

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

Annual report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2005** .

Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (*No fee required*) for the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: **001-14791**

SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

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

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

74-2837828

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2

(Address of Principal Executive Office) (Postal Code)

(604) 669-4771

(Issuer's telephone number, including Area Code)

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Stock (\$0.001 Par Value)

Check whether the registrant: (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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and if no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The registrant's total consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005, were \$0.

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock, (the only class of voting stock), held by non-affiliates was approximately \$7,474,866 based on the average closing bid and asked prices for the common stock on April 14, 2006.

On April 14, 2006, the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value (the only class of voting stock), was 15,731,275.

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

General

As used herein the terms "Company," "we," "our," "and" and "us" refer to Solar Energy Limited, a Delaware corporation and our subsidiaries and predecessors, unless the context indicates otherwise. The Company is a research and development corporation engaged in the development of cost effective solutions to global issues concerning the application of renewable sources of energy that are safe for the environment.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware as Taurus Enterprises, Inc., on January 5, 1994, and re-incorporated in Nevada on August 20, 1996, as Salvage World, Inc. On December 17, 1997, the Company effected a Plan of Reorganization and Merger of Salvage World, Inc., into Solar Energy Limited, a private Delaware Corporation, the effect of which merger changed our name and moved our place of incorporation from Nevada to Delaware. The reorganization also involved the acquisition of Hydro-Air Technologies, Inc., initially as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Our principal place of business is located at 145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3L2, and our telephone number is (604) 669-4771. Our registered statutory office is located at The Company Corporation, 2711 Centerville Road, Wilmington, Delaware, 19808.

The Company's shares are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol SLRE.

Description of Business

Since 1997 the Company has focused on the development of cost-effective solutions for global issues related to water, energy and pollution. The primary thrust of that focus has been in connection with the development of new and renewable energy sources that can compete with traditional energy sources without threatening the environment. Most of the Company's operations to date have been concentrated on research and development activities involving the use of solar energy, water, and increasing engine efficiencies. However, despite the Company's efforts, we failed to make available any commercial application of our past technologies and thus have let several licensing agreements lapse. Consequently, the Company has had to consider new technologies for acquisition that are synergistic with our focus.

Planktos, Inc.

On August 10, 2005, the Company acquired Planktos, Inc., ("Planktos") from Russ George as a wholly owned subsidiary for a purchase price of one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) in the form of a convertible debenture. The convertible debenture had a 5 year term, bore interest at 5% and was convertible into Company's shares at 10% below market at any time after twelve (12) months and prior to the expiration of the debenture. The acquisition also committed the Company to assist Planktos in the process of becoming a public company either by reverse acquisition into an existing public entity or through offering assistance with an initial public offering of Planktos' common stock and to advance up to \$1,500,000 in the form of loans over twelve months. On November 17, 2005, the Company and Russ George agreed to amend the terms of the convertible debenture in order to permit Mr. George to convert the \$1,500,000 purchase price into shares of our common stock at any time prior to the expiration of the term of the debenture. Mr. George elected to convert the debenture into shares of the Company's common stock at \$1.00 a share on November 21, 2005. The conversion obviated the

conditional terms of recession contained in the original agreement and concluded any remaining mandatory conditions of the agreement.

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Planktosâ€™ business, based in Foster City, California, is primarily concerned with the commercial opportunities attendant to the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol enables companies and governments to offset regulated greenhouse emission restrictions by investing in carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction programs in exchange for certified emission reduction (â€œCERâ€) credits. European nations began trading CER credits as of January 2005. CER credits are traded much like commodities with an average value of approximately twenty-five dollars per CER (which represents one ton of CO₂ or equivalent). The Kyoto Protocol became law effective February 16, 2005, the result of which should be a rapidly expanding multi-billion-dollar market for CER credits.

Planktosâ€™ near-term commercial objective is to produce CER credits at a cost of less than one dollar per ton utilizing proprietary technology designed to stimulate plankton growth in the worldâ€™s oceans as a means by which to sequester (isolate from the atmosphere) CO₂. Specifically, Planktos expects to implement its program of sequestration by â€œiron fertilizationâ€ of the ocean, to micro-fertilize the oceans with natural iron dust, a vital micronutrient for ocean plant growth and photosynthesis which is now scarce in marine waters. Planktos obtains this iron from natural iron ore deposits. The iron is identical to that used in nature to sustain the oceans throughout history. The fertilization process triggers vast plankton blooms which absorb the carbon in CO₂, 30-40% of which sinks deep enough to be verified as sequestered for hundreds or thousands of years.

Planktos has cultivated working partnerships with top government labs and ocean science institutions to assist with measurement and verification procedures and optimize project design. Bankable, tradable investment grade CER credits for corporate buyers and fund managers will be verified and certified with satellite & aerial mapping, underwater analysis methods, and bloom measuring sensors on Planktosâ€™ proprietary autonomous ocean rovers.

On August 17, 2005, the Company and Planktos executed an Iron-Fertilization Prove-Out and Purchase Agreement with Diatom Corporation (â€œDiatomâ€), whereby Diatom committed to assist the Company in providing developmental funding for Planktosâ€™ iron-fertilization prove out program in exchange for exclusive marketing and intellectual property rights to Planktosâ€™ CO₂ sequestration process. Diatom agreed to provide up to 25% of the program while the Company is responsible for funding the remainder of the developmental funding. The agreement with Diatom also provides for a royalty that entitles Planktos and the Company to 75% of future net sales revenue generated by Diatom from the sale of CER credits until the Company recoups its costs. Thereafter, Planktos and the Company will be entitled to 25% of net sales revenue generated by Diatom from the sale of CER credits. Diatom has advanced \$250,000 pursuant to this agreement to date.

Planktos is committed to the implementation of the iron-fertilization prove out program during 2006. The process of stimulating plankton growth and the overall mission of Planktos can be viewed on its website: www.planktosinc.com.

Planktos continues to explore other business opportunities afforded it by the Kyoto Accords and the production of inexpensive CER credits. Subsequent to the year end, Planktos announced a partnership with Klimafa, Inc., (â€œKlimafaâ€), a Hungarian based eco-restoration firm dedicated to afforestation and reforestation projects in Central and Eastern Europe. Within the partnership, Planktos and Klimafa are conducting studies to develop an ecologically sound indigenous species mix and planting model of flora to maximize wildlife habitat and biodiversity. The Kyoto Protocol recognizes a variety of mechanisms to reduce atmospheric CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, and has approved carbon sequestration from new forests. The development of forests ultimately produces valuable CER credits

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Klimafa is currently involved in several government-assisted carbon forest projects in Hungary that intend to restore native mixed growth forests in national parks and then afforest vast tracts of retired agricultural lands.

The science and news surrounding eco-restoration can be viewed on Klimafaâ€™s website: www.klimafa.com.

D2Fusion Inc.

On August 18, 2005, the Company acquired D2Fusion Inc., (â€œD2Fusionâ€) from Russ George as a wholly owned subsidiary for a purchase price of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in the form of a convertible debenture. The convertible debenture had a 5 year term, bore interest at 5% and was convertible into Companyâ€™s shares at 10% below market at any time after twelve (12) months and prior to the expiration of the debenture. The acquisition also committed the Company to arrange financing of not less than \$2,200,000 and to introduce D2Fusion to the public capital markets for the purpose of raising additional capital in excess of the Companyâ€™s financing obligations. On November 17, 2005, the Company and Russ George agreed to amend the terms of the convertible debenture in order to permit Mr. George to convert the \$2,000,000 purchase price into shares of our common stock at any time prior to the expiration of the term of the debenture. Mr. George elected to convert the debenture into shares of the Companyâ€™s common stock at \$1.00 a share on November 21, 2005. The conversion obviated the conditional terms of recession contained in the original agreement and concluded any remaining mandatory conditions of the agreement.

D2Fusion, based in Foster City, California, and Los Alamos, New Mexico, is a research and development company staffed by scientists and engineers working toward the delivery of proprietary solid-state fusion aimed at entry level heat and energy applications for homes and industry. Solid-state fusion is a technology more widely recognized under the name â€œcold-fusion.â€ Unlike the reactions in â€œcold-fusion,â€ D2Fusion technology uses much simpler and more reliable solid state processes more akin to high temperature super-conductor

physics to produce and control radiation-free fusion reactions. In this simplest form of fusion two deuterium atoms that are contained and constrained under solid-state conditions fuse to form a single helium atom. Each new helium atom created is accompanied by an enormous energy release. To put this into a more common perspective, under ideal conditions one gram of hydrogen fuel holds the equivalent to billions of watts of energy.

Russ George and Dr. Tom Passell (formerly of the Nuclear Power Division of the Electric Power Research Institute of Palo Alto), who head the Foster City, California based company, have been involved with solid-state fusion research since 1989 and George's successful experimental prototypes have been tested at Stanford Research Institute. The immediate intention of D2Fusion is to produce kilowatt scale thermal prototypes that will be further tested and refined by collaborating research groups in the Silicon Valley, Los Alamos, the US Navy and Frascati, Italy. D2Fusion's ultimate goal is to produce heat and electricity at a fraction of today's cost, with no emissions.

The Company is well aware of the controversy surrounding cold fusion technology. However, the Company believes that there is sufficient global evidence that the risk/reward ratio merits investment. As D2Fusion's prototype technology is scaled to commercial size it could help solve much of the world's energy, water, and pollution problems.

The science and news surrounding solid-state fusion and D2Fusion can be viewed on its website: www.D2Fusion.com.

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Current operations are focused on the engineering and development of practical solid-state fusion thermal energy modules. The teams are lead by Dr. Thomas Claytor (of the Los Alamos National Laboratory) at the Los Alamos facility and Dr. Passell at the Foster City facility. Both locations are engaged in the design and testing of solid state fusion energy devices derived from work sometimes referred to as LENR (Low Energy Nuclear Reactions) or CANR (Chemically Assisted Nuclear Reactions).

Other Operations

The Company is the owner of intellectual property rights related to the acquisition of Hydro-Air Technologies, Inc., (HAT), from Dr. Melvin Prueitt. HAT has certain intellectual property rights that the Company had intended to develop for the purpose of generating commercially viable electrical power using the energy generated by the heat of evaporation of water. Unfortunately, these projects proved difficult to develop into working prototypes that caused the Company to abandon research and development specific to these technologies. However, preliminary work, experiments completed and test results generated from the projects did prove useful to derivative projects that the Company expects may become commercially viable at some future date.

The Company is the owner of a 21% interest in Renewable Energy Limited (RECO). The primary asset of RECO is a project called SOLAREC (Solar Reduction of Carbon Dioxide.) This project, lead by Dr. Reed Jensen involves the task of recycling carbon dioxide into fuel using focused ultraviolet and visible light from the sun. One of the goals of the SOLAREC project is to use solar energy and CO₂ to produce a clean usable fuel (gasoline, diesel, etc.) with electricity and oxygen as the only by-products. RECO has also developed three solar driven methods for the environmentally friendly production of hydrogen, utilizing atmospheric or industrially produced CO₂ or coal. The Company believes that the SOLAREC project has the potential to significantly address today's global energy and pollution problems but as a minority interest holder is no longer involved in on a day-to-day basis.

Governmental and Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of national, federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations relating to, among other things, worker safety and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials. However, each one of the Company's projects has been designed to produce environmentally friendly green products for which there are no specific environmental regulations.

The Company is in full compliance with the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), the key legislation dealing with hazardous waste generation, management and disposal. Nonetheless, under some of the laws regulating the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials, an owner or lessee of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances located on or in, or emanating from, such property, as well as related costs of investigation and property damage. Laws of this nature often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or lessee knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances.

D2Fusion's solid-state fusion reactions do not produce the radiation and radioactive waste products commonly associated with other forms of nuclear energy. Since solid state fusion produces neither neutrons nor penetrating gamma rays, there is no nuclear hazard whatever associated with this energy source, and consequently there are no dangerous waste products, waste management concerns, and no regulation from environmental laws. The only byproduct from these reactions is a tiny amount of ordinary helium.

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The Company is aware that there is some speculation surrounding the possible negative impact of Planktos's type of iron-fertilization on the world's oceans and the possible side effects of giant plankton blooms. For example, it's known that plankton have a complex effect on cloud formation from the release of dimethyl sulfide (DMS) which are converted to sulfate aerosols in the atmosphere providing cloud condensation nuclei. However, the effect of small scale plankton blooms on overall DMS production is unknown and there are no laws specifically regulating iron-fertilization.

The Company believes that it is in compliance in all material respects with all laws, rules, regulations and requirements that affect its business. Further, the Company believes that compliance with such laws, rules, regulations and requirements does not impose a material impediment on its ability to conduct business.

Competition

Efforts to develop alternative energy sources that can compete with traditional energy sources without threatening the environment, and the competition amid these efforts, are fragmented and very competitive. The same can be said of the competition between a diverse array of ventures devoted to the sequestration of CO₂. Although we do not compete directly with any other interests involved in the sequestration of carbon dioxide from the oceans through iron-fertilization or the provision of unlimited energy from the realization of cold fusion technology, the Company does compete indirectly with a number of companies, both private and public, that are active in the search for cost-effective applications of new energy sources, and the means to sequester CO₂. Many of these indirect competitors are substantially larger and better funded than us with significantly longer histories of research and development. Therefore, the Company can offer no assurance that we will be successful in competing for commercial solutions with existing and emerging research and development businesses focused on similar applications.

The Company believes that competition in the search for the efficient application of alternative energy sources or the sequestration of CO₂ is based principally on the ability to successfully manage certain practical considerations. Competition revolves around:

- o the development of such technologies;
- o the price of the equipment required to harness the energy or capture the CO₂ as compared to other alternative applications and traditional systems;
- o the period required to recover any capital cost or equipment costs from energy savings or CO₂ sequestration that might result from operations;
- o the reliability of the systems;
- o public acceptance of alternative energy applications and sequestered CO₂; and
- o the reputation of the manufacturer or producer.

The Company anticipates that both Planktos and D2Fusion with further research and development will respond successfully to these considerations.

Further, the Company believes that we have certain distinctive competitive advantages over all or many of our competitors that has enabled us to progress to our current level of technology development. The advantages include:

- o the breadth of our approach to applying both renewable resources and the sequestration of CO₂;
- o the academic, technical and professional proficiency of our chief project managers;
- o environmental integrity; and
- o the willingness of project managers to consider joint venture relationships with third parties to maximize resources in research and development.

All of these factors in combination with the dedication of the Company's personnel have enabled us to remain competitive in the search for the efficient application of renewable energy sources and the sequestration of CO₂ despite critical short falls in research and development funding.

Marketability

The European CO₂ market began trading CER credits like commodities in January of 2005. Within the first six months of activity, the CO₂ equivalent trading had exceeded 80 million tons. An equivalent open market is now developing in Asia, and recent trading in the U.S. and Australia has been substantial through direct transactions rather than intermediary exchanges.

European carbon tax legislation charges corporations \$50 per ton for emissions in excess of their Kyoto Treaty obligations, which charge will rise to over \$100 per ton in 2008. The European price per ton of sequestered CO₂ has risen as high as \$37, with an average price of \$25. CER credits are expected to trade between \$50 and \$70 per ton with an increase in corporate charges.

The total size of the market is conservatively predicted to reach \$5 billion this year. Annual sales by 2010 are commonly projected to be near \$100 billion per year. On Aug 7, 2005, London's Sunday Times envisioned a volume of \$55 billion per year for Europe alone. Current growth rates and conservative analyses project a \$600 billion international carbon market by 2010.

The market of solid state fusion is as obvious as the world's need for energy. If and when D2Fusion completes a practicable technology, fusion modules will be designed for integration into a wide range of commercial products and technologies. For example, the first low-tech heat producing modules will be suited for a wide variety of domestic and industrial heating uses ranging from hot water and room heaters to industrial process heat. As more highly developed, multi-kilowatt devices gradually permeate society, we expect an enormous demand for our technology which will be capable of producing energy at a fraction of current costs with no harmful environmental effects.

Patents, Trademarks, Licenses, Franchises, Concessions, Royalty Agreements and Labor Contracts

Other than those patents associated with our ownership of HAT, we currently have no patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, concessions, royalty agreements or labor contracts.

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D2Fusion intends to patent a wide variety of devices, materials, and methods that are intrinsic components of the technology used to develop its solid-state fusion modules. Since 1989, hundreds of researchers have filed a large number of mostly broad speculative and theoretical patents in the field in the U.S. and other patent venues. Very few patents have been allowed in the field and there is a consensus among many patent experts that the field has, and will continue to have, a very confusing patent landscape. In light of this, D2Fusion has chosen a patent strategy that focuses on filing for narrowly defined working devices that can receive patent protection based on demonstration of working utility.

Research and Development

The amount spent during each of the last two fiscal years on research and development activities were \$22,103 in 2005 and \$0 in 2004. We expect the amount spent on research and development activities will increase in future periods as both our Planktos and D2Fusion subsidiaries progress the development of their respective technologies.

Employees

The Company currently has 9 full time employees and 5 full time consultants. The Company also relies on the services of outside consultants, attorneys, and accountants as necessary, to satisfy public disclosure requirements and to pursue the Company's plan of operation.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our future operating results are highly uncertain. Before deciding to invest in us or to maintain or increase your investment, you should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this annual report. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed. In that event, the market price for our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We have a history of significant operating losses and such losses may continue in the future.

Since our inception in 1994, our operations have resulted in a continuation of losses and an accumulated deficit which reached \$9,538,518 at December 31, 2005. During fiscal 2005, we recorded a net loss of \$5,635,198. The Company has never realized revenue from operations. We will continue to incur operating losses as we fund our subsidiaries' operations. Our only expectation of future profitability is dependent upon the success of our subsidiaries' programs and research and development. Therefore, we may never be able to achieve profitability.

Our subsidiaries will not likely be profitable in the next twelve months and may never be profitable.

Planktos is in the process of its iron-fertilization prove-out program and D2Fusion remains in the research and development stage with no significant revenues and will not likely be profitable within the next twelve months. While both operations have very high potential profit, it cannot be assured that iron-fertilization will live up to our expectations or whether our research into solid state fusion will ever be successful. Therefore, the possibility of future profits by our subsidiaries is purely speculative.

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We will need additional financing to fund our subsidiaries

We will need additional capital to fund Planktos for its iron-fertilization prove-out program and D2Fusion's research and development. In our efforts to raise capital or obtain additional financing, we may be obligated to issue additional shares of common stock or warrants or other rights to acquire common stock on terms that will result in dilution to existing shareholders or place restrictions on operations. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to fund our subsidiaries would be significantly limited.

We are dependent upon key people, who would be difficult to replace.

Our continued operations will be largely dependent upon the efforts of our executive officer and our directors as well as Russ George and our other engineers. Our future success also will depend in large part upon the Company's ability to identify, attract and retain other highly qualified managerial and engineering personnel. Competition for these individuals is intense. The loss of the services of our managers and engineers, the inability to identify, attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or delays in hiring qualified personnel could make it more difficult for us to maintain our operations and meet our key objectives.

The market for our stock is limited and our stock price may be volatile.

The market for our common stock has been limited due to low trading volume and the small number of brokerage firms acting as market makers. Because of the limitations of our market and volatility of the market price of our stock, investors may face difficulties in selling shares at attractive prices when they want to. The average daily trading volume for our stock has varied significantly from week to week and from month to month, and the trading volume often varies widely from day to day.

We may incur significant expenses as a result of being quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board, which may negatively impact our financial performance.

We may incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses as a result of being listed on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as related rules implemented by the Commission, have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect that compliance with these laws, rules and regulations, including compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as discussed in the following risk factor, may substantially increase our expenses, including our legal and accounting costs, and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. As a result, there may be a substantial increase in legal, accounting and certain other expenses in the future, which would negatively impact our financial performance and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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Our internal controls over financial reporting may not be considered effective, which could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and in turn have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, beginning with our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2007, we may be required to furnish a report by our management on our internal controls over financial reporting. Such report will contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of the year, including a statement as to whether or not our internal controls over financial reporting are effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting identified by management. The report will also contain a statement that our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal controls. If we are unable to assert that our internal controls are effective as of December 31, 2007, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to attest that our management's report is fairly stated or they are unable to express an opinion on our management's evaluation or on the effectiveness of our internal controls, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

Reports to Security Holders

The Company is not required to deliver an annual report to security holders and will not voluntarily deliver a copy of the annual report to the security holders. Should we choose to create an annual report, it will contain audited financial statements. The Company files all of its required information with the Commission

The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the Commission at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The statements and forms we file with the Commission have been filed electronically and are available for viewing or copy on the Commission maintained Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission. The Internet address for this site can be found at: www.sec.gov.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company maintains an office located at 145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3L2. The facility consists of approximately 1,100 square feet, for which the Company pays approximately \$1,950 a month. The term of the Company's lease is five years terminating at the end of April in 2009.

The Company also maintains office and research and development space for both Planktos and D2Fusion at 1151 Triton Drive, Suite C, Foster City, California. The facility consists of approximately 5,000 square feet, for which the Company pays \$5,000 a month. The term of the Company's lease on this space terminates at the end of December in 2007.

The Company also maintains office and research and development space for D2Fusion at 112 C Longview Drive, Los Alamos, New Mexico, 87544. The facility consists of approximately 2,000 square feet, for which the Company pays \$2,000 a month. The term of the Company's lease is on a month to month basis.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is currently not a party to any pending legal proceedings.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the period covered by this report.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's common stock is traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol SLRE.

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices for the Company's common stock for each quarter of 2005 and 2004. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions:

Year	Quarter Ended	High	Low
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2005	December 31	\$1.55	\$0.46
	September 30	\$1.01	\$0.35
	June 30	\$0.75	\$0.23
	March 31	\$0.51	\$0.10
2004	December 31	\$0.47	\$0.16
	September 30	\$0.47	\$0.23
	June 30	\$0.51	\$0.20
	March 31	\$0.33	\$0.18

Record Holders

As of April 14, 2006, there were approximately 238 shareholders of record holding a total of 15,731,275 shares of common stock. The holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of the common stock have no preemptive rights and no right to convert their common stock into any other securities. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock.

Dividends

The Company has not declared any cash dividends since inception and does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends is within the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on the Company's earnings, if any, capital requirements, financial condition, and other relevant factors. There are no restrictions that currently limit the Company's ability to pay dividends on its common stock other than those generally imposed by applicable state law.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On March 1, 2006, the Company authorized the issuance of 80,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.25 per share to Robert Fisher upon the exercise of warrants in the amount of \$20,000 pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Regulation S and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Company made this offering based on the following factors: (1) the issuance was an isolated private transaction by the Company which did not involve a public offering; (2) there was only one offeree who was issued the Company's stock upon the exercise of warrants; (3) the offeree stated an intention not to resell the stock; (4) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the warrants; and (5) the negotiations that lead to the issuance of the warrants took place directly between the offeree and the Company.

Regulation S provides generally that any offer or sale that occurs outside of the United States is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, provided that certain conditions are met. Regulation S has two safe harbors. One safe harbor applies to offers and sales by issuers, securities professionals involved in the distribution process pursuant to contract, their respective affiliates, and persons acting on behalf of any of the foregoing (the "issuer safe harbor"), and the other applies to resales by persons other than the issuer, securities professionals involved in the distribution process pursuant to contract, their respective affiliates (except certain officers and directors), and persons acting on behalf of any of the foregoing (the "resale safe harbor"). An offer, sale or resale of securities that satisfied all conditions of the applicable safe harbor is deemed to be outside the United States as required by Regulation S. The distribution compliance period for shares sold in reliance on Regulation S is one year.

The Company complied with the requirements of Regulation S by having no directed selling efforts for the warrants in the United States, by offering the warrants only to an offeree who was outside the United States at the time of the offering, and ensuring that the entity to whom the warrants were offered and stock was issued was a non-U.S. offeree with an address in a foreign country.

On February 23, 2006, the Company authorized the issuance of 20,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.40 per share to Gustav Boehm on the exercise of stock options for consulting services in the amount of \$8,000 pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Regulation S and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Company made this offering based on the following factors: (1) the issuance was an isolated private transaction by the Company which did not involve a public offering; (2) there was only one offeree who was issued the Company's stock for consulting services; (3) the

offeree stated an intention not to resell the stock; (4) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the shares; (5) the shares were not broken down into smaller denominations; and (6) the negotiations that lead to the issuance of the stock options took place directly between the offeree and the Company.

The Company complied with the requirements of Regulation S by offering the options only to an offeree who was outside the United States at the time of the offering, and ensuring that the entity to whom the stock was issued was a non-U.S. person with an address in a foreign country.

On February 20, 2006, the Company authorized the issuance of 705,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.20 per share to Central Shipping Investment, Inc., for cash consideration in the amount of \$141,000 pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Regulation S and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

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The Company made this offering based on the following factors: (1) the issuance was an isolated private transaction by the Company which did not involve a public offering; (2) there was only one offeree who was issued the Company's stock for cash; (3) the offeree stated an intention not to resell the stock; (4) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the stock; (5) the stock was not broken down into smaller denominations; and (6) the negotiations that lead to the issuance of the stock took place directly between the offeree and the Company.

The Company complied with the requirements of Regulation S by having no directed selling efforts made in the United States, by selling only to an offeree who was outside the United States at the time of the offering, and ensuring that the entity to whom the stock was issued was a non-U.S. offeree with an address in a foreign country.

On December 5, 2005, the Company authorized the issuance of 705,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.20 per share to Central Shipping Investment, Inc., for cash consideration in the amount of \$141,000 pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Regulation S and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Company made this offering based on the following factors: (1) the issuance was an isolated private transaction by the Company which did not involve a public offering; (2) there was only one offeree who was issued the Company's stock for cash; (3) the offeree stated an intention not to resell the stock; (4) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the stock; (5) the stock was not broken down into smaller denominations; and (6) the negotiations that lead to the issuance of the stock took place directly between the offeree and the Company.

The Company complied with the requirements of Regulation S by having no directed selling efforts made in the United States, by selling only to an offeree who was outside the United States at the time of the offering, and ensuring that the entity to whom the stock was issued was a non-U.S. offeree with an address in a foreign country.

On November 21, 2005, the Company authorized the issuance of 3,500,000 shares of common stock valued at \$1.00 per share to Russ George in exchange for his election to convert certain convertible debentures issued for the acquisition of Planktos, Inc. and D2Fusion, Inc. in the aggregate amount of \$3,500,000 pursuant to the exemptions from registration provided by Regulation D and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Company made this offering based on the following factors: (1) the issuance was an isolated private transaction by the Company which did not involve a public offering; (2) there was only one offeree who was issued the Company's stock in exchange for certain convertible debentures; (3) the offeree stated an intention not to resell the stock; (4) there were no subsequent or contemporaneous public offerings of the stock; (5) the stock was not broken down into smaller denominations; and (6) the negotiations that lead to the issuance of the stock took place directly between the offeree and the Company.

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ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S PLAN OF OPERATION

This Management's Plan of Operation and Results of Operations and other parts of this report contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements can also be identified by words such as "anticipates," "expects," "believes," "plans," "predicts," and similar terms. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the subsections entitled "Forward-Looking Statements and Factors That May Affect Future Results and Financial Condition" below and the subsection entitled "Risk Factors" above. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this report. All information presented herein is based on our fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

Plan of Operation

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company was involved in identifying favorable business opportunities, negotiations, and performing due diligence pursuant to agreements with D2Fusion and Planktos. The Company is now focused on the operation of both companies.

Planktos

Planktos is currently working with U.S. and European marine research teams to plan and launch significant ocean iron fertilization projects during 2006. Initial efforts will be modest in scope and research-intensive, but are still designed to verifiably sequester carbon between hundreds of thousands and millions of tonnage per voyage.

Planktos is approaching this work with a unique array of qualifications:

- o Years of experience in the basic science of the field;
- o Collaborative arrangements and working relationships with internationally recognized marine science project partners required for certification;
- o Sustainable resource maximization plan designs;
- o Expertise in resource value computation and certification procedures;
- o Market access for resource commodification and trade; and
- o Experience in structuring all preceding factors into viable binding business plans.

Planktos expects the cost of the prove-out program to be \$1,290,000, of which Diatom has agreed to provide up to 25%. Diatom has paid \$250,000 to date.

We continue to fund the research and development of Planktos's iron-fertilization prove-out program as funding is available.

D2Fusion

D2Fusion is currently working with eminent U.S. and international research teams to continue product development projects. Using the know-how as well as collaborative expertise from the U.S. government's top nuclear science labs, D2Fusion is prepared to build, demonstrate, and test small (kilowatt-scale) thermal module prototypes. D2Fusion intends to achieve the following:

- o Pilot project to compellingly demonstrate the commercial promise of D2Fusion technology, producing prototype kilowatt-scale thermal modules for use in many applications;

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- o Coordinate design, assembly, and testing of these prototype modules with leading national laboratory scientific and engineering teams to demonstrate these devices deliver safe clean solid-state fusion energy in a commercially useful form. This will both legitimate and publicize the field as well as generating important intellectual properties;
 - o Design of a licensing and development plan obtain the highest possible return on our products and technologies;
 - o Grow the business to develop and deliver new products and processes.

We continue to fund the research and development of D2Fusion's cold fusion technology as funding is available.

Our current assets are insufficient to conduct our plan of operation over the next twelve (12) months. No assurances can be given that funding is available or would be available us on acceptable terms. Our inability to obtain funding would have a material adverse affect on our plan of operation.

The Company does not expect to receive revenues within the next twelve months of operation as both D2Fusion and Planktos remain in early developmental stages with no revenues.

Results of Operations

The Company has been funded since inception from public or private debt or equity placements or by major shareholders in the form of loans. Virtually all of the capital raised to date has been allocated for research and the development activities and for administrative costs. All projects under development by the Company are experimental in nature and are recorded as research and development expenses with related general and administrative expenses.

The Company did not generate any revenues from operations during this period.

Net Losses

For the period from inception until December 31, 2005, the Company incurred a net loss of \$9,538,518. The Company's net losses are primarily attributable to general and administrative expenses and most recently acquisition costs associated with the purchase of Planktos and D2Fusion, which costs include an impairment of good will and an expense attributed to outstanding warrants. General and administrative expenses include financing costs, accounting costs, consulting fees, leases, employment costs, professional fees and costs associated with the preparation of disclosure documentation in connection with registration pursuant to the Exchange Act of 1934. We did not generate any revenues during this period.

The Company expects to continue to incur losses through the year ended 2006.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

The Company has an income tax benefit resulting from a net operating loss carryforward and start up costs that will offset any future operating profit.

Impact of Inflation

The Company believes that inflation has had a negligible effect on operations over the past three years.

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Capital Expenditures

The Company expended no significant amounts on capital expenditures for the period from inception to December 31, 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had current assets totaling \$362,403 and a working capital surplus of \$41,660. Management believes that the Company will require a substantial infusion of capital over the next twelve months in order to fund the research & development efforts of both Planktos and D2Fusion. Since the Company has no revenues and a substantial need for significant capital, operations will continue to rely upon our ability to raise capital from private debt or equity placements. We have recently executed term sheets for Company financing to fund Planktos and D2Fusion based upon certain conditions which are yet to be satisfied. However, the Company has no binding agreements to provide the required funding and therefore cannot provide any assurance that future funding will be forthcoming. Should sufficient funding fail to materialize in the next twelve months the Company will have to abandon ongoing research and development efforts and may be forced to curtail or cease its activities.

Should funds become available over the next twelve months, the Company will require a minimum of \$2,000,000 to fund the ongoing development of cold fusion technology and \$1,500,000 to fund the "ceiron fertilization" prove-out program. Additional funding will also be required for administrative expenses including compliance with continuous disclosure requirements.

Further, there can be no assurance offered to the public by these disclosures, or otherwise, that the Company will be successful, or that we will ultimately succeed as a going concern. To the extent that existing resources and any future earnings prove insufficient to fund its activities, the Company will need to raise additional funds through debt or equity financing. The Company cannot provide any assurance that such additional financing will be available or that, if available, it can be obtained on terms favorable to us and our shareholders. In addition, any equity financing would result in dilution to the Company shareholders and any debt financing could involve restrictive covenants with respect to future capital raising activities or other financial or operational matters. The Company's inability to obtain adequate funds will adversely affect its operations and the ability to implement its plan of operation.

During 2005, the Company issued 2,650,000 shares of common stock for cash of \$605,000, 1,255,000 shares of common stock for prepaid expenses and services of \$585,400 and 3,500,000 shares of common stock for the acquisitions of Planktos and D2 Fusion.

The Company has no current plans for the purchase or sale of any plant or equipment.

The Company has no current plans to make any changes in the number of employees.

Critical Accounting Policies

In the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 included in the Company's Form 10-KSB, the Company discusses those accounting policies that are considered to be significant in determining the results of operations and its financial position. The Company believes that the accounting principles utilized by us conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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The preparation of financial statements requires management to make significant estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, intangible assets, warranty obligations, product liability, revenue, and income taxes. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and other facts and circumstances that are believed to be reasonable, and the results form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities. The actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Forward Looking Statements and Factors That May Affect Future Results and Financial Condition

The statements contained in sections titled "Management's Plan of Operation" and "Description of Business" with the exception of historical facts, are forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which reflect our current expectations and beliefs regarding our future results of operations, performance, and achievements. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based upon assumptions and beliefs that may or may not materialize. These forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning:

- our anticipated financial performance;
- the sufficiency of existing capital resources;
- our ability to fund cash requirements for future operations;
- uncertainties related to the development of our technologies;
- the volatility of the stock market; and
- general economic conditions.

We wish to caution readers that our operating results are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those discussed or anticipated including the factors set forth in the section entitled "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this report. We also wish to advise readers not to place any undue reliance on the forward looking statements contained in this report, which reflect our beliefs and expectations only as of the date of this report. We assume no obligation to update or revise these forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances or any changes in our beliefs or expectations, other than that is required by law.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140". This statement amends FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. This statement: (1) requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in any of the following situations: (a) a transfer of the servicer's financial assets that meets the requirements for sale accounting, (b) a transfer of the servicer's financial assets to a qualifying special-purpose entity in a guaranteed mortgage securitization in which the transferor retains all of the resulting securities and classifies them as either available-for-sale securities or trading securities in accordance with FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" (c) an acquisition or assumption of an obligation to service a financial asset that does not relate to financial assets of the servicer or its consolidated affiliates; (2) requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable; (3) permits an entity to choose either of the following subsequent measurement methods for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities: (a) Amortization method—Amortize servicing assets or servicing liabilities in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income or net servicing loss and assess servicing assets or servicing liabilities for impairment or increased obligation based on fair value at each reporting date, or (b) Fair value measurement method—Measure servicing assets or servicing liabilities at fair value at each reporting date and report changes in fair value in earnings in the period in which the changes occur; (3) at its initial adoption, permits a one-time reclassification of available-for-sale securities to trading securities by entities with recognized servicing rights, without calling into question the treatment of other available-for-sale securities under Statement 115, provided that the available-for-sale securities are identified in some manner as offsetting the entity's exposure to changes in fair value of servicing assets or servicing liabilities that a servicer elects to subsequently measure at fair value; and (5) requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. An entity should adopt this statement as of the beginning of its first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year, provided the entity has not yet issued financial statements, including interim financial statements, for any period of that fiscal year. The effective date of this Statement is the date an entity adopts the requirements of this statement.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140." This statement permits fair value re-measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. It establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. In addition, SFAS 155 clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of Statement 133. It also clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives. SFAS 155 amends Statement 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. This Statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," which replaces APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes," and supersedes FASB Statement No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements" an amendment of APB Opinion No. 28. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an accounting change on one or more individual prior periods presented, SFAS 154 requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. When it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect of applying a change in accounting principle to all prior periods, SFAS 154 requires that the new accounting principle be

applied as if it were adopted prospectively from the earliest date practicable. SFAS 154 shall be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the provisions of SFAS 154 will have a significant impact on its results of operations.

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123R, "Share Based Payment" SFAS 123R is a revision of SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. 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 Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services" SFAS 123R does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans, which are subject to AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for an Award of Equity Instruments" SFAS 123R requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award "the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The scope of SFAS 123R includes a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. Public entities (other than those filing as small business issuers) will be required to apply SFAS 123R as of the first interim or 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 interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. For non-public entities, SFAS 123R must be applied as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 153 "Exchanges of Non-Monetary Assets" An amendment of APB 29. This statement amends APB 29, which is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured at the fair value of the assets exchanged with certain exceptions. SFAS 153 eliminates the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This statement is effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning on or after June 15, 2005. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, the FASB also issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" which will become effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2006. This standard clarifies that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material should be expensed as incurred and not included in overhead. In addition, this standard requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead costs to inventory be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position

Going Concern

The Company's audit expressed substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as a result of recurring losses, lack of revenue-generating activities and an accumulated deficit of \$9,538,518 as of December 31, 2005. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is subject to the ability of the Company to realize a profit and /or obtain funding from outside sources. Management's plan to address the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, include: (1) obtaining funding from private placement sources; (2) obtaining additional funding from the sale of the Company's securities; (3) establishing revenues from commercializing of its projects; and (4) obtaining loans and grants from various financial institutions, where possible. Although management believes that it will be able to obtain the necessary funding to allow the Company to remain a going concern through the methods discussed above, there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, are attached hereto as pages F-1 through F-22.

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005 and 2004

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Directors of

Solar Energy Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Solar Energy Limited (a development stage company) as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the period January 5, 1994 (Inception) to December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the PCAOB (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Solar Energy Limited at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the periods then ended and the period January 5, 1994 (Inception) to December 31, 2005 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that Solar Energy Limited will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, Solar Energy Limited has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net capital deficiency that raises substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC .

Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC
Bountiful,
Utah

April 17, 2006

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31
	2005
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 188,129 \$
Prepaid Expenses	174,274
Total Current Assets	362,403
Property and Equipment (Note 3)	13,575

Other Assets		
Deposits		30,120
Investment in Mining and Mineral Rights		-
Total Other Assets		30,120
Total Assets	\$	406,098 \$
	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	75,580
Accrued Liabilities		179,677
Notes Payable - Related Party (Note 5)		65,486
Deferred Revenue (Notes 1 and 7)		250,000
		570,743
Derivatives (Note 9)		963,500
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock 50,000,000 Shares Authorized at \$.001 Par Value 14,926,275 and 7,521,275 Shares Issued and Outstanding, Respectively		1,493
Subscription proceeds		20,000
Additional Paid In Capital		8,388,880
Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage		(9,538,518)
Total Stockholders' Equity		(1,128,145)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$	406,098

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31 2005	Year Ended December 31 2004
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Expenses		
General and Administrative	1,222,947	167,908
Research and Development	22,103	-
Total Operating Expenses	1,245,050	167,908
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,245,050)	(167,908)
Other Income (Expenses)		
Minority Interest	-	1,238
Other Income	80,000	10,000
Gain (Loss) on Investments	-	-
Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
Interest Income (Expense)	(6,648)	(1,725)
Financing costs	(963,500)	-
Impairment of Patents	-	(39,648)
Impairment of Goodwill	(3,500,000)	(14,118)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Subsidiary	-	120,711

Total Other Income (Expense)	(4,390,148)	76,458
Net Income (Loss) before taxes	(5,635,198)	(91,450)
Income Taxes	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (5,635,198)	\$ (91,450)
Net Income (Loss) Per Share	\$ (.59)	\$ (.02)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	9,558,001	7,354,886

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Defic Accumul durin Develop Stag
Balance at Beginning of Development Stage January 5, 1994	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1/5/94 Stock issued for Organization Costs	125,000	13	2,487	-	-
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1994	-	-	-	-	(
Balance, December 31, 1994	125,000	13	2,487	-	(
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1995	-	-	-	-	(
Balance, December 31, 1995	125,000	13	2,487	-	(1,
10/96 Shares Issued for Cash at \$20.00 Per Share	1,300	1	25,999	-	-
11/96 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.90 Per Share	831	-	763	-	-
12/96 Shares Issued for Cash at \$2.00 Per Share	125	-	251	-	-
Stock Split Rounding Adjustment	595	(1)	1	-	-

Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1996	-	-	-	-	(24,
Balance, December 31, 1996	127,851	13	29,501	-	(25,
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1997	-	-	-	-	(4,
Balance, December 31, 1997	127,851	13	29,501	-	(29,

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Defic Accumul durin Develop Stag
1/98 Shares Issued for Acquisition of Hydro-Air Technologies, Inc.	70,400	7	(7)	-	
6/98 Shares Issued for Cash at \$1.00 Per Share	780,000	78	779,922	-	
7/98 Shares Issued for Cash at \$10.00 Per Share	12,500	1	124,999	-	
11/98 Shares Issued for Cash at \$1.00 Per Share	200,000	20	199,980	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1998	-	-	-	-	(939,
Balance, December 31, 1998	1,190,391	119	1,134,394	-	(968,
1/99 Shares Issued for Cash at \$10.00 Per Share	10,000	1	99,999	-	
1/99 Shares Issued for Acquisition of Renewable Energy Corporation at \$12.00 Per Share	35,000	4	419,996	-	
10/99 Shares Issued for Cash at \$1.80 Per Share	80,000	8	143,990	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 1999	-	-	-	-	(957,
Balance, December 31, 1999	1,315,391	132	1,798,380	-	(1,925,
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2000	-	-	-	-	(925,

Balance, December 31, 2000	1,315,391	132	1,798,380	-	(2,851,
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Defic Accumul durin Develop Stag
7/01 Shares Issued for Rounding in Connection with 10:1 Exchange	35,396	4	(4)	-	
8/01 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.23 Per Share	350,000	35	81,215	-	
10/01 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.25 Per Share	50,000	5	12,495	-	
10/01 Shares Issued to Settle Debt at \$0.33 Per Share	1,507,739	151	502,808	-	
10/01 Shares Issued for Services at \$0.33 Per Share	113,682	11	37,504	-	
11/01 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.51 Per Share	275,000	27	141,223	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2001	-	-	-	-	(465,
Balance, December 31, 2001	3,647,208	365	2,573,621	-	(3,316,
8/02 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.30 Per Share	56,113	6	16,994	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2002	-	-	-	-	(213,
Balance, December 31, 2002	3,703,321	370	2,590,615	-	(3,529,
1/03 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.30 Per Share	23,000	2	6,898	-	
2/03 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.30 Per Share	60,000	6	17,994	-	

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Defic Accumul durin Develop Stag
9/03 Shares Issued to Settle Debt at \$0.30 Per Share	2,734,954	274	820,213	-	
10/03 Shares Issued for Services at \$0.20 Per Share	200,000	20	39,980	-	
10/03 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.30 Per Share	150,000	15	44,985	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2003	-	-	-	-	(281,
Balance, December 31, 2003	6,871,275	687	3,520,685	-	(3,811,
3/04 Shares Issued to For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	450,000	45	89,955	-	
5/04 Shares Issued for Cash at \$0.25 Per Share	200,000	20	49,980	-	
Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2004	-	-	-	-	(91,
Balance, December 31, 2004	7,521,275	752	3,660,620	-	(3,903,
1/05 Shares Issued For Services at \$0.21 Per Share	600,000	60	125,940	-	
3/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	25,000	3	4,997	-	
5/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	700,000	70	139,930	-	
6/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.25 Per Share	400,000	40	99,960	-	
6/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.35 Per Share	50,000	5	61,996	-	

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

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	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Dev
7/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	180,000	18	35,982	-	
8/05 Shares Issued For Services at \$0.20 Per Share	100,000	10	19,990	-	
8/05 Shares Issued For Services at \$0.58 Per Share	500,000	50	289,950	-	
10/05 Shares Issued For Services at \$1.20 Per Share	105,000	10	125,990	-	
10/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	40,000	4	7,996	-	
10/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.35 Per Share	200,000	20	69,980	-	
10/05 Subscriptions received	-	-	-	20,000	
11/05 Shares Issued For Acquisitions of Planktos, Inc. at \$1.00 Per Share	1,500,000	150	1,499,850	-	
11/05 Shares Issued For Acquisitions of D2Fusion, Inc. at \$1.00 Per Share	2,000,000	200	1,999,800	-	
12/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.20 Per Share	705,000	71	140,929	-	
12/05 Shares Issued For Cash at \$0.35 Per Share	300,000	30	104,970	-	
Net loss, year ended December 31, 2005	-	-	-	-	(5)
Balance, December 31, 2005	14,926,275	\$ 1,493	\$ 8,388,880	\$ 20,000	\$ (

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31 2005		Year Ended December 31 2004	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Net Income (Loss)	\$	(5,635,198)	\$	(91,450)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operations (Net of Acquisition/Sale)				
Amortization/Depreciation		3,801		14,079
Bad Debt		-		-
Stock Issued for Services		454,836		-
Stock Issued for RandD Expenses		-		-
Loss on Sale of Assets		-		-
Gain on Investments		-		-
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary		-		(120,711)
Impairment of Patents		-		39,648
Warrants Issued for Financing Costs		963,500		-
Impairment of Goodwill		3,500,000		14,118

Minority Interest	-	(1,238)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Deposits	(29,820)	4,537
Prepaid Expenses	(4,402)	21,793
Accounts Receivable	-	-
Accounts Payable	322	(26,874)
Accrued Expenses	5,768	479
Deferred Revenue	250,000	479
	-----	-----
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(491,193)	(145,619)
	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Investment Activities		
Cash Acquired from Sale of Subsidiary	-	-
Cash Acquired (Sold) from Subsidiary	-	(177)
Cash Paid to Subsidiary	-	-
Cash Paid to RECO and Sunspring	-	-
Cash Paid for Patent Costs	-	-
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	(14,411)	-
Cash Paid for Deposits	-	-
Cash Received on Sale of Assets	-	-
Cash Paid for Notes Receivable	-	-
Cash Paid for Mining and Mineral Rights	50,000	(50,000)
	-----	-----
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	35,589	(50,000)
	-----	-----

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

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Solar Energy Limited
(a Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31 2005	Year Ended December 31 2004	Curr
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Issued Stock for Cash	\$ 605,000	\$ 140,000	\$
Cash Received for Notes Payable	18,701	87,285	
Subscription proceeds	20,000	-	
Cash Received from Advances by Shareholders	-	-	
Cash Paid on Debt Financing	-	(45,490)	
	-----	-----	---
Cash Provided by Financing Activities	643,701	181,795	---
	-----	-----	---
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	188,097	(14,001)	
Cash, Beginning of Year	32	14,033	
	-----	-----	---
Cash, End of Year	188,129	32	---
	-----	-----	---
Supplemental Cash Flow Information			
Cash Paid For:			
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Taxes	-	-	

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

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED
(a Development Stage Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Organization

Solar Energy Limited (the Company) was incorporated as Taurus Enterprises, Inc. under the laws the State of Delaware on January 5, 1994. The Company was organized primarily for the purpose of operating a used automobile brokerage firm. The Company did not become operational and abandoned its attempts to establish the brokerage operation.

In August of 1996 its shareholders decided to reactivate the Company, merge the Company with Salvage World, Inc., a private company, change the name to Salvage World, Inc. and reincorporate in the state of Nevada.

On December 17, 1997 the Company merged with Solar Energy Limited (Solar) a Delaware corporation organized on July 24, 1997 and changed the name to Solar Energy Limited. The surviving corporation is a Delaware corporation and the authorized shares were changed to 50,000,000 par value \$.0001. The Company's headquarters are located in Foster City, California.

On January 1, 1998 the Company issued the initial 170,400 shares of stock and on October 21, 1998 an additional 530,000 shares were issued for the acquisition of 100% of Hydro-Air Technologies, Inc. (Hydro) a New Mexico corporation organized June 18, 1997. Hydro owns various rights to patented intellectual property called Hydro-Air Renewable Power System (the HARPS), and has developed a prototype system to generate electricity from the evaporation of water. Hydro's headquarters are located in Los Alamos, New Mexico. This business combination was accounted using the purchase method. Operations of Hydro have been included in the consolidated statement of operations since January 1, 1998. The Company valued the acquisition at \$83,346, the amount of goodwill recorded for the acquisition.

In January 1999 the Company issued 35,000 shares of stock for the acquisition of 100% of Renewable Energy Corporation (RECO) a New Mexico corporation organized November 30, 1998. RECO owns various rights to patented intellectual property associated with the solar recycling of CO2 to fuel. RECO's headquarters are located in Los Alamos, New Mexico. The Company valued the acquisition at \$440,000 consisting of cash paid of \$20,000 and stock valued at \$420,000. The Company acquired RECO assets of \$49,500 and assumed liabilities of \$49,400. The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of a business combination. The statement of operations of RECO has been included in the consolidated statements of operation for the year ended December 31, 1999. RECO had no operations in 1998 therefore no proforma information is presented. The Company recorded \$439,900 of Research & Development expenses in connection with this acquisition.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED
(a Development Stage Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

On June 30, 2000, the Company sold 100% of its interest in RECO to Jade Electronic, Inc., who changed their name to Renewable Energy Limited (REEL) for 63% of the outstanding stock of REEL and cash of \$180,000. At the point of sale REEL had no assets and no liabilities, thus RECO became its only assets, liabilities and operations at June 30, 2000. Because the Company essentially sold 37% of its interest in RECO for cash of \$180,000, the Company recorded minority interest of \$162,800 and a gain of \$17,200. This acquisition was recorded by Jade as a reverse acquisition with RECO being the accounting acquirer, therefore no goodwill was recorded in the acquisition and REEL recorded the assets and liabilities of RECO at predecessor cost. The Company has consolidated its books with REEL as of December 31, 2000.

In April 2000, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Sunspring, Inc.(Sunspring) for \$14,500. Sunspring was

incorporated in April 2000 as Holisticom.com Limited and subsequently changed its name to Sunspring in August 2000. Sunspring is a development stage company and has directed its efforts towards development of new technology.

On November 26, 2001, the Company exchanged all of its shares of common stock in its wholly owned subsidiary, Sunspring, Inc. (Sunspring), for 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock and 8,000,000 shares of preferred stock of Sun Power Corporation (Sun). During the period November 26, 2001 to November 26, 2002, both Sun and the Company had the right to cancel this agreement. If either cancels, the 8,000,000 shares of preferred will be returned to SunPower and Sunspring will be returned to the Company. The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments and recognized a gain on the exchange. The restricted common stock and preferred stock of Sun were recorded at a basis of \$0.

On November 26, 2001, the Company exchanged all of its common stock in its 63% owned subsidiary, Renewable Energy Corporation (RECO), for 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock and 8,000,000 shares of preferred stock of Sun Power Corporation (Sun). During the period November 26, 2001 to November 26, 2002, both Sun and the Company had the right to cancel this agreement. If either canceled, the 8,000,000 preferred shares would be returned to SunPower and Sunspring would be returned to the Company. The restricted common stock and preferred stock of Sun were recorded at a basis of \$0.

On December 30, 2002, the Company was returned all of its stock in its 63% owned subsidiary, Renewable Energy Corporation (RECO), and gave back 8,000,000 shares of preferred stock of Sun Power Corporation. In addition, on December 30, 2002, the Company was returned all of its stock in its 100% owned subsidiary, Sunspring, Inc., and gave back 8,000,000 shares of preferred stock to Sun Power Corporation. The Company kept the 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock of Sun Power and recorded a basis of \$0.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2004 and 2003

NOTE 1 â€ˆ Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

On April 27, 2004, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement for Renewable Energy Corp. (RECO) with Los Alamos Renewable Energy, LLC, (LARE) a limited liability company for which two of the Companyâ€™s former Officers and Directors act as managing members. Pursuant to the Agreement, an additional 99,900 shares of common stock of RECO were issued to the Company and an additional 200,000 shares of RECO were issued to LARE. In effect, the Company now has a 21% interest in RECO and will use the equity method of accounting instead of the consolidation method. The Company has also forgiven debt due from RECO. At December 31, 2004, a gain of \$56,138 has been recognized due to the recapture of prior year losses.

On August 10, 2005, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with Russ George to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding stock of Planktos, Inc. for the purchase price of \$1,500,000 by issuing a 5 year term convertible debenture bearing an interest rate of 5%. The interest was payable only in the event that Planktos, Inc. realized net income from operations. The debenture was convertible into the Companyâ€™s shares at 10% below market at any time after 12 months and prior to the expiration of the debenture. The agreement committed the Company to assist Planktos in the process of becoming a public company within the next six (6) months either by reverse acquisition into an existing public entity or through an initial public offering of Planktosâ€™ common stock and to advance up to \$1,500,000 in the form of loans over the next twelve months. In the event that the Company failed to arrange the required financing within twelve months of the agreement, Russ George had the right to redeem the shares of Planktos in exchange for canceling any amounts due to him pursuant to the debenture and the Company had the right to redeem the debenture in exchange for returning the Planktos shares to Mr. George. On November 21, 2005, Mr. George converted the debenture for 1,500,000 of the Companyâ€™s restricted common shares.

On August 17, 2005, Solar Energy Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary, Planktos, Inc. executed an Iron-Fertilization Prove-Out and Purchase Agreement with Diatom Corporation whereby Diatom committed to assist Solar in providing developmental funding for a marine â€œiron-fertilizationâ€ prove out program in exchange for exclusive marketing and intellectual property rights to Planktosâ€™ CO₂ sequestration process. Planktos expects the cost of the prove out program to be \$1,290,000 over the next six months of which Diatom has agreed to provide up to 25%. Solar will be responsible for funding the remainder of the developmental funding. The agreement also provides for a royalty agreement which will entitle Planktos and Solar to 75% of net sales revenue generated by Diatom from the sale of carbon emission reduction credits (CER) created from the sequestration process until Solar Energy Limited and Planktos, Inc. have recouped their costs. Thereafter, Solar Energy Limited and Planktos, Inc. will be entitled to 25% of net sales revenue generated by Diatom from the sale of CERs. Diatom Corporation has paid \$250,000 in cash for the exclusive marketing and intellectual property rights.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004**NOTE 1 â€” Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

On August 18, 2005, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with Russ George to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding stock of D2Fusion, Inc. for the purchase price of \$2,000,000 by issuing a 5 year term convertible debenture bearing an interest rate of 5%. The interest was payable only in the event that D2Fusion, Inc. realized net income from operations. The debenture was convertible into the Companyâ€™s shares at 10% below market, not to exceed one dollar (\$1.00), through the remaining term of the debenture. The agreement committed the Company to arrange financing of not less than \$2,200,000 and, within six (6) months of the agreement, cause D2Fusion to have direct access to the public capital markets for the purpose of raising additional capital in excess of the Companyâ€™s financing obligations. In the event that the Company failed to arrange the required financing within twelve months of the agreement, Russ George had the right to redeem the shares of D2Fusion in exchange for canceling any amounts due to him pursuant to the debenture and the Company had the right to redeem the debenture in exchange for returning the D2Fusion shares to Mr. George. On November 21, 2005, Mr. George converted the debenture for 2,000,000 of the Companyâ€™s restricted common shares.

The Company is in the development stage according to Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 7 and is currently focusing its attention on raising capital in order to pursue its goals.

b. Accounting Method

The Company recognizes income and expenses on the accrual basis of accounting.

c. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The computation of earnings per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the date of the financial statements. Fully diluted earnings per share are not presented because it is anti-dilutive.

	Income (loss) (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
For the year ended December 31, 2005			
Basic EPS			
Income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ (5,635,198)	9,558,001	\$ (.59)
For the year ended December 31, 2004			
Basic EPS			
Income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ (91,450)	7,354,886	\$ (.02)

d. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Unless otherwise indicated, the fair values of all reported assets and liabilities which represent financial instruments approximate the carrying values of such amounts.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 1 â€” Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**e. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

f. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. In these financial statements, assets involve extensive reliance on managementâ€™s estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

g. Principles of Consolidation

The December 31, 2005 and 2004 financial statements include the accounts of Solar Energy Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries Hydro-Air Technologies, Inc., Sunspring Inc., Renewable Energy Ltd., Planktos, Inc. and D2 Fusion, Inc. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

h. Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a declining balance basis at 20% per year.

i. Concentrations

Financial instruments that potentially subject Solar Energy Limited (the Company) to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents at well-known, quality financial institutions.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED
(a Development Stage Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j. Provision for Income Taxes

Net Operating Income (Loss)		
Net loss per Financial Statements	(5,635,198)	(91,45)
Add:		
Financing expense	963,500	
Impairment of goodwill	3,500,000	
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Net Operating Loss for the year - NOL	(1,171,698)	(91,45)
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Net Operating Losses Carryforward		
Prior year Cumulative Total	3,903,320	3,811,8
Current Year NOL	1,171,698	91,4
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Net Operating Losses Carryforward Cumulative	5,075,018	3,903,3
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Effective Tax Rate		
Federal statutory tax rate	35.00%	34.0
State taxes	0.00%	0.0
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
	35.00%	34.0
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Deferred Tax Asset		
Net Operating Income (Loss)	1,776,256	1,327,1
Valuation allowance	(1,776,256)	(1,327,12
	-----	-----
	-----	-----
Net tax asset	0	
	-----	-----
	-----	-----

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED
(a Development Stage Company)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 2 - Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has had recurring operating losses for the past several years and is dependent upon financing to continue operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. It is management's plan includes the following: (1) obtaining funding from private placement sources; (2) obtaining additional funding from the sale of the Company's securities; (3) establishing revenues from commercializing of its project; and (4) obtaining loans and grants from various financial institutions, where possible. Although management believes that it will be able to obtain the necessary funding to allow the Company to remain a going concern through the methods discussed above, there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful.

NOTE 3 - Property & Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following at December 31, 2005 and 2004:

		2005		2004
Office Equipment and Furniture	\$	43,106	\$	28,695
Tools		2,264		2,264
		45,370		30,959
Accumulated Depreciation		(31,795)		(27,994)
Net Property and Equipment	\$	13,575	\$	2,965

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2005, and 2004 is \$3,801 and \$14,079

NOTE 4 - Stockholders' Equity Transactions

During 2005, the Company issued 2,650,000 shares of common stock for cash of \$605,000, 1,255,000 shares of common stock for prepaid expenses and services of \$585,400 and 3,500,000 shares of common stock for the acquisitions of Planktos, Inc. and D2 Fusion, Inc. During 2004, the Company issued 650,000 shares of common stock for cash of \$140,000. During 2003, the following shares of common stock were issued:

Month	Shares		Per Sh.	Exchange
January, 2003	23,000	\$.30	Cash
February, 2003	60,000	\$.30	Cash
September, 2003	2,734,954	\$.30	Debt
October, 2003	150,000	\$.30	Cash
October, 2003	200,000	\$.20	Service

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 4 - Stockholders' Equity Transactions (continued)

In August 2002, the Company issued 56,113 shares of common stock for services at \$.30 per share.

Pursuant to the plan or reorganization and merger agreement dated August 20, 1996, the Company merged Taurus Enterprises, Inc. (a public company) with Salvage World, Inc. (a private company). The shareholders of Taurus returned their stock and received stock in the new combined entity named Salvage World, Inc. The Company changed the par value of its common stock from \$.0001 to \$.001.

Pursuant to the merger agreement dated December 17, 1997, the Company merged with Solar Energy Limited and the shareholders of Salvage received shares in the new combined Solar entity. The Company then changed the par back to \$.0001 and the new authorized capital became 50,000,000. The Board then authorized a 1 for 20 reverse stock split. These financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the split.

The Company has issued 70,040 shares of stock to acquire 100% of the stock of Hydro-Air Technologies. The acquisition agreement between the Company and Hydro-Air Technologies provides an initial issuance of stock at the beginning of phase one, and additional issuances throughout the development process to arrive at no less than 4,000,000 shares or 40% of the outstanding stock. Because Hydro had a negative equity position goodwill was recorded and no value was assigned to the stock issued.

The Company issued 7,800,000 shares of common stock at \$.10 and 2,000,000 shares of common stock at \$.10 for cash and services in an exempt 504 offering which raised \$800,000 during 1998.

The Company also issued 125,000 shares of common stock for \$125,000 in a 505 exempt offering.

During January 1999, the Company issued 350,000 shares of its common stock to acquire 100% of the stock of Renewable Energy Corporation. The shares were valued at \$1.20 each net of a 40% discount due on their restricted nature based on the trading value of the stock at the time.

During May 1999, the Company issued 100,000 shares of its common stock for cash of \$100,000.

During November 1999, the Company issued 800,000 shares of its common stock for cash of \$144,000.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 5 – Notes Payable – Related Party

Bay Cove Investments, Ltd., a shareholder, loaned the Company \$18,701 and \$86,785 during 2005 and 2004, respectively. The loans bear interest at 6% per annum and are due upon demand. The balance of the loans at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is \$65,486 and \$46,785 respectively. Russ George is the President of the wholly owned subsidiaries Planktos, Inc. and D2Fusion, Inc.

NOTE 6 – Mining & Mineral Rights

On November 17, 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with Manhattan Minerals Corp. (Manhattan) to purchase certain mining and mineral rights located in the vicinity of Tambogrande, Peru. These mining and mineral rights consist of the following:

Tambogrande property which is comprised of 8,000 ha that surrounds and includes the city of Tambogrande. This property is currently under arbitration.

Lancones property (including the Perla concession comprising of approximately 1,900 ha) comprising of approximately 33,000 ha that surrounds the Tambogrande property. This property is in good standing other than certain work assessments are in arrears.

Option Agreement with Empresa Minerande Centro del Peru, S.A. to acquire up to 100% of seven concessions aggregating approximately 3,200 ha known as the Papayo Joint Venture. This option agreement may not be in effect and is in dispute.

Pursuant to the purchase agreement, the Company was required to pay cash of \$600,000 of which \$50,000 was paid as of December 31, 2004. In November 2005, both parties agreed to cancel the agreement and return the deposit. As of December 31, 2005, \$25,000 was still owing to the Company.

NOTE 7 – Commitments

The founder of the HARPS technology has granted Hydro an exclusive license to develop, manufacture and market the same. For the license Hydro is committed to a 1% royalty on gross sales of the units and 1/2% royalty on the sale of the electrical power generated by any power plants owned by Hydro.

On August 17, 2005, Solar Energy Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary, Planktos, Inc. executed an Iron-Fertilization Prove-Out and Purchase Agreement with Diatom Corporation whereby Diatom committed to assist Solar in providing developmental funding for a marine –iron-fertilization–prove out program in exchange for exclusive marketing and intellectual property rights to Planktos’s™ CO2 sequestration process. Planktos expects the cost of the prove out program to be \$1,290,000 over the next six months of which Diatom has agreed to provide up to 25%. Solar will be responsible for funding the remainder of the developmental funding.

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004

NOTE 8 – Stock Options

In October 2001, the company granted stock options to employees. The stock options vested in October 2003.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 148, –Accounting for

Stock-Based Compensation ~~â€~~ Transition and Disclosure~~â€~~ (â€SFAS No. 148â€), an amendment of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 ~~â€~~ Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation~~â€~~ (â€SFAS No. 123â€). The purpose of SFAS No. 148 is to: (1) provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation, (2) amend the disclosure provisions to require prominent disclosure about the effects on reported net income of an entity~~â€~~s accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation, and (3) to require disclosure of those effects in interim financial information. The disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 were effective for the Company for the period ended September 30, 2003.

Company has elected to continue to account for stock options granted to employees and officers using the intrinsic value based method in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, ~~â€~~ Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees~~â€~~ (â€APB No. 25â€) and comply with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 as amended by SFAS No. 148 as described above. Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized based on the difference, if any, on the date of grant between the estimated fair value of the Company~~â€~~s stock and the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. Compensation expense is recognized immediately for past services and pro-rata for future services over the option-vesting period. In addition, with respect to stock options granted to employees, the Company provides pro-forma information as required by SFAS No. 123 showing the results of applying the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

In accordance with SFAS No. 123, the Company applies the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model in accounting for options granted to consultants.

Information with respect to the Company~~â€~~s stock options at December 31, 2005 is as follows:

	Stock Options		Exercise Price		Weighted Average Exercise
Outstanding at January 1, 2004	500,000	\$.33	\$.33
Granted	-		-		-
Exercised	-		-		-
Forfeited	-		-		-
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	500,000	\$.33	\$.33
Granted	-		-		-
Exercised	-		-		-
Forfeited	-		-		-
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	500,000	\$.33	\$.33

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SOLAR ENERGY LIMITED

(a Development Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2005 and 2004

Note 9 â€ Warrants

A summary of the Company~~â€~~s warrants at December 31, 2005 and the changes for 2004 are as follows:

	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2004	-	-	
Issued	2,185,000	0.28	
Exercised / Cancelled / Expired	-	-	
	-----	-----	
Balance December 31, 2005	2,185,000	\$0.28	1.71 years
	=====	=====	=====

The Company has recorded a financing expense of \$963,500 which represents the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Sholes pricing model. The exercise price of the warrants at the time of grant were below the market price of the Company~~â€~~s common shares.

Note 10 â€ Subsequent Events

On February 23, 2006, Planktos, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Solar Energy Limited, announced the formation of a joint venture with Klimafa, Inc., a carbon forestry firm, that is in the process of working with Hungary's government to turn large tracts of degraded land and retired pasturage into protected mixed growth woodlands. Planktos, Inc. will earn up to an 80% equity interest in Klimafa in return for arranging financing for the venture, primarily through the pre-sale of carbon credits, and for advancing initial working capital.

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ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE .

On February 10, 2004, the Company dismissed Chisholm & Associates (the "Chisholm") the principal accountants previously engaged to audit the Company's financial statements and retained Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC (the "Bierwolf") as the principal auditors to replace Chisholm. The Company's board of directors approved the change of accountants from Chisholm to Bierwolf.

The audit reports of Chisholm on the Company's financial statements for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles, except such reports were modified to include an explanatory paragraph for a going concern uncertainty.

In connection with the audits of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 including the subsequent interim periods since engagement through February 10, 2004, the date of dismissal, the Company had no disagreements with Chisholm with respect to accounting or auditing issues of the type discussed in Item 304(a)(iv) of Regulation S-B. Had there been any disagreements that were not resolved to their satisfaction, such disagreements would have caused Chisholm to make reference in connection with their opinion to the subject matter of the disagreement. In addition, during that time there were no reportable events (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-B).

During the fiscal years ending December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 including the subsequent interim periods since engagement through February 10, 2004, the date of Chisholm's dismissal, and prior to the appointment of Bierwolf, the Company (or anyone on its behalf) did not consult with Bierwolf regarding any of the accounting or auditing concerns stated in Item 304(a)(2) of Regulation S-B. Since there were no disagreements or reportable events (as defined in Item 304(a)(2) of Regulation S-B), the Company did not consult Bierwolf in respect to these matters during the time periods detailed herein.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's president acts both as the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer and is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for the Company.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2005. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and adequately designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms and that such information was accumulated and communicated to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, in a manner that allowed for timely decisions regarding disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

During the period ended December 31, 2005, there has been no change in internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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The Company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls or internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake.

Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management's override of the control. The design of any systems of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of these inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Individual persons perform multiple tasks which normally would be allocated to separate persons and therefore extra diligence must be

exercised during the period these tasks are combined. It is also recognized the Company has not designated an audit committee and no member of the board of directors has been designated or qualifies as a financial expert. The Company should address these concerns at the earliest possible opportunity.

ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

Name	Age	Position
Andrew Wallace	56	chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and director
Nora Coccaro	48	director
William Sherban	73	director

Andrew Wallace was appointed to the Company's board of directors in February of 2004, and has served as the Company's CFO since September 13, 2005 and the Company's CEO since October 6, 2005. Mr. Wallace will serve as a director until the next annual meeting of the Company's shareholders and until such time as a successor is elected and qualified.

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Mr. Wallace attended the University of British Columbia Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce and has extensive business experience in real estate development. Mr. Wallace acted as a principal of RV Resort Management Consultants, Inc. and was instrumental in the development of the Spokane RV Resort between 2001 and 2003. Between 1998 and 2001, Mr. Wallace was a founding partner of Ontera RV Resorts, Inc., a development that re-positioned RV Resorts throughout California. Prior to joining Ontera RV Resorts, Mr. Wallace was a director of financing for Westone Properties, Inc., and was responsible for raising capital to fund real estate development projects in British Columbia.

The appointment of Mr. Wallace to the Company's board of directors was not based on any prior understanding or arrangement.

Nora Coccaro was appointed to the Company's board of directors in February of 2004. Ms. Coccaro will serve as a director until the next annual meeting of the Company's shareholders and until such time as a successor is elected and qualified.

Ms. Coccaro attended medical school at the University of Uruguay before becoming involved in the management of public entities. Ms. Coccaro serves as (a) an officer and director (December 2005 to present) of Newtech Resources, Inc., an OTC:BB quoted company without operations, (b) an officer and director (January 2000 to present) of Sona Development Corp. an OTC: BB quoted company involved without a current business, (c) an officer and director (April 1999 to present) of Healthbridge, Inc., an OTC: BB quoted company previously involved in manufacturing and marketing of medical waste sterilization and disposal technologies, and (d) an officer (October 2003 to present) and a director (October 2003 to November 2003) of ASP Ventures Corp., an OTC: BB quoted company without current operations. Ms. Coccaro has also served as (a) an officer and director (February 2000 to January 2004) of OpenLimit, Inc., an OTC: BB quoted company involved in credit card encryption technology, (b) a director (1998 until May 1999) of Americana Gold & Diamond Holdings, Inc., an OTC: BB quoted company without current operations, and (c) an officer and director (1997 until 1999) of Black Swan Gold Mines, a Toronto Senior Listing company with diamond exploration activities in Brazil. Between September 1998 and December 2005, Ms. Coccaro has also acted as the Consul of Uruguay to Western Canada.

The appointment of Ms. Coccaro to the Company's board of directors was not based on any prior understanding or arrangement.

William Sherban was appointed to the Company's board of directors October 6, 2005. Mr. Sherban will serve as a director until the next annual meeting of the Company's shareholders and until such time as a successor is elected and qualified.

Mr. Sherban was formally a partner at Thompson, Osen and Sherban, an insurance brokerage firm based in Vancouver, Canada during which time he was tribunalized with Lloyds of London. Over the last five years Mr. Sherban has been self-employed, engaged primarily as an investor in development stage companies.

The appointment of Mr. Sherban to the Company's board of directors was not based on any prior understanding or arrangement.

Compensation of Directors

The Company's directors were compensated for their service as directors of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2005 in shares of our common stock. Directors were not reimbursed for out-of-pocket costs incurred in attending meetings.

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Board of Directors Committees

The board of directors has not yet established a formal audit committee or a compensation committee. An audit committee typically reviews, acts on and reports to the board of directors with respect to various auditing and accounting matters, including the recommendations and performance of independent auditors, the scope of the annual audits, fees to be paid to the independent auditors, and internal accounting and financial control policies and procedures. Certain stock exchanges currently require companies to adopt a formal written charter that establishes an audit committee that specifies the scope of an audit committee's responsibilities and the means by which it carries out those responsibilities. In order to be listed on any of these exchanges, the Company will be required to establish an audit committee.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Based solely upon a review of Forms 3, 4 and 5 furnished to the Company, the Company is of the following individuals or entities who during the period ended December 31, 2005 were directors, officers, or beneficial owners of more than ten percent of the common stock of the Company, and who failed to file, on a timely basis, reports required by Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- o Andrew Wallace, a director and executive officer, failed to file on Form 3, 4 or 5;
- o William Sherban, a director, failed to file on Form 3, 4 or 5; and
- o Nora Coccaro, a director, failed to file on Form 4 or 5.
- o Russ George, a significant shareholder, failed to file on Form 3 or 5.
- o Baycove Capital Corp., a significant shareholder, failed to file on Form 4 or 5.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics within the meaning of Item 406(b) of Regulation S-B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Code of Ethics applies to directors and senior officers, such as the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller, and persons performing similar functions. The Company has incorporated, by reference, a copy of its Code of Ethics as Exhibit 14 to this Form 10-KSB. Further, the Company's Code of Ethics is available in print, at no charge, to any security holder who requests such information by contacting the Company.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION .

Except as set forth below, no compensation in excess of \$100,000 was awarded to, earned by, or paid to any executive officer of the Company during the years 2005, 2004, and 2003. The following table and the accompanying notes provide summary information for each of the last three fiscal years concerning cash and non-cash compensation paid or accrued by the Company's current and past officers over the past three years.

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SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation			
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	Awards		Payouts	
					Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$)	Securities Underlying Options SARs (#)	LTIP payouts (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)
Andrew Wallace chief executive and financial officer	2005	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Tsaparas former chief executive officer and chief financial officer	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT .

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the ownership of the Company's common stock as of April 14, 2006, with respect to: (i) each person known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the Company's common stock;

(ii) all directors; and (iii) directors and executive officers of the Company as a group. The notes accompanying the information in the table below are necessary for a complete understanding of the figures provided below. As of April 14, 2006, there were 15,731,275 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Title of Class	Name and Address	Shares	pct of Class
Common	Andrew Wallace, director, CEO, CFO 145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2	50,000	less than 1
Common	William Sherban director 145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2	20,000	less than 1
Common	Nora Coccaro, director 2610-1066 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X2	35,000	less than 1
Common	Green Journal Ltd. 2610-1066 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3X2	900,000	5.7
Common	Baycove Capital Corp. 7371 Brandywine Place Vancouver, British Columbia V5S 3Z7	1,814,954	11.5
Common	Central Shipping Investment, Inc. 145-925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2	1,410,000	8.9
Common	Russ George 1181 Chess Drive, Suite H Foster City, California 944404	3,500,000	22.2
	All executive officers and directors as a group (3)	105,000	less than 1

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

On February 20, 2006, the Company authorized the issuance of 705,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.20 per share to Central Shipping Investment, Inc., for cash consideration in the amount of \$141,000.

On December 5, 2005, the Company authorized the issuance of 705,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.20 per share to Central Shipping Investment, Inc., for cash consideration in the amount of \$141,000.

On November 5, 2005, the Company authorized the issuance to Russ George of 3,500,000 shares of common stock in exchange for convertible debentures valued at \$1.00 per share or \$3,500,000 to complete the acquisition of Planktos, Inc. and D2Fusion, Inc.

On October 5, 2005, the Company issued Andrew Wallace, a director and executive officer, 50,000 shares of common stock for services rendered as a director valued at \$1.20 per share or \$60,000.

On October 5, 2005, the Company issued William Sherban, a director, 20,000 shares of common stock for services valued at \$1.20 per share or \$24,000.

On October 5, 2005, the Company issued Nora Coccaro, a director, 25,000 shares of common stock for services valued at \$1.20 per share or \$30,000.

On September 2, 2003 the Company authorized the issuance of 500,000 shares of common stock to Green Journal, Ltd. valued at \$0.30 in settlement of an amount due of \$150,000 incurred pursuant to loans made to the Company.

On September 2, 2003 the Company authorized the issuance of 2,114,954 shares of common stock to Bay Cove Capital Corp. valued at \$0.30 in settlement of an amount due of \$634,486 incurred pursuant to loans made to the Company.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

Exhibits required to be attached by Item 601 of Regulation S-B are listed in the Index to Exhibits beginning on page 30 of this Form 10-KSB, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, provided audit services to the Company in connection with its annual report for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The aggregate fees billed by Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC for the audits of the Company's annual financial statements and a review of the Company's quarterly financial statements was \$16,000 in 2005 and \$10,000 in 2004.

Audit Related Fees

Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, billed to the Company no fees in 2005 or 2004 for professional services that are reasonably related to the audits or review of the Company's financial statements that are not disclosed in "Audit Fees" above.

Tax Fees

Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, billed to the Company fees no fees in 2005 or 2004 for professional services rendered in connection with the preparation of the Company's tax returns for the periods.

All Other Fees

Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, billed to the Company no fees in 2005 or 2004 for other professional services rendered or any other services not disclosed above.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval

The Company does not have a standing audit committee. Therefore, all services provided to the Company by Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, as detailed above, were pre-approved by the Company's board of directors. Chisholm, Bierwolf & Nilson, LLC, performed all work only with their permanent full time employees.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, this 17th day of April 2006.

Solar Energy Limited

/s/ Andrew Wallace

 By: Andrew Wallace
 Its: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and
 Principal Accounting Officer

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Nora Coccaro</u> Nora Coccaro	Director	April 17, 2006
<u>/s/ Andrew Wallace</u> Andrew Wallace	Director	April 17, 2006

<u>/s/ William Sherban</u> William Sherban	Director	April 17, 2006
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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Page No.	Description
3(i)	*	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 28, 1999)
3(ii)	*	By-Laws (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-SB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 28, 1999)
10(i)	*	Debt Settlement Agreement dated August 27, 2003 between the Company and Bay Cove Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2004)
10(ii)	*	Stock Purchase Agreement dated April 27, 2004 between Renewable Energy Limited, Los Alamos Renewable Energy , LLC, Renewable Energy Corporation and the Company (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-QSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 24, 2004)
10(iii)	*	Acquisition Agreement with Planktos, Inc., dated August 10, 2005 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Commission on August 19, 2005)
10(iv)	*	Acquisition Agreement with D2Fusion Inc., dated August 18, 2005 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Commission on August 19, 2005)
14	*	Code of Ethics adopted March 30, 2004 (incorporated herein by reference to Form 10-KSB dated April 1, 2004)
31	Attached	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200
32	Attached	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 200

* Incorporated herein by reference

EXHIBIT 31**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Andrew Wallace, chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Solar Energy Limited (the Registrant) certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB (the Report) of Registrant;
2. Based on my knowledge, this Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the period presented in this Report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) for the Registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to me by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this Report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: April 17, 2006

/s/ Andrew Wallace

Andrew Wallace

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB of Solar Energy Limited (the Registrant) for the annual period ended December 31, 2005 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Andrew Wallace, chief executive officer and chief financial officer, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Â§1350, as adopted pursuant to Â§906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) This Report complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in this Report fairly represents, in all material respects, the financial condition of Registrant at the end of the period covered by this Report and results of operations of Registrant for the period covered by this Report.

/s/ Andrew Wallace

Andrew Wallace

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

April 17, 2006

This certification accompanies this Report pursuant to Â§906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by Registrant for the purposes of Â§18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This certification shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of this Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

A signed original of this written statement required by Â§906 has been provided to the Registrant and will be retained by the Registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.