it is without a known body of commercial ore or improvements of any kind.

Over the next 12 months we propose to continue our exploration activities at the Lookout Hill property. As is discussed in greater detail in the Section of this quarterly report entitled "*Our Business*", beginning at page 30 of this quarterly report, we recently entered into an Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. pursuant to which we anticipate that Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. will pursue, at its expense, exploration for minerals on the portion of our Lookout Hill property that is identified as the Project Property on the map at page 33 of this quarterly report. As of April 27, 2005, Ivanhoe was operating five drills on that portion of the Lookout Hill property that is subject to the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement. Drill results from hole EGD006, collared 5 meters from the Entrée-Ivanhoe boundary, confirmed mineralization. At the same time, we intend to continue our exploration activities on the balance of our Lookout Hill property, in addition to exploration activities on our other mineral properties in Mongolia.

Cost Estimate, Lookout Hill

In July 2002, Dr. Andrejs Panteleyev (an independent consulting geologist), recommended a two phase exploration program consisting of a mix of trenching, geophysical surveying, diamond drilling and geochemical analysis and assays. The components of Phase I of Dr. Panteleyev's program are discussed in detail in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on April 6, 2005, and we refer you to that document. We completed Phase I of Dr. Panteleyev's program on July 31, 2003.

At December 31, 2004 we considered Phase II of the exploration program recommended by Dr. Panteleyev to be complete. The drilling program in the Zone III, Zones I and II and the X-Grid areas was completed in August 2004, with drill results released in September 2004. The surface geophysical surveys to the west and south of the Turquoise Hill property and in the Bayan Ovoo areas were completed in early November 2004. Trenching and sampling of selected targets, geological mapping, reconnaissance mapping and sampling over the entire 179,000 hectares of the Lookout Hill property was finished at the end of November.

In early 2005, our geologists assessed and compiled all available data and assays, discussed the results with the geophysical and geochemical consultants and provided input to Dr. Panteleyev. Dr. Panteleyev reviewed the data gathered during the 2004 exploration season and recommended a work program for the 2005 exploration season in a report dated February 4, 2005, prepared in accordance with Canadian securities instrument National Instrument 43-101.

Due to severe weather conditions during the winter months, all field exploration activities at Lookout Hill were suspended until mid-February 2005, when the 2005 exploration season began. We expect that the 2005 exploration program will include deep probing geophysical surveys over Zone I/III and Bayan Ovoo, follow-up drilling in previously drilled areas, drilling in new areas identified by previous ongoing surveys and continued reconnaissance mapping of the entire property as outlined in Dr. Panteleyev's latest report. Geophysical surveys for Zone I/III began in February 2005. An estimate of the extent of the 2005 exploration program and the anticipated costs is given in the table below. We currently estimate that the budget for the 2005 exploration program on that portion of our Lookout Hill property outside the exploration agreements with Ivanhoe will be approximately \$2,970,000.

The following table sets out our projected budget for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006:

	March 31, 2006
Exploration, Lookout Hill	
Drilling	\$ 900,900
Gradient IP (induced polarization)	125,000
Capital expenditures	50,000
Camp operating expenses	250,000
Communication	65,000
Assays	190,000
Transport	75,000
Travel	100,000
Salaries	350,000
Ulaan Baatar office	30,000
Contingency (10%)	214,000
	2,349,000

We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006, we will be required to pay an aggregate of \$269,250 for the Lookout Hill property.

Cost Estimate - Ikh Ulziit Uul

Although we intend to focus most of our exploration effort over the next 12 months on our Lookout Hill property because it is the most advanced of our properties to date and it shows promising results, we also propose to begin advanced exploration on the Ikh Ulziit Uul property. Programs will include geological mapping and sampling, deep-probing geophysical (induced polarization and magnetometer) and geochemical surveys. Selected anomalies may be trenched or diamond drilled. We estimate that these activities on the Ikh Ulziit Uul property will cost approximately \$914,000 over the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006.

The following table shows our projected budget for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006 for the Ikh Ulziit Uul property:

	March 31, 2006
Exploration, Ikh Ulziit Uul	
Drilling	\$ 300,000
Gradient IP	265,000
Capital expenditures	30,000
Camp operating expenses	50,000
Communication	10,000
Assays	60,000
Transport	12,000
Travel	20,000
Salaries	80,000
Ulaan Baatar office	10,000
Contingency - 10%	84,000
	\$ 921,000

We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the next 12 months ending March 31, 2006, we will be required to pay \$10,500 for the Ikh Ulziit Uul property.

Cost Estimate - Khatsavch

We also intend to do some preliminary exploration work consisting mainly of reconnaissance mapping and sampling on the Khatsavch property during this period, which we estimate will cost approximately \$10,000.

We are required to pay annual fees to the Mineral Resources Authority of Mongolia in order to maintain our five mineral exploration licenses. Over the next 12 months ending March 31, 2006, we will be required to pay \$63 for the Khatsavch property.

Cost Estimate -Overview

The following table sets out our combined operating budget for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006:

	March 31, 2006
Exploration, combined	
Lookout Hill	\$ 2,349,000
Ikh Ulziit Uul	921,000
Khatsavch	10,000
	3,280,000
Other expenditures	
Annual license fees	281,000
New project evaluation	50,000
Vancouver office	588,000
Investor relations	228,000
	1,147,000
Total expenditures	4,427,000
Working capital, March 31, 2005	4,558,000
Working capital, March 31, 2006, estimated	\$ 131,000

Our average monthly corporate expenditures, which we have determined based on our experience over the previous 12 months, is estimated to be approximately \$49,000 per month or \$588,000 over the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006, including estimated legal fees of \$96,000.

Over the next 12 months, we anticipate that we will incur promotional and investor relations costs of approximately \$228,000 consisting of ongoing investor relations fees, five investment conferences and advertising.

A provision for ongoing new project evaluations and acquisitions during the fall of 2005 has been made. Mongolia will remain our primary area of interest. A budget of \$50,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

As at March 31, 2005, we had working capital of approximately \$4,558,000. We estimate that our expenditures for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006 will be \$4,427,000. We intend to raise any additional funds required for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2006 through the issuance of common stock.

Product Research and Development

Our business plan is focused on the exploration and development of our mineral resource properties.

We do not anticipate that we will expend any significant funds on research and development over the next twelve months ending March 31, 2006.

Purchase of Significant Equipment

We do not intend to purchase any significant equipment over the next twelve months ending March 31, 2006.

Employees

As at March 31, 2005, we had nine full time employees (six in our Vancouver administrative office and three in our Ulaan Baatar administrative office). We currently employ 50 part time employees at our Lookout Hill property for the 2005 field exploration season. We do not anticipate making any significant changes to our full-time staff over the next 12 months.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, and subsequently revised the Interpretation in December 2003 (FIN 46R). This Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities, which have certain characteristics. As revised, FIN 46R is now generally effective for financial statements for interim or annual periods ending on or after March 15, 2004. We have not identified any variable interest entities. In the event a variable interest entity is identified, we do not expect the requirements of FIN 46R to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29" ("SFAS 153") which amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions" to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R supersedes APB 25 and its related implementation guidance by requiring entities to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions) and revises Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123") as follows:

- i. Public entities are required to measure liabilities incurred to employees in share-based payment transactions at fair value and nonpublic entities may elect to measure their liabilities to employees incurred in share-based payment transactions at their intrinsic value whereas under SFAS 123, all share-based payment liabilities were measured at their intrinsic value.
- ii. Nonpublic entities are required to calculate fair value using an appropriate industry sector index for the expected volatility of its share price if it is not practicable to estimate the expected volatility of the entity's share price.
- iii. Entities are required to estimate the number of instruments for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered as opposed to accounting for forfeitures as they occur.
- iv. Incremental compensation cost for a modification of the terms or conditions of an award is measured by comparing the fair value of the modified award with the fair value of the award immediately before the modification whereas SFAS 123 required that the effects of a modification be measured as the difference between the fair value of the modified award at the date it is granted and the award's value immediately before the modification determined based on the shorter of (1) its remaining initially estimated expected life or (2) the expected life of the modified award.

SFAS 123R also clarifies and expands guidance in several areas, including measuring fair value, classifying an award as equity or as a liability and attributing compensation cost to reporting periods. SFAS 123R does not change the accounting guidance for share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees provided in SFAS 123 as originally issued and EITF 96-18. SFAS 123R also does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans which are subject to Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock

Ownership Plans". Public entities (other than those filing as small business issuers) will be required to apply SFAS 123R as of the first annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. Public entities that file as small business issuers will be required to apply SFAS 123R in the first annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. For nonpublic entities, SFAS 123R must be applied as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005.

The adoption of these new pronouncements are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. We believe that understanding the basis and nature of the estimates and assumptions involved with the following aspects of our consolidated financial statements is critical to an understanding of our balance sheet, the statements of operations and stockholders' equity, and the cash flows statements included elsewhere in this filing.

RISK FACTORS

Much of the information included in this quarterly report includes or is based upon estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". Such forward-looking statements include any projections or estimates made by us and our management in connection with our business operations. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested herein. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of such statements.

Such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements" involve various risks and uncertainties as outlined below. We caution readers of this quarterly report that important factors in some cases have affected and, in the future, could materially affect actual results and cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in any such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". In evaluating us, our business and any investment in our business, readers should carefully consider the following factors.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING

All five of our properties are in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that we can establish the existence of any mineral resource on any of our properties in commercially exploitable quantities. Until we can do so, we cannot earn any revenues from operations and if we do not do so we will lose all of the funds that we expend on exploration. If we do not discover any mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, our business will fail.

Despite exploration work on our mineral properties, we have not established that any of them contain any mineral reserve, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to do so. If we do not, our business will fail.

A mineral reserve is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its Industry Guide 7 (which can be viewed over the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/corpfin/forms/industry.htm#secguide7>) as that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. The probability of an individual prospect ever having a "reserve" that meets the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Industry Guide 7 is extremely remote; in all probability our mineral resource property does not contain any 'reserve' and any funds that we spend on exploration will probably be lost.

Even if we do eventually discover a mineral reserve on one or more of our properties, there can be no assurance that we will be able to develop our properties into producing mines and extract those resources. Both mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the resource to infrastructure such as a smelter, roads and a point for shipping, government regulation and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond our control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral resource unprofitable.

Mineral operations are subject to applicable law and government regulation. Even if we discover a mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, these laws and regulations could restrict or prohibit the exploitation of that mineral resource. If we cannot exploit any mineral resource that we might discover on our properties, our business may fail.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various foreign, federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the continued exploration of our mineral properties or for the construction and operation of a mine on our properties at economically viable costs. If we cannot accomplish these objectives, our business could fail.

We believe that we are in compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to our activities but there can be no assurance that we can continue to do so. Current laws and regulations could be amended and we might not be able to comply with them, as amended. Further, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain all permits necessary for our future operations, or that we will be able to obtain them on reasonable terms. To the extent such approvals are required and are not obtained, we may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of our mineral properties.

Environmental hazards unknown to us which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties may exist on the properties in which we hold an interest. More specifically, we are required to deposit 50% of our proposed reclamation budget with the local Province Governors office which will be refunded only on acceptable completion of land rehabilitation after mining operations have concluded. Even if we relinquish our licenses, we will still remain responsible for any required reclamation.

If we establish the existence of a mineral resource on any of our properties in a commercially exploitable quantity, we will require additional capital in order to develop the property into a producing mine. If we cannot raise this additional capital, we will not be able to exploit the resource, and our business could fail.

If we do discover mineral resources in commercially exploitable quantities on any of our properties, we will be required to expend substantial sums of money to establish the extent of the resource, develop processes to extract it and develop extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although we may derive substantial benefits from the discovery of a major deposit, there can be no assurance that such a resource will be large enough to justify commercial operations, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to raise the funds required for development on a timely basis. If we cannot raise the necessary capital or complete the necessary facilities and infrastructure, our business may fail.

Mineral exploration and development is subject to extraordinary operating risks. We do not currently insure against these risks. In the event of a cave-in or similar occurrence, our liability may exceed our resources, which would have an adverse impact on our company.

Mineral exploration, development and production involves many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Our operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks inherent in the exploration, development and production of resources, including liability for pollution, cave-ins or similar hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. Any such event could result in work stoppages and damage to property, including damage to the environment. We do not currently maintain any insurance coverage against these operating hazards. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrence would have a material, adverse impact on our company.

Mineral prices are subject to dramatic and unpredictable fluctuations.

We expect to derive revenues, if any, from the extraction and sale of precious and base metals such as gold, silver and copper. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond our control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. Mongolian law requires the sale or export of gold mined in Mongolia to be made through the Central Bank of Mongolia and/or other authorized entities at world market prices. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and, therefore, the economic viability of any of our exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

The mining industry is highly competitive and there is no assurance that we will continue to be successful in acquiring mineral claims. If we cannot continue to acquire properties to explore for mineral resources, we may be required to reduce or cease operations.

The mineral exploration, development, and production industry is largely unintegrated. We compete with other exploration companies looking for mineral resource properties and the resources that can be produced from them. While we compete with other exploration companies in the effort to locate and license mineral resource properties, we do not compete with them for the removal or sales of mineral products from our properties if we should eventually discover the presence of them in quantities sufficient to make production economically feasible. Readily available markets exist worldwide for the sale of gold and other mineral products. Therefore, we will likely be able to sell any gold or mineral products that we identify and produce.

We compete with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities. This competition could adversely affect our ability to acquire suitable prospects for exploration in the future. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will acquire any interest in additional mineral resource properties that might yield reserves or result in commercial mining operations.

Our title to our resource properties may be challenged by third parties or the licenses that permit us to explore our properties may expire if we fail to timely renew them and pay the required fees.

We have investigated the status of our title to the five mining licenses granting us the right to explore the Togoot (License 3136X), Shivee Tolgoi (License 3148X), Javhlant (License No. 3150X), Ikh Uulziit Uul (License No. 3045X) and Khatsavch (License 6500X) mineral resource properties and we are satisfied that the title to these five licenses is properly registered in the name of our Mongolian subsidiary, Entrée LLC and that these licenses are currently in good standing.

We cannot guarantee that the rights to explore our properties will not be revoked or altered to our detriment. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. Should such a challenge to the boundaries or registration of ownership arise, the Government of Mongolia may declare the property in question a special reserve for up to three years to allow resolution of disputes or to clarify the accuracy of our mining license register. We are not aware of challenges to the location or area of any of the mining

concessions and mining claims. There is, however, no guarantee that title to the claims and concessions will not be challenged or impugned in the future. Further, all of our licenses are exploration licenses, which are issued initially for a three-year term with a right of renewal for two more years, and a further right of renewal for two years, making a total of seven years. If we fail to pay the appropriate annual fees or if we fail to timely apply for renewal, then these licenses may expire or be forfeit.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMPANY

We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects.

Although we have been in the business of exploring mineral resource properties since 1995, we have not yet located any mineral reserve. As a result, we have never had any revenues from our operations. In addition, our operating history has been restricted to the acquisition and exploration of our mineral properties and this does not provide a meaningful basis for an evaluation of our prospects if we ever determine that we have a mineral reserve and commence the construction and operation of a mine. We have no way to evaluate the likelihood of whether our mineral properties contain any mineral reserve or, if they do that we will be able to build or operate a mine successfully. We anticipate that we will continue to incur operating costs without realizing any revenues during the period when we are exploring our properties. During the twelve months ending March 31, 2006, we expect to spend approximately \$5,267,925 on the maintenance and exploration of our mineral properties and the operation of our company. We therefore expect to continue to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. We recognize that if we are unable to generate significant revenues from mining operations and any dispositions of our properties, we will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. At this early stage of our operation, we also expect to face the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies at the start up stage of their business development. We cannot be sure that we will be successful in addressing these risks and uncertainties and our failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will prove successful and we can provide investors with no assurance that we will generate any operating revenues or ever achieve profitable operations.

The fact that we have not earned any operating revenues since our incorporation raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue to explore our mineral properties as a going concern.

We have not generated any revenue from operations since our incorporation and we anticipate that we will continue to incur operating expenses without revenues unless and until we are able to identify a mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity on one or more of our mineral properties and we build and operate a mine. We had cash in the amount of \$4,458,986 as of March 31, 2005. In November, 2004, we raised equity financing of Cdn \$4,600,000 pursuant to the Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement with Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. As at March 31, 2005, we had working capital of \$4,558,426. We estimate our average monthly operating expenses to be approximately \$439,000 each month, including exploration, general and administrative expense and investor relations expenses. As a result, we believe that we will have to raise additional funds to meet our currently budgeted operating requirements for the next 12 months. As we cannot assure a lender that we will be able to successfully explore and develop our mineral properties, we will probably find it difficult to raise debt financing. We have traditionally raised our operating capital from sales of equity, but there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so. If we cannot raise the money that we need to continue exploration of our mineral properties, we may be forced to delay, scale back, or eliminate our exploration activities. If any of these actions were to occur, there is a substantial risk that our business would fail.

Our by-laws and employment agreements between our company and some of our officers and directors indemnify our officers and directors against costs, charges and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Our by-laws contain provisions limiting the liability of our officers and directors for all acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of themselves and all of our other officers or directors or for any other loss, damage or expense incurred by our company which shall happen in the execution of the duties of such officers or directors, as do employment agreements between our company and some of our officers and directors. Such limitations on liability may reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against our officers and directors and may discourage or deter our shareholders

from suing our officers and directors based upon breaches of their duties to our company, though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit our company and our shareholders.

Investors' interests in our company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share if we issue employee/director/consultant options or if we issue additional shares to finance our operations.

We have not ever generated revenue from operations. We are currently without a source of revenue and will most likely be required to issue additional shares to finance our operations and, depending on the outcome of our exploration programs, may issue additional shares to finance additional exploration programs of any or all of our projects or to acquire additional properties. We may also in the future grant to some or all of our directors, officers, insiders, and key employees options to purchase our common shares as non-cash incentives to those persons. Such options may be granted at exercise prices equal to market prices, or at prices as allowable under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, when the public market is depressed. The issuance of any equity securities could, and the issuance of any additional shares will, cause our existing shareholders to experience dilution of their ownership interests.

If we issue additional shares or decide to enter into joint ventures with other parties in order to raise financing through the sale of equity securities, investors' interests in our company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share depending on the price at which such securities are sold. As at April 30, 2005, we also had outstanding common share purchase warrants and options exercisable into 18,219,270 common shares which, if exercised, would represent approximately 26% of our issued and outstanding shares. If all of these warrants and options are exercised and the underlying shares are issued, such issuance will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other shareholders. The dilution may result in a decline in the market price of our shares.

Earnings and Dividend Record.

We have no earnings or dividend record. We have not paid dividends on our common shares since incorporation and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. We do not generate any cash flow from operations and could not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

Conflicts of Interest.

Certain of our officers and directors may be or become associated with other natural resource companies that acquire interests in mineral properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. Our directors are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and to disclose any interest which they may have in any of our projects or opportunities. In general, if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter or, if he does vote, his vote does not count. In determining whether or not we will participate in any project or opportunity, the director will primarily consider the degree of risk to which we may be exposed and our financial position at that time.

Dependence on Key Management Employees.

The nature of our business, our ability to continue our exploration and development activities and to develop a competitive edge in the marketplace depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and maintain qualified key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain such personnel. Our development now and in the future will depend on the efforts of key management figures, such as Gregory Crowe and Robert Cann. The loss of any of these key people could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not currently maintain key-man life insurance on any of our key employees.

Climatic Conditions.

Mongolia's weather normally varies to the extremes, from temperature highs in the summer of 40° Celsius to lows of minus 40° Celsius in the winter. Such adverse conditions often preclude normal work patterns and can severely limit mining operations, usually making work impossible from November through to March. Although good project planning can ameliorate these factors, unseasonable weather can upset programs with resultant additional costs and delays.

Limited Ability to Hedge or Engage in Forward Sales.

While Mongolian law allows a company, by various applications and processes, to export and sell our own gold production, in practice, this is a difficult matter, with the result that we will have limited ability to engage in forward sales of, or to hedge, any future gold production.

Fluctuations in Currency Exchange Rates.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly operating costs denominated in currencies other than United States dollars, may significantly impact our financial position and results. We face risks associated with fluctuations in Canadian, U.S. and Mongolian currencies.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMMON STOCK

There is currently no public market for shares of our common stock in the United States, which may make it difficult for you to sell your shares. If you cannot sell your shares, you may lose all of your investment.

Our shares are currently listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada. There is no public market for our common stock in the United States and we can give no assurance that one will develop or be sustained. Although we plan to apply to have our common stock quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealer's OTC Bulletin Board or the American Stock Exchange, we cannot provide any assurance that our common stock will be traded on the OTC Bulletin Board or the American Stock Exchange or, if traded, that a public market will develop. If our common stock is not quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board or the American Stock Exchange, or if a public market for our common stock does not develop in the United States, then you may not be able to resell your shares of our common stock in the United States.

Although our common stock is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada, only registered brokers in Canada who are registered as a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange are permitted to trade on the TSX Venture Exchange. U.S. brokers are not usually registered in Canada and are not usually recognized as participating organizations by the TSX Venture Exchange. These U.S. brokers may effect a trade by associating with a Canadian broker that is a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange, which can then place what is known as a "jitney" trade. If your broker is not registered in Canada and is not a participating organization with the TSX Venture Exchange, you may be required to persuade your broker to form an association with a Canadian broker in order to effect a jitney trade. If your broker is unwilling to do so, you may find it difficult to dispose of your shares on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Even if a significant market for our common shares should develop, the market price for our common shares may be significantly affected by our current lack of an operating business and, if and after we commence operations, our financial and operations results from time-to-time. Further, equity markets in general and the OTC Bulletin Board in particular can experience extreme volatility that can affect the market price of equity securities in ways that are often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the issuer companies. You should not invest in our company unless you are prepared to hold onto your securities for a significant period of time.

Because we do not intend to pay any dividends on our common shares, investors seeking dividend income or liquidity should not purchase our shares.

We do not currently anticipate declaring and paying dividends to our shareholders in the near future. It is our current intention to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to increasing our working capital. Prospective investors seeking or needing dividend income or liquidity should, therefore, not purchase our common stock. We currently have no revenues and a history of losses, so there can be no assurance that we will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of our shares, and in any event, a decision to declare and pay dividends is at the sole discretion of our board of directors, who currently do not intend to pay any dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future.

Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15c-9 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

NASD sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (see above for discussions of penny stock rules), the NASD has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, the NASD believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The NASD requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, being March 31, 2005, we have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our company's disclosure controls and procedures. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our company's management, including our company's President along with our company's Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our company's President along with our company's Chief Financial Officer concluded that our company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as at the end of the period covered by this report. There have been no significant changes in our company's internal controls or in other factors, which could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date we carried our evaluation.

Disclosure controls and procedures and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We know of no material, active or pending legal proceedings against our company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On January 7, 2005 we granted a total of 400,000 stock options at a price of Cdn\$1.28 to a consultant to our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. The consultant to whom we granted these options is a non-U.S. person, the options were not granted in the United States or pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and we relied on the exemption from registration provided for under Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the month of January, 2005, we issued 12,500 shares to Cannacord Capital Corporation upon exercise of 12,500 share purchase warrants at an average price of \$0.93 for total proceeds of \$11,008. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase warrants. These sales were not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, none of the persons exercising these share purchase warrants was a U.S. person and we relied on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

On March 3, 2005 we granted a total of 100,000 stock options at a price of Cdn\$1.19 to a consulting firm to our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 3 years. The consulting firm to whom we granted these options is a non-U.S. firm, the options were not granted in the United States or pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and we relied on the exemption from registration provided for under Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the month of March, 2005, we issued 2,500 shares to Canaccord Capital Corporation upon exercise of 2,500 share purchase warrants at an average price of \$0.93 for total proceeds of \$2,202. All of these shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of previously issued share purchase warrants. These sales were not advertised, there was no directed selling into the United States, none of the persons exercising these share purchase warrants was a U.S. person and we relied on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

On March 3, 2005 we granted a total of 75,000 stock options at a price of Cdn\$1.19 to a consultant to our company. The options are exercisable for a period of 5 years. The consultant to whom we granted these options is a non-U.S. person, the options were not granted in the United States or pursuant to any advertisement, there was no directed selling into the United States and we relied on the exemption from registration provided for under Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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.

Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-B.

Exhibit Number/Description

(3) Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation July 19, 1995 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.2 Memorandum of Incorporation dated July 13, 1995 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.3 Articles of Incorporation dated July 13, 1995 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.4 Form 19 - Special Resolution filed November 5, 1997 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.5 Form 19 - Special Resolution filed February 5, 2001 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.6 Certificate of Name Change dated February 5, 2001 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.7 Form 19 - Special Resolution filed October 9, 2002 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.8 Certificate of Name Change dated October 9, 2002 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.9 Letter regarding continuation to Yukon Territory (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

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3.10 Certificate of Continuance (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.11 Articles of Continuance (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.12 Bylaw No. 1 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

3.13 Certificate of Amendment dated June 16, 2004 (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

(10) Material Contracts

10.1 Restated Share Transfer Agreement and Trust Deed dated May 31, 2002 between Campney & Murphy, 430692 BC Ltd. and Entrée Gold Inc. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.2 Consulting Agreement dated July 1, 2002 between Entrée Resources Inc. and Greg Crowe. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.3 Employment Agreement dated July 15, 2002 between Entrée Resources Inc. and Robert Cann. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.4 Investor Relations Agreement dated December 20, 2002 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Tim Mikula. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.5 Investor Relations Agreement dated February 19, 2003 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Tony R. Collins. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.6 Consulting Services Agreement dated February 20, 2003 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Buckingham Securities Limited (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.7 Purchase Agreement dated September 13, 2003 between Mongol Gazar Co, Ltd., MGP LLC, Entrée Gold Inc. and Entrée LLC (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.8 Employment Agreement dated September 19, 2003 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Mona M. Forster. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.9 Consulting Agreement dated October 31, 2003 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Primoris Group Inc. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.10 Employment Agreement dated November 1, 2003 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Greg Crowe (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.11 Amendment Agreement dated November 6, 2003 between Mongol Gazar Co, Ltd., MGP LLC, Entrée Gold Inc. and Entrée LLC (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.12 Purchase Agreement dated November 6, 2003 between Mongol Gazar LLC and Entrée LLC (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.13 Drilling Contract dated March 4, 2004 between Can-Asia Drilling Services Ltd. and Entrée Gold Inc. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

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10.14 Agreement dated April 20, 2004 between Mongol Gazar Co., Ltd., Entrée Gold Inc. and Entrée LLC. (incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form 10-SB filed with the SEC on October 12, 2004)

10.15 Equity Participation and Earn-In Agreement dated October 15, 2004 between Entrée Gold Inc. and Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. (incorporated by reference from our Amended Registration Statement on Form 10-SB/A filed with the SEC on December 9, 2004)

(14) Code of Ethics

14.1 Code of Ethics (incorporated by reference from our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, filed on April 6, 2005)

(31) Section 302 Certifications

31.1 Certification of Greg Crowe

31.2 Certification of Hamish Malkin

(32) Section 906 Certification

32.1 Certification of Greg Crowe

32.2 Certification of Hamish Malkin

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ENTRÉE GOLD INC.

By: /s/ Greg Crowe

Greg Crowe, President, CEO and Director

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 12, 2005

By: /s/ Hamish Malkin

Hamish Malkin, CFO and Secretary

(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: May 12, 2005

By: /s/ Lindsay Bottomer

Lindsay Bottomer, Director

Date: May 12, 2005

By: /s/ Mark Bailey

Mark Bailey, Director

Date: May 12, 2005

By: /s/ James Harris

James Harris, Director

Date: May 12, 2005

By: /s/ Peter Meredith

Peter Meredith, Director

Date: May 12, 2005