

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

**Report of Foreign Private Issuer Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

March 7, 2006

1-15240
(Commission File Number)

JAMES HARDIE INDUSTRIES N.V.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Atrium, 8th floor
Strawinskylaan 3077
1077 ZX Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover
Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted
by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): Not Applicable

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted
by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): Not Applicable

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the
registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule
12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

(If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in
connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): Not Applicable

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Safe Harbor Statement

The exhibit attached to this form 6-K contains forward-looking statements. We may from time to time make forward-looking statements in our periodic reports filed with or furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 20-F and 6-K, in our annual reports to shareholders, in offering circulars and prospectuses, in media releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Examples of forward-looking statements include:

- expectations that the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement will be satisfied;
- expectations about payments to a special purpose fund for the compensation of proven asbestos-related personal injury and death claims;
- projections of our operating results or financial condition;
- statements regarding our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to competition, acquisitions, dispositions and our products;
- statements about our future performance; and
- statements about product or environmental liabilities.

Words such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “intend,” “target,” “estimate,” “project,” “predict,” “forecast,” “guideline,” “should,” “aim” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 6 of our Form 20-F filed on 7 July 2005 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, include but are not limited to: all matters relating to or arising out of the prior manufacture of products that contained asbestos by current and former James Hardie Australian subsidiaries; the settlement of those claims; compliance with and changes in tax laws and treatments; competition and product pricing in the markets in which we operate; the consequences of product failures or defects; exposure to environmental, asbestos or other legal proceedings; general economic and market conditions; the supply and cost of raw materials; the success of our research and development efforts; our reliance on a small number of product distributors; compliance with and changes in environmental and health and safety laws; risks of conducting business internationally; compliance with and changes in laws and regulations; foreign exchange risks; the successful implementation of new software systems; and the successful transition of our new senior management. We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exclusive and that other risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	3rd Qtr & 9 Months Result - Filed with the Australian Stock Exchange on February 27, 2006.
99.2	Appendix 3B - - Exercise of Options - Filed with the Australian Stock Exchange on March 2, 2006.

SIGNATURES

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

James Hardie Industries N.V.

Date: March 7, 2006

By: /s/ Benjamin Butterfield

Benjamin Butterfield
Secretary

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Results for Announcement to the Market
James Hardie Industries N.V.
ARBN 097 829 895

Nine Months Ended 31 December 2005

Key Information	31 December 2005 US\$M	31 December 2004 US\$M	Movement
Net Sales from ordinary activities	1,098.7	894.0	Up 23%
Operating Profit From Continuing Operations	144.2	81.6	Up 77%
Net Operating Profit Including Discontinued Operations	144.2	80.6	Up 79%

Results for the 3rd Quarter, nine months ended 31 December 2005

Contents

1. Media Release
2. Results at a Glance
3. Management's Analysis of Results
4. Consolidated Financial Statements
5. Management Presentation

The information contained in the above documents should be read in conjunction with the James Hardie 2005 Annual Report. It should also be read in the context of the public announcements made by James Hardie Industries N.V. in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations arising under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules since the release of the Annual Report. The James Hardie 2005 Annual Report and links to the company's public announcements can be found on the company website at www.jameshardie.com

Incorporated in The Netherlands with corporate seat in Amsterdam. The liability of shareholders is limited.

27 February 2006

Analyst and Media enquiries about results,
please contact Peter Baker on
Tel: 61 2 8274 5318; Mob: 61 417 443 482

3rd Quarter top line growth of 26% to US\$362.7 million
Nine Months operating profit up 77% to US\$144.2 million

James Hardie today announced its operating profit from continuing operations for the quarter had increased 106% to US\$40.7 million in fiscal 2006, up from US\$19.8 million in fiscal 2005.

The strong 3rd quarter operating performance lifted the nine month operating profit from continuing operations by 77% to US\$144.2 million in fiscal 2006, up from US\$81.6 million in fiscal 2005.

The 3rd quarter highlights include a 26% increase in net sales, a 33% increase in gross profit and a 93% lift in EBIT.

Operating profit for the quarter, compared to the third quarter for fiscal year 2005, benefited from a 70% decline in costs associated with matters arising from the Special Commission of Inquiry into the establishment of the Medical Research and Compensation Foundation (SCI) and other related matters. These costs totaled US\$4.8 million for the quarter and US\$14.7 million for the year to date, compared to US\$15.9 million and US\$24.4 million for the prior corresponding periods. Excluding SCI and other related expenses, the 3rd quarter operating profit for continuing operations was 43% higher, at US\$45.1 million.

For the quarter, the USA Fibre Cement business continued its strong performance, with demand leading to a 35% increase in net sales and a 52% improvement in EBIT.

3rd Quarter and Nine Months Ended 31 December 2005 at a Glance

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	%+(-)	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05	%+(-)
Net sales	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	26	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0	23
Gross profit	128.7	96.7	33	411.3	305.1	35
SCI and other related expenses	(4.8)	(15.9)	(70)	(14.7)	(24.4)	(40)
EBIT	64.4	33.3	93	227.7	131.6	73
Net interest income (expense)	0.8	(0.7)	—	(0.9)	(4.5)	—
Income tax expense	(24.5)	(13.2)	86	(82.6)	(44.0)	88
Operating profit from continuing operations	40.7	19.8	106	144.2	81.6	77
Net operating profit including discontinued operations	40.7	19.5	109	144.2	80.6	79

In this Media Release, James Hardie may present the financial measures, sales volume terms, financial ratios, and Non-US GAAP financial measures included in the Definitions section of this document starting on page 5. The company presents financial measures that it believes are customarily used by its Australian investors. Specifically, these financial measures include "EBIT", "EBIT margin", "Operating profit from continuing operations", and "Net operating profit including discontinued operations". James Hardie also presents other terms for measuring its sales volumes ("million square feet (mmsf)" and "thousand square feet (msf)"); financial ratios ("Gearing ratio", "Net interest expense cover", "Net interest paid cover", "Net debt payback", "Net debt/cash"); and Non-US GAAP financial measures ("EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses", and "Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses"). Unless otherwise stated, results are for continuing operations only and comparisons are of the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the current fiscal year versus the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

The Asia Pacific Fibre Cement business performed relatively well for the quarter in markets that continued to weaken. Australia and New Zealand recorded a 3% increase in net sales, and the Philippines business maintained its net sales. Australia and New Zealand Fibre Cement EBIT fell 20% due to increased cost of sales and SG&A expenses in Australia.

Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for the quarter increased from US 4.3 cents to US 8.7 cents and for the year to date from US 17.7 cents to US 31.0 cents.

Commentary

James Hardie CEO, Louis Gries, said the strong results reflect ongoing demand for James Hardie's differentiated products in all areas of the company's United States operations, in its emerging and established markets, and for its interior and exterior products.

"Although housing starts in America are slowing with a gradual increase in interest rates, they are still at a healthy rate of just below two million a year," said Mr Gries. "We expect to continue to achieve good top-line growth, higher average net sales prices and improved market share through further increases in market penetration and growth in our specialty value-added products.

"Following a stronger than expected December and January, we anticipate steady growth, rising towards our fiscal year-end as we move into the building season. We will also continue to invest in adding the people and capacity we need to continue to meet our growth targets."

USA Fibre Cement — Strong Growth in Top and Bottom Line

Net sales increased 35% to US\$297.9 million in the 3rd quarter, compared to the same quarter last year, due to a 22% lift in sales volumes to 527.5 million square feet and an 11% increase in the average net sales price to US\$565 per thousand square feet.

New housing construction and repair and remodelling activity remained at healthy levels due to a resilient residential construction market, strong house prices, increased owner equity and low interest rates. The business continued to grow sales at a rate significantly faster than the rate of growth in the market. Strong demand continued in both the emerging and established markets and in interior and exterior product categories.

Strong sales growth lifted EBIT 52% to US\$79.7 million for the quarter and 58% to US\$259.9 million for the year to date. The EBIT margin was 26.8% for the quarter and 29.1% for the nine months ended 31 December 2005. The increase in EBIT was primarily due to higher sales, partially offset by high costs for cement, energy and freight.

Australia and New Zealand (ANZ) Fibre Cement — Increased Market Share

Net sales increased 3% to US\$53.1 million for the quarter primarily due to a 5% increase in sales volume. In Australian dollars, net sales increased 4%. The average net sales price was slightly lower than for the same quarter last year.

ANZ Fibre Cement EBIT was down 20% for the quarter and 5% for the year to date, due to increased cost of sales and SG&A expenses in Australia, the result of growth initiatives and increased marketing spending. The decrease was partly offset by increased sales volumes in New Zealand. The EBIT margin was 13.7% for the quarter and 17.8% for the nine months ended 31 December 2005.

Despite the weaker market, market strategies designed to grow primary demand for fibre cement have helped the Australian business increase market share over the quarter and the nine-month period.

Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Philippines — Results affected by exports and competitors

Net sales from the Philippines business remained flat for the quarter, with a fall in volume offset by an increase in the average net sales price and favourable currency exchange rates. Net sales were down 4% in local currency. EBIT decreased due to a drop in exports following increased price competition in these markets.

USA Hardie Pipe — EBIT loss unchanged

Sales volumes fell short of last year for the quarter, although the decrease in sales volumes was partially offset by an increase in average net sales price. EBIT loss for the quarter was unchanged.

Europe Fibre Cement — Sales increasing

Net sales increased due to strong demand, increased average net sales prices and expansion into new markets. The business continues to increase market awareness of its backer and exterior cladding products among distributors, builders and contractors.

Artisan™ Roofing — Refining business strategy

The business continued to work on refining its business strategy and its manufacturing operation during the quarter and year to date.

Asbestos Compensation Funding Arrangement

During the quarter, the Board of JHI NV approved the Final Funding Agreement (FFA, formerly referred to as the Principal Deed) to provide long-term funding for Australian asbestos-related personal injury claims that result from exposure to products made by former James Hardie Australian subsidiaries. Representatives of JHI NV and the New South Wales Government signed the FFA on 1 December 2005.

The FFA was negotiated in accordance with the terms of the Heads of Agreement signed on 21 December 2004 by the Australian Council of Trades Unions (ACTU), NSW Government, UnionsNSW, a representative of the asbestos claimants and JHI NV. It is a legally-binding agreement and sets out the basis on which James Hardie will provide funding to the Special Purpose Fund (SPF).

The FFA is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including James Hardie being satisfied with the tax treatment of the proposed funding arrangements and receiving the approval of the company's lenders and shareholders.

All parties to the Heads of Agreement agreed that tax deductibility of the payments is a critical factor regarding affordability of the proposed voluntary funding arrangements. We are continuing to discuss tax deductibility of the payments with the Australian Taxation Office and the Commonwealth Treasury.

Under applicable accounting standards, James Hardie has not established a provision for asbestos-related liabilities as at 31 December 2005, because at this time such liabilities do not fall within the relevant accounting definitions of being probable and estimable. The need to establish a provision for asbestos-related liabilities will continue to be reviewed in relation to the conditions precedent.

See Note 8 of the 31 December 2005 Financial Report for further information on the voluntary funding proposal, and for information on the SCI and related matters.

Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Outlook

North American housing starts are expected to return to a healthy, steady pace. According to a statement released by The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) in late January 2006: "Very favourable interest rates and strong buyer demand helped spur the housing market beyond the record sales set in 2004. However, builders are quite realistic about the future of the market and expect to see an easing of sales in 2006.

"While new-home sales have been quite strong throughout 2005, we see a cooling of the market to a healthy and more sustainable pace in the months ahead," said NAHB Chief Economist David Seiders. "For 2006, we expect to see a 6 percent to 7 percent drop in sales, but certainly no reason for alarm. This would make 2006 the second or third best year in housing history."

In this market, James Hardie expects to continue to grow primary demand for its fibre cement products in North America, increase its share of the US exterior cladding and backer board markets and maintain its fibre cement category share.

Although the housing market is expected to remain flat in Australia, and to decline slightly in New Zealand due to costs associated with new building codes and higher interest rates, we expect sales volumes in the ANZ Fibre Cement business to be slightly ahead of last year due to increased category share and the creation of primary demand, driven in large part by demand for Linea® weatherboards.

James Hardie expects conditions will continue to be difficult in the Philippines, with some continued political and economic uncertainty, high levels of inflation, and our market share being aggressively pursued by competitors.

Consistent with the statements the company made when it announced its 2nd Quarter and half-year results in November 2005, James Hardie continues to be confident that fiscal year 2006 operating profit from continuing operations, excluding SCI and other related expenses, will fall within the range of US\$200 million to US\$220 million.

James Hardie continues to incur costs associated with the SCI and other related matters, including: discussions with the Commonwealth Treasury and Australian Taxation Office on the tax-deductibility of payments to the Special Purpose Fund to be established to provide long-term funding of proven asbestos-related claims for Australian personal injury claimants against former Australian James Hardie subsidiary companies; co-operating with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission's ongoing investigation into the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Medical Research and Compensation Foundation; and in providing an updated actuarial assessment of the total asbestos liabilities of the former subsidiary companies. These costs are likely to continue to be material over the short term.

End.

Media/Analyst Enquiries:

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Email: peter.baker@jameshardie.com.au

This media release forms part of a package of information about James Hardie's results. It should be read in conjunction with the other parts of the package, including Management's Analysis of Results, a Management Presentation, a Financial Report and a Results at a Glance Document. These documents, along with a video and audio webcast of the presentation, are available from the Investor Relations section of the company website at www.jameshardie.com

Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

DEFINITIONS

Financial Measures — US GAAP equivalents

EBIT and EBIT margin — EBIT is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of operating income. EBIT margin is defined as EBIT as a percentage of our net sales. We believe EBIT and EBIT margin to be relevant and useful information as these are the primary measures used by our management to measure the operating profit or loss of our business. EBIT is one of several metrics used by our management to measure the earnings generated by our operations, excluding interest and income tax expenses. Additionally, EBIT is believed to be a primary measure and terminology used by our Australian investors. EBIT and EBIT margin should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. EBIT and EBIT margin, as we have defined them, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Operating profit from continuing operations — is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of income from continuing operations.

Net operating profit including discontinued operations — is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of net income.

Sales Volumes

mmsf — million square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

msf — thousand square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

Financial Ratios

Gearing Ratio — Net debt/cash divided by net debt/cash plus shareholders' equity.

Net interest expense cover — EBIT divided by net interest expense.

Net interest paid cover — EBIT divided by cash paid during the period for interest.

Net debt payback — Net debt/cash divided by annualized cash flow from operations times 12 months.

Net debt/cash — short-term and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents.

Non-US GAAP Financial Measures

EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses — EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses are not measures of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than EBIT and EBIT margin. We have included these financial measures to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations and provides useful information regarding our financial condition and results of operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
EBIT	\$ 64.4	\$ 33.3	\$ 227.7	\$ 131.6
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	14.7	24.4
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	69.2	49.2	242.4	156.0
Net Sales	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0
EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses	19.1%	17.1%	22.1%	17.4%

Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses— Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than Operating profit from continuing operations. We have included this financial measure to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
Operating (loss) profit from continuing operations	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.8	\$ 144.2	\$ 81.6
SCI and other related expenses, net of tax	4.4	11.7	14.1	20.2
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	45.1	31.5	158.3	101.8

EBITDA — is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, income from operations, net income or cash flows as defined by US GAAP or as a measure of our profitability or liquidity. Not all companies calculate EBITDA in the same manner as we have and, accordingly, EBITDA may not be comparable with other companies. We have included information concerning EBITDA because we believe that this data is commonly used by investors to evaluate the ability of a company's earnings from its core business operations to satisfy its debt, capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Disclaimer

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Media Release: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

27 February 2006

3rd Quarter and Nine Months Ended 31 December 2005

US\$ Millions	3rd QTR FY06				9 Months FY06			
James Hardie								
Net Sales	Up	26%	to	US\$ 362.7	Up	23%	to	US\$ 1,098.7
EBIT	Up	93%	to	US\$ 64.4	Up	73%	to	US\$ 227.7
Operating Profit from Continuing Operations	Up	106%	to	US\$ 40.7	Up	77%	to	US\$ 144.2
Net Operating Profit Including Discontinued Operations	Up	109%	to	US\$ 40.7	Up	79%	to	US\$ 144.2
EBIT Margin	Up	6.2pts	to	17.8%	Up	6.0pts	to	20.7%
USA Fibre Cement								
Net Sales	Up	35%	to	US\$ 297.9	Up	29%	to	US\$ 892.8
EBIT	Up	52%	to	US\$ 79.7	Up	58%	to	US\$ 259.9
EBIT Margin	Up	3.1pts	to	26.8%	Up	5.3pts	to	29.1%
Volume	Up	22%	to	527.5mmsf	Up	16%	to	1,607.7mmsf

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement								
Net Sales	Up	2%	to	US\$ 59.4	Up	4%	to	US\$ 184.6
EBIT	Down	22%	to	US\$ 8.0	Down	6%	to	US\$ 32.4
EBIT Margin	Down	4.1pts	to	13.5%	Down	1.8pts	to	17.6%
Volume	Up	2%	to	92.3mmsf	Down	3%	to	278.0mmsf

Key Ratios

Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	31.0 cents
EBIT Margin	20.7%
Return on Shareholders' Funds (Annualised — including discontinued operations)	28.2%
Return on Capital Employed (Annualised)	32.6%
Gearing Ratio	(3.8)%
Net Interest Expense Cover	253.0x
Net Interest Paid Cover	56.9x
Net Debt Payback	(0.1) years

In this Results at a Glance, James Hardie may present the financial measures, sales volume terms, financial ratios, and Non-US GAAP financial measures included in the Definitions section of this document starting on page 2. The company presents financial measures that it believes are customarily used by its Australian investors. Specifically, these financial measures include "EBIT", "EBIT margin", "Operating profit from continuing operations", and "Net operating profit including discontinued operations". James Hardie also presents other terms for measuring its sales volumes ("million square feet (mmsf)" and "thousand square feet (msf)"); financial ratios ("Gearing ratio", "Net interest expense cover", "Net interest paid cover", "Net debt payback", "Net debt/cash"); and Non-US GAAP financial measures ("EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses", and "Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses"). Unless otherwise stated, results are for continuing operations only and comparisons are of the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the current fiscal year versus the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

Results at a Glance: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

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US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
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EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses	19.1%	17.1%	22.1%	17.4%

Results at a Glance: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

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US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
Operating (loss) profit from continuing operations	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.8	\$ 144.2	\$ 81.6
SCI and other related expenses, net of tax	4.4	11.7	14.1	20.2
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	45.1	31.5	158.3	101.8

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Results at a Glance: James Hardie — 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

27 February 2006

James Hardie Industries N.V.
Results for the 3rd Quarter and Nine Months Ended 31 December 2005

US GAAP - US\$ Million

	Three Months and Nine Months Ended 31 December					
	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	% Change	9 Mths FY06	9 Mths FY05	% Change
Net Sales						
USA Fibre Cement	\$ 297.9	\$ 220.3	35	\$ 892.8	\$ 692.0	29
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	59.4	58.1	2	184.6	177.9	4
Other	5.4	8.6	(37)	21.3	24.1	(12)
Total Net Sales	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	26	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0	23
Cost of goods sold	(234.0)	(190.3)	23	(687.4)	(588.9)	17
Gross profit	128.7	96.7	33	411.3	305.1	35
Selling, general & administrative expenses	(51.2)	(41.5)	23	(146.4)	(132.1)	11
Research & development expenses	(8.3)	(6.1)	36	(21.7)	(16.4)	32
Special Commission of Inquiry (SCI) & other related expenses	(4.8)	(15.9)	(70)	(14.7)	(24.4)	(40)
Other operating income (expense)	—	0.1	—	(0.8)	(0.6)	33
EBIT	64.4	33.3	93	227.7	131.6	73
Net interest income (expense)	0.8	(0.7)	—	(0.9)	(4.5)	—
Other income (expense), net	—	0.4	—	—	(1.5)	—
Operating profit from continuing operations before income taxes	65.2	33.0	98	226.8	125.6	81
Income tax expense	(24.5)	(13.2)	86	(82.6)	(44.0)	88
Operating Profit From Continuing Operations	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.8	106	\$ 144.2	\$ 81.6	77
Net Operating Profit Including Discontinued Operations	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.5	109	\$ 144.2	\$ 80.6	79
Tax rate	37.6%	40.0%		36.4%	35.0%	
Volume (mmsf)						
USA Fibre Cement	527.5	432.4	22	1,607.7	1,382.5	16
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	92.3	90.6	2	278.0	287.4	(3)
Average net sales price per unit (per msf)						
USA Fibre Cement	US\$565	US\$509	11	US\$555	US\$501	11
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	A\$865	A\$851	2	A\$877	A\$850	3

In this Management's Analysis of Results, James Hardie may present the financial measures, sales volume terms, financial ratios, and Non-US GAAP financial measures included in the Definitions section of this document starting on page 12. The company presents financial measures that it believes are customarily used by its Australian investors. Specifically, these financial measures include "EBIT", "EBIT margin", "Operating profit from continuing operations", and "Net operating profit including discontinued operations". James Hardie also presents other terms for measuring its sales volumes ("million square feet (mmsf)" and "thousand square feet (msf)"); financial ratios ("Gearing ratio", "Net interest expense cover", "Net interest paid cover", "Net debt payback", "Net debt/cash"); and Non-US GAAP financial measures ("EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses", and "Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses"). Unless otherwise stated, results are for continuing operations only and comparisons are of the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the current fiscal year versus the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

Total Net Sales

Total net sales for the quarter increased 26% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, from US\$287.0 million to US\$362.7 million. For the nine months, total net sales increased 23% from US\$894.0 million to US\$1,098.7 million.

Net sales from USA Fibre Cement for the quarter increased 35% from US\$220.3 million to US\$297.9 million and 29% for the nine months from US\$692.0 million to US\$892.8 million, due to continued growth in sales volume and a higher average net sales price.

Net sales from Asia Pacific Fibre Cement for the quarter increased 2% from US\$58.1 million to US\$59.4 million and 4% for the nine months from US\$177.9 million to US\$184.6 million primarily due to higher average net sales prices.

Other segment net sales for the quarter decreased 37% from US\$8.6 million to US\$5.4 million and decreased 12% for the nine months from US\$24.1 million to US\$21.3 million. The decrease in Other segment net sales was primarily due to the sale of the company's Chilean flat sheet business in July 2005.

USA Fibre Cement

Quarter

Net sales for the quarter increased 35% from US\$220.3 million to US\$297.9 million due to increased sales volumes and a higher average net sales price.

Sales volume increased 22% from 432.4 million square feet to 527.5 million square feet for the quarter, as primary demand for fibre cement products continued its strong growth.

The average net sales price increased 11% from US\$509 per thousand square feet to US\$565 per thousand square feet due to price increases for some products implemented during the past fiscal year and a favourable product mix.

Nine months

Net sales increased 29% from US\$692.0 million to US\$892.8 million due to increased sales volumes and a higher average net sales price.

Sales volume increased 16% from 1,382.5 million square feet to 1,607.7 million square feet for the nine months due mainly to growth in primary demand coupled with a resilient housing market.

The average net sales price increased 11% from US\$501 per thousand square feet to US\$555 per thousand square feet. The increase was due to price increases for some products that were implemented during the past fiscal year and proportionally stronger growth of differentiated, higher-priced products.

Discussion

New housing construction was slightly down for the quarter but has remained at very solid levels for the nine months, buoyed by low interest rates and strong house prices. Repair and remodelling activity has also remained at healthy levels due to a resilient residential construction market, strong house prices, increased owner equity and relatively low interest rates.

Strong demand continued in both emerging and established markets and in interior and exterior product categories.

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In exterior products, demand grew across all regions and the company achieved further market share growth at the expense of alternative materials, mainly vinyl and wood-based siding. There was strong sales growth in higher-priced differentiated products including the ColorPlus® Collection of pre-painted siding, Harditrim® XLD® planks, vented soffits and Heritage® panels.

During the quarter, James Hardie continued to roll-out and drive its ColorPlus™ business strategy in its emerging markets. The company's aim is to provide proprietary pre-painted exterior products for new residential construction and to move sales of exterior products to pre-painted over the medium to longer-term. The aim is to improve product positioning in markets dominated by vinyl siding and increase revenue and contribution per unit. The roll-out is progressing well and the number of colours in the range was increased from 12 to 20.

In the company's interior products market, sales grew strongly and additional market share was gained during the quarter, and nine months, for both Hardibacker 50® half-inch backerboard and quarter-inch backerboard products.

Strong sales growth momentum continued during the first nine months, despite volumes at the beginning of the fiscal year being weaker than management's expectations.

In the company's established markets, we continued to focus on growth strategies, including an increased focus on the repair and remodel segment. In the nine-month period, sales in established markets were slightly affected by the impact of hurricanes in September that caused considerable damage along the Gulf Coast, particularly in the states of Louisiana and Mississippi. Sales in these states account for less than 5% of total sales of the USA Fibre Cement business.

During the quarter, James Hardie completed the ramp-up of additional pre-finishing capacity at the Peru, Illinois, plant and initiated plans for additional pre-finishing capacity at other plants.

In the nine months, the company commenced the ramp-up of its new trim line at Peru, Illinois and continued the ramp-up of its new west coast manufacturing plant at Reno, Nevada. We expect to construct additional pre-finishing capacity at other plants in our emerging markets during the remainder of this fiscal year.

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Net sales for the quarter increased 2% from US\$58.1 million to US\$59.4 million. Net sales increased 4% in Australian dollars due to a 2% increase in sales volume from 90.6 million square feet to 92.3 million square feet together with a 2% increase in the average net sales price.

Net sales for the nine months increased 4% from US\$177.9 million to US\$184.6 million. Net sales remained flat in Australian dollars due to a 3% decline in sales volume from 287.4 million square feet to 278.0 million square feet, offset by a 3% increase in average net sales price.

Australia and New Zealand Fibre Cement

Quarter

Net sales increased 3% from US\$51.8 million to US\$53.1 million primarily due to a 5% increase in sales volume. In Australian dollars, net sales increased 4%. The average net selling price in Australian dollars was down 1% from last year.

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Nine months

Net sales increased 5% from US\$159.2 million to US\$167.0 million primarily due to favourable currency exchange rates, along with a 1% increase in sales volume. In Australian dollars, net sales increased 1%. The average net sales price in Australian dollars was down 1% compared to the same period last year.

Discussion

In Australia, the residential housing construction market continued to soften during the quarter, particularly in the eastern states. Compared to the same quarter last year, new housing approvals were 7% lower in total and 20% lower in New South Wales. In New Zealand, new housing approvals were down by 15% from the prior year, although the non-residential market continued to perform well.

Despite the weaker market, market strategies designed to grow primary demand for fibre cement have helped the Australian business increase market share over the quarter and the nine-month period.

During the quarter, James Hardie began the selective launch of AquaTec™ wet area flooring in Victoria; recorded strong sales of Linea® weatherboards, which were launched in Queensland during the first nine months of this fiscal year; and continued to roll-out its Business Builder Program across all states to develop primary demand.

Linea® weatherboards also continued to generate significant demand in New Zealand, following their launch there in 2003.

Results for the quarter were affected by industrial action in the company's manufacturing plants in Queensland and New Zealand concerning the negotiation of new site agreements. These issues have been resolved in New Zealand and discussions continue in Australia.

Many of the product bans and boycotts have been lifted following the signing of the Final Funding Agreement (FFA, formerly referred to as the Principal Deed) on 1 December 2005 and we believe the remaining bans and boycotts will be lifted when the FFA is implemented.

Philippines Fibre Cement**Quarter**

Net sales remained flat at US\$6.3 million with a 9% fall in sales volumes offset by a 6% increase in the average net sales price and favourable currency exchange rates. In local currency, net sales decreased 4%. An improvement in domestic sales was outweighed by a 20% drop in exports compared to the prior quarter, partially attributable to greater price competition in our export markets.

Nine months

Net sales decreased 6% from US\$18.7 million to US\$17.5 million due to an 18% decrease in sales volumes partly offset by a 13% increase in average net sales price and favourable exchange rate differences. In local currency, net sales decreased 8%.

Demand was adversely affected by weaker construction activity resulting from uncertainty associated with increased domestic political and economic instability.

Other

USA Hardie Pipe

In spite of considerable effort focussed on improving market share, sales volumes fell short of last year for the quarter and nine months. The decrease in sales volumes was partially offset by an increase in average net sales price.

Europe Fibre Cement

Net sales increased in both the quarter and the nine months compared to the corresponding periods of last year due to strong demand, increased average net sales prices and the expansion into new markets. The business continues to expand its distribution network and increase awareness of its products among builders, distributors and contractors.

Artisan™ Roofing

The business strategy and manufacturing operation for this product continue to be refined. Artisan™ Shake has now been launched throughout California as part of the company's market development plans.

Chile Fibre Cement

The Chilean business was sold in July 2005 due to its small scale and limited strategic fit.

Gross Profit

Quarter

Gross profit increased 33% from US\$96.7 million to US\$128.7 million primarily due to strong gross profit improvement in the USA Fibre Cement business. The gross profit margin increased 1.8 percentage points to 35.5%.

USA Fibre Cement gross profit increased 45% compared to the same quarter last year due to higher volume and average net sales price partially offset by increased cost of sales and freight costs. Increased costs resulted from product mix changes and higher cement and energy costs. Freight costs were pushed up by higher cost of fuel. The gross margin increased 2.5 percentage points.

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement gross profit decreased 11% in the quarter due to reduced profitability, particularly in Australia, together with less favourable currency movements. In Australian dollars, gross profit decreased 9% largely due to the impact in Australia of one-off costs associated with bringing an upgraded plant on-line at the Rosehill, Sydney, factory; industrial action at two other plants; and increased freight costs. The reduction in the gross profit performance of the Philippines business was due to lower activity levels and higher unit production costs.

Nine months

Gross profit increased 35% from US\$305.1 million to US\$411.3 million due mainly to a strong gross profit improvement in our USA Fibre Cement business. The gross profit margin increased 3.3 percentage points to 37.4%.

USA Fibre Cement gross profit increased 43% compared to the same period last year as a result of increases in both volume and average net sales price, partially offset by higher manufacturing costs and freight. The gross profit margin increased 3.9 percentage points.

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Asia Pacific Fibre Cement gross profit decreased 1% due to reduced profitability in Australia and the Philippines, partly offset by improvements in New Zealand and favourable currency movements. In local currency, gross profit decreased 5% due to lower sales and increased costs in the Philippines and increased costs in Australia, partly offset by higher volumes in New Zealand.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

SG&A expenses increased 23% for the quarter, from US\$41.5 million to US\$51.2 million, mainly due to increased corporate costs reflecting increases in professional service fees and employee numbers as well as increased spending on growth initiatives in the USA, Australia and Europe Fibre Cement businesses. As a percentage of sales, SG&A expenses were down by 0.4 percentage points to 14.1%.

For the nine months, SG&A expenses increased 11% from US\$132.1 million to US\$146.4 million, due mainly to increased corporate costs reflecting increases in professional service fees and employee numbers, and increased marketing spending in the USA, Australia and Europe Fibre Cement businesses. As a percentage of sales, SG&A expenses decreased 1.5 percentage points to 13.3%.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include costs associated with “core” research projects that are designed to benefit all business units. These costs are recorded in the Research and Development segment rather than being attributed to individual business units. These costs were 16% higher for the quarter at US\$3.6 million, and 8% higher for the nine months at US\$9.7 million.

Other research and development costs associated with commercialisation projects in business units are included in the business related unit segment results. In total, these costs increased 57% to US\$4.7 million for the quarter, and 62% to US\$12.0 million for the nine months.

Increased Capacity

The company will begin producing exterior cladding products on the first line at its new Pulaski, Virginia, plant in March 2006. Construction of the plant, the company’s tenth, began in March 2005.

When its second line is completed in July 2006, Pulaski will have an annual production capacity of 600 million standard feet — the largest of all James Hardie plants.

Pulaski will produce exterior cladding and interior backerboard products for new residential construction, repair and remodel and manufactured housing markets.

As well as ensuring there is sufficient production capacity to meet growing demand, Pulaski will enable James Hardie to reduce the cost of distributing its products in the east-coast region and, at the same time, improve service to its growing customer base throughout North America.

SCI and Other Related Expenses

In February 2004, the Government of New South Wales in Australia established the SCI to investigate, among other matters, the circumstances in which the Medical Research and Compensation Foundation was established.

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Shortly after the release of the SCI report on 21 September 2004, the company commenced negotiations with the NSW Government, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), UnionsNSW and a representative of asbestos claimants in relation to its offer to the SCI on 14 July 2004 to provide funds voluntarily for proven Australia-based asbestos-related injury and death claims against certain former group subsidiary companies. On 21 December 2004, James Hardie entered into a Heads of Agreement with the above parties to establish and fund a Special Purpose Fund (SPF) to provide funding for these claims on a long-term basis. We subsequently entered negotiations with the NSW Government on a binding agreement that we intend to put to shareholders for approval upon completion. On 1 December 2005, the Board approved the FFA. The FFA is subject to certain conditions precedent, including our ability to obtain full tax deductibility for the contributions under this agreement, and approval by the company's lenders and shareholders.

Further information on the SCI and other related matters can be found in Note 8 of the company's Financial Report as at 31 December 2005.

Costs incurred during the quarter associated with the SCI and other related matters totalled US\$4.8 million, bringing the total for the nine months to US\$14.7 million.

EBIT

For the quarter, EBIT increased 93% from US\$33.3 million to US\$64.4 million. EBIT margin increased 6.2 percentage points to 17.8%. EBIT for the quarter includes SCI and other related expenses of US\$4.8 million.

For the nine months, EBIT increased 73% from US\$131.6 million to US\$227.7 million. EBIT margin increased 6.0 percentage points to 20.7%. EBIT for the nine months includes SCI and other related expenses of US\$14.7 million.

USA Fibre Cement

USA Fibre Cement EBIT for the quarter increased 52% from US\$52.3 million to US\$79.7 million. The increase was due to increased sales volume and higher average net sales price, partially offset by higher manufacturing costs, freight costs and SG&A expenses. The USA Fibre Cement EBIT margin was 3.1 percentage points higher at 26.8% for the quarter.

For the nine months, EBIT increased 58% from US\$164.4 million to US\$259.9 million. The increase was due to increased sales volume and higher average net sales price partially offset by higher unit costs, freight costs and SG&A expenses. The EBIT margin was 5.3 percentage points higher at 29.1% for the nine months.

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement EBIT for the quarter decreased 22% from US\$10.2 million to US\$8.0 million, largely as a result of a decrease in EBIT in the Australian Fibre Cement business. The EBIT margin decreased 4.1 percentage points to 13.5%. For the nine months, EBIT decreased by 6% from US\$34.5 million to US\$32.4 million. The EBIT margin was 1.8 percentage points lower at 17.6%.

Australia and New Zealand Fibre Cement EBIT for the quarter decreased 20% from US\$9.1 million to US\$7.3 million. In Australian dollars, EBIT fell by 18% due to increased cost of sales and SG&A expenses in Australia. The EBIT margin decreased by 3.9 percentage points to 13.7%. For the nine months, EBIT decreased 5% from US\$31.2 million to US\$29.7 million. In Australian dollars, EBIT fell by 9% due to increased costs in Australia, partially offset by increased sales volumes in New Zealand. The EBIT margin for the nine months was 1.8 percentage points lower at 17.8%.

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The Philippines Fibre Cement business recorded a decrease in EBIT for the quarter and nine months due to the impact of weaker domestic construction activity on demand for our products as well as increased competitive activity in its export markets.

Other

USA Hardie Pipe EBIT loss was flat for the quarter, despite a decline in net sales for the quarter.

Europe Fibre Cement incurred an EBIT loss for the quarter and nine months as it continues to build net sales.

The Chilean Fibre Cement business was sold in July 2005.

General Corporate Costs

General corporate costs for the quarter decreased by US\$7.2 million from US\$22.7 million to US\$15.5 million. This decrease was primarily due to a US\$11.1 million decrease in SCI and other related expenses and a net decrease of US\$0.1 million in other general corporate costs, partly offset by a US\$2.9 million increase in employee bonus plan expense and a US\$1.1 million increase in employee share-based compensation expense from stock options and from stock appreciation rights primarily caused by an increase in the company's share price.

For the nine months, general corporate costs decreased by US\$2.3 million from US\$45.8 million to US\$43.5 million. This decrease was primarily due to a US\$9.7 million decrease in SCI and other related expenses and a US\$0.7 million loss in the prior year on the sale of land owned in Sacramento that did not recur this year. These decreases were partly offset by a US\$2.9 million increase in employee bonus plan expense, a US\$2.7 million increase in employee share based compensation expense from stock options and from stock appreciation rights primarily caused by an increase in the company's share price, and a net increase of US\$2.5 million in other general corporate costs.

Net Interest

Net interest for the quarter decreased by US\$1.5 million from an expense of US\$0.7 million to an income of US\$0.8 million. For the nine months, net interest expense decreased by US\$3.6 million from US\$4.5 million to US\$0.9 million. The decrease in net interest for the quarter and nine months was primarily due to higher interest income resulting from higher average cash balances and lower interest expense due to lower average debt balances.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the quarter increased US\$11.3 million from US\$13.2 million to US\$24.5 million. Income tax expense for the nine months increased US\$38.6 million from US\$44.0 million to US\$82.6 million.

The increase in the quarter and nine months was primarily due to an increase in profits and the geographic mix of earnings. Additionally, there was only a small tax benefit from the SCI and other related expenses incurred during the quarter and nine months due to a portion of the costs being non-deductible.

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Operating Profit from Continuing Operations

Operating profit from continuing operations for the quarter increased 106% from US\$19.8 million to US\$40.7 million due mainly to improved performance from the USA Fibre Cement business. Operating profit from continuing operations for the quarter includes SCI and other related expenses of US\$4.8 million and a small related tax benefit.

Operating profit from continuing operations for the nine months increased 77% from US\$81.6 million to US\$144.2 million due mainly to improved performance from the USA Fibre Cement business. Operating profit from continuing operations for the nine months includes SCI and other related expenses of US\$14.7 million and a small related tax benefit.

Discontinued Operations

Net expense of US\$1.0 million in the nine month period of fiscal year 2005 relates primarily to additional costs associated with the sale of New Zealand land in March 2004 and settlement of a dispute associated with a former business. Net expense of US\$0.3 million in the prior quarter relates primarily to settlement of a dispute associated with a former business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

James Hardie has historically met its working capital needs and capital expenditure requirements through a combination of cash flow from operations, proceeds from the divestiture of businesses, credit facilities and other borrowings, proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and proceeds from the redemption of investments. Seasonal fluctuations in working capital generally have not had a significant impact on our short-term or long-term liquidity. We believe that we can meet our present working capital requirements for at least the next 12 months based on our current capital resources. Any cash commitments arising from the FFA will be met either from that generated by our operating activities or, should this prove insufficient, from borrowings under our existing credit facilities.

The company had cash and cash equivalents of US\$149.0 million as of 31 December 2005. At that date we also had credit facilities totalling US\$476.7 million of which US\$121.7 million was outstanding. Our credit facilities are all uncollateralised and consist of the following:

Description	Effective Interest Rate at 31 Dec 2005	Total Facility at 31 Dec 2005	Principal Outstanding at 31 Dec 2005
		(US\$ millions)	
US\$ notes, fixed interest, repayable annually in varying tranches from November 2006 through November 2013	7.16%	\$ 121.7	\$ 121.7
US\$ 364-day facilities, can be drawn in US\$, variable interest rates based on LIBOR plus margin, can be repaid and redrawn until maturity in June 2006 (US\$245.0 million) and December 2006 (US\$110.0 million)	N/A	355.0	—
Total		<u>\$ 476.7</u>	<u>\$ 121.7</u>

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At 31 December 2005 the company had net cash of US\$27.3 million, compared with net debt of US\$45.8 million at 31 March 2005. The March 2005 net debt figure includes Chile debt of US\$11.9 million, which is included in “Liabilities of business held for sale” on the company’s consolidated balance sheets.

In June 2005, James Hardie entered into new unsecured debt facilities totalling US\$355.0 million. These new facilities replaced our previous A\$ revolving loan and US\$ stand-by-loan facilities. These new facilities were for an initial term of 364 days, although the maturity of US\$110.0 million of these facilities has been extended to December 2006. The interest rate for each facility is the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) for US dollar deposits plus a margin. The facilities also require us to maintain certain financial ratios of debt to capitalisation and levels of net worth and earnings before interest and taxes, as well as to comply with certain other undertakings.

Upon bank and shareholder approval of the FFA, and the FFA becoming effective, US\$245.0 million of these facilities will be extended to a term of five years from their signing date. With the exception of margins and commitment fees, the terms of these extended facilities would not change.

At 31 December 2005, there were no amounts outstanding under any of these facilities and management believes that the company was in compliance with all facility restrictive covenants. In January 2006, these facilities were drawn, in the amount of US\$200 million, for various floating rate terms, at an initial weighted average interest rate of 5.2%.

In the future, the company may not be able to renew credit facilities on substantially similar terms, or at all; we may have to pay additional fees and expenses that we might not have to pay under normal circumstances; and we may have to agree to terms that could increase the cost of our debt structure. If we are unable to renew our debt on terms which are not materially less favorable than the terms currently available to us, we may have to scale back our levels of planned capital expenditure and /or take other measures to conserve cash in order to meet our future cash flow requirements.

Asbestos Compensation Funding Agreement

During the quarter, the Board of JHI NV approved the FFA to provide long-term funding for Australian asbestos-related personal injury claims that result from exposure to products made by former James Hardie Australian subsidiaries. Representatives of JHI NV and the New South Wales Government signed the FFA on 1 December 2005.

The FFA was negotiated in accordance with the terms of the Heads of Agreement signed on 21 December 2004 by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), NSW Government, UnionsNSW, a representative of asbestos claimants and JHI NV. It is a legally-binding agreement and sets out the basis on which James Hardie will provide funding to the Special Purpose Fund (SPF). The arrangements include:

- the establishment of the SPF to compensate asbestos sufferers with claims against the former James Hardie Group subsidiaries, Amaca Pty Ltd, Amaba Pty Ltd or ABN 60 Pty Ltd;
- initial funding of the SPF by James Hardie of approximately A\$154 million;
- a two-year rolling cash ‘buffer’ in the SPF and an annual contribution in advance, based on actuarial assessments of expected claims for the following three years, revised annually and subject to certain limitations;
- a cap on the annual James Hardie payments to the SPF in all years, except the first year, initially set at 35% of annual net operating cash flow of the JHI NV Group for the immediately preceding financial year, with provision for the percentage to decline over time, depending on James Hardie’s financial performance and the claims outlook;
- no cap on individual payments to proven claimants; and
- special compensation arrangements for members of the Baryulgil community for asbestos-related claims arising from the activities of Marlew Mining Pty Ltd.

The FFA is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including James Hardie being satisfied with the tax treatment of the proposed funding arrangements and receiving the approval of its lenders and shareholders.

All parties to the Heads of Agreement agreed that tax deductibility of the payments was a critical factor regarding affordability of the proposed voluntary funding arrangements. We are continuing to discuss tax treatment with the Australian Taxation Office and the Commonwealth Treasury.

Under applicable accounting standards, James Hardie has not established a provision for asbestos-related liabilities as at 31 December 2005, because at this time such liabilities do not fall within the relevant accounting definitions of being probable and estimable. The company will continue to review the need to establish a provision for asbestos-related liabilities in relation to the conditions precedent.

See Note 8 of the 31 December 2005 Financial Report for further information on the voluntary funding proposal, and for information on the SCI and related matters.

End.

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This Management's Analysis of Results forms part of a package of information about James Hardie's results. It should be read in conjunction with the other parts of this package, including a Media Release, a Management Presentation, a Financial Report and a Results at a Glance document.

These documents, along with a video and audio webcast of the presentation, will be available from the Investor Relations area of the company's website at www.jameshardie.com

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DEFINITIONS

Financial Measures — US GAAP equivalents

EBIT and EBIT margin — EBIT is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of operating income. EBIT margin is defined as EBIT as a percentage of our net sales. We believe EBIT and EBIT margin to be relevant and useful information as these are the primary measures used by our management to measure the operating profit or loss of our business. EBIT is one of several metrics used by our management to measure the earnings generated by our operations, excluding interest and income tax expenses. Additionally, EBIT is believed to be a primary measure and terminology used by our Australian investors. EBIT and EBIT margin should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. EBIT and EBIT margin, as we have defined them, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Operating profit from continuing operations — is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of income from continuing operations.

Net operating profit including discontinued operations — is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of net income.

Sales Volumes

mmsf — million square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

msf — thousand square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

Financial Ratios

Gearing Ratio — Net debt/cash divided by net debt/cash plus shareholders' equity.

Net interest expense cover — EBIT divided by net interest expense.

Net interest paid cover — EBIT divided by cash paid during the period for interest.

Net debt payback — Net debt/cash divided by annualized cash flow from operations times 12 months.

Net debt/cash — short-term and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents.

Non-US GAAP Financial Measures

EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses — EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses are not measures of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than EBIT and EBIT margin. We have included these financial measures to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations and provides useful information regarding our financial condition and results of operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
EBIT	\$ 64.4	\$ 33.3	\$ 227.7	\$ 131.6
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	14.7	24.4
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	69.2	49.2	242.4	156.0
Net Sales	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0
EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses	19.1%	17.1%	22.1%	17.4%

Management's Analysis of Results — James Hardie 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses— Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than Operating profit from continuing operations. We have included this financial measure to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
Operating (loss) profit from continuing operations	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.8	\$ 144.2	\$ 81.6
SCI and other related expenses, net of tax	4.4	11.7	14.1	20.2
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	45.1	31.5	158.3	101.8

EBITDA — is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, income from operations, net income or cash flows as defined by US GAAP or as a measure of our profitability or liquidity. Not all companies calculate EBITDA in the same manner as we have and, accordingly, EBITDA may not be comparable with other companies. We have included information concerning EBITDA because we believe that this data is commonly used by investors to evaluate the ability of a company's earnings from its core business operations to satisfy its debt, capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

Management's Analysis of Results — James Hardie 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

Disclaimer

This Management's Analysis of Results contains forward-looking statements. James Hardie may from time to time make forward-looking statements in its periodic reports filed with or furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 20-F and 6-K, in the annual reports to shareholders, in offering circulars and prospectuses, in media releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by the company's officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Examples of forward-looking statements include:

- *expectations that the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement will be satisfied;*
- *expectations about payments to a special purpose fund for the compensation of proven asbestos-related personal injury and death claims;*
- *projections of our operating results or financial condition;*
- *statements regarding our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to competition, acquisitions, dispositions and our products;*
- *statements about our future performance; and*
- *statements about product or environmental liabilities.*

Words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "target," "estimate," "project," "predict," "forecast," "guideline," "should," "aim" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 of our Form 20-F filed on 7 July 2005 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, include but are not limited to: all matters relating to or arising out of the prior manufacture of products that contained asbestos by current and former James Hardie Australian subsidiaries; the settlement of those claims; compliance with and changes in tax laws and treatments; competition and product pricing in the markets in which we operate; the consequences of product failures or defects; exposure to environmental, asbestos or other legal proceedings; general economic and market conditions; the supply and cost of raw materials; the success of our research and development efforts; our reliance on a small number of product distributors; compliance with and changes in environmental and health and safety laws; risks of conducting business internationally; compliance with and changes in laws and regulations; foreign exchange risks; the successful implementation of new software systems; and the successful transition of our new senior management. We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exclusive and that other risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made.

Management's Analysis of Results — James Hardie 3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

James Hardie Industries N.V.

And Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 December 2005

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
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Item 1. Financial Statements

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

	Millions of US Dollars		Millions of Australian Dollars	
	31 December 2005	31 March 2005	31 December 2005	31 March 2005
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149.0	\$ 113.5	A\$ 203.1	A\$ 146.9
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1.7 million (A\$2.3 million) and \$1.5 million (A\$1.8 million) as of 31 December 2005 and 31 March 2005, respectively	125.1	122.8	170.5	159.0
Inventories	114.3	98.6	155.8	127.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	16.3	12.0	22.2	15.5
Deferred income taxes	24.7	25.8	33.7	33.4
Assets of business held for sale	—	17.9	—	23.2
Total current assets	429.4	390.6	585.3	505.6
Property, plant and equipment, net	764.3	677.6	1,042.0	877.2
Deferred income taxes	9.5	10.6	13.0	13.7
Other assets	9.5	10.1	13.0	13.1
Total assets	\$ 1,212.7	\$ 1,088.9	A\$ 1,653.3	A\$ 1,409.6
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 107.8	\$ 92.1	A\$ 147.0	A\$ 119.2
Current portion of long-term debt	27.1	25.7	36.9	33.3
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	43.2	35.4	58.9	45.8
Accrued product warranties	8.5	8.0	11.6	10.4
Income taxes payable	38.2	21.4	52.1	27.7
Other liabilities	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9
Liabilities of business held for sale	—	14.3	—	18.5
Total current liabilities	226.0	198.4	308.1	256.8
Long-term debt	94.6	121.7	129.0	157.6
Deferred income taxes	84.4	77.5	115.1	100.3
Accrued product warranties	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.3
Other liabilities	63.5	61.7	86.6	79.9
Total liabilities	472.7	464.2	644.5	600.9
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)				
Shareholders' equity:				
Common stock, Euro 0.59 par value, 2.0 billion shares authorised; 462,202,343 shares issued and outstanding at 31 December 2005 and 459,373,176 shares issued and outstanding at 31 March 2005	248.0	245.8		
Additional paid-in capital	152.0	139.4		
Retained earnings	362.7	264.3		
Employee loans	(0.5)	(0.7)		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(22.2)	(24.1)		
Total shareholders' equity	740.0	624.7		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,212.7	\$ 1,088.9		

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

(Millions of US dollars, except per share data)	Three Months Ended 31 December		Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0
Cost of goods sold	(234.0)	(190.3)	(687.4)	(588.9)
Gross profit	128.7	96.7	411.3	305.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(51.2)	(41.5)	(146.4)	(132.1)
Research and development expenses	(8.3)	(6.1)	(21.7)	(16.4)
SCI and other related expenses	(4.8)	(15.9)	(14.7)	(24.4)
Other operating income (expense)	—	0.1	(0.8)	(0.6)
Operating income	64.4	33.3	227.7	131.6
Interest expense	(1.1)	(1.3)	(5.1)	(6.0)
Interest income	1.9	0.6	4.2	1.5
Other income (expense)	—	0.4	—	(1.5)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	65.2	33.0	226.8	125.6
Income tax expense	(24.5)	(13.2)	(82.6)	(44.0)
Income from continuing operations	40.7	19.8	144.2	81.6
Discontinued operations:				
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of \$0.2 million for the three and nine months ended 31 December 2004	—	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations net of income tax of nil	—	—	—	(0.7)
Loss from discontinued operations	—	(0.3)	—	(1.0)
Net income	\$ 40.7	\$ 19.5	\$ 144.2	\$ 80.6
Income per share — basic:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income per share — basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18
Income per share — diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income per share — diluted	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18
Weighted average common shares outstanding (Millions):				
Basic	462.1	458.9	461.4	458.7
Diluted	466.8	461.1	465.6	460.7

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

(Millions of Australian dollars, except per share data)	Three Months Ended 31 December		Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net sales	A\$ 478.9	A\$ 394.6	A\$ 1,450.8	A\$ 1,229.1
Cost of goods sold	(309.0)	(261.6)	(907.7)	(809.6)
Gross profit	169.9	133.0	543.1	419.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(67.6)	(57.1)	(193.3)	(181.6)
Research and development expenses	(11.0)	(8.4)	(28.7)	(22.5)
SCI and other related expenses	(6.3)	(21.9)	(19.4)	(33.5)
Other operating income (expense)	—	0.1	(1.1)	(0.8)
Operating income	85.0	45.7	300.6	181.1
Interest expense	(1.5)	(1.8)	(6.7)	(8.2)
Interest income	2.5	0.8	5.5	2.1
Other income (expense)	—	0.5	—	(2.1)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	86.0	45.2	299.4	172.9
Income tax expense	(32.4)	(18.1)	(109.1)	(60.5)
Income from continuing operations	53.6	27.1	190.3	112.4
Discontinued operations:				
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of A\$0.3 million for the three and nine months ended 31 December 2004	—	(0.4)	—	(0.4)
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations net of income tax of nil	—	—	—	(1.0)
Loss from discontinued operations	—	(0.4)	—	(1.4)
Net income	A\$ 53.6	A\$ 26.7	A\$ 190.3	A\$ 111.0
Income per share — basic:				
Income from continuing operations	A\$ 0.12	A\$ 0.06	A\$ 0.41	A\$ 0.25
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income per share — basic	A\$ 0.12	A\$ 0.06	A\$ 0.41	A\$ 0.25
Income per share — diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	A\$ 0.11	A\$ 0.06	A\$ 0.41	0.24
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net income per share — diluted	A\$ 0.11	A\$ 0.06	A\$ 0.41	A\$ 0.24
Weighted average common shares outstanding (Millions):				
Basic	462.1	458.9	461.4	458.7
Diluted	466.8	461.1	465.6	460.7

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(Millions of US dollars)	Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 144.2	\$ 80.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and businesses	0.8	—
Depreciation and amortisation	33.8	26.6
Deferred income taxes	8.3	13.3
Prepaid pension cost	1.3	2.1
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	1.3	0.3
Stock compensation	3.7	1.7
Other	0.7	2.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2.2)	15.5
Inventories	(17.4)	11.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5.2)	12.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16.2	4.9
Other accrued liabilities and other liabilities	31.6	(19.7)
Net cash provided by operating activities	217.1	151.9
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(123.8)	(125.9)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	3.4
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash divested	2.9	0.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(120.9)	(122.1)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net proceeds from line of credit	—	0.5
Repayments of borrowings	(25.7)	(17.6)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	9.8	1.4
Dividends paid	(45.8)	(13.7)
Collections on loans receivable	0.2	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(61.5)	(29.4)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	0.8	0.8
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35.5	1.2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	113.5	72.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 149.0	\$ 73.5
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	\$ 29.7	\$ 24.5
Short-term deposits	119.3	49.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 149.0	\$ 73.5

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(Millions of Australian dollars)	Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	A\$ 190.3	A\$ 111.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and businesses	1.1	—
Depreciation and amortisation	44.6	36.6
Deferred income taxes	11.0	18.3
Prepaid pension cost	1.7	2.9
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	1.7	0.4
Stock compensation	4.9	2.3
Other	0.9	3.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2.9)	21.3
Inventories	(23.0)	15.9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6.9)	16.8
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21.4	6.7
Other accrued liabilities and other liabilities	41.7	(27.1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	286.5	208.9
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(163.5)	(173.1)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	4.7
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash divested	3.8	0.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(159.7)	(167.9)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net proceeds from line of credit	—	0.7
Repayments of borrowings	(33.9)	(24.2)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	12.9	1.9
Dividends paid	(60.5)	(18.8)
Collections on loans receivable	0.3	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(81.2)	(40.4)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	10.6	(2.6)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	56.2	(2.0)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	146.9	95.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	A\$ 203.1	A\$ 93.1
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	A\$ 40.5	A\$ 31.0
Short-term deposits	162.6	62.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	A\$ 203.1	A\$ 93.1

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

(Millions of US dollars)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Employee Loans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balances as of 31 March 2005	\$ 245.8	\$ 139.4	\$ 264.3	\$ (0.7)	\$ (24.1)	\$ 624.7
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	144.2	—	—	144.2
Other comprehensive income:						
Amortisation of unrealised transition loss on derivative instruments	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Foreign currency translation gain	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.4
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Total comprehensive income						146.1
Dividends paid	—	—	(45.8)	—	—	(45.8)
Stock compensation	—	3.7	—	—	—	3.7
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	—	1.3	—	—	—	1.3
Employee loans movement	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
Stock options exercised	2.2	7.6	—	—	—	9.8
Balances as of 31 December 2005	<u>\$ 248.0</u>	<u>\$ 152.0</u>	<u>\$ 362.7</u>	<u>\$ (0.5)</u>	<u>\$ (22.2)</u>	<u>\$ 740.0</u>

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

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements represent the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of James Hardie Industries N.V. (“JHI NV”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as either the “Company” or “James Hardie” and JHI NV together with its subsidiaries as of the time relevant to the applicable reference, the James Hardie Group, unless the context indicates otherwise.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair statement of financial position as of 31 December and 31 March 2005 and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004 and cash flows for the nine months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004. These condensed consolidated financial statements and notes are to be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries for the three years ended 31 March 2005. The results of operations for the nine months ended 31 December 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year ending 31 March 2006.

Convenience Translation

As the majority of the Company’s shareholder base is Australian, the assets, liabilities, income statement and cash flows of the Company have been presented with accompanying Australian dollar (A\$) convenience translations. These A\$ convenience translations are not prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The exchange rates used to calculate the convenience translations are as follows:

(US \$1 = A\$)	31 March 2005	31 December <u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Assets and liabilities	1.2946	1.3633	1.2662
Income statement	n/a	1.3205	1.3748
Cash flows — beginning cash	n/a	1.2946	1.3156
Cash flows — ending cash	n/a	1.3633	1.2662
Cash flows — current period movements	n/a	1.3205	1.3748

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reclassifications

Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Earnings Per Share

The Company is required to disclose basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"). Basic EPS is calculated using income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include the number of additional common shares calculated using the treasury method that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares, such as options, had been exercised. Accordingly, basic and dilutive common shares outstanding used in determining net income per share are as follows:

(Millions of shares)	Three Months Ended 31 December		Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Basic common shares outstanding	462.1	458.9	461.4	458.7
Dilutive effect of stock options	4.7	2.2	4.2	2.0
Diluted common shares outstanding	466.8	461.1	465.6	460.7
(Continuing operations — US dollar)	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income per share — basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18
Net income per share — diluted	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18

Potential common shares of 6.5 million and 7.7 million for the three months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively, and 6.5 million and 8.8 million for the nine months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively, have been excluded from the calculation of diluted common shares outstanding because the effect of their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Advertising

The Company expenses the production costs of advertising the first time the advertising takes place. Advertising expense was US\$4.4 million and US\$3.8 million for the three months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively, and US\$13.7 million and US\$12.9 million for the nine months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company estimates the fair value of its stock option grants on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and recognises this value as compensation expense over the periods in which the options vest. Accordingly, the Company recognised stock-based compensation expense (included in selling, general and administrative expenses) of US\$1.8 million and US\$0.5 million for the three months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively, and US\$3.7 million and US\$1.7 million for the nine months ended 31 December 2005 and 2004, respectively.

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Inventory Costs

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 151, “Inventory Costs — an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (“ARB”) No. 43, Chapter 4.” SFAS No. 151 requires abnormal amounts of inventory costs related to idle facility, freight handling and wasted material expenses to be recognised as current period charges. Additionally, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after 15 June 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

American Jobs Creation Act

In October 2004, the President of the United States signed into law the American Jobs Creation Act (the “Act”). The Act allows for a US federal income tax deduction for a percentage of income earned from certain US production activities. Based on the effective date of the Act, the Company will be eligible for this deduction in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. Additionally, in December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. 109-1, “Application of FASB Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes” (“SFAS No. 109”), to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.” FSP No. 109-1, which was effective upon issuance, states the deduction under this provision of the Act should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with SFAS No. 109. The Company applied the guidance in FSP No. 109-1 upon recognition of this tax deduction beginning 1 April 2005. The application of FSP No. 109-1 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

The Act also allows for an 85% dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain earnings of foreign subsidiaries. In December 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. 109-2, “Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.” FSP No. 109-2, which was effective upon issuance, allows companies time beyond the financial reporting period of enactment to evaluate the effect of the Act on its plan for reinvestment or repatriation of foreign earnings for purposes of applying SFAS No. 109. Additionally, FSP No. 109-2 provides guidance regarding the required disclosures surrounding a company’s reinvestment or repatriation of foreign earnings. The Company continues to evaluate this provision of the Act and as such, has not yet quantified the impact this provision will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Exchanges of Non-Monetary Assets

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, “Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets — An Amendment of ARB Opinion No. 29,” which requires non-monetary asset exchanges to be accounted for at fair value. The Company is required to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 153 for non-monetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after 15 June 2005. The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect the adoption of this pronouncement will have on its consolidated financial statements; however, the Company does not expect it to have a material impact.

Share-Based Payment

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS No. 123R”). SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees.” Generally, SFAS No. 123R is similar in approach to SFAS No. 123 and requires that compensation cost relating to share-based payments be recognised in the financial statements based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. In April 2005, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 123R

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

until fiscal years beginning after 15 June 2005. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123 in fiscal year 2003. The Company is in the process of evaluating the effect the adoption of SFAS No. 123R will have on its consolidated financial statements; however, the Company does not expect it to have a material impact.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. ("FIN") 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations." FIN 47 clarifies the term "conditional asset retirement obligation" used in SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of the fiscal year ending after 15 December 2005. The adoption of this interpretation beginning 1 April 2005 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections — a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3." SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle unless it is impracticable. APB Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes," previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognised by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This statement is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after 15 December 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Uncertain Tax Positions

In July 2005, the FASB issued an exposure draft of a proposed interpretation "Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions." The proposed interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions in accordance with SFAS No. 109. The proposed interpretation requires that a tax position meet a "probable recognition threshold" for the benefit of the uncertain tax position to be recognised in the financial statements. A tax position that fails to meet the probable recognition threshold will result in either reduction of current or deferred tax asset or receivable, or recording a current or deferred tax liability. The proposed interpretation also provides guidance on measurement, derecognition of tax benefits, classification, interim reporting disclosure and transition requirements in accounting for uncertain tax positions. The exposure draft has not yet been finalized. If and when finalized, the Company will determine the impact, if any, on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following components:

(Millions of US dollars)	31 December 2005	31 March 2005
Finished goods	\$ 78.7	\$ 70.1
Work-in-process	8.6	8.4
Raw materials and supplies	29.6	22.1
Provision for obsolete finished goods and raw materials	(2.6)	(2.0)
Total inventories	\$ 114.3	\$ 98.6

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4. Retirement Plans

The Company sponsors a retirement plan for its Australian employees that is accounted for as a defined benefit plan. Pension expense for this plan is determined using the projected unit credit method to estimate the total benefits ultimately payable to participants and allocates this cost to service periods. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate pension costs are reviewed annually. The Company made contributions of US\$0.3 million and US\$1.1 million for the three and nine months ended 31 December 2005. The Company expects to make a contribution to the pension plan of approximately US\$0.3 million for the remainder of fiscal year 2006.

The following are the components of net periodic pension cost for this plan:

(Millions of US dollars)	Three Months Ended 31 December		Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.5	\$ 2.3
Interest cost	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.8
Expected return on plan assets	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(2.3)
Recognised net actuarial loss	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Net periodic pension cost	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.1
Settlement loss	0.4	—	0.7	—
Net pension cost	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.1

5. Disposal of Chile Business

In June 2005, the Company approved a plan to dispose of its Chile Fibre Cement business to Compania Industrial El Volcan S.A. (Volcan). The sale closed on 8 July 2005. The Company received net proceeds of US\$3.9 million and recorded a loss on disposal of US\$0.8 million. This loss on disposal is included in other operating income (expense) in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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As part of the terms of the sale of the Chile Fibre Cement business to Volcan, the Company entered into a two year take or pay purchase contract for fibre cement product manufactured by Volcan. The first year of the contract amounts to a purchase commitment of approximately US\$2.8 million and the second year amounts to a purchase commitment of approximately US\$2.1 million. As this contract qualifies as continuing involvement per SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets," the operating results and loss on disposal of the Chile Fibre Cement business are included in the Company's income from continuing operations and are comprised of the following components:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended 31 December		Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Chile Fibre Cement				
Net sales	\$ —	\$ 3.6	\$ 5.1	\$ 8.5
Cost of goods sold	—	(2.8)	(3.5)	(6.5)
Gross profit	—	0.8	1.6	2.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	(0.7)	(1.2)	(1.7)
Gain on disposal of business	—	—	(0.8)	—
Operating income (loss)	—	0.1	(0.4)	0.3
Interest expense	—	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Net loss	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.6)	\$ —

Assets and liabilities of business held for sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheet include the following:

	31 March 2005
(Millions of US dollars)	
Assets of business held for sale	
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 4.4
Inventories	1.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	8.1
Intangible assets, net	2.2
Deferred tax assets	1.9
	<u>\$ 17.9</u>
Liabilities of business held for sale	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1.9
Short-term debt	11.9
Other	0.5
	<u>\$ 14.3</u>

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6. Operating Segment Information and Concentrations of Risk

The Company has reported its operating segment information in the format that the operating segment information is available to, and evaluated by, the Board of Directors. USA Fibre Cement manufactures and sells fibre cement interior linings, exterior siding and related accessories products in the United States. Asia Pacific Fibre Cement includes all fibre cement manufactured in Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines and sold in Australia, New Zealand and Asia. Research and Development represents the cost incurred by the research and development centres. Other includes the manufacture and sale of fibre cement products in Chile, the manufacture and sale of fibre cement reinforced pipes in the United States, fibre cement operations in Europe and roofing operations in the United States. The Company's operating segments are strategic operating units that are managed separately due to their different products and/or geographical location.

Operating Segments

The following are the Company's operating segments and geographical information:

(Millions of US dollars)	Net Sales to Customers Three Months Ended 31 December		Net Sales to Customers Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	USA Fibre Cement	\$ 297.9	\$ 220.3	\$ 892.8
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	59.4	58.1	184.6	177.9
Other	5.4	8.6	21.3	24.1
Worldwide total from continuing operations	<u>\$ 362.7</u>	<u>\$ 287.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,098.7</u>	<u>\$ 894.0</u>

(Millions of US dollars)	Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes Three Months Ended 31 December		Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	USA Fibre Cement	\$ 79.7	\$ 52.3	\$ 259.9
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	8.0	10.2	32.4	34.5
Research and Development	(4.6)	(3.9)	(11.8)	(11.4)
Other	(3.2)	(2.6)	(9.3)	(10.1)
Segments total	79.9	56.0	271.2	177.4
General Corporate	(15.5)	(22.7)	(43.5)	(45.8)
Total operating income	64.4	33.3	227.7	131.6
Net interest income (expense)	0.8	(0.7)	(0.9)	(4.5)
Other income (expense)	—	0.4	—	(1.5)
Worldwide total from continuing operations	<u>\$ 65.2</u>	<u>\$ 33.0</u>	<u>\$ 226.8</u>	<u>\$ 125.6</u>

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(Millions of US dollars)	Total Identifiable Assets	
	31 December 2005	31 March 2005
USA Fibre Cement	\$ 761.7	\$ 670.1
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	177.9	181.4
Other	65.8	63.7
Segments total	1,005.4	915.2
General Corporate	207.3	155.8
Assets of business held for sale	—	15.7
Worldwide total	\$ 1,212.7	\$ 1,086.7

Geographic Areas

(Millions of US dollars)	Net Sales to Customers Three Months Ended 31 December		Net Sales to Customers Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
USA	\$ 301.5	\$ 223.8	\$ 903.6	\$ 703.9
Australia	39.7	38.4	125.8	122.6
New Zealand	13.5	13.4	41.3	36.6
Other Countries	8.0	11.4	28.0	30.9
Worldwide total from continuing operations	\$ 362.7	\$ 287.0	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 894.0

(Millions of US dollars)	Total Identifiable Assets	
	31 December 2005	31 March 2005
USA	\$ 819.7	\$ 729.2
Australia	111.8	118.8
New Zealand	21.1	21.4
Other Countries	52.8	45.8
Segment Total	1,005.4	915.2
General Corporate	207.3	155.8
Assets of business held for sale	—	15.7
Worldwide total	\$ 1,212.7	\$ 1,086.7

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7. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following are the components of total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of related tax, which is displayed in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

(Millions of US dollars)	31 December 2005	31 March 2005
Unrealised transition loss on derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges	\$ (4.9)	\$ (4.9)
Accumulated amortisation of unrealised transition loss on derivative instruments	4.9	4.4
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(22.2)	(23.6)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (22.2)</u>	<u>\$ (24.1)</u>

The following are the components of total comprehensive income:

(Millions of US dollars)	Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 144.2	\$ 80.6
Other comprehensive income:		
Amortisation of unrealised transition loss on derivative instruments	0.5	0.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1.4	6.7
Other comprehensive income	<u>1.9</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 146.1</u>	<u>\$ 61.8</u>

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitment To Provide Funding On A Long-Term Basis In Respect Of Asbestos-Related Liabilities Of Former Subsidiaries

On 1 December 2005, the Company announced that it, the NSW Government and a wholly owned Australian subsidiary of the Company (LGTD Pty Ltd, described below as the "Performing Subsidiary") had entered into a conditional agreement (the "Final Funding Agreement") to provide long-term funding to a special purpose fund ("SPF") that will provide compensation for Australian asbestos-related personal injury claims against certain former James Hardie companies (being Amaca Pty Ltd ("Amaca"), Amaba Pty Ltd ("Amaba") and ABN 60 Pty Ltd ("ABN 60")) (the "Former James Hardie Companies").

Key events occurring since 2001 that led to the signing of the Final Funding Agreement are summarised further below.

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The Final Funding Agreement remains subject to a number of conditions precedent, including the, receipt of an independent expert's report confirming that the funding proposal is in the best interests of the Company and its enterprise as a whole, approval of the Company's shareholders and lenders and confirmation satisfactory to the Company's Board of Directors, in their discretion, that the contributions to be made by JHI NV and the Performing Subsidiary under the Final Funding Agreement will be tax deductible and the SPF will be exempt from Australian federal income tax on its income.

In summary, the Final Funding Agreement provides for the following key steps to occur if the conditions precedent to that agreement are satisfied or waived in writing by the parties:

- the establishment of the SPF to provide compensation to Australian asbestos-related personal injury claimants with proven claims against the Former James Hardie Companies;
- initial funding of A\$154.0 million provided by the Performing Subsidiary to the SPF, calculated on the basis of an actuarial report prepared by KPMG Actuaries Ltd ("KPMG Actuaries") as of 30 June 2005. That report provided a discounted central estimate of the net present value of all present and future Australian asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Former James Hardie Companies of A\$1.57 billion (US\$1.15 billion). The undiscounted/uninflated value of the central estimate of the asbestos liabilities of Amaca and Amaba as determined by KPMG Actuaries was approximately A\$1.51 billion (US\$1.10 billion);
- a two-year rolling cash buffer in the SPF and, subject to the cap described below, an annual contribution in advance to top up those funds to equal the actuarially calculated estimate of expected Australian asbestos-related personal injury claims against the Former James Hardie Companies for the following three years, to be revised annually;
- a cap on the annual payments made by the Performing Subsidiary to the SPF, initially set at 35% of the Company's free cash flow (defined as cash from operations in accordance with US GAAP) for the immediately preceding financial year, with provisions for the percentage to decline over time depending upon the Company's financial performance (and therefore the contributions already made to the SPF) and the claims outlook;
- an initial term of 40 years, after which the parties may agree upon a final payment to be made by the Company in satisfaction of any further funding obligations, or failing which the term will be automatically extended for further periods of 10 years until such agreement is reached or the asbestos related liabilities cease to arise;
- the entry by the parties and/or others into agreements to or connected with the Final Funding Agreements (the "Related Agreements");
- no cap on individual payments to asbestos claimants;
- the Performing Subsidiary's payment obligations are guaranteed by the Company;
- the SPF's claims to the funding payments required under the Final Funding Agreement will be subordinated to the claims of the Company's lenders; and
- special compensation for members of the Baryulgil community for asbestos-related claims arising from the activities of a former subsidiary of the Company.

The Company considers that the principal outstanding conditions are those relating to the taxation treatment in Australia of payments made by the Performing Subsidiary to the SPF and approval of the Final Funding Agreement by the Company's shareholders. The Company is in discussions relating to the former issue with the relevant Australian taxation authorities and the Australian Federal Treasury. As regards the latter condition, the Company has undertaken significant work towards preparing the

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necessary documentation to be sent to shareholders, but at present is unable to specify a date for holding the relevant meeting.

Key events since 2001 leading to the signing of the Final Funding Agreement

Separation of Amaca Pty Ltd and Amaba Pty Ltd and ABN 60

In February 2001, ABN 60, formerly known as James Hardie Industries Limited (“JHIL”), established the Medical Research and Compensation Foundation (the “Foundation”) by gifting A\$3.0 million (US\$1.7 million) in cash and transferring ownership of Amaca and Amaba to the Foundation. The Foundation is a special purpose charitable foundation established to fund medical and scientific research into asbestos-related diseases. Amaca and Amaba were Australian companies which had manufactured and marketed asbestos-related products prior to 1987.

The Foundation is managed by independent trustees and operates entirely independently of the Company and its current subsidiaries. The Company does not control (directly or indirectly) the activities of the Foundation in any way and, effective from 16 February 2001, has not owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) the activities of Amaca or Amaba. In particular, the trustees of the Foundation are responsible for the effective management of claims against Amaca and Amaba, and for the investment of Amaca’s and Amaba’s assets. Other than the offers to provide interim funding to the Foundation and the indemnity to the directors of ABN 60 as described below, the Company has no direct legally binding commitment to or interest in the Foundation, Amaca or Amaba, and it has no right to dividends or capital distributions made by the Foundation. None of the Foundation, Amaca

or Amaba are parties to the Final Funding Agreement described above, and none of those entities have obtained any directly enforceable rights under that agreement or the related agreements contemplated under that agreement.

On 31 March 2003, the Company transferred control of ABN 60 to a newly established company named ABN 60 Foundation Pty Ltd (“ABN 60 Foundation”). ABN 60 Foundation was established to be the sole shareholder of ABN 60 and to ensure that ABN 60 meets the payment obligations owed to the Foundation under the terms of a deed of covenant and indemnity described below. Following the establishment of the ABN 60 Foundation, the Company no longer owned any shares in ABN 60. ABN 60 Foundation is managed by independent directors and operates entirely independently of the Company. Since that date, the Company has not and currently does not control the activities of ABN 60 or ABN 60 Foundation in any way, it has no economic interest in ABN 60 or ABN 60 Foundation, and it has no right to dividends or capital distributions made by the ABN 60 Foundation. However, under the Final Funding Agreement and under legislation associated with that agreement described below, it is contemplated that following the establishment of the SPF and the satisfaction of the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement, the Company will (except where it has committed certain material defaults which remain unremedied as provided for in the Final Funding Agreement) be entitled to appoint a majority of directors on the board of directors of the SPF, which will in turn be empowered under that legislation to issue directions to the boards of directors of the Former James Hardie Companies. That legislation also imposes statutory obligations upon the Former James Hardie Companies to comply with such directions, and the directors of the trustees of the Foundation and of the ABN 60 Foundation may be required to resign by the NSW Government under the *James Hardie Former Subsidiaries (Special Provisions) Act 2005*.

Potential for claims against the Former James Hardie Companies to be made against the Company

Up to the date of the establishment of the Foundation, Amaca and Amaba incurred costs of asbestos-related litigation and settlements. From time to time, ABN 60 was joined as a party to asbestos suits which were primarily directed at Amaca and Amaba. Because Amaca, Amaba and ABN 60 were not or have not been a part of the Company since the time of establishment of the Foundation and the ABN 60 Foundation, no provision for asbestos-related claims was established in the Company’s

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condensed consolidated financial statements prior to 31 December 2005, at which point the Company had incurred obligations under the Final Funding Agreement, subject to the conditions precedent.

The Final Funding Agreement does not confer upon the Former James Hardie Companies any directly enforceable rights against the Company in respect of the funding obligations. Similarly, the Final Funding Agreement does not create any directly enforceable rights in favour of any persons who may have personal injury claims against the Former James Hardie Companies and that agreement does not seek to make the Company or any current member of the James Hardie Group directly liable for damages for personal injury or death in connection with the former manufacture or sale of asbestos products by Amaca, Amaba or ABN 60. The funding obligations of the Performing Subsidiary and the Company to the SPF will be enforceable by the SPF and, in certain circumstances, directly by the NSW Government.

Apart from the funding obligations arising under the Final Funding Agreement, it is possible that the Company could become subject to suits for damages for personal injury or death in connection with the former manufacture or sale of asbestos products that have been or may be filed against Amaca, Amaba or ABN 60. However, as described further below, the ability of any claimants to initiate or pursue such suits is restricted by the legislation enacted by the NSW Government under the terms of the Final Funding Agreement. Although it is difficult to predict the incidence or outcome of future litigation, and thus no assurances as to such incidence or outcome can be given, the Company believes that, in the absence of new legislation or a change in jurisprudence as adopted in prior case law before the NSW Supreme Court and Federal High Court, as more fully described below, the Company's liability if such suits could be successfully asserted against the Company is not probable and estimable at this time. This belief is based on the following factors: following the transfers of Amaca and Amaba to the Foundation and of ABN 60 to the ABN 60 Foundation, none of those companies have been part of the Company; the separateness of corporate entities under Australian law; the limited circumstances in which "piercing the corporate veil" might occur under Australian and Dutch law; the absence of an equivalent under Australian common law of the US legal doctrine of "successor liability"; the effect of the *James Hardie (Civil Liability) Act 2005* and the *James Hardie (Civil Penalty Compensation Release) Act 2005* as described further below; and the belief of that the principle applicable under Dutch law, to the effect that transferees of assets may be held liable for the transferor's liabilities when they acquire assets at a price that leaves the transferor with insufficient assets to meet claims, is not triggered by the transfers of Amaca, Amaba and ABN 60, the restructure of the Company in 2001, or previous group transactions. The courts in Australia have generally refused to hold parent entities responsible for the liabilities of their subsidiaries absent any finding of fraud, agency, direct operational responsibility or the like. However, if suits are made possible and/or successfully brought, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

In New Zealand, where RCI Holdings Pty Ltd owns a subsidiary that formerly manufactured asbestos-containing products, claims have been made against the statutory fund established under New Zealand's accident compensation regime (rather than against the subsidiary). The relevant legislation at present is the Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2001 (NZ). Where there is cover under this legislation, claims for compensatory damages are barred. Although claims not barred by the legislation could still be brought in some circumstances, any such claims are not currently estimable.

During the period ended 31 December 2005, the Company has not been a party to any material asbestos litigation and has not made any settlement payments in relation to any such litigation.

Under US laws, the doctrine of "successor liability" provides that an acquirer of the assets of a business can, in certain jurisdictions and under certain circumstances, be held responsible for liabilities arising from the conduct of that business prior to the acquisition, notwithstanding the

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absence of a contractual arrangement between the acquirer and the seller pursuant to which the acquirer agreed to assume such liabilities.

The general principle under Australian law is that, in the absence of a contractual agreement to transfer specified liabilities of a business, and where there is no fraudulent conduct, the liabilities remain with the corporation that previously carried on the business and are not passed on to the acquirer of assets. Prior to March 2004, the Company leased manufacturing sites from Amaca, a former subsidiary that is now owned and controlled by the Foundation. In addition, the Company purchased certain plant and equipment and inventory from Amaca at fair value in connection with the first phase of the Company's restructuring. Each of these transactions involved only Australian companies and, accordingly, the Company believes the transactions are governed by Australian laws and not the laws of any other jurisdiction. The Company does not believe these transactions should give rise to the assumption by the Company of any asbestos-related liabilities (tortious or otherwise) under Australian law that may have been incurred during the period prior to the transfer of the assets.

Under Dutch law, a Dutch transferee of assets may be held responsible for the liabilities of the transferor following a transfer of assets if the transfer results in the transferor having insufficient assets to meet the claims of its creditors or if the transfer otherwise jeopardizes the position of the creditors of the transferor. The Company believes the transfer by ABN 60 of all of the shares of James Hardie N.V. ("JH NV") to JHI NV in the 2001 Restructuring will not result in the Company being held responsible as transferee under this rule because, upon the transfer and the implementation of the other aspects of the 2001 Restructuring, ABN 60 had the same financial resources to meet the claims of its creditors as it had prior to the transfer.

Special Commission of Inquiry

On 29 October 2003, the Foundation issued a press release stating that its "most recent actuarial analysis estimates that the compensation bill for the organisation could reach one billion Australian dollars in addition to those funds already paid out to claimants since the Foundation was formed and that existing funding could be exhausted within five years." In February 2004, the NSW Government established a Special Commission of Inquiry ("SCI") to investigate, among other matters described below, the circumstances in which the Foundation was established. The SCI was instructed to determine the current financial position of the Foundation and whether it would be likely to meet its future asbestos-related claims in the medium to long-term. It was also instructed to report on the circumstances in which the Foundation was separated from ABN 60 and whether this may have resulted in or contributed to a possible insufficiency of assets to meet future asbestos-related liabilities, and the circumstances in which any corporate restructure or asset transfers occurred within or in relation to the James Hardie Group prior to the funding of the Foundation to the extent that this may have affected the Foundation's ability to meet its current and future liabilities. The SCI was also instructed to report on the adequacy of current arrangements available to the Foundation under the Corporations Act of Australia to assist the Foundation in managing its liabilities and whether reform was desirable in order to assist the Foundation in managing its obligations to current and future claimants.

On 14 July 2004, following the receipt of a new actuarial estimate of asbestos liabilities of the Foundation by KPMG Actuaries, the Company lodged a submission with the SCI stating that the Company would recommend to its shareholders that they approve the provision of an unspecified amount of additional funding to enable an effective statute-based scheme to compensate all future claimants for asbestos-related injuries for which Amaca and Amaba may become liable. The Company proposed that the statutory scheme include the following elements:

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- speedy, fair and equitable compensation for all existing and future claimants, including objective criteria to reduce superimposed inflation. Superimposed inflation is inflation in claim awards above the underlying rate of inflation and is sometimes called judicial inflation;
- contributions to be made in a manner which provide certainty to claimants as to their entitlement, the scheme administrator as to the amount available for distribution, and the proposed contributors (including the Company) as to the ultimate amount of their contributions;
- significant reductions in legal costs through reduced and more abbreviated litigation; and
- limitation of legal avenues outside of the scheme.

The submission stated that the proposal was made without any admission of liability or prejudice to the Company's rights or defences.

The SCI issued its report on 21 September 2004. The following is a summary of the principal findings of the SCI relating to the Company based on the SCI's report and other information available to the Company. This summary does not contain all of the findings contained or observations made in the SCI report. It should be noted that the SCI is not a court and, therefore, its findings have no legal force.

Principal findings in favour of the Company

The principal findings in favour of the Company were that:

- the establishment of the Foundation was legally effective and causes of action which the Foundation, Amaba or Amaca might have against the James Hardie Group, its officers and advisers would be unlikely to result in any significant increase in the funds of Amaba, Amaca or the Foundation (putting this finding conversely, the Company is unlikely to face any significant liability to the Foundation, Amaba or Amaca as a result of the then current causes of action of such entities against the current members of the James Hardie Group);
- there was no finding that JHI NV had committed any material breach of any law as a result of the separation and reorganisation transactions which took place in 2001;
- many of the allegations and causes of action put forward by lawyers for the Foundation, Amaba and Amaca were "speculative;" and
- the SCI rejected the suggestion that JHI NV had breached any law or was part of a conspiracy in relation to the fact that the reorganisation scheme documents prepared in 2001 did not refer to the possibility of the partly-paid shares being cancelled (the shares were cancelled in 2003).

Other principal findings relevant to the Company

The other principal findings relevant to the Company were that:

- as a practical (but not legal) matter, if the "right" amount (and not merely the minimum amount) of funding was not provided to the Foundation, the Company would face potential legislative, customer, union and public action to apply legislative and boycott measures and public pressure to ensure that the Company met any significant funding shortfall; and
- the directors of ABN 60 at the time of the cancellation of the partly-paid shares (Messrs Morley and Salter) effectively followed the instructions of JHI NV in relation to the cancellation. As a result, it might be concluded that JHI NV was a shadow director of ABN 60 at that time. However, while expressing some reservations about what occurred, the SCI did not find that the ABN 60 directors (including JHI NV as a shadow director) breached their duties in undertaking the cancellation.

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Principal findings against ABN 60 (formerly called JHIL)

A number of further findings (positive and adverse) were also made in relation to ABN 60, which is not a current member of the James Hardie Group. Such findings were not directed against the Company. For the reasons provided above, the Company does not believe that it will have any liability under current Australian law if future liabilities of ABN 60 or ABN 60 Foundation exceed the funds available to those entities. This includes liabilities that may attach to ABN 60 or ABN 60 Foundation as a result of claims made, if successful, in connection with the transactions involved in the establishment of the ABN 60 Foundation and the separation of ABN 60 from the Company.

The SCI found that, given ABN 60's limited financial resources, ABN 60 would need to be able to succeed in making a claim against JHI NV in respect of the cancellation of the partly-paid shares before claims by Amaba or Amaca against ABN 60 had any practical value. Although expressing reservations about what occurred, the SCI did not find that the directors of ABN 60 had breached their duty in cancelling the partly-paid shares.

The SCI did not make any finding that any cause of action by ABN 60 with respect to the partly-paid shares was likely to succeed.

Principal findings against Mr Macdonald and Mr Shafron

The principal (but non-determinative) findings against Messrs Macdonald and Shafron pertained to their conduct while officers of ABN 60 in relation to:

- alleged false and misleading conduct associated with a 16 February 2001 press release, particularly regarding a statement that the Foundation was "fully funded" in contravention of New South Wales and Commonwealth legislation prohibiting false or misleading conduct;
- allegedly breaching their duties as officers of ABN 60 by encouraging the board of directors of ABN 60 to act on the Trowbridge report, dated 13 February 2001 (the "Trowbridge Report"), in forming a view that the Foundation would be "fully funded;" and
- criticisms, falling short of findings of contraventions of law, based on their respective roles in the separation and reorganization transactions. These included criticisms relating to their development, control over, reliance on and use of the Trowbridge Report, despite (in the SCI's view) their knowledge of its limitations.

The Commissioner noted that he had not carried out an exhaustive investigation and concluded that it was a matter for Commonwealth authorities (notably the Australian Securities and Investments Commission) to determine whether any further action should be taken in relation to matters which the Commissioner considered comprised, or might be likely to have comprised, contraventions of Australian corporations law. The Commissioner acknowledged that in relation to various of his findings, there was an issue as to whether Amaba or Amaca suffered any loss or damage from the actions reviewed by him but in this regard he did not find it necessary to reach any definitive conclusion.

In relation to the question of the funding of the Foundation, the SCI found that there was a significant shortfall in funds available to satisfy potential asbestos-related liabilities of Amaca, Amaba and ABN 60. In part, this was based on actuarial work commissioned by the Company indicating that the discounted value of the central estimate of the asbestos liabilities of Amaca and Amaba was approximately A\$1.573 billion as of 30 June 2003. The central estimate was calculated in accordance with Australian Actuarial Standards, which differ from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. As of 30 June 2003, the undiscounted value of the central estimate of the asbestos liabilities of Amaca and Amaba, as determined by KPMG Actuaries, was approximately A\$3.403 billion (US\$2.272 billion). The SCI found that the net assets of the Foundation and the ABN 60 Foundation were not sufficient to meet these prospective liabilities and were likely to be exhausted in the first half of 2007.

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In relation to the Company's statutory scheme proposal, the SCI reported that there were several issues that needed to be refined quite significantly but that it would be an appropriate starting point for devising a compensation scheme.

The SCI's findings are not binding and if the same issues were presented to a court, the court might come to different conclusions on one or more of the issues.

Events Following the SCI Findings

The NSW Government stated that it would not consider assisting the implementation of any proposal advanced by the Company unless it was the result of an agreement reached with the unions acting through the Australian Council of Trade Unions ("ACTU"), UnionsNSW (formerly known as the Labour Council of New South Wales), and a representative of the asbestos claimants (together, the "Representatives"). The statutory scheme that the Company proposed on 14 July 2004 was not accepted by the Representatives.

The Company continues to believe that, apart from the obligations it voluntarily assumed under the Final Funding Agreement described herein and as discussed below under the subheading "Interim Funding and ABN 60 Indemnity," under current Australian law, it is not legally liable for any shortfall in the assets of Amaca, Amaba, the Foundation, the ABN 60 Foundation or ABN 60.

Following the release of the SCI report, the Representatives and others indicated that they would encourage or continue to encourage consumers and union members in Australia and elsewhere to ban or boycott the Company's products, to demonstrate or otherwise create negative publicity toward the Company in order to influence the Company's approach to the discussions with the NSW Government or to encourage governmental action if the discussions are unsuccessful. The Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows were affected by such bans and boycotts, although the impact was not material. The Representatives and others also indicated that they might take actions in an effort to influence the Company's shareholders, a significant number of which are located in Australia, to approve any proposed arrangement. Pursuant to the Final Funding Agreement, the Representatives agreed to use their best endeavours to achieve forthwith the lifting of all bans or boycotts on any products manufactured, produced or sold by the Company, and the Company and the Representatives signed a deed of release in December 2005 under which the Company agreed to release the Representatives and the members of the ACTU and UnionsNSW from civil liability arising in relation to bans or boycotts instituted as a result of the events described above. Such releases did not extend to any new bans or boycotts, if applicable, implemented after the date of signing of the Final Funding Agreement, or to any bans or boycotts which persisted beyond 1 January 2006. The Company is aware of a number of bans or boycotts having been lifted, and is monitoring the progress towards the lifting of a number of remaining bans or boycotts. However, if the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement are not satisfied or if for any other reason that agreement is not implemented, it remains the case that fresh bans or boycotts could be implemented against the Company's products. Any such measures, and the influences resulting from them, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

On 28 October 2004, the NSW Premier announced that the NSW Government would seek the agreement of the Ministerial Council, comprising Ministers of the Commonwealth and the Australian States and Territories, to allow the NSW Government to pass legislation which he announced would "wind back James Hardie's corporate restructure and rescind the cancellation of A\$1.9 billion in partly-paid shares." The announcement said that "the laws will effectively enforce the liability (for asbestos-related claims) against the Dutch parent company." On 5 November 2004, the Australian Attorney-General and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer (the two relevant ministers of the Australian Federal Government) issued a news release stating that the Ministerial Council for Corporations (the relevant body of Federal, State and Territory Ministers) ("MINCO") had unanimously agreed "to support a negotiated settlement that will ensure that victims of asbestos-

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related diseases receive full and timely compensation from James Hardie” and if “the current negotiations between James Hardie, the ACTU and asbestos victims do not reach an acceptable conclusion, MINCO also agreed in principle to consider options for legislative reform.” The news release of 5 November 2004 indicated that treaties to enforce Australian judgments in Dutch and US courts are not required, but that the Australian Government has been involved in communications with Dutch and US authorities regarding arrangements to ensure that Australian judgments are able to be enforced where necessary. If the conditions precedent to the full implementation of the Final Funding Agreement are not satisfied or if otherwise the Final Funding Agreement is terminated by James Hardie, the Company is aware that legislative intervention may ensue but has no detailed information as to the content of any such legislation.

Heads of Agreement

On 21 December 2004, the Company announced that it had entered into a non-binding Heads of Agreement with the NSW Government and the Representatives which was expected to form the basis of a proposed binding agreement under which a subsidiary of the Company would agree to provide, and the Company would guarantee, funding payments to a special purpose fund established to provide funding on a long-term basis to be applied towards meeting proven asbestos-related personal injury and death claims (“Claims”) against the Former James Hardie Companies. The Heads of Agreement set out the key principles in a more detailed legally binding agreement.

Negotiations between the NSW Government and the Company as to the terms of such legally binding agreement continued throughout 2005 and resulted in the execution of the Final Funding Agreement as described herein.

Extension of Heads of Agreement to cover Baryulgil claims

On 15 April 2005, the Company announced that it had extended the coverage of the funding arrangements agreed under the Heads of Agreement to enable the SPF to settle or meet proven Claims by members of the Baryulgil community in Australia against Asbestos Mines Pty Ltd (“Asbestos Mines”), a former ABN 60 subsidiary which conducted asbestos-related mining activities in or around Baryulgil. The Company has no current right to access any Claims information in relation to Claims against Asbestos Mines, and has no current involvement in the management or settlement of such Claims. Asbestos Mines, which had subsequently been renamed to Marlew Mining Pty Ltd, has not been part of the James Hardie Group since 1976, when it was sold to Woodsreef Mines Ltd, which was subsequently renamed Mineral Commodities Ltd., which continues to our Marlew mining. From 1954 until 1976, Marlew Mining was a wholly owned subsidiary of James Hardie Industries Limited (now ABN 60). Except as described below, the Company has not had access to any information regarding claims or the decisions taken by the Foundation in relation to them.

Interim Funding and ABN 60 Indemnity

The Company has previously announced a number of measures in relation to the funding position of the Foundation prior to the Company’s entry into the Final Funding Agreement. On 3 December 2004, and in part as a result of initiatives undertaken by the Company, the Foundation received a payment of A\$88.5 million from ABN 60 for use in processing and meeting asbestos-related claims pursuant to the terms of a deed of covenant and indemnity which ABN 60, Amaca and Amaba had entered into in February 2001.

The Company facilitated the payment of such funds by granting an indemnity (under a separate deed of indemnity) to the directors of ABN 60, which it announced on 16 November 2004. Under the terms of that indemnity, the Company agreed to meet any liability incurred by the ABN 60 directors resulting from the release of the A\$88.5 million by ABN 60 to the Foundation. The Company believes that the release of funding by ABN 60 is in accordance with law and effective contracts and therefore the Company should not incur liability under this indemnity. The Company has not received any claim/nor made any payments in relation to this indemnity.

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Additionally, on 16 November 2004, the Company offered to provide funding to the Foundation on an interim basis for a period of up to six months from that date. Such funding would only be provided once existing Foundation funds have been exhausted.

On 31 March 2005, the Company announced that it would extend the timing of its commitment to assist the Foundation to obtain interim funding, if necessary, prior to the Final Funding Agreement being finalised in accordance with the updated timetable announced on that date.

The Company has not recorded a provision for either the proposed indemnity or the potential payments under the interim funding proposal. The Company has not been required to make any payments pursuant to this commitment.

With regard to the ABN 60 indemnity, there is no maximum value or limit on the amount of payments that may be required. As such, the Company is unable to disclose a maximum amount that could be required to be paid. The Company believes, however, that the expected value of any potential future payments resulting from the ABN 60 indemnity is zero and that the likelihood of any payment being required under this indemnity is remote.

Releases From Civil Liability

The Final Funding Agreement was supplemented by legislation passed by the NSW Government to provide releases to the James Hardie Group and to current and former directors, officers, employees, agents and advisers of James Hardie group members from all civil liabilities in connection with (among other matters) the establishment and funding (or underfunding) of the Foundation as described above, the corporate reorganisations of the James Hardie Group in 2001 and other matters examined by the SCI.

The full form of the statutory releases is set out in legislation passed by the NSW Parliament and contained in the *James Hardie (Civil Liability) Act 2005* and the *James Hardie (Civil Penalty Compensation Release) Act 2005*. The term "civil liabilities" is not defined in that legislation and therefore bears its ordinary meaning under Australian law. When introducing that legislation into the NSW Parliament, the Attorney General of New South Wales stated that the legislation was intended to extinguish liabilities for civil penalties for which a compensation order may be imposed under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), but it was not intended to release the released persons from any other kind of civil penalty orders that may be imposed (including any liabilities for fines, orders banning individuals from being directors, or court declaration that a contravention of a civil penalty provision has occurred). Australian courts may have regard to those statements in determining the scope of civil liabilities released under this legislation, where they consider that the natural and ordinary meaning of "civil liabilities" is ambiguous or obscure.

That legislation also released certain persons in relation to the entry by JHI NV and the Performing Subsidiary into the Heads of Agreement, the Final Funding Agreement and the Related Agreements and their implementation by the James Hardie Group, and the circumstances giving rise to the same. However, such releases did not affect the obligations of JHI NV and the Performing Subsidiary of their obligation set out in the Final Funding Agreement or Related Agreements.

The NSW Government has also undertaken to refrain from taking any action inconsistent with such releases and extinguishments. The releases and extinguishments contained in the legislation described above are permanent in relation to all released persons who are natural persons. In relation to companies and other non-natural persons who were released under that legislation, the releases and extinguishments may be suspended by the NSW Government if the Performing Subsidiary is and remains in breach of any obligation to make a funding payment under the Final Funding Agreement or of its obligations not to undertake certain prejudicial specified dealings, and the Performing Subsidiary or the Company has not remedied the breach within three months of the Company having received a notice under the Final Funding Agreement.

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Provision for Asbestos-Related Liability

If negotiations in relation to the Final Funding Agreement are completed and the Final Funding Agreement is subsequently executed and becomes effective, the Company will be required to make a substantial provision in its consolidated financial statements and, depending on the terms of the Final Funding Agreement when settled, it is possible that the Company may need to seek additional borrowing facilities. If the terms of the Final Funding Agreement result in the Company making payments, either on an annual or other basis, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected and its ability to pay dividends could be impaired. The Final Funding Agreement is subject to certain conditions precedent, including our ability to obtain full tax deductibility for the contributions under this agreement and approval by the Company's lenders and shareholders.

The Company has not established a provision for asbestos-related liabilities as of 31 December 2001 or 31 March 2005 because, at this time, no such liability is probable and estimable in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies."

Actuarial Study: Claims Estimate

The Company commissioned updated actuarial studies of potential asbestos-related liabilities as of 30 June 2005. Based on the results of these studies, it is estimated that the discounted value of the central estimate for claims against the Former James Hardie companies was approximately A\$1.57 billion (US\$1.15 billion). The undiscounted value of the central estimate of the asbestos-related liabilities of Amaca and Amaba as determined by KPMG Actuaries was approximately A\$3.13 billion (US\$2.3 billion). Actual liabilities of those companies for such claims could vary, perhaps materially, from the central estimate described above. This central estimate is calculated in accordance with Australian Actuarial Standards, which differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In estimating the potential financial exposure, the actuaries made assumptions related to the total number of claims which were reasonably estimated to be asserted through 2071, the typical cost of settlement (which is sensitive to, among other factors, the industry in which the plaintiff claims exposure, the alleged disease type and the jurisdiction in which the action is being brought), the legal costs incurred in the litigation of such claims, the rate of receipt of claims, the settlement strategy in dealing with outstanding claims and the timing of settlements.

Further, the actuaries have relied on the data and information provided by the Foundation and Amaca Claim Services, Amaca Pty Ltd (Under NSW External Administration) ("ACS") and assumed that it is accurate and complete in all material respects. The actuaries have not verified the information independently nor established the accuracy or completeness of the data and information provided or used for the preparation of the report.

Due to inherent uncertainties in the legal and medical environment, the number and timing of future claim notifications and settlements, the recoverability of claims against insurance contracts, and estimates of future trends in average claim awards, as well as the extent to which the above-named entities will contribute to the overall settlements, the actual amount of liability could differ materially from that which is currently projected.

A sensitivity analysis has been performed to determine how the actuarial estimates would change if certain assumptions (i.e., the rate of inflation and superimposed inflation, the average costs of claims and legal fees, and the projected numbers of claims) were different from the assumptions used to determine the central estimates. This analysis shows that the discounted central estimates could be in a range of A\$1.0 billion (US\$0.7 billion) to A\$2.5 billion (US\$1.8 billion) (undiscounted estimates of A\$1.5 billion (US\$1.1 billion) to A\$5.5 billion (US\$4.0 billion) as of 30 June 2005. It should be noted that the actual cost of the liabilities could be outside of that range depending on the results of actual experience relative to the assumptions made.

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The potential range of costs as estimated by KPMG Actuaries is affected by a number of variables such as nil settlement rates (where no settlement is payable by the Former James Hardie Companies because the claim settlement is borne by other asbestos defendants (other than the Former James Hardie subsidiaries) which are held liable), peak year of claims, past history of claims numbers, average settlement rates, past history of Australian asbestos-related medical injuries, current number of claims, average defence and plaintiff legal costs, base wage inflation and superimposed inflation. The potential range of losses disclosed includes both asserted and unasserted claims. While no assurances can be provided, if the Final Funding Agreement is approved by all of the necessary parties, including our Board of Directors, shareholders and lenders, the Company expects to be able to partially recover losses from various insurance carriers. As of 30 June 2005, KPMG Actuaries' undiscounted central estimate of asbestos-related liabilities was A\$3.1 billion (US\$2.2 billion). This undiscounted central estimate is net of expected insurance recoveries of A\$427.9 million (US\$313.9 million) after making a general credit risk allowance for bad debt insurance carriers and an allowance for A\$44.9 million (US\$32.9 million) of "by claim" or subrogation recoveries from other third parties.

Currently, the timing of any potential payments is uncertain because the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement have not been satisfied. In addition, the Company has not yet incurred any settlement costs pursuant to its offer to provide the Foundation with interim funding, which is described above under the heading "Interim Funding and ABN 60 Indemnity" because the Foundation continues to meet all claims of Amaca and Amaba.

Claims Data

The following table, provided by KPMG Actuaries, shows the number of claims pending as of 31 December 2005 and 31 March 2005:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>31 March</u> <u>2005</u>
Australia	545	712
New Zealand	—	—
Unknown — Court Not Identified ⁽¹⁾	24	36
USA	1	1

- (1) The "Unknown — Court Not Identified" designation reflects that the information for such claims had not been, as of the date of publication, entered into the database which the Foundation maintains. Over time, as the details of "unknown" claims are provided to the Foundation, the Company believes the database is updated to reflect where such claims originate. Accordingly, the Company understands the number of unknown claims pending fluctuates due to the resolution of claims as well as the reclassification of such claims.

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For the nine months ended 31 December 2005 and the twelve months ended 31 March 2005, the following tables, provided by KPMG Actuaries, show the claims filed, the number of claims dismissed, settled or otherwise resolved for each period, and the average settlement amount per claim.

	Nine Months Ended 31 December 2005	Twelve Months Ended 31 March 2005
Australia:		
Number of new claims filed	286	489
Number of claims dismissed	79	62
Number of claims settled or otherwise resolved	374	402
Average settlement amount per claim	A\$ 148,892 US\$ 112,754	A\$ 157,594 US\$ 116,572
Unknown — Court Not Identified:		
Number of new claims filed	7	7
Number of claims dismissed	11	20
Number of claims settled or otherwise resolved	8	2
Average settlement amount per claim	A\$ 153,400 US\$ 116,168	A\$ 47,000 US\$ 34,766
USA:		
Number of new claims filed	—	—
Number of claims dismissed	—	3
Number of claims settled or otherwise resolved	—	1
Average settlement amount per claim	A\$ — US\$ —	A\$ 228,293 US\$ 168,868

The following table, provided by KPMG Actuaries, shows the activity related to the numbers of open claims, new claims, and closed claims during each of the past five years and the average settlement per settled claim and case closed.

	As of or for the Period Ended 31 December	As of or for the Period Ended 31 March			
	2005	2005	2004	2003	2002
Number of open claims at beginning of year	749	743	814	671	569
Number of new claims	293	496	380	409	375
Number of closed claims	472	490	451	266	273
Number of open claims at year-end	570	749	743	814	671
Average settlement amount per settled claim	A\$ 148,987 US\$ 112,813	A\$ 157,223 US\$ 116,298	A\$ 167,450 US\$ 116,127	A\$ 201,200 US\$ 112,974	A\$ 197,941 US\$ 101,603
Average settlement amount per case closed	A\$ 120,578 US\$ 91,302	A\$ 129,949 US\$ 96,123	A\$ 117,327 US\$ 81,366	A\$ 177,752 US\$ 99,808	A\$ 125,435 US\$ 64,386

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The Company has not had any responsibility or involvement in the management of claims against ABN 60 since the time ABN 60 left the James Hardie Group in 2003. Since February 2001, when Amaca and Amaba were separated from the James Hardie Group, neither the Company nor any current subsidiary of the Company has had any responsibility or involvement in the management of claims against those entities. Prior to that date, the principal entity potentially involved in relation to such claims was ABN 60, which has not been a member of the James Hardie Group since March 2003. However, the Final Funding Agreement and associated New South Wales legislation contemplates that the SPF will have both the responsibility for and arrangement of claims against the Former James Hardie Companies, and that the Company will have the right to appoint a majority of the directors of the SPF unless a special default or insolvency event arises, as explained further above.

On 26 October 2004, the Company, the Foundation and KPMG Actuaries entered into an agreement under which the Company would be entitled to obtain a copy of the actuarial report prepared by KPMG Actuaries in relation to the claims liabilities of the Foundation and Amaba and Amaca, and would be entitled to publicly release the final version of such reports. The Company is seeking to obtain similar rights of access to actuarial information produced for the SPF by the actuary to be appointed by the SPF (the "Approved Actuary"). The terms of such access are not yet settled. The Company's future disclosures with respect to claims statistics is subject to it obtaining such information from the Approved Actuary. The Company has had no general right (and will not obtain any right under the Final Funding Agreement) to audit or otherwise itself independently verify such information or the methodologies to be adopted by the Approved Actuary. As a result, the Company cannot make any representations or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of the actuarial information disclosed herein or that may be disclosed in the future.

SCI and Other Related Expenses

The Company has incurred substantial costs associated with the SCI and may incur material costs in the future related to the SCI or subsequent legal proceedings. The following are the components of SCI and other related expenses:

(Millions of US dollars)	Three Months Ended 31 December		Nine Months Ended 31 December	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
SCI	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6.3
Internal investigation	—	3.3	—	4.4
ASIC investigation	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0
Severance and consulting	—	6.0	0.1	6.0
Resolution advisory fees	2.8	3.8	8.5	4.5
Funding advice	0.1	0.6	4.0	0.6
Other	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.6
Total SCI and other related expenses	<u>\$ 4.8</u>	<u>\$ 15.9</u>	<u>\$ 14.7</u>	<u>\$ 24.4</u>

Internal investigation costs reflect costs incurred by the Company in connection with an internal investigation conducted by independent legal advisors to investigate allegations raised during the SCI and the preparation and filing of the Company's annual financial statements in the United States.

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Australian Securities and Investments Commission Investigation

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") has announced that it is conducting an investigation into the events examined by the SCI, without limiting itself to the evidence compiled by the SCI. ASIC has served notices to produce relevant documents upon the Company and various directors and officers of the Company and upon certain of the Company's advisers and auditors at the time of the separation and restructure transactions described above. ASIC has also served notices requiring the Company and ABN 60 to produce certain computerized information and requiring certain current and former directors and officers of ABN 60 or the Company to present themselves for examination by ASIC delegates. The individuals who have been required to attend such examinations have done so. To date, ASIC has announced that it is investigating various matters, but it has not specified the particulars of alleged contraventions under investigation, nor has it announced that it has reached any conclusion that any person or entity has contravened any relevant law.

To assist ASIC's investigation, the Australian Federal Government enacted legislation to abrogate the legal professional privilege which would otherwise have attached to certain documents relevant to matters under investigation or to any future proceedings to be taken. The legislation is set out in the *James Hardie (Investigations and Proceedings) Act 2004*.

The Company may incur liability to meet the costs of current or former directors, officers or employees of the James Hardie Group to the extent that those costs are covered by indemnity arrangements granted by the Company to those persons. To date, no claims have been received from any current or former officers in relation to the ASIC investigation, except in relation to the examination by a former director of ABN 60 by ASIC delegates, the amount of which cannot be assessed at present. In relation to this claim and any others that may arise, the Company may be reimbursed in whole or in part under directors' and officers' insurance policies maintained by the Company.

Financial Position of the Foundation

On the basis of the current cash and financial position of the Foundation's subsidiaries (Amaca and Amaba) and following the Company's entry into the Heads of Agreement, the applications previously made to the Supreme Court of NSW by the Foundation for the appointment of a provisional liquidator to the Foundation's subsidiaries were dismissed with the Foundations consent. Such applications have now been rendered unnecessary by the passage of the civil liability release legislation described above.

The potential for Amaba, Amaca or ABN 60 to be placed into insolvency has been further reduced by legislation passed in NSW (the *James Hardie Former Subsidiaries (Winding Up and Administration) Act 2005*), which came into force on 2 December 2005 and in effect replaced the *James Hardie Former Subsidiaries (Special Provisions) Act 2005*. Parts 3 and 4 of the legislation maintain the *status quo* of Amaca, Amaba and ABN 60, including by providing for a statutory form of administration for those entities so as to prevent them being placed into administration or liquidation under the provisions of the Australian Corporations Act which would usually apply to an insolvent Australian company. The legislation also sought to ensure that the directors of those entities would not seek to remove the assets or the register of shares in those entities outside New South Wales.

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Environmental and Legal

The operations of the Company, like those of other companies engaged in similar businesses, are subject to a number of federal, state and local laws and regulations on air and water quality, waste handling and disposal. The Company's policy is to accrue for environmental costs when it is determined that it is probable that an obligation exists and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of management, based on information presently known except as set forth above, the ultimate liability for such matters should not have a material adverse effect on either the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company is involved from time to time in various legal proceedings and administrative actions incidental or related to the normal conduct of its business. Although it is impossible to predict the outcome of any pending legal proceeding, management believes that such proceedings and actions should not, except as it relates to asbestos as described above, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on either its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company believes that future costs related to the Company's implementation of the Final Funding Agreement are likely to be material over the short term. The Company does not expect any material additional costs to be incurred in connection with the SCI.

Tax Contingencies

Due to the size of the Company and the nature of its business, the Company is subject to ongoing reviews by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO") and other taxing jurisdictions on various tax matters, including challenges to various positions the Company asserts on its income tax returns. The Company accrues for tax contingencies based upon its best estimate of the taxes ultimately expected to be paid, which it updates over time as more information becomes available. Such amounts are included in taxes payable or other non-current liabilities, as appropriate. If the Company ultimately determines that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, the Company reverses the liability and recognises a tax benefit during the period in which the Company determines that the liability is no longer necessary. The Company records an additional charge in the period in which it determines that the recorded tax liability is less than it expects the ultimate assessment to be.

Relevant tax authorities from various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are in the process of auditing the Company's respective jurisdictional income tax returns for various ranges of years. None of the audits have progressed sufficiently to predict their ultimate outcome. The Company has accrued income tax liabilities for these audits based upon knowledge of all relevant facts and circumstances, taking into account existing tax laws, its experience with previous audits and settlements, the status of current tax examinations, and how the tax authorities view certain issues.

The Company has been advised that an assessment arising from the tax audits may be made against the Company related to certain tax positions. The Company is currently in discussions related to facts and circumstances of the Company's tax position. At this time, the Company is unable to estimate the size or range of any potential assessment. If an assessment is asserted, the Company may be required to pay all or a portion of the assessment while it continues to resolve the matter. However, the Company believes that its tax position will ultimately prevail.

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The Company currently derives significant tax benefits under the US-Netherlands tax treaty. During fiscal year 2005, this treaty was amended to provide, among other things, new requirements that the Company must meet for the Company to continue to qualify for treaty benefits. During fiscal year 2006, the Company made changes to its organisational and operational structure to satisfy the requirements of the amended treaty and believes that it is now in compliance and should continue qualifying for treaty benefits. However, if during a subsequent tax audit or related process the IRS determines that these changes do not meet the new requirements, the Company may not qualify for treaty benefits its effective income tax rate could significantly increase beginning in the fiscal year that such determination is made and it could be liable for taxes owed from the effective date of the amended treaty provisions.

9. New Debt Facilities

In June 2005, the Company entered into new uncollateralised debt facilities totalling US\$355.0 million. These new debt facilities are revolving US dollar cash advance facilities involving bilateral agreements with six banks and replaced the Company's previous revolving and stand-by credit facilities at 31 March 2005 of approximately US\$286.0 million. These new facilities are available for general corporate purposes.

Each of these new facilities is for an initial term of 364 days, although the maturity of US\$110.0 million of these facilities has been extended to December 2006. The interest rate for each facility is the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") for the US dollar plus a margin. These facilities also require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios of debt to equity and net worth and levels of earnings before interest and taxes, as well as to comply with certain other undertakings.

Upon bank and shareholder approval of the Final Funding Agreement and the Final Funding Agreement becoming effective, US\$245.0 million of these facilities will be extended to a term of five years from their signing date. With the exception of margins and commitment fees, terms of these extended facilities would not change.

At 31 December 2005, there were no amounts outstanding under any of these facilities and management believes that the Company was in compliance with all restrictive covenants related to these borrowing facilities.

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Item 2. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In this report, James Hardie Industries N.V. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as “we,” “us,” or “our,” and the terms “US\$”, “A\$”, “NZ\$”, “PHP”, refer to United States dollars, Australian dollars, New Zealand dollars and Philippine pesos, respectively.

We have operations in foreign countries and, as a result, are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in purchases, sales, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We also are exposed to interest rate risk associated with our long-term debt and to changes in prices of commodities we use in production.

Our policy is to enter into derivative instruments solely to mitigate risks in our business and not for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We have significant operations outside of the United States and, as a result, are exposed to changes in exchange rates which affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. For the nine months ended 31 December 2005, the following currencies comprised the following percentages of our net sales, cost of goods sold, expenses and liabilities:

	US\$	A\$	NZ\$	Other (1)
Net sales	82.3%	11.4%	3.7%	2.6%
Cost of goods sold	83.9%	11.1%	2.9%	2.1%
Expenses	68.1%	24.1%	2.3%	5.5%
Liabilities (excluding borrowings)	83.9%	8.3%	5.3%	2.5%

(1) Comprised of Philippine pesos, Euros and Chilean pesos.

We purchase raw materials and fixed assets and sell some finished product for amounts denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the business in which the related transaction is generated. In order to protect against foreign exchange rate movements, we may enter into forward exchange contracts timed to mature when settlement of the underlying transaction is due to occur. At 31 December 2005, outstanding foreign exchange contracts were not material.

Interest Rate Risk

We have market risk from changes in interest rates, primarily related to our borrowings. At 31 December 2005, 100% of our borrowings were fixed-rate. The fixed-rate debt reduces the earnings volatility that would result from changes in interest rates. From time to time, we may enter into interest rate swap contracts in an effort to mitigate interest rate risk. During the nine months ended 31 December 2005, no interest rate swap contracts were entered into and no contracts were outstanding at 31 December 2005.

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

The following table presents our long-term borrowings at 31 December 2005, the expected maturity date of future principal repayments and related weighted average interest rates. The fair value of our outstanding debt is what we likely would have to pay over the term of the loan if we were to enter into debt on substantially the same terms today. At 31 December 2005, all of our outstanding fixed-rate borrowings were denominated in U.S. dollars.

Future Principal Repayments by Expected Maturity Date
(in millions of US dollars, except percentages)

	For the Years Ending 31 March						Total	Fair Value
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter		
Fixed rate debt	\$ 27.1	\$ 8.1	\$ 46.2	—	\$ 14.7	\$ 25.6	\$ 121.7	\$ 134.5
Weighted-average interest rate	6.99%	7.05%	7.12%	—	7.24%	7.42%	7.16%	

Commodity Price Risk

Pulp is a raw material we use to produce fibre cement, and it has historically demonstrated more price sensitivity than other raw materials we use in our manufacturing process. Although we have entered into contracts to hedge pulp prices in the past, we do not anticipate entering in such transactions in the near future.

James Hardie Industries N.V. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Disclaimer

This Financial Report contains forward-looking statements. We may from time to time make forward-looking statements in our periodic reports filed with or furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 20-F and 6-K, in our annual reports to shareholders, in offering circulars and prospectuses, in media releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Examples of forward-looking statements include:

- *expectations that the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement will be satisfied;*
- *expectations about payments to a special purpose fund for the compensation of proven asbestos-related personal injury and death claims;*
- *projections of our operating results or financial condition;*
- *statements regarding our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to competition, acquisitions, dispositions and our products;*
- *statements about our future performance; and*
- *statements about product or environmental liabilities.*

Words such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “intend,” “target,” “estimate,” “project,” “predict,” “forecast,” “guideline,” “should,” “aim” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 6 of our Form 20-F filed on 7 July 2005 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, include but are not limited to: all matters relating to or arising out of the prior manufacture of products that contained asbestos by current and former James Hardie Australian subsidiaries; the settlement of those claims; compliance with and changes in tax laws and treatments; competition and product pricing in the markets in which we operate; the consequences of product failures or defects; exposure to environmental, asbestos or other legal proceedings; general economic and market conditions; the supply and cost of raw materials; the success of our research and development efforts; our reliance on a small number of product distributors; compliance with and changes in environmental and health and safety laws; risks of conducting business internationally; compliance with and changes in laws and regulations; foreign exchange risks; the successful implementation of new software systems; and the successful transition of our new senior management. We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exclusive and that other risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made.



James Hardie

FY06 3rd Quarter and Nine Months Results 27 February 2006

In this Management Presentation, James Hardie may present the financial measures, sales volume terms, financial ratios, and Non-US GAAP financial measures included in the Definitions section of this document starting on page 48. The company presents financial measures that it believes are customarily used by its Australian investors. Specifically, these financial measures include "EBIT", "EBIT margin", "Operating profit from continuing operations", and "Net operating profit including discontinued operations". James Hardie also presents other terms for measuring its sales volumes ("million square feet (mmsf)" and "thousand square feet (tsf)"); financial ratios ("Gearing ratio", "Net interest expense cover", "Net interest paid cover", "Net debt payback", "Net debt/cash"); and Non-US GAAP financial measures ("EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses", and "Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses"). Unless otherwise stated, results are for continuing operations only and comparisons are of the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the current fiscal year versus the 3rd quarter and first nine months of the prior fiscal year.

Agenda

- Overview and Operating Review – Louis Gries, CEO
- Financial Review – Russell Chenu, CFO
- Asbestos-related compensation funding proposal – Russell Chenu, CFO
- Questions and Answers

Overview

- Results
 - Q3 FY06 operating profit of US\$40.7 million
 - Q3 FY06 EBIT of \$64.4 million

- Results excluding SCI and other related expenses
 - Q3 FY06 operating profit of US\$45.1 million, up 43%
 - Q3 FY06 EBIT of US\$69.2 million, up 41%

Overview

- Strong 3rd Quarter results
 - Very strong top-line growth
 - Significant EBIT improvement despite higher costs
 - On track to meet business targets for the year
 - Strong cash flow generation
 - Further strengthening of balance sheet
 - Continuing discussions on conditions precedent to SPF
 - No provision booked at this quarter end

Overview

3rd Quarter and Nine Months FY06

	Q3 FY06 %	9 Mths FY06 %
Net Sales	up 26	up 23
Gross Profit	up 33	up 35
EBIT	up 93	up 73
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	up 41	up 55
Operating Profit from Continuing Operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	up 43	up 56

Highlights

3rd Quarter

- Top line growth of 26% to US\$362.7 million
- Gross profit up 33%
- USA Fibre cement sales up 35%
- USA Fibre Cement EBIT up 52%

Exceeding Targets

	<u>9 Mth FY'06</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Long Term</u> <u>Target</u>
Revenue Growth	23%	>15% pa
EBIT ¹ /Sales	22%	>15% pa
Return on Assets ²	17%	>15% pa

¹ Excludes SCI and other related expenses

² Net income divided by total average assets



Operating Review

Louis Gries, CEO

USA Fibre Cement

PHOTO

USA Fibre Cement

3rd Quarter Result – Very Strong Sales Growth

Net Sales	up	35% to US\$297.9 million
Sales Volume	up	22% to 527.5 mmsf
Average Price	up	11% to US\$565 per msf
EBIT	up	52% to US\$79.7 million
EBIT Margin	up	3.1 pts to 26.8%

USA Fibre Cement

3rd Quarter Trading Conditions

- New housing construction and repair and remodelling remained at very solid levels
 - Low interest rates
 - Increased owner equity
- Freight and energy costs remained high

USA Fibre Cement

Key Points

- Growth in both emerging and established markets
- Both interior and exterior products growing strongly
- Continued market penetration against alternative materials
- Strong sales growth in higher-priced differentiated products
- ColorPlus™ strategy continuing to progress well
- More paint lines being built
- High cement, energy and freight costs continue

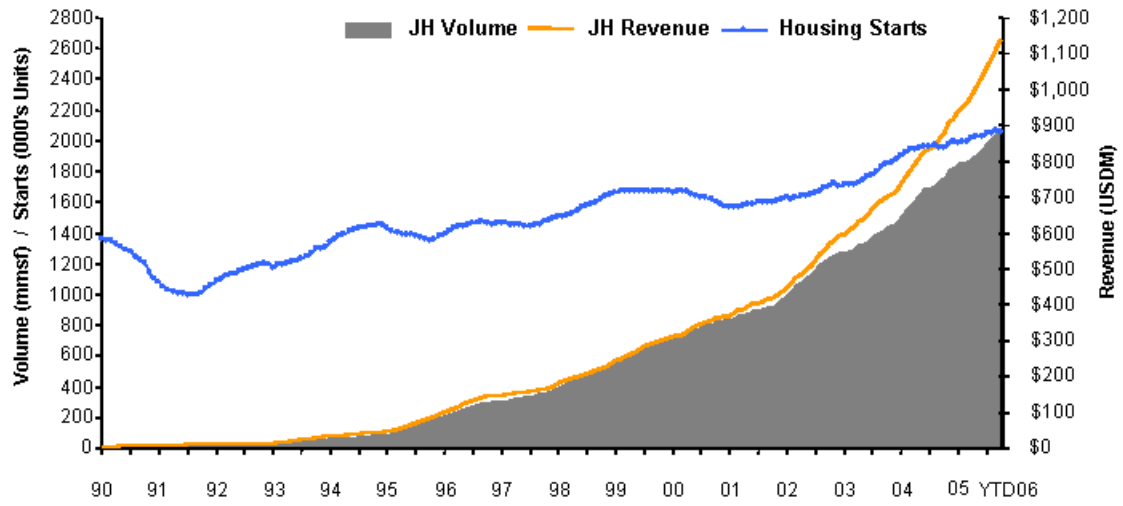
USA Fibre Cement

Outlook

- New housing construction activity to slow, but stay at healthy levels
 - Gradual increase in interest rates
 - Permits expected to remain strong
- Repair and remodelling activity to remain healthy
- Further growth in primary demand for fibre cement and value-added specialty products
- More market share gains against alternative materials
- Cement, energy and freight costs to remain high
- Strong sales growth and EBIT performance to continue

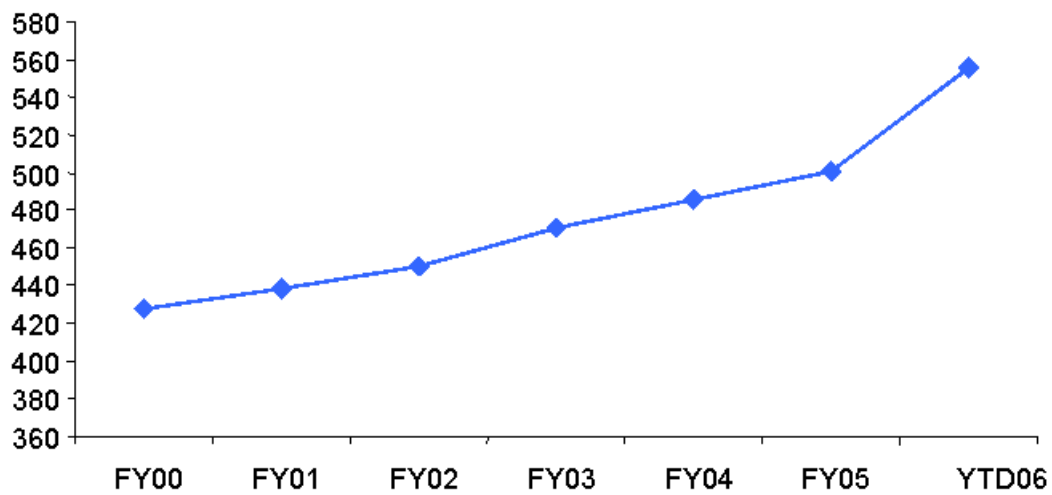
USA Fibre Cement

Top Line Growth



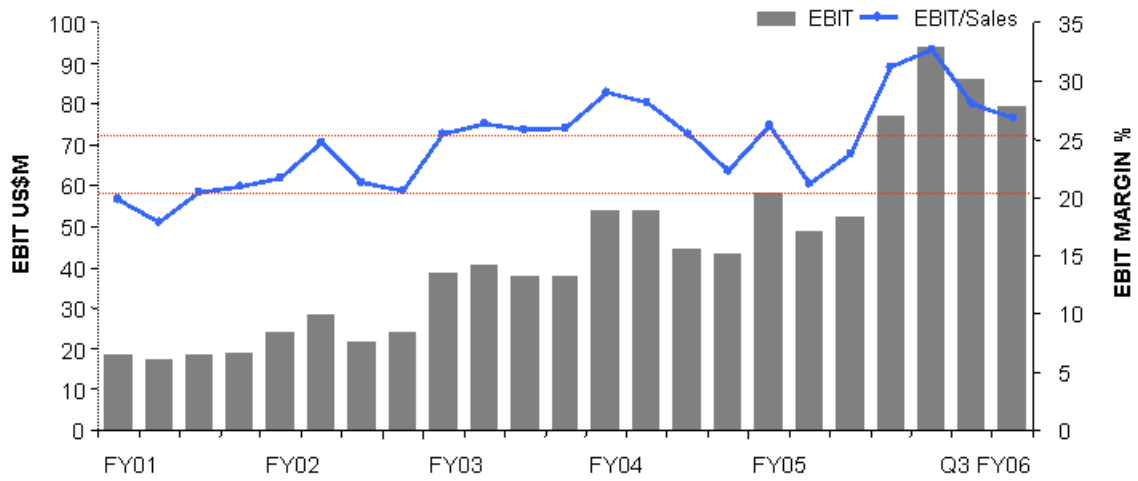
USA Fibre Cement

Average Selling Price



USA Fibre Cement

EBIT and EBIT Margin*



*Excludes restructuring and other operating expenses of US\$12.6 million in Q3'FY02

USA Fibre Cement

Strategy – Unchanged

- Aggressively grow primary demand for fibre cement in our targeted markets
- Increase our share of exterior cladding and backer board market while maintaining our existing category share
- Leverage our superior technology to offer differentiated, segment-specific products
- Offer products with superior value to that of our competitors to reduce direct price competition

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

PHOTO

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

3rd Quarter Result

Net Sales up 2% to US\$59.4 million

Sales Volume up 2% to 92.3 mmsf

EBIT down 22% to US\$8.0 million

EBIT Margin down 4.1 pts to 13.5%

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Strategy – Unchanged

- Grow primary demand for fibre cement
- Vigorously protect and grow category share in existing market segments
- Leverage our superior technology to offer differentiated products with greater value than those of competitors
- Offer lowest delivered cost for manufactured product

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Australia and New Zealand – Key Points

- New housing construction remained weaker in both Australia and New Zealand
- Results affected by industrial action in Australia and New Zealand; issues resolved in NZ and discussions underway in Australia
- Market strategies helped Australian business increase market share over quarter and nine months
- Net sales up 3% to US\$53.1 million
- EBIT down 20%, EBIT margin 13.7%

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Australia and New Zealand – Outlook

- New housing construction and renovation activity expected to remain flat in Australia, decline in New Zealand
- Growth expected in primary demand for fibre cement in Australia and New Zealand, largely driven by Linea® weatherboards
- Cost reductions planned across business

Asia Pacific Fibre Cement

Philippines - Key Points

- Domestic construction continues to be affected by political and economic uncertainty
- Net sales flat, sales volume down - partially offset by higher selling prices
- EBIT down

Outlook

- Conditions to remain difficult
- Market share will continue to be aggressively pursued by competitors
- On-going political and economic uncertainty

Other

USA Hardie Pipe - Key Points

- Non-residential construction activity in Florida remained buoyant, driven by internal migration
- Expanded market within Florida
- Improved manufacturing performance
- Sales volume down, partially offset by stronger selling price
- EBIT loss flat for quarter

Other

Europe Fibre Cement

- Strong demand
- Increased average net sales price
- Market expansion

Artisan™ Roofing

- On-going refinement of business strategy and manufacturing operation

Overall Outlook

- Housing construction and repair and remodelling activity in North America to slow, but remain healthy
 - Further market penetration against alternative materials
 - Increased share of US exterior cladding and backer board markets
 - Confident of achieving 15%-25% revenue growth for FY06
 - Expect to run above EBIT¹ margin target over short-term
- No material improvement to market conditions in Asia Pacific businesses expected over short-term
- SCI and other related expenses expected to continue into FY 2007

¹ Excluding SCI and other related expenses



Financial Review

Russell Chenu, CFO

Overview

- US continued to drive significant earnings growth
- Company continued to generate strong operating cash flow
 - Nine months up 43% to US\$217.1 million
- Financial position further strengthened
 - Net cash US\$27.3 million v US\$45.8¹ million net debt at 31 March 2005

¹ Includes Chile debt of US\$11.9 million

Results – Q3

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3 '06</u>	<u>Q3 '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Net Sales	362.7	287.0	26
Gross profit	128.7	96.7	33
SG&A expenses	(51.2)	(41.5)	23
R & D	(8.3)	(6.1)	36
SCI & other related expenses	(4.8)	(15.9)	(70)
Other operating expense	-	0.1	-
EBIT	64.4	33.3	93
Net interest income (expense)	0.8	(0.7)	-
Other income, net	-	0.4	-
Income tax expense	(24.5)	(13.2)	86
Operating profit from continuing operations	40.7	19.8	106
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	69.2	49.2	41
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	45.1	31.5	43

Results – Nine Months

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>9 Mths '06</u>	<u>9 Mths '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Net Sales	1,098.7	894.0	23
Gross profit	411.3	305.1	35
SG&A expenses	(146.4)	(132.1)	11
R & D	(21.7)	(16.4)	32
SCI & other related expenses	(14.7)	(24.4)	(40)
Other operating expense	(0.8)	(0.6)	33
EBIT	227.7	131.6	73
Net interest expense	(0.9)	(4.5)	-
Other expense, net	-	(1.5)	-
Income tax	(82.6)	(44.0)	88
Operating profit from continuing operations	144.2	81.6	77
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	242.4	156.0	55
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	158.3	101.8	56

Segment Net Sales – Q3

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3 '06</u>	<u>Q3 '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
USA Fibre Cement	297.9	220.3	35
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	59.4	58.1	2
Other	5.4	8.6	(37)
Total	362.7	287.0	26

Segment Net Sales – Nine Months

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>9 Mths '06</u>	<u>9 Mths '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
USA Fibre Cement	892.8	692.0	29
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	184.6	177.9	4
Other	21.3	24.1	(12)
Total	1,098.7	894.0	23

Segment EBIT – Q3

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3 '06</u>	<u>Q3 '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
USA Fibre Cement	79.7	52.3	52
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	8.0	10.2	(22)
R & D	(4.6)	(3.9)	(18)
Other	(3.2)	(2.6)	(23)
General Corporate	(15.5)	(22.7)	32
EBIT	64.4	33.3	93
Add back:			
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	(70)
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	69.2	49.2	41

R&D includes "core" R&D expenses and administrative expenses, but excludes product development expenses

Segment EBIT – Nine Months

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>9 Mths '06</u>	<u>9 Mths '05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
USA Fibre Cement	259.9	164.4	58
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	32.4	34.5	(6)
R & D	(11.8)	(11.4)	(4)
Other	(9.3)	(10.1)	8
General Corporate	(43.5)	(45.8)	5
EBIT	227.7	131.6	73
Add back:			
SCI and other related expenses	14.7	24.4	(40)
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	242.4	156.0	55

R&D includes "core" R&D expenses and administrative expenses, but excludes product development expenses

Corporate Costs – Q3 and Nine Months

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3'06</u>	<u>Q3'05</u>	<u>9 Mths '06</u>	<u>9 Mths '05</u>
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	14.7	24.4
Stock compensation expense	1.9	0.8	4.2	1.5
Other costs	8.8	6.0	24.6	19.9
Total	15.5	22.7	43.5	45.8

Net Interest Expense

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3'06</u>	<u>Q3'05</u>
Net interest income (expense)	0.8	(0.7)
	<u>9 Mths '06</u>	<u>9 Mths'05</u>
Net interest expense	(0.9)	(4.5)

Income Tax

US\$ Million

	Q3'06	Q3'05	% Change
Effective income tax rate	37.6%	40.0%	-
Income tax expense	24.5	13.2	86
Income tax benefit related to SCI and other related expenses	0.4	4.2	(90)
Income tax expense excluding tax benefit related to SCI and other related expenses	24.9	17.4	43
Operating profit from continuing operations before income taxes	65.2	33.0	98
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	(70)
Operating profit from continuing operations before income taxes excluding SCI and other related expenses	70.0	48.9	43
Effective income tax rate excluding SCI and other related expenses	35.6%	35.6%	-

Income Tax

US\$ Million

	9 Mths'06	9 Mths'05	% Change
Effective income tax rate	36.4%	35.0%	-
Income tax expense	82.6	44.0	88
Income tax benefit related to SCI and other related expenses	0.6	4.2	(86)
Income tax expense excluding tax benefit related to SCI and other related expenses	83.2	48.2	73
Operating profit from continuing operations before income taxes	226.8	125.6	81
SCI and other related expenses	14.7	24.4	(40)
Operating profit from continuing operations before income taxes excluding SCI and other related expenses	241.5	150.0	61
Effective income tax rate excluding SCI and other related expenses	34.5%	32.1%	-

EBITDA - Q3

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>Q3'06</u>	<u>Q3'05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
EBIT			
USA Fibre Cement	79.7	52.3	52
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	8.0	10.2	(22)
Other	(3.2)	(2.6)	(23)
R&D	(4.6)	(3.9)	(18)
General Corporate	(15.5)	(22.7)	32
Depreciation and Amortisation			
USA Fibre Cement	6.7	5.4	24
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	2.7	2.5	8
Other segments	0.7	0.8	-
EBITDA	74.5	42.0	77
Add back:			
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	(70)
EBITDA excluding SCI and other related expenses	79.3	57.9	37

R&D includes "core" R&D expenses and administrative expenses, but excludes product development expenses
 Other segments, Depreciation and Amortisation includes Other, R&D and General Corporate

EBITDA - 9 Months

<u>US\$ Millions</u>	<u>9 Mths'06</u>	<u>9 Mths'05</u>	<u>% Change</u>
EBIT			
USA Fibre Cement	259.9	164.4	58
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	32.4	34.5	(6)
Other	(9.3)	(10.1)	8
R & D	(11.8)	(11.4)	(4)
General Corporate	(43.5)	(45.8)	5
Depreciation and Amortisation			
USA Fibre Cement	23.0	17.0	35
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	7.4	7.3	1
Other segments	2.2	2.3	(4)
EBITDA	260.3	158.2	65
Add back:			
SCI and other related expenses	14.7	24.4	(40)
EBITDA excluding SCI and other related expenses	275.0	182.6	51
Net cash provided by operating activities	217.1	151.9	43

R&D includes "core" R&D expenses and administrative expenses, but excludes product development expenses
 Other segments, Depreciation and Amortisation includes Other, R&D and General Corporate

Capital Expenditure – Nine Months

<u>US\$ Million</u>	Capital Expenditure		Depreciation	
	<u>9 Mths FY06</u>	<u>9 Mths FY05</u>	<u>9 Mths FY06</u>	<u>9 Mths FY05</u>
USA Fibre Cement	118.0	119.6	23.0	17.0
Asia Pacific Fibre Cement	4.4	2.8	7.4	7.3
Other segments	1.4	3.5	2.2	2.3
Total	123.8	125.9	32.6	26.6

Other segments includes Other, R&D and General Corporate

Key Ratios

	<u>9 Mths'06</u>	<u>FY'05</u>	<u>FY'04</u>
EPS (Diluted)	31.0c	27.7c	27.2c
Dividend paid per share	10.0c	3.0c	5.0c
Return on Shareholders' Funds ^{1,2}	28.2%	22.4%	27.6%
Return on Capital Employed ²	32.6%	23.6%	23.4%
EBIT/ Sales (EBIT margin)	20.7%	16.2%	17.5%
Gearing Ratio	(3.8)%	6.8%	17.0%
Net Interest Expense Cover	253.0x	38.5x	17.2x
Net Interest Paid Cover	56.9x	18.3x	14.8x
Net Debt Payback	(0.1) years	0.2 years	0.6 years

¹Total company

²Annualised



Asbestos-related compensation funding

Russell Chenu, CFO

Asbestos Compensation Funding Proposal

Update

- Final Funding Agreement (FFA) signed 1 December 2005
- Focus now on satisfying conditions precedent
- Continuing to discuss tax deductibility of payments to Special Purpose Fund and tax exempt status of SPF with Australian Taxation Office and Commonwealth Treasury
- James Hardie is reviewing Federal Government's proposed legislation for business black hole expenditure and will apply for private ruling
- Provision not booked at quarter end
 - Still not probable or estimable under US GAAP (SFAS 5)
- Not possible to reliably estimate date for shareholder meeting

Summary

- Strong operating performance
- The company's financial position remains strong
- Tax deductibility of payments to the SPF remains a key issue for "affordability"
- SCI and other related expenses continue to be a significant cost burden

Questions & Answers

Disclaimer

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- *expectations that the conditions precedent to the Final Funding Agreement will be satisfied;*
- *expectations about payments to a special purpose fund for the compensation of proven asbestos-related personal injury and death claims;*
- *projections of our operating results or financial condition;*
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Endnotes

DEFINITIONS

Financial Measures – US GAAP equivalents

EBIT and EBIT margin - EBIT is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of operating income. EBIT margin is defined as EBIT as a percentage of our net sales. We believe EBIT and EBIT margin to be relevant and useful information as these are the primary measures used by our management to measure the operating profit or loss of our business. EBIT is one of several metrics used by our management to measure the earnings generated by our operations, excluding interest and income tax expenses. Additionally, EBIT is believed to be a primary measure and terminology used by our Australian investors. EBIT and EBIT margin should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. EBIT and EBIT margin, as we have defined them, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Operating profit from continuing operations - is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of income from continuing operations.

Net operating profit including discontinued operations - is equivalent to the US GAAP measure of net income.

Sales Volumes

mmsf – million square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

msf – thousand square feet, where a square foot is defined as a standard square foot of 5/16" thickness.

Financial Ratios

Gearing Ratio – Net debt divided by net debt/cash plus shareholders' equity.

Net interest expense cover – EBIT divided by net interest expense.

Net interest paid cover – EBIT divided by cash paid during the period for interest.

Net debt payback – Net debt/cash divided by annualized cash flow from operations times 12 months.

Net debt/cash – short-term and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents.

Non-US GAAP Financial Measures

EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses – EBIT and EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses are not measures of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than EBIT and EBIT margin. We have included these financial measures to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations and provides useful information regarding our financial condition and results of operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
EBIT	\$64.4	\$33.3	\$227.7	\$131.6
SCI and other related expenses	4.8	15.9	14.7	24.4
EBIT excluding SCI and other related expenses	69.2	49.2	242.4	156.0
Net Sales	\$362.7	\$287.0	\$1,098.7	\$894.0
EBIT margin excluding SCI and other related expenses	19.1%	17.1%	22.1%	17.4%

Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses – Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered to be more meaningful than Operating profit from continuing operations. We have included this financial measure to provide investors with an alternative method for assessing our operating results in a manner that is focussed on the performance of our ongoing operations. We use this non-US GAAP measure for the same purposes.

US\$ Million	Q3 FY06	Q3 FY05	9 Mth FY06	9 Mth FY05
Operating (loss) profit from continuing operations	\$40.7	\$19.8	\$144.2	\$81.6
SCI and other related expenses, net of tax	4.4	11.7	14.1	20.2
Operating profit from continuing operations excluding SCI and other related expenses	45.1	31.5	158.3	101.8

EBITDA – is not a measure of financial performance under US GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, income from operations, net income or cash flows as defined by US GAAP or as a measure of our profitability or liquidity. Not all companies calculate EBITDA in the same manner as we have and, accordingly, EBITDA may not be comparable with other companies. We have included information concerning EBITDA because we believe that this data is commonly used by investors to evaluate the ability of a company's earnings from its core business operations to satisfy its debt, capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

Appendix 3B

New issue announcement, application for quotation of additional securities and agreement

Information or documents not available now must be given to ASX as soon as available. Information and documents given to ASX become ASX's property and may be made public.

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 5. Amended 1/7/98, 1/9/99, 1/7/2000, 30/9/2001, 11/3/2002, 1/1/2003, 24/10/2005.

Name of entity

James Hardie Industries N.V.

ABN

097 829 895

We (the entity) give ASX the following information.

Part 1 — All issues

You must complete the relevant sections (attach sheets if there is not enough space).

1	+Class of +securities issued or to be issued	Ordinary shares/CUFS
2	Number of +securities issued or to be issued (if known) or maximum number which may be issued	192,008 ordinary shares/CUFS
3	Principal terms of the +securities (eg, if options, exercise price and expiry date; if partly paid +securities, the amount outstanding and due dates for payment; if +convertible securities, the conversion price and dates for conversion)	192,008 ordinary shares/CUFS issues on exercise of options.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

<p>4 Do the +securities rank equally in all respects from the date of allotment with an existing +class of quoted +securities?</p> <p>If the additional securities do not rank equally, please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date from which they do • the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment • the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment 	<p>Yes, rank equally with issued ordinary shares/CUFS</p>				
<p>5 Issue price or consideration</p>	<p>Allotment of shares/CUFS on exercise of 40,500 options at A\$7.05 each; 55,000 options at A\$5.99 each; 57,000 options at A\$6.449 each; 18,421 options at A\$3.0921 each; 4,017 options at A\$3.1321 each; 17,070 options at A\$5.0586 each.</p>				
<p>6 Purpose of the issue (If issued as consideration for the acquisition of assets, clearly identify those assets)</p>	<p>Exercise of options</p>				
<p>7 Dates of entering +securities into uncertificated holdings or despatch of certificates</p>	<p>2 March 2006</p>				
<p>8 Number and +class of all +securities quoted on ASX (<i>including</i> the securities in clause 2 if applicable)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="847 766 1177 800">Number</th> <th data-bbox="1177 766 1515 800">+Class</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="847 800 1177 854">462,569,026</td> <td data-bbox="1177 800 1515 854">shares/CUFS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	+Class	462,569,026	shares/CUFS
Number	+Class				
462,569,026	shares/CUFS				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

9	Number and +class of all +securities not quoted on ASX (<i>including</i> the securities in clause 2 if applicable)	Number	+Class
		20,231,042 The following options have been cancelled at each exercise price: 7,500 at AS\$5.99 each.	Options

10	Dividend policy (in the case of a trust, distribution policy) on the increased capital (interests)	Rank for dividends equally with issued ordinary shares/CUFS.
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Part 2 — Bonus issue or pro rata issue

11	Is security holder approval required?	Not applicable
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12	Is the issue renounceable or non-renounceable?	Not applicable
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13	Ratio in which the +securities will be offered	Not applicable
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14	+Class of +securities to which the offer relates	Not applicable
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15	+Record date to determine entitlements	Not applicable
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16	Will holdings on different registers (or subregisters) be aggregated for calculating entitlements?	Not applicable
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17	Policy for deciding entitlements in relation to fractions	Not applicable
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18	Names of countries in which the entity has +security holders who will not be sent new issue documents Note: Security holders must be told how their entitlements are to be dealt with. Cross reference: rule 7.7.	Not applicable
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19	Closing date for receipt of acceptances or renunciations	Not applicable
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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

20	Names of any underwriters	Not applicable
21	Amount of any underwriting fee or commission	Not applicable
22	Names of any brokers to the issue	Not applicable
23	Fee or commission payable to the broker to the issue	Not applicable
24	Amount of any handling fee payable to brokers who lodge acceptances or renunciations on behalf of +security holders	Not applicable
25	If the issue is contingent on +security holders' approval, the date of the meeting	Not applicable
26	Date entitlement and acceptance form and prospectus or Product Disclosure Statement will be sent to persons entitled	Not applicable
27	If the entity has issued options, and the terms entitle option holders to participate on exercise, the date on which notices will be sent to option holders	Not applicable
28	Date rights trading will begin (if applicable)	Not applicable
29	Date rights trading will end (if applicable)	Not applicable
30	How do +security holders sell their entitlements <i>in full</i> through a broker?	Not applicable
31	How do +security holders sell <i>part</i> of their entitlements through a broker and accept for the balance?	Not applicable

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

- 32 How do +security holders dispose of their entitlements (except by sale through a broker)?
- 33 +Despatch date

Part 3 — Quotation of securities

You need only complete this section if you are applying for quotation of securities

34 Type of securities
(tick one)

(a) Securities described in Part 1

(b) All other securities

Example: restricted securities at the end of the escrowed period, partly paid securities that become fully paid, employee incentive share securities when restriction ends, securities issued on expiry or conversion of convertible securities

Entities that have ticked box 34(a)

Additional securities forming a new class of securities

Tick to indicate you are providing the information or documents

- 35 If the +securities are +equity securities, the names of the 20 largest holders of the additional+securities, and the number and percentage of additional +securities held by those holders
- 36 If the +securities are +equity securities, a distribution schedule of the additional+securities setting out the number of holders in the categories
1 — 1,000
1,001 — 5,000
5,001 — 10,000
10,001 — 100,000
100,001 and over
- 37 A copy of any trust deed for the additional+securities

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

Entities that have ticked box 34(b)

38	Number of securities for which +quotation is sought		
39	Class of +securities for which quotation is sought		
40	Do the +securities rank equally in all respects from the date of allotment with an existing +class of quoted +securities? If the additional securities do not rank equally, please state: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the date from which they do• the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment• the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment		
41	Reason for request for quotation now Example: In the case of restricted securities, end of restriction period (if issued upon conversion of another security, clearly identify that other security)		
42	Number and +class of all +securities quoted on ASX (<i>including</i> the securities in clause 38)	Number	+Class

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

