OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2012

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO MARKET (Appendix 4E)

Current Reporting Period: Year ended 30 June 2012
Previous Reporting Period: Year ended 30 June 2011

Revenue and Net Profit	Percentage change (%)	2012 Amount $	2011 Amount $
Revenue	477%	4,374,371	758,049
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation	1026%	3,638,515	323,006
Net profit	608%	2,574,841	363,504
Net profit for the period attributable to members	608%	2,574,841	363,504
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(129%)	(947,629)	3,237,460

Brief Explanation of Revenue and Net Profit

The net profit after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 amounted to $2,574,841 (Profit 2011: $363,504).

Revenue for the year mainly comprises of an unrealised gain of $3,726,707 on reclassification of an associate to an available-for-sale financial asset, interest earned on cash holdings, dividend income, office sub lease revenue and profit made on sale of listed investments.

Expenses of $737,464 mainly comprises of employee benefit expenses, travel expenses and general corporate overheads.

The unrealised gain made on reclassification of associate arises from the Company's loss of significant influence in Ezeatm Limited (formerly Oakajee Investments Limited) (ASX Code EZA). At the date of this report, the Company holds 16.9% interest in Ezeatm Limited.

At the end of the year ended 30 June 2012, the Company had net assets of $7,662,632.

NTA Backing	Year ended 30 June 2012	Year ended 30 June 2011
Net Tangible Asset Backing per Security (cents/security)	23.58	26.49

Dividends Paid and Declared

No dividends were paid during the year and the directors recommend that no dividends be paid or declared for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2012

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED
ACN 123 084 453

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OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED
ACN 123 084 453

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS:	Mr Graham Anderson (Chairman) Mr Mark Jones (Managing Director) Mr Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Mr Graham Anderson
REGISTERED AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE:	14 Emerald Terrace WEST PERTH WA 6005 Tel: +61 8 9322 2700 Fax: +61 8 9322 7211 email: admin@oakajeecorp.com.au
POSTAL ADDRESS:	14 Emerald Terrace WEST PERTH WA 6005
WEBSITE:	www.oakajeecorp.com.au
SHARE REGISTRY:	Advanced Share Registry Services Unit 2/150 Stirling Highway NEDLANDS WA 6009
SECURITIES EXCHANGE:	Australian Securities Exchange Limited Level 2 Exchange Plaza 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000 ASX Code: OKJ
AUDITOR:	HLB Mann Judd Chartered Accountants Level 4, 130 Stirling Street PERTH WA 6000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of Oakajee Corporation Limited present their annual financial report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act, the directors report as follows.

The Board of Directors

The names and details of Directors who held office during and since the end of financial year and until the date of this report are as follows.

Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Graham Anderson [(Chairman since 13 October 2011) (Company Secretary since 16 December 2009)]
Appointed 16 December 2009

Graham has a Bachelor of Business Degree and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Graham commenced his career in 1983 with Ernst & Young before later moving to the national chartered accounting firms of Duesburys and Horwath as a Partner with particular responsibilities for providing a range of audit and related corporate services.

In 1999 Graham established GDA Corporate, his own specialist corporate advisory, management and consulting practice. He has extensive experience and knowledge of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001 and has acted as Director and Company Secretary to a number of ASX listed entities. He has also been significantly involved in the IPO stages including due diligence processes for a number of companies in the past years.

He is currently a Director and the Company Secretary of Pegasus Metals Limited and Tangiers Petroleum Limited, Director of Mako Hydrocarbons Limited, APA Financial Services Ltd and Echo Resources Ltd. He is also the Company Secretary of a number of other listed companies.

In the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year, Graham also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Ethan Minerals Limited (appointed 9 March 2007; resigned 13 October 2010)
- Dynasty Metals Limited (appointed 6 August 2004; resigned 21 March 2011)

Mr Mark Wesley Jones (Managing Director since 5 May 2011) (Chairman until 5 May 2011)
Appointed 18 July 2008

Mark is a Non-Executive Director of Patersons Securities Limited, one of the largest stockbroking firms in Australia and is Chairman of Ezeatm Limited. He has been instrumental in raising capital for many exploration companies from IPO to production and brings over 20 years of mining and stock market experience.

In the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mark also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Ezeatm Limited (appointed 27 May 2011)
- Elemental Minerals Limited (appointed 19 October 2009; resigned 13 October 2011).

Mr Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)
Appointed 1 March 2012

Garry is a Civil Engineer with over 30 years' experience in civil construction, mine development and operations. He has been involved in the implementation of mining operations in Australia, Indonesia, Laos, Russia, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Zambia, South Africa, Algeria, Mexico and Mali.

He has managed the construction and commissioning of over 20 CIL/CIP, flotation and heap leach plants in Australasia, Russia and Africa as well as many plant upgrades.

Garry has been instrumental in the procurement and development of Elemental Minerals Ltd's Potash project in West Africa.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

He is also the founding Managing Director of Intermet Engineering Pty Ltd, a minerals processing engineering company since its inception in Australia in 2001 to its sale in 2008.

In the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year, Garry also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Elemental Minerals Limited (appointed 22 November 2007; resigned 29 November 2010)

Mr Zaffer Soemya (Non-Executive Director) (resigned 1 March 2012)
Appointed 19 December 2007

Zaffer graduated from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Engineering Degree (Civil) in 1983. He has over 20 years' experience in project management of major infrastructure and mining projects in Western Australia.

Since 2005 he has been General Manager for a medium size engineering company specialising in the installation, maintenance and design of bulk materials handling and processing equipment in Western Australia.

In the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Zaffer Soemya also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Ezeatm Limited (appointed 27 May 2011)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was investment.

During the year, following the Board's review of an economic assessment completed by an independent consultant on the proposed limestone manufacturing operation, the Company terminated the lease of 576 Coronation Beach Road Howatharra in Western Australia upon payment of $124,704 (inclusive of GST). Oakajee will no longer continue to pursue the limestone manufacturing business.

In the meantime the Board continues to implement a program of prudent cost control and hold its investment in listed securities and cash reserves to ensure the company's strong liquidity position.

Review of Operations

The net profit after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2012 was $2,574,841 (30 June 2011: profit of $363,504).

During the year, the Company's previously wholly owned subsidiary Ezeatm Limited (formerly Oakajee Investments Limited) completed its Initial Public Offering and was admitted to the official list of the ASX on 5 October 2011. On the same day, Ezeatm Limited acquired the ATM deployment business of Ezeatm Pty Ltd, which involved the deployment of ATMs in small to medium size businesses at sites across Australia. Upon the listing of Ezeatm Limited on the ASX, Oakajee Corporation Limited's interest was diluted. At the date of this report the Company holds 16.9% interest in Ezeatm Limited. The company also continues to hold interests in other publicly listed companies. At 30 June 2012 the aggregate value of available-for-sale investments held by the Company was $9,149,200.

At the end of the period ending 30 June 2012, the Company had net assets of $7,662,632.

During the year, the directors continued to evaluate other corporate opportunities for the company, both complementary and independent to the company's existing investments.

Operating Results for the Year

The net profit after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2012 was $2,574,841 (2011: profit of $363,504).

At the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2012 the Company had $19,432 in cash (2011: $177,583).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year and the directors recommend that no dividends be paid or declared for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company to the date of this report.

Subsequent Events

On 18 July 2012, the Company raised $1,000,000 by way of issue of 5,000,000 ordinary shares at 20 cents each.

Other than the above, no other matters or events have arisen since 30 June 2012 which have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial periods.

Likely Developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the Company in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company. Therefore, this information has not been presented in this report.

Environmental Legislation

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental legislation.

Directors' Interests

The relevant interests of Directors held directly, or indirectly or beneficially, by each specified director including their personally-related entities, in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	
	Directly	Indirectly
Graham Anderson	-	-
Mark Jones	-	3,800,000
Garry Thomas	-	6,000,000

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, the following meetings of directors were held:

	Directors' meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Graham Anderson	6	6
Mark Jones	6	6
Garry Thomas	2	2
Zaffer Soemya	4	4
Clive Boyle	2	2

There were no share options on issue at any time during or since the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Remuneration Report (audited)

This report, which forms party of the directors' report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for directors and key management personnel of Oakajee Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The following persons acted as directors during or since the end of the financial year:

- Graham Anderson (Chairman since 13 October 2011)
- Mark Jones (Managing Director)
- Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director) (Appointed 1 March 2012)
- Zaffer Soemya (Non-Executive Director) (Resigned 1 March 2012)
- Clive Boyle (Non-Executive Director) (Resigned 13 October 2011)

The term 'key management personnel' is used in this remuneration report to refer to the following persons. Except as noted the named persons held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year:

- Graham Anderson (Company Secretary)

- ***Remuneration Policy***

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and the executive team. The Board assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment conditions, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team.

The Board acts as the Remuneration Committee and assesses the nature and amount of compensation of key management personnel.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at cost to the Company and expensed. Any options granted to directors are valued using either the Black-Scholes or binomial option pricing models.

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive directors and will review their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability and to ensure their remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people with appropriate skills and experience. Independent external advice is sought where required.

The maximum amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Fees for non-executive directors are currently fixed at up to $350,000 and are not linked to the performance of the Company. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

- ***Performance based remuneration***

The Board seeks to align the interests of shareholders and executive personnel through a performance related incentive package. Accordingly, the Managing Director (or equivalent) may be entitled to shares or options in Oakajee Corporation Limited in a manner to be agreed and determined by the Board.

No performance based amounts have been paid or determined to be paid to Directors at this stage of the Company's development.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- ***Details of Remuneration***

Year ended 30 June 2012

	Cash Salary and fees ($)	Superannuation ($)	Total ($)
Directors			
Graham Anderson (Chairman & Company Secretary)	40,000	-	40,000
Mark Jones (Managing Director)	159,999	14,400	174,399
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)	7,645	688	8,333
Zaffer Soemya (Non-Executive Director)	53,151	1,376	54,527
Clive Boyle (Non-Executive Director)	6,535	588	7,123

Year ended 30 June 2011

	Cash Salary and fees ($)	Superannuation ($)	Total ($)
Directors			
Mark Jones (Managing Director)	105,230	9,470	114,700
Zaffer Soemya (Non-Executive Director)	22,933	2,064	24,997
Clive Boyle (Non-Executive Director)	22,935	2,064	24,999
Executives			
Graham Anderson (Company Secretary)	24,000	-	24,000

No percentage of 2012 and 2011 remuneration paid is performance based.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- ***Employment Contracts of Directors and Senior Executives***

The Company has entered into service agreements with the Directors. Under these agreements each director is on a fixed salary inclusive of superannuation as follows:

Graham Anderson — $2,000 per month for services as Chairman
$2,000 per month for accounting and Company Secretarial services

Mark W Jones — $174,400 per annum (effective 1 January 2011 as Managing Director)

Termination of employment by giving written notice of not less than 3 (three) months' notice. The Company may elect to pay the Employee in lieu of notice.

At any time during the Employee's employment, should a change of control event occur resulting in the Employee's termination as an officer of the Company by the Company within 12 months of the change of control, the Company must pay the Employee a severance payment equal to twelve months of the Employee's annual remuneration package.

Garry Thomas — $25,000 per annum

Service agreements with Directors are separate from any responsibility they may have to the Company or the role they perform as a result of their appointment as a Director of the Company.

The Directors may also be paid all travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending, participating in and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or general meetings of the Company or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company.

A Director may receive remuneration for performing extra services, or making special exertion in going or residing abroad or otherwise for the Company by payment of a fixed sum determined by the Directors which may be either in addition to or in substitution for the Directors usual remuneration.

Option Holdings

No options over issued shares or interests in the Company were granted during the period or since the end of the financial period. Furthermore there are no options on issue at the date of this report.

Equity Holdings and Transactions

The movement during the reporting period in the number of shares of the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each specified director or executive including their personally-related entities is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2011	Acquired/ (Disposed) on Market	Held as at 30 June 2012
Directors			
Graham Anderson	-	-	-
Mark Wesley Jones	3,300,000	500,000	3,800,000
Garry Thomas	1,000,000	-	1,000,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Indemnification and insurance of Officers

The Company currently has Directors and Officers insurance. The Company has entered into deeds with each director indemnifying each director against liabilities arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of a director of the Company to the full extent permitted by Corporations Act 2001.

The insurance premium relates to liabilities that may arise from an Officer's position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain personal advantage.

The Officer's covered by the insurance policies are the Directors and the Company Secretary.

The contract of insurance prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the liabilities and the amount of the premium.

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, HLB Mann Judd, to provide the directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the financial report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 9 and forms part of this directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Non-Audit Services

There were no non-audit services provided by the Company's auditor during the financial year.

Legal Proceedings

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Graham Anderson
Chairman
Dated this 31st day of August 2012

HLB Mann Judd
Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Oakajee Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Oakajee Corporation Limited.

Perth, Western Australia
31 August 2012

M R W OHM
Partner, HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street Perth WA 6000. PO Box 8124 Perth BC 6849 Telephone +61 (08) 9227 7500. Fax +61 (08) 9227 7533.
Email: hlb@hlbwa.com.au. Website: http://www.hlb.com.au

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company has adopted comprehensive systems of control and accountability as the basis for the administration of corporate governance. The Board is committed to administering the policies and procedures with openness and integrity and pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company's needs. To the extent they are applicable, the Company has adopted the Eight Essential Corporate Governance Principles and Best Practice Recommendations ("Recommendations") as published by ASX Corporate Governance Council.

As the Company's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the size of the Board and the implementation of additional corporate governance structures will be given further consideration.

The Board sets out below its "if not, why not" report in relation to those matters of corporate governance where the Company's practises depart from the recommendations.

Principle 1 Recommendations 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

Notification of Departure
The Company has not formally disclosed the functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to management.

Explanation for Departure:
The Board recognises the importance of distinguishing between the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board and management. The Board has established a framework for the management of the Company and the roles and responsibilities of the Board and management.

Due to the small size of the Board and of the Company, the Board did not think that is was necessary to formally document the roles of the Board and management as these roles were clearly understood by all members of the Board and management. The Board is responsible for the strategic direction of the Company, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals, monitoring the overall corporate governance of the Company and ensuring that shareholder value is increased.

Principle 2 Recommendations 2.2 and 2.3

Notification of Departure:
The Chairman is not an independent director and the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is exercised by the same individual.

Explanation for Departure:
The Board has been structured such that its composition and size will enable it to effectively discharge its responsibilities and duties. Each Director has the relevant industry experience and specific expertise relevant to the Company's business and level of operations.

The Board considers that its structure is, and will continue to be, appropriate in the context of the Company's recent history. Furthermore, the Board considers that in the current phase of the Company's growth, the Company's shareholders are better served by Directors who have a vested interest in the Company. The Board intends to reconsider its composition as the Company's operations evolve, and may appoint independent Chairman and distinguish the role between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer as it deems appropriate.

Principle 2 Recommendations 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6

Notification of Departure:
The full Board carries out the role of a nomination committee. The Board has not adopted a charter relevant to the specific functions of a nomination committee.

Explanation for Departure:
The Board considers that no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing a separate nomination committee, in particular at this early stage of the Company's operation, where the Company's focus is on the retention of Directors and senior executives.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Principle 3 Recommendations 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5

Notification of Departure:
The Board has yet to adopt the policy concerning diversity on gender and disclose the policy or summary of that policy.

Explanation for Departure:
Due to the small size of the Board and of the Company, the Board did not think that is was necessary to formally document the policy concerning gender diversity. The Board intends to reconsider its composition as the Company's operations evolve.

Principle 4 Recommendations 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4

Notification of Departure:
There is no separate Audit Committee.

Explanation for Departure:
The Company's financial statements are prepared by the Company Secretary and reviewed in detail by the full Board. The Board also relies on the functions and capabilities of its external auditors to ensure the proper audit of the financial statements. The Board considers this process is sufficient to ensure integrity in financial reporting. The audit committee consists of the current full Board. The Board considers that no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing a separate audit committee, in particular at this early stage of the Company's operations.

Principle 7 Recommendation 7.1

Notification of Departure:
The Company has an informal risk oversight and management policy and internal compliance and control system.

Explanation for Departure:
The Board is aware of the various risks that affect the Company and its particular business and reviews these risks on a regular basis. As the Company develops, the Board will further develop appropriate procedures to deal with risk oversight and management and internal compliance, taking into account the size of the Company and the stage of development of its projects.

Principle 8 Recommendations 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4

Notification of Departure:
The Company does not have in place a formal process for evaluation of the Board, its committees, individual Directors and key executives. The full Board carries out the role of a remuneration committee.

Explanation for Departure:
Due to the size and structure of the Board a formal evaluation process is not conducted.

The Company does not have any full time employees. The Company uses consultants for geological and Company secretarial functions and pays market rates for experienced professionals.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Revenue			
Other income	2	647,664	758,049
Unrealised gain on loss of significant influence in associate	8	3,726,707	-
Expenses			
Administration expenses		173,162	138,624
Employee benefit expense	2	280,071	171,529
Consulting expense		133,362	62,940
Lease expense	2	9,272	22,272
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	1,608	5,445
Share of loss of associate	8	6,807	-
Travel expenses		130,853	39,678
Loss on deconsolidation	8	2,329	-
Profit before income tax		**3,636,907**	**317,561**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	3	(1,062,066)	45,943
Net profit after tax from continuing operations		**2,574,841**	**363,504**
Other comprehensive income			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		(4,373,400)	4,578,750
Reclassification to profit or loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		(658,700)	(179,250)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	3	1,509,630	(1,525,544)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(947,629)**	**3,237,460**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	12	7.92	1.11

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	19,432	177,583
Trade and other receivables	5	122,946	2,017,562
Other assets	7	7,438	22,061
Total current assets		**149,816**	**2,217,206**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	2,696	3,315
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	9,149,200	8,508,500
Total non-current assets		**9,151,896**	**8,511,815**
Total assets		**9,301,712**	**10,729,021**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	136,132	64,153
Provisions	10	-	20,000
Total current liabilities		**136,132**	**84,153**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	3	1,502,948	1,950,511
Provisions	10	-	84,095
Total non-current liabilities		**1,502,948**	**2,034,606**
Total liabilities		**1,639,080**	**2,118,759**
Net assets		**7,662,632**	**8,610,262**
Equity			
Issued capital	11	4,031,169	4,031,169
Reserves	11	1,350,006	4,872,476
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)		2,281,457	(293,383)
Total equity		**7,662,632**	**8,610,262**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Issued Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Unrealised Gains Reserve $	Total Equity $
At 30 June 2010	3,939,419	(656,887)	1,998,520	5,281,052
Net profit for the period	-	363,504	-	363,504
Net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	4,578,750	4,578,750
Reclassification to profit or loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(179,250)	(179,250)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,525,544)	(1,525,544)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,872,476	4,872,476
Tax effect from share raising cost	91,750	-	-	91,750
At 30 June 2011	4,031,169	(293,383)	4,872,476	8,610,262
Net profit for the period	-	2,574,841	-	2,574,840
Net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(4,373,400)	(4,373,400)
Reclassification to profit or loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(658,700)	(658,700)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	1,509,630	1,509,630
At 30 June 2012	4,031,169	2,281,457	1,350,006	7,662,632

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
		Inflows/(Outflows)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(748,710)	(415,691)
Interest received		17,436	115,539
Receipts from sub lessees		66,147	50,154
Net cash flows used in operating activities	21	(665,127)	(249,998)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of shares in listed entities		507,965	668,619
Loan to other entities		-	(2,000,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(989)	-
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		506,976	(1,331,381)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(158,151)	(1,581,379)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		177,583	1,758,962
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	**19,432**	**177,583**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, Accounting Interpretations and other mandatory professional reporting requirements. The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale financial assets which have been measured at fair value, and is presented in Australian dollars. Oakajee Corporation Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares commenced public trading on the Australian Securities Exchange on 11 June 2008. The Company was registered on 11 December 2006.

b) Statement of compliance

The financial report of Oakajee Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2012 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 August 2012.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("AIFRS"). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

c) Adoption of New and Revised Standards

In the year ended 30 June 2012, the Company has reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the Company that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business and, therefore, no change is necessary to the Company's accounting policies.

The Company has also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2012. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business and, therefore, no change necessary to the Company's accounting policies.

d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affects both current and future periods.

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Company follows the guidance of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to determine when an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows. Currently the available-for-sale financial assets held by Oakajee Corporation Ltd are not impaired and are not below cost.

e) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the commercial realisation of the future potential of the Company's assets and the discharge of its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2012 of $19,432 and net operating cash outflows of $665,127 for the year ended on that date.

Notwithstanding the above, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis for the following reasons.

The Company has available-for-sale financial assets with a market value of $9,149,200 at 30 June 2012. These available-for-sale financial assets represent investments in listed companies which are traded on ASX. Within this, $4,400,000 of available-for-sale financial assets held relates to investments held in Ezeatm Limited, which are escrowed up until 5 October 2013 and therefore cannot be disposed of until that date. However, the Company has the ability to sell the remaining $4,749,200 investments in a liquid market as and when the need for additional working capital arises. Listed shares were disposed of during the year ended 30 June 2012 for total proceeds of $507,965. Further tranches will be sold if and when the need arises.

Furthermore, on 18 July 2012, the Company raised $1,000,000 by way of issue of 5,000,000 ordinary shares at 20 cents each as indicated at Note 16.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that Oakajee Corporation Limited has access to sufficient funding to enable it to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt that basis of accounting in the financial report.

f) Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue can be recognised:

(i) Interest income

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

f) Revenue Recognition (continued)

(ii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

(iii) Rental Income

Rental income from subleases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental income is recognised as income in the periods in which it is earned. Lease incentives are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income.

g) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Operating leases

The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of the leased item, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and on hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 15 days to 30 days.

Impairment of trade receivables is continually reviewed and those that are considered to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account is used when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms. Factors considered by the Company in making this determination include known significant financial difficulties of the debtor, review of financial information and significant delinquency in making contractual payments to the Company. The impairment allowance is set equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Where receivables are short-term discounting is not applied in determining the allowance.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

j) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax assets is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will revise in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

j) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

k) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable or payable is included as a current asset or current liability in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable or payable are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

l) Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Office Furniture	20%
Computer Software and Equipment	25%

Impairment
The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

Derecognition and disposal
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain of loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

m) Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets classified as held for trading are included in the category ‘financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iii) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments
Available-for-sale investments are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition available-for sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance date. For investments with no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm’s length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

n) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:

n) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration received that the Company could be required to repay.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

o) Impairment of financial assets

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the presented value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

(ii) Available-for-sale investments

If there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale investment is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and is current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to the statement of comprehensive income. Reversals of impairment losses for equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognised in profit. Reversals of impairment losses for debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss if the increase in an instrument's fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

p) Investment in associated entities

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the financial statements, after initially being recognised at cost. The associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Company's net investment in the associate. Goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment in an associate is not tested separately; rather the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset. If an impairment is recognised, the amount is not allocated to the goodwill of the associate.

The statement of comprehensive income reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the associate, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivable and loans, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The balance dates of the associate and the Company are identical and the associate's account policies conform to those used by the Company for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Upon disposal of an associate that results in the Company losing significant influence over that associate, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with AASB 139. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over that associate.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from those transactions with the associate are recognised in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

q) Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-

q) Impairment of assets (continued)

generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

r) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Onerous Contracts

Where a contract has terms that are onerous to the Company the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. A contract is considered onerous where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contact exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

t) Employee leave benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

u) Share capital

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds received.

v) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit after income tax attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for any bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

w) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Oakajee Corporation Ltd.

x) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

2. Revenue and expenses

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
a) Revenue		
Interest income	17,076	80,468
Rental income	59,823	54,962
Dividend received	110,000	-
Gain on sale of listed investments	460,765	622,619
	647,664	758,049
b) Depreciation		
Property plant and equipment	1,608	5,445

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

		Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
2.	**Revenue and expenses (continued)**		
c)	**Employee and directors' benefits expenses**		
	Salary and wages	266,409	164,698
	Annual leave expense	13,662	6,831
		280,071	171,529
d)	**Operating lease payments**		
	Office rental	80,032	71,338
	Lease expense	9,272	22,272
		89,304	93,610

No dividends have been paid or are proposed as at 30 June 2012.

As at 30 June 2012 the Company has no franking credits available for use in future years.

3. Income tax

a) Income Tax benefit

The major components of tax expense are:

The prima facie income tax benefit on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense/(benefit) in the financial statements as follows:

Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	3,636,907	317,561
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	1,091,072	95,268
Non-deductible expenses	-	6,701
Recognition of previously unrecognised temporary differences	(26,963)	(147,912)
Non-assessable income arising from loss of significant influence of associate	(1,118,012)	-
Recognition of temporary differences on loss of influence of equity accounted investee	1,115,970	-
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	1,062,066	(45,943)

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate at 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax laws. There has been no change in this tax rate since the previous reporting period.

b) Recognised deferred tax balances

The following deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been brought to account:

Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	212,478	81,699
Share issue expenses	-	18,215
Accrued expenses and liabilities	12,118	37,777
	224,596	137,691
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Revaluation of assets	1,694,544	2,088,204
Accrued dividends	33,000	-
	1,727,544	2,088,204

c) Income tax expense recognised directly in equity during the year

Share revaluation reserve	(1,509,630)	1,525,544
Share-issue costs	-	(91,750)
	(1,509,630)	1,433,794

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

3. Income tax (continued)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	Opening balance $	Charged to income $	Charged to equity $	Closing balance $
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,088,204	1,115,970	(1,509,630)	1,694,544
Accrued dividends	-	33,000	-	33,000
Tax losses carried forward	(81,699)	(130,779)	-	(212,478)
Share issue expenses	(18,215)	18,215	-	-
Accrued expenses and liabilities	(37,778)	25,660	-	(12,118)
	1,950,512	1,062,066	(1,509,630)	1,502,948

At 30 June 2012, the Company has tax losses in Australia of $212,478 (2011: $81,699) that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable income. During the financial year ended 30 June 2012, a deferred tax liability on unrealised gains had arisen on available-for-sale financial investments due to fluctuations in market values and an unrealised gain made from the loss of significant influence of the Company's investment in it's associate. This tax liability will be realised upon sale of the financial investments.

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items in relation to Company subsidiaries:		
Deductible temporary differences		
Tax losses	-	6,701
	-	6,701

The deductible temporary differences and tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits thereof.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	19,432	177,583

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

5. Trade and other receivables

Current		
Other receivable	6,732	12,731
Loan to Ezeatm Pty Ltd	-	2,000,000
GST receivable	6,214	4,831
Dividend receivable	110,000	-
Total trade and other receivables	122,946	2,017,562

There are no receivables which are past due or impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

		Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
6.	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	At cost	23,429	22,440
	Accumulated depreciation	(20,733)	(19,125)
	Total written down value	2,696	3,315

Reconciliation
A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial period.

Property, plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	3,315	8,759
Additions	989	-
Depreciation expense	(1,608)	(5,444)
Total property, plant and equipment	2,696	3,315

7. Other assets - current

Bonds and deposits	-	13,075
Prepayments	7,438	8,986
Total Other assets	7,438	22,061

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available for sale investments carried at fair value:

Listed shares	9,149,200	8,508,500

In the prior year, the Company held a 100% interest in Ezeatm Limited (formerly Oakajee Investments Limited).

On 14 July 2011, Ezeatm Limited lodged a prospectus with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. The initial public offer of $3,500,000 and listing on ASX was successfully completed on 5 October 2011. On the same day, Ezeatm Limited acquired the ATM assets and related business contracts of Ezeatm Pty Ltd, an ATM deployment business.

The Company loaned Ezeatm Pty Ltd $2,000,000 in the previous period for settlement of their debts and on 5 October 2011, repayment of the loan was made through the transfer of 9,999,900 fully paid shares in Ezeatm Limited. In addition, 1,000,000 shares were issued directly from Ezeatm Limited for Oakajee Corporation Limited's facilitation of the IPO. As a result, Oakajee Corporation's investment was diluted to 27.5% at the date of listing. Ezeatm Limited was deconsolidated as at this date and was accounted for as an associated entity. The resulting loss on deconsolidation of $2,329 was recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company demonstrated significant influence by the representation of Mr Mark Jones and Mr Zaffer Soemya on the board of directors of Ezeatm Limited and the relative voting interest held.

On 19 January 2012, the Company's interest in Ezeatm Limited was further diluted to 16.9% as a result of a share issue made by Ezeatm Limited. As a result, the Company lost its significant influence over Ezeatm Limited as at this date. The Company retains this interest as an available-for-sale financial asset whose fair value at 30 June 2012 was $4,400,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

8. Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

Details of the Company's interest in Ezeatm Limited are as follows:

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership Interest and voting power held 30 June 2011 %	30 June 2012 %
Ezeatm Limited (formerly Oakajee Investments Limited)	Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) deployment	Australia	100	16.9

The reconciliation of movements in the investment in Ezeatm are as follows:

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Balance at 1 July	100	-
Share of loss for the year	(6,807)	-
Additions	2,000,000	100
Gain on disposal of associate	3,726,707	-
Revaluation to market value	(1,320,000)	-
Balance at 30 June	4,400,000	100

The loss of significant influence has resulted in the recognition of a gain in the statement of comprehensive income, calculated as follows:

Fair value of investment retained at 19 January 2012	5,720,000
Less: carrying value of investment on the date of loss of significant influence	(1,993,293)
Unrealised gain on loss of significant influence in associate	3,726,707

The gain recognised in the current year is an unrealised profit of $3,726,707. A related deferred tax expense of $1,118,012 has also been recognised, which is not taxable until the interest is disposed of.

9. Trade and other payables

Trade creditors (i)	77,766	8,037
Other creditors (ii)	37,874	49,285
Annual leave accrual	20,492	6,831
	136,132	64,153

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:
(i) Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days terms
(ii) Other creditors are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 30 days.

10. Provisions

Provision for lease royalty payments

At 1 July	104,095	101,823
Payments	(113,367)	(20,000)
Arising during the year	9,272	22,272
At 30 June	-	104,095
Current	-	20,000
Non-current	-	84,095
	-	104,095

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

10. Provisions (continued)

The Company was a party to an onerous contract relating to the minimum annual royalty payments due under the Quarry lease, to June 2018. During the year, the Company has terminated the lease and was required to make a payment of $113,367 (excluding GST) for termination. Upon termination, this discharges all obligations the Company had on the lease.

11. Issued Capital and Reserves

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
(a) Issued and paid up capital 32,500,000 (2011: 32,500,000) ordinary shares fully paid	4,031,169	4,031,169

(b) Movements in fully paid ordinary shares during the year were as follows:

	2012		2011	
	No. of Shares	$	No. of Shares	$
Movements in shares on issue				
Opening balance	32,500,000	4,031,169	32,500,000	3,939,419
Tax effect of share issue costs	-	-	-	91,750
Closing balance	32,500,000	4,031,169	32,500,000	4,031,169

(c) Terms and conditions of issued capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

(d) Reserves

Unrealised Gains Reserve

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
At 1 July	4,872,476	1,998,520
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on available for sale investments	(5,032,100)	4,399,500
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	1,509,630	(1,525,544)
At 30 June	1,350,006	4,872,476

Unrealised gains reserve
This reserve records fair value changes on available-for-sale investments.

12. Earnings per share

	Company 2012	Consolidated 2011
Basic earnings per share (cents)	7.92	1.11
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	32,500,000	32,500,000
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	2,574,841	363,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

12. Earnings per share (contined)

As there are no outstanding options on issue, the diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

13. Key management personnel disclosures

(a) ***Details of Key Management Personnel***

(i) Directors
Graham Anderson (Chairman) – appointed 13 October 2011
Mark Jones (Managing Director)
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director) – appointed 1 March 2012
Zaffer Soemya (Non-Executive Director) – resigned 1 March 2012
Clive Boyle (Non-Executive Director) – resigned 13 October 2011

(ii) Executives
Graham Anderson (Company Secretary)

(b) ***Remuneration of key management personnel***
Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

(c) ***Share holdings of key management personnel***

2012	Held at 1 July 2011	Performance Shares granted as remuneration/ (lapsed)	Acquired/ (Disposed) on Market	Held as at 30 June 2012
Directors				
G. Anderson	-	-	-	-
M. Jones	3,300,000	-	500,000	3,800,000
G. Thomas	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000

2011	Held at 1 July 2010	Performance Shares granted as remuneration/ (lapsed)	Acquired/ (Disposed) on Market	Held as at 30 June 2011
Directors				
M. Jones	2,610,000	-	690,000	3,300,000
Z. Soemya	375,000	-	311,500	696,500
C. Boyle	813,478	-	-	813,478
Executives				
G. Anderson	-	-	-	-

No options were held or granted as remuneration by directors or executives during the financial year.

13. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

(d) ***Loans to/from key management personnel***

There were no loans outstanding to/from key management personnel at the end of the period.

(e) ***Transactions with other related parties***
In July 2008 an agreement for a 12 month lease of office premises at commercial rates was entered into with a director related entity of Mr Mark Jones. This lease was renewed on 18 June 2011 for two years for an annual rental of $84,300 (excluding GST). This agreement was provided on an arm's length terms. The lease payments pursuant to the agreement totalled $80,032 per annum excluding GST for the year ending 30 June 2012. There was a balance outstanding of $6,228 (excluding GST) at 30 June 2012.

During the period, Oakajee Corporation paid $24,000 to GDA Corporate Pty Ltd and $16,000 to Graham Anderson & Co Pty Ltd for Chairman's fees, accounting and company secretarial services. Mr Graham Anderson is a Director of both companies and Chairman and Company Secretary of Oakajee Corporation Limited. There was a balance outstanding of $4,000 (excluding GST) as at 30 June 2012.

Other amounts payable to related parties at 30 June 2012:
- Ezeatm Limited $100; and
- Mark Jones annual leave entitlement and expenses $42,861.

There were no other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2012.

14. Employee benefits

Aggregate liability for employee benefits excluding on-costs

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Current		
Other creditors and accruals	25,388	40,434
	25,388	40,434

15. Auditor's remuneration
The auditor of Oakajee Corporation Limited is HLB Man Judd.

Amounts received or due and receivable (excluding GST) by the auditors of the Company for:		
- Audit or review of the financial statements	26,145	21,050
	26,145	21,050

16. Significant Events After Balance Date

On 18 July 2012, the Company raised $1,000,000 by way of issue of 5,000,000 ordinary shares at 20 cents each.

Other than the above, no other matters or events have arisen since 30 June 2012 which have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial periods.

17. Segment information
AASB 8 *Operating Segments* requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

17. Segment information (continued)

The chief operating decision maker for Oakajee Corporation Limited reviews internal reports prepared as financial statements and strategic decisions of the Company are determined upon analysis of these internal reports. During the period, the Company operated predominantly in one segment being the limestone extraction sector in Australia. Accordingly, under the “management approach” outlined only one operating segment has been identified and no further disclosure is required in the notes to the financial statements.

18. Related party disclosures

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Refer to Note 13 for details of transactions with key management personnel.

Other than disclosed in Note 13, there were no other related party transactions during the financial year.

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Capital Commitments
The Company does not have any capital commitments as at balance date.

Operating lease – Office Premises
The Company holds a 24 month operating lease for office premises which commenced on 17 June 2011 for an annual rental of $84,300 (excluding GST). Annual rent for the lease for the year ended 30 June 2012 was $80,032 (excluding GST).

20. Financial instruments disclosure

(a) Capital Risk Management

Management’s policy is to control the capital of the Company to ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern, with the intention of providing shareholders with adequate returns.

The Company’s overall strategy remains unchanged from 2011.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders, reserves and retained earnings.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale-financial assets. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide working capital for operations.

The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The main risks currently arising from the Company’s financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

20. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(c) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis for measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

(d) Categories of financial instruments

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,432	177,583
Trade and other receivables	122,946	2,017,562
Available-for-sale investments	9,149,200	8,508,500
Financial liabilities		
Trade creditors and other payables	136,131	64,153

(e) Interest rate risk

The cash balance of $19,432 as at 30 June 2012 is sensitive to interest rate risk whereby a 1% per annum movement in interest rates would impact the statement of comprehensive income and equity by $194.

The following table sets out the carrying amount and maturity of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

2012 Category	Time Period	Interest Bearing (Floating)	Non-Interest Bearing	Total Carrying Amount as per the Balance Sheet	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %
Financial assets:					
Cash	<1 year	19,432	-	19,432	3.5%
Trade and other receivables	<1 year	-	122,946	122,946	-
Available-for-sale investments	>1 year	-	9,149,200	9,149,200	-
Total financial assets		19,432	9,272,146	9,291,578	
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors and other payables	-	-	136,131	136,131	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	136,131	136,131	-

2011 Category	Time Period	Interest Bearing (Floating)	Non-Interest Bearing	Total Carrying Amount as per the Balance Sheet	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %
Financial assets:					
Cash	<1 year	177,583	-	177,583	5.5%
Trade and other receivables	<1 year	2,000,000	17,562	2,017,562	7.5%
Available-for-sale investments	>1 year	-	8,508,500	8,508,500	-
Total financial assets		2,177,583	8.526,062	10,703,645	
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors and other payables	-	-	64,153	64,153	-
Total financial liabilities		-	64,153	64,153	-

20. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company only transacts with entities that are rated to the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading record to rate is major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Board annually.

The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

(g) Equity price risks

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments. The Company's investments are publicly traded and are included in the ASX 200.

Equity price sensitivity
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the balance date.

At balance date, if the equity prices had been 5% higher or lower:

- Net profit for the year ended 30 June 2011 would decrease/increase by $23,038 (2011: 31,131); and
- Other equity reserves would decrease/increase by $457,460 (2011: $425,425).

The Company's sensitivity to equity prices has not changed significantly from the prior year.

(h) Fair value of financial instruments

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2), and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3)

The following table present the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2012.

20. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

2012	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Available- for sale financial assets	9,149,200	-	-	9,149,200
	9,149,200	-		9,149,200

2011	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Available- for sale financial assets	8,508,500	-	-	8,508,500
	8,508,500	-		8,508,500

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

(i) Liquidity Risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

21. Cash flow information

	Company 2012 $	Consolidated 2011 $
Reconciliation of profit after income tax to the net cash flows from operations:		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	2,574,841	363,504
Add (less) non cash items:-		
Income tax expense/(benefit)	1,062,066	(45,943)
Depreciation and amortisation	1,608	5,444
Provision for lease royalty expense	-	2,272
Profit on sale of shares in listed entities	(460,765)	(622,619)
Gain on disposal of associate	(3,726,707)	-
Share of loss of associate	6,807	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade creditors and accruals	71,978	28,501
(Increase)/decrease in sundry receivables and prepayments	(90,760)	18,843
Decrease in provisions	(104,095)	-
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(665,127)	(249,998)

(i) Non-cash financing and investing activities
During the previous period, the Company had loaned $2,000,000 to Ezeatm Pty Ltd for settlement of their debts. On 5 October 2011, the loan was fully repaid through the transfer of 9,999,900 fully paid shares in Ezeatm Limited (refer to Note 8).

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of Oakajee Corporation Limited (the "Company"):

a) the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory Australian requirements; and
   (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date.

b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

c) the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Graham Anderson
Chairman
Perth, 31 August 2012

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Oakajee Corporation Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Oakajee Corporation Limited ("the company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the company.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In Note 1(b), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements* that the financial report of Oakajee Corporation Limited complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial report and remuneration report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report and remuneration report of Oakajee Corporation Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 published in the annual report and included on the company's website. The company's directors are responsible for the integrity of the company's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of this web site. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report and remuneration report. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial report and remuneration report. If users of the financial report and remuneration report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report and remuneration report to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial report and remuneration report.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Oakajee Corporation Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1(b).

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Oakajee Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB MANN JUDD
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
31 August 2012

M R W OHM
Partner

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
AT 29 August 2012

A. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A statement disclosing the extent to which the Company has followed the best practice recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council during the reporting period is contained within the Director's Report.

B. SHAREHOLDING

1. Substantial Shareholders

The names of the substantial shareholders listed on the company's register:

Size of Holding	No. Shares	%
Dog Meat Pty Ltd <DM A/C>	3,800,000	10.133
Total	**3,800,000**	**10.133**

2. Number of holders in each class of equity securities and the voting rights attached

There are 406 holders of Ordinary shares. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held.
On a show of hands every shareholder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

There are no unquoted securities of the Company.

3. Distribution schedule of the number of ordinary holders is.

Size of Holding	Number of Holders	Shares Held
1 - 1,000	5	2,312
1,001 - 5,000	32	118,744
5,001 - 10,000	116	1,102,223
10,001 – 100,000	198	8,622,001
100,001 and over	55	27,654,720
Total	**406**	**37,500,000**

4. Marketable Parcel

There are no shareholders with less than a marketable parcel.

5. Twenty largest holders of each class of quoted equity security

The names of the twenty largest holders of each class of quoted equity security, the number of equity security each holds and the percentage of capital each holds is as follows:

	Shareholder	No. Shares	%
1	Mrs Nancy-Lee Thomas <Thomas Family A/C>	4,500,000	12.000
2	Dog Meat Pty Ltd <DM A/C>	3,800,000	10.133
3	Mr Stephen Frederick Schmedje & Mrs Cornelia Petra Schmedje	1,827,914	4.874
4	Simdilex Pty Ltd <NSD A/C>	1,600,000	4.267
5	Success Concept Investment Ltd	1,385,085	3.694
6	Asian Star Investments Ltd	1,200,000	3.200
7	Malcora Pty Ltd <C & C Ceniviva A/C>	1,160,000	3.093
8	Nefco Nominees Pty Ltd	650,000	1.733
9	Shalees Pty Ltd <Laucam A/C>	638,478	1.703
10	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	564,342	1.505
11	Mr Richard Anthony De Souza & Mrs Karen Louise De Souza<De Souza Super Fund A/C>	541,000	1.443
12	Mr Mark Lippi & Mrs Kelly Lippi	500,000	1.333
13	Mrs Suzette May Thomas	500,000	1.333
14	Mr Timothy John Kelly & Mrs Lisa Annette Kelly <The Kelly Super Fund A/C>	487,000	1.299
15	Mr Bjorn Herluf Jonshagen & Ms Beverley Vickers <B&B's Superfund A/C>	450,000	1.200
16	Frontiera Pty Ltd	400,000	1.067
17	Rosa Diana Marisa Di Falco <Cardinals Investments A/C>	400,000	1.067
18	Parabolica Capital Pty Ltd <Tabac A/C>	350,000	0.933
19	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <DRP>	330,000	0.880
20	Ancona Nominees Pty Ltd <Pritchett Family Super A/C>	325,000	0.867
	Total	**21,608,819**	**57.624**

C. OTHER DETAILS

1. Company Secretary

   The name of the company secretary is Graham Anderson.

2. Address and telephone details of the Company's registered and administrative office

   14 Emerald Terrace
   West Perth WA 6005
   Tel: +61 8 9322 2700
   Fax: +61 8 9322 7211
   email: admin@oakajeecorp.com.au

3. Address and telephone details of the office at which a register of securities is kept

   Advanced Share Registry Services
   Unit 2/150 Stirling Highway
   NEDLANDS WA 6009

4. Stock exchange on which the Company's securities are quoted

   The Company's listed equity securities are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: OKJ).

5. Review of Operations

   A review of operations is contained in the Directors' Report.

6. Consistency with business objectives

   The Company has used its cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of listing in a way consistent with its stated business objectives.