OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2016

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report

Financial year ended: **30 June 2016**
Previous financial year ended: **30 June 2015**

	Percentage change (%)	***2016* Amount $**	**2015 Amount $**
Revenue	214%	44,919	14,305
Loss before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation	7%	(567,047)	(532,193)
Net loss	-	(515,789)	(519,412)
Net loss for the period attributable to members	-	(515,789)	(519,412)
Total comprehensive loss	(38%)	(417,789)	(675,862)

Brief explanation of any of the figures necessary to enable the figures to be understood:

The net loss after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 amounted to $515,789 (2015: $519,412).

Revenue for the year comprises interest earned on cash holdings and a gain on sale of listed investments.

Expenses of $602,708 mainly comprises impairment of available for sale listed investments, a loss on sale of listed investments, employee benefit expenses and general corporate overheads.

Review of Operations

Refer to the "Review of operations" section of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016 for commentary on the results and operations for the period.

Net tangible assets per security:
At 30 June 2016, the Company had net assets of $2,275,549 (2015: $2,693,338).

	Year ended 30 June 2016	**Year ended 30 June 2015**
Net Tangible Asset Backing per Security (cents/security)	4.46	5.28

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 2016.

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED

ACN 123 084 453

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2016

Contents of Financial Report

OAKAJEE CORPORATION LIMITED
ACN 123 084 453

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS:	Mr Mark Jones (Managing Director) Mr Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director) Mr Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director)
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Ms Krystel Kirou
REGISTERED AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE:	39 Clifton Street NEDLANDS WA 6009 Telephone: +61 8 9389 6032 Facsimile: +61 8 9389 8226
POSTAL ADDRESS:	39 Clifton Street NEDLANDS WA 6009
WEBSITE:	www.oakajeecorp.com.au
SHARE REGISTRY:	Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway NEDLANDS WA 6009 Tel: +61 8 9389 8033 Fax: +61 8 9262 3723
SECURITIES EXCHANGE:	Australian Securities Exchange Limited Level 40, Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace 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 (the "Company" or "Oakajee") present their annual financial report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors' report is 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 Mark Jones (Managing Director)

Mr Jones is a Non-Executive Director of Patersons Securities Limited, one of the largest stockbroking firms in Australia and is the Chairman of EZA Corporation Limited. He has been instrumental in raising capital for many exploration companies from IPO to production and brings over 23 years' of mining and stock market experience.

Other Current Directorships
EZA Corporation Limited

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years
None

Mr Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Thomas is a Civil Engineer with over 32 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.

Mr Thomas has been instrumental in the procurement and development of Elemental Minerals Limited's Potash project in West Africa. He was also the founding Managing Director of Intermet Engineering Pty Limited, a minerals processing engineering Company, since its inception in Australia in 2001 to its sale in 2008.

Other Current Directorships
None

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years
None

Mr Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director) - *Appointed 21 July 2015*

Mr Rose holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Curtin University.

He is currently the Managing Director of EZA Corporation Limited where he has overseen the re-structuring and subsequent sale of EZA's underlying ATM deployment business. Prior to his role with EZA, Mr Rose was a Private Client Adviser with Patersons Securities Limited.

Other Current Directorships
EZA Corporation Limited

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years
None

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Graham D Anderson BBus, CA - *Ceased appointment 20 July 2015*

Due to his passing, Graham Anderson ceased to be Chairman and Company Secretary on 20 July 2015.

Mr Anderson held a Bachelor of Business Degree and was 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, Mr Anderson established GDA Corporate, his own specialist corporate advisory, management and consulting practice.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was maintaining investment in listed securities.

Review of Operations

The Board reviewed a number of new investment opportunities in various sectors however none of these projects met all of the Board's criteria for investment approval. The Board will continue to evaluate new opportunities.

The total value of the Company's available for sale investments decreased from $1,952,000 at 30 June 2015 to $1,467,000 at 30 June 2016, and the Company recorded a loss from operations for the year of $515,789 up from a loss of $519,412 in the previous year.

At 30 June 2016, the Company had net assets of $2,275,549 (2015: $2,693,338).

Operating Results for the Year

The net loss after income tax of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2016 was $515,789 (2015: $519,412). At 30 June 2016, the Company had $878,698 in cash (2015: $807,077).

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 2016.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company not otherwise disclosed to the date of this report.

Subsequent Events

No matters or events have arisen since 30 June 2016 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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:

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	
Director	**Directly**	**Indirectly**
Mark Jones	-	4,688,358
Garry Thomas	-	5,250,000
Douglas Rose	-	2,196,824

There are no unpaid amounts on the shares issued. The Directors did not hold any interests in options of the Company as at the date of this report. There were no share options on issue at any time during or since the end of the financial year.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, the following number of meetings of Directors were held and attended by each Director:

Director	**Number eligible to attend**	**Number attended**
Mark Jones	4	4
Garry Thomas	4	3
Douglas Rose	4	4
Graham Anderson	-	-

Remuneration Report (audited)

This report, which forms part of the Directors' report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for key management personnel of Oakajee Corporation Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors

Mark Jones (Managing Director)
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)
Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director) *Appointed on 21 July 2015*
Graham Anderson (Non-Executive Chairman) *Ceased Appointment on 20 July 2015*

Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors. 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.

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

All remuneration paid to key management personnel is expensed. Any options granted to key management personnel 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

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 2016

	Salary and fees ($)	Superannuation ($)	Total ($)
Directors			
Mark Jones (Managing Director)	100,000	9,500	109,500
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director	22,831	2,169	25,000
Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director) [1]	21,542	2,046	23,588
Graham Anderson (Non-Executive Chairman) [2]	2,000	-	2,000
Total	**146,373**	**13,715**	**160,088**

[1] *Appointed on 21 July 2015*
[2] *Ceased appointment on 20 July 2015*

Year ended 30 June 2015

	Salary and fees ($)	Superannuation ($)	Total ($)
Directors			
Mark Jones (Managing Director)	100,000	9,500	109,500
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director	22,831	2,169	25,000
Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director)	-	-	-
Graham Anderson (Non-Executive Chairman)	48,000*	-	48,000
Total	**170,831**	**11,669**	**182,500**

***** *Included in this figure is $24,000 paid to GDA Corporate (an entity Graham Anderson was a Director of) for accounting and company secretarial services.*

No percentage of 2016 and 2015 remuneration paid is performance based. No other long-term benefits or equity compensation were granted to key management personnel in 2016 or 2015.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Service Agreements

As at the date of this report there are no executives or key management personnel, other than the Directors, engaged by the Company. The Company has entered into service agreements with the Directors.

Mark Jones	$100,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation of 9.5%. Termination of employment by either party giving written notice of not less than 3 (three) months' notice. The Company may elect to pay 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 incl statutory superannuation of 9.5%
Douglas Rose	$25,000 per annum incl statutory superannuation of 9.5%

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 for 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 also 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 Director including their related entities is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2015	**Shares granted as remuneration**	**Acquired/ (Disposed) on Market**	**Held as at 30 June 2016**
Directors				
Mark Jones	4,568,000	-	120,358	4,688,358
Garry Thomas	5,250,000	-	-	5,250,000
Douglas Rose	1,146,000*	-	1,050,824	2,196,824
Graham Anderson	-	-	-	-

***** *The number of shares of the Company held indirectly by Mr Douglas Rose at the date of his appointment on 21 July 2015.*

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Equity Holdings and Transactions (continued)

	Held at 1 July 2014	Shares granted as remuneration	Acquired/ (Disposed) on Market	Held as at 30 June 2015
Directors				
Mark Jones	3,800,000	-	768,000	4,568,000
Garry Thomas	5,250,000	-	-	5,250,000
Graham Anderson	-	-	-	-

Other Transactions with Directors

During the period, the Company paid $20,796 (excluding GST) to a Director related entity of Mark Jones for rental of office premises. As at 30 June 2016, there is a nil balance outstanding.

Oakajee Corporation Limited has an agreement with a related entity of Mark Jones and Douglas Rose, EZA Corporation Limited, to sub-lease its office premises. Normal commercial terms apply. The Company received $13,000 from EZA Corporation Limited during the period.

There were no other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2016.

End of remuneration report.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and 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 their position as Directors and Officers of the Company, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain personal advantage.

The Officers 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 10 and forms part of this Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Non-Audit Services

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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.

Mark Jones
Date: 30 August 2016

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 2016, 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.

Perth, Western Australia
30 August 2016

N G Neill
Partner

Corporate Governance Statement

Overview

The Company's Board governs the business on behalf of shareholders as a whole with the prime objective of protecting and enhancing shareholder value. The Board is committed to, and ensures that the:-

(i) executive management runs the Company in accordance a high level of ethics and integrity;
(ii) Board and management complies with all applicable laws and regulations;
(iii) Company continually reviews the governance framework and practices to ensure it fulfils its corporate governance obligations.

The Board endorses the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations ('ASX CGP') however, as a junior company, at this stage of the Company's corporate development, implementation of the ASX CGP is not practical in every instance given the modest size and scale of the Company operations.

During the year ended 30 June 2016, the Company considered the 3rd Edition of the ASX CGP. This Statement reports on the revised recommendations and outlines the main corporate governance practices employed by the Board. Where it has not adopted a particular recommendation, an explanation is provided.

This Corporate Governance Statement was approved by the Board on 30 August 2016 and is current as at that date in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3. The Corporate Governance Statement will also be published on the Company's website at http://www.oakajeecorp.com.au/

1. <u>Laying solid foundations for management and oversight</u>

Role and Responsibility of Board and Management

The relationship between the Board and senior management is critical to the Company's long term success. The Board is responsible for the performance of the Company in both the short and longer term and seeks to balance sometimes competing objectives in the best interests of the Company as a whole. The key aims of the Board are to enhance the interests of shareholders and other key stakeholders and to ensure the Company is properly managed.

Day to day management of the Company's affairs and the implementation of the corporate strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the Board to the Chief Executive Officer and senior management.

The responsibilities of the Board as a whole, the Chairman and individual Directors are set out in the Company's Board Charter and are consistent with ASX CGP 1. A copy of the Board Charter is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Before appointing a new Director, the Company will undertake appropriate checks such as a character reference, police clearance certificate, bankruptcy check and any other check it deems appropriate. Where a Director is to be re-elected or a candidate is put up for election to shareholders, all material information will be provided to shareholders for consideration.

To ensure that Directors clearly understand the requirements of their role, formal letters of appointment are provided to them. The content of the appointment letter is consistent with that set out in ASX CGP 1.

To ensure that Executive Directors clearly understand the requirements of the role, service contracts and formal job descriptions are provided to them, the content of which is consistent with ASX CGP1.

Access to information

Directors may access all relevant information required to discharge their duties in addition to information provided in Board papers and regular presentations delivered by executive management on business performance and issues. With the approval of their Chairman, Directors may seek independent professional advice, as required, at the Company's expense.

Corporate Governance Statement

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. The role of the Company Secretary is consistent with ASX CGP1.

Diversity

The Board considers that due to the size of the Company, formally documenting the policy concerning gender diversity and the setting of measurable diversity objectives is not appropriate. The Company has only one full time employee and utilises external consultants and contractors to complement the full time workforce as and when required.

The Company provides equal employment opportunities to men and women at all times. Measurable objectives will be considered by the Board when the Company becomes of a size that warrants such objectives. Once established, the Board will review progress against any objectives identified on an annual basis.

Performance Evaluation

The Chairman and/or the Managing Director are responsible for reviewing the performance of each individual Director at least once every calendar year with reference to the terms of their employment contract. A Director is nominated to review the individual performance of the Chairman and/or the Managing Director and meets privately with him to discuss this assessment.

2. Structure of the Board

Board composition

The Directors determine the composition and size of the Board in accordance with the Company's Constitution. The Constitution empowers the Board to set upper and lower limits with the number of Directors not permitted to be less than three. There are currently three Directors appointed to the Board and their skills and experience, qualifications, term of office and independence status is set out in the Directors' Report.

Nominations committee

Due to the Company's size and scale, the Board has not established a sub-committee to undertake the responsibilities normally undertaken by a Nomination Committee. The Board is charged to undertake the responsibilities normally undertaken by a Nomination Committee.

Board succession/Board skills matrix

The Board has adopted a Board skills matrix which identifies its collective mix of skills and diversity. The current composition of the Board is regarded as balanced with a complementary range of skills, independence, diversity and experience to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

Should the Company be in the position where it believes that it or a new Director does not have the requisite skills and experience, the Company will ensure that appropriate training or development is provided to ensure that the current or new Director has sufficient knowledge, skills and an understanding of their responsibilities.

Director independence

Based on the definition of independence published in ASX CGP 2, only one Director is considered independent. Mr Jones and Mr Thomas are not independent as they are substantial security holders of the Company. Mr Rose is deemed independent.

Independent Decision Making

The majority of the Board is not independent and the Company recognises that this is a departure from ASX CGP 2. All Directors bring to the Board the requisite skills which are complementary to those of the other Directors and enable them to adequately discharge their responsibilities and bring independent judgments to bear on their decisions.

Corporate Governance Statement

Materiality thresholds used to assess Director independence have not as yet been established however the Board considers a Director to be independent where he or she is not a member of management and is free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

The Board believes that the interests of the shareholders are best served by the current composition of the Board which is regarded as balanced with a complementary range of skills, diversity and experience as detailed in the Directors' Report.

The following measures are in place to ensure the decision making process of the Board is subject to independent judgments:-

- A standard item on each Board Meeting agenda requires Directors to focus on and declare any conflicts of interest in addition to those already declared;
- Directors are permitted to seek the advice of independent experts at the Company's expense, subject to the approval of the Chairman;
- All Directors must act all times in the interest of the Company; and
- Directors meet as required independently of executive management.

Adoption of these measures ensures that the interests of shareholders, as a whole, are pursued and not jeopardised by a lack of independence.

Inducting new Directors

New Non-Executive Directors will be provided with a pack of information and documents relating to the Company including the Constitution, financial statements, recent Board papers and the various Board policies and charters.

3. Ethical and Responsible Decision Making

Code of Conduct

A Code of Conduct Policy is in place to promote ethical and responsible practices and standards for Directors, employees and consultants of the Company to discharge their responsibilities. This Policy reflects the Directors' and key officers' intention to ensure that their duties and responsibilities to the Company are performed with the utmost integrity. A copy of the Code of Conduct policy is available to all employees and is also available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. The terms are consistent with ASX CGP 3.

4. Integrity of corporate reporting

Audit Committee

Due to the size and scale of the Company, during the year the Board has not established a sub-committee to undertake the responsibilities normally undertaken by an Audit Committee.

The full Board undertakes all Audit Committee responsibilities in accordance with its Audit Committee Charter located on the Company's website. The responsibilities include the following:-

- Reviewing and approving statutory financial reports and all other financial information distributed externally;
- Monitoring the effective operation of the risk management and compliance framework;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment including compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The nomination of the external auditors and the review of the adequacy of the existing external audit arrangements; and
- Considering whether non audit services provided by the external auditor are consistent with maintaining the external auditor's independence.

The Company will give consideration at an appropriate time in the Company's development, for the creation of an Audit Committee.

Corporate Governance Statement

CEO/CFO Sign Off

Before the Board approves the Company's financial statements it receives a declaration from its CEO and CFO in accordance with ASX CGP 4.
External Auditor

The lead audit partner responsible for the Company's external audit is required to attend each Annual General Meeting and to be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

5. Timely and balanced disclosure

Continuous Disclosure Policy

The Company has a written policy on information disclosure that focuses on continuous disclosure of any information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities.

A copy of the Continuous Disclosure Policy is located in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and the terms are consistent with ASX CGP 5.

The Company Secretary has been nominated as the person responsible for communications with the Australia Securities Exchange (ASX). This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements in the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosure to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and the public.

6. Rights of Security holders

Website

The Company maintains a website at http://www.oakajeecorp.com.au/.The website contains information consistent with ASX CGP 6.

Communication

The Company's Shareholder Communications Policy promotes effective communication with the Company's shareholders and encourages shareholder participation at general meetings. A copy of this Policy, which deals with communication through the ASX, the Share Registry, shareholder meetings and the annual report, may be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. All of the Company's announcements to the market may also be accessed through the Company's website. The Company's annual reports are posted on the Company's website.

Shareholders are provided with the opportunity to question the Board concerning the operation of the Company at the annual general meeting. They are also afforded the opportunity to question the Company's auditors at that meeting concerning matters related to the audit of the Company's financial statements.

Shareholders are also encouraged and given the opportunity to receive electronic communications from, and send electronic communications to, the Company and its share registry.

7. Recognising and Managing Risk

Risk Committee

Due to the size and scale of the Company, during the year the Board has not established a sub-committee to undertake the responsibilities normally undertaken by a Risk Committee.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks, as well as opportunities are identified on a timely basis and receive an appropriate and measured response, recognising however that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company currently is not subject to any material exposure to environmental and social sustainability risks. The principal areas of risk for the Company are in:-

- occupational health and safety and work related safety risks; and
- financial risk in the areas of maintaining sufficient funding for the continuation of operations and risks related to fraud, misappropriation and errors.

The Board will review the effectiveness of implementation of the risk management system and internal control system at least annually. When reviewing risk management policies and internal control system the Board should take into account the Company's legal obligations and should also consider the reasonable expectations of the Company's stakeholders, including security holders, employees, customers, suppliers, creditors, consumers and the community.

Internal Audit

The Company does not currently have an internal audit function. Once the Company is at a size and scale that warrants an internal auditor or nears production status, the Board will be responsible for the appointment and overseeing of the internal auditor.

8. Remunerating Fairly and Responsibly

Remuneration and Nominations Committee

Due to the size and scale of the Company, during the year the Board has not established a sub-committee to undertake the responsibilities normally undertaken by a Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The Company will give consideration at an appropriate time in the Company's development, for the creation of sub-committees.

The full Board approves all management remuneration including the allocation of options (if any) and involves itself in the nomination, selection and retirement of Directors. No Director may be involved in setting their own remuneration or terms and conditions and in such a case relevant Directors are required to be absent from the full Board discussion.

The Board seeks to ensure that collectively its membership represents an appropriate balance between Directors with experience and knowledge of the Company and Directors with an external or fresh perspective. It shall review the range of expertise of its members on a regular basis and seeks to ensure that it has operational and technical expertise relevant to the operation of the Company.

Directors are re-elected, nominated and appointed to the Board in accordance with the Board's policy on these matters set out in the Remuneration Committee Charter, the Company's Constitution and ASX Listing Rules. In considering appointments to the Board, the extent to which the skills and experience of potential candidates complement those of the Directors in office is considered.

The Company's remuneration philosophy, objectives and arrangements are detailed in the Remuneration Report which forms part of the Directors' Report.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

The annual total of fees to Non-Executive Directors is set by the Company's shareholders and allocated as Directors' Fees by the Board on the basis of the roles undertaken by the Directors. Full details of Directors' remuneration appear in the Remuneration Report. These fees are inclusive of statutory superannuation contributions. No retirement benefits are paid to Non-Executive Directors and no equity-based remuneration scheme exists for them.

Remuneration of Executive Management

Remuneration packages for Executive management are generally set to be competitive so as to both retain executives and attract experienced executives to the Company.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue			
Revenue	2	10,633	14,305
Other income		34,286	-
Expenses			
Administration expenses		104,101	105,953
Impairment expense	2	225,944	198,750
Employee benefit expense	2	177,626	191,258
Depreciation expense	2	1,375	1,524
Travel expenses		7,226	25,432
Loss on sale of investments		86,436	10,800
Loss before income tax		**(557,789)**	**(519,412)**
Income tax benefit	4	42,000	-
Net loss after tax		**(515,789)**	**(519,412)**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		140,000	484,000
Items that have been reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to profit or loss		-	(640,450)
Income tax relating to these items	11	(42,000)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(417,789)**	**(675,862)**
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	12	(1.01)	(1.02)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	878,698	807,077
Trade and other receivables	6	1,345	2,347
Other assets	8	6,417	3,667
Total current assets		**886,460**	**813,091**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,771	2,433
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	1,467,000	1,952,000
Total non-current assets		**1,468,771**	**1,954,433**
Total assets		**2,355,231**	**2,767,524**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	79,682	74,186
Total current liabilities		**79,682**	**74,186**
Total liabilities		**79,682**	**74,186**
Net assets		**2,275,549**	**2,693,338**
Equity			
Issued capital	11	7,131,169	7,131,169
Reserves	11	582,000	484,000
Accumulated losses		(5,437,620)	(4,921,831)
Total equity		**2,275,549**	**2,693,338**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Unrealised Gains Reserve	Total Equity
	$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2014	7,131,169	(4,402,419)	640,450	3,369,200
Net loss for the period	-	(519,412)	-	(**519,412**)
Other comprehensive loss net of tax	-	-	(156,450)	(156,450)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(519,412)	(156,450)	**(675,862)**
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2015	**7,131,169**	**(4,921,831)**	**484,000**	**2,693,338**
Net loss for the period	-	(515,789)	-	(515,789)
Other comprehensive loss net of tax	-	-	98,000	98,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(515,789)	98,000	**(417,789)**
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016	**7,131,169**	**(5,437,620)**	**582,000**	**2,275,549**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
		Inflows/(Outflows)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(285,204)	(315,145)
Interest received		10,633	14,305
Net cash flows used in operating activities	20	(274,571)	(300,840)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of shares in listed entities		1,023,027	432,000
Payments for shares in listed entities		(676,122)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(713)	-
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		346,192	432,000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of securities	11	-	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		71,621	131,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		807,077	675,917
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**878,698**	**807,077**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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" or "Oakajee") for the year ended 30 June 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 30 August 2016.

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) New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the directors 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 Group accounting policies.

The directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2016. 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 Group 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 affect both current and future periods.

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.

A net impairment expense of $225,944 (2015: $198,750) has been recognised during the year against the Company's available-for-sale financial assets as these investments have experienced a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below their 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.

As at 30 June 2016, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $878,698 and net operating cash outflows of $274,571 for the year ended on that date. Notwithstanding this, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has available-for-sale financial assets with a market value of $1,467,000 at 30 June 2016. These available-for-sale financial assets represent investments in listed companies which are traded on ASX.

The Company has the ability to sell these 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 2016 for total proceeds of $1,023,027. Further tranches will be sold if and when the need arises.

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 income 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.

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

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.

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.

i) Trade and other receivables (continued)

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 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 operates 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.

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.

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 or 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.

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

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

- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:

(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 Company of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that Company 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) 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.

s) Issued 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.

t) Earnings or loss per share

Basic earnings or loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss after income tax attributable to members of the Company, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

t) Earnings or loss per share (continued)

Diluted earnings or loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the Company, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and

other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

u) 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 Limited.

v) 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**	**2016 $**	**2015 $**
a)	**Revenue**		
	Interest income	10,633	14,305
	Gain on sale of listed investments	34,286	-
		44,919	14,305
b)	**Depreciation expense**		
	Property plant and equipment	1,375	1,524
c)	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salary and wages, including Directors' fees	172,623	184,825
	Annual leave expense	5,003	6,433
		177,626	191,258
d)	**Operating lease payments**		
	Office rental	7,796	14,079
e)	**Impairment expense**		
	Available-for-sale financial assets	225,944	198,750

3. Dividends

No dividends have been paid or are proposed as at 30 June 2016.

As at 30 June 2016 the Company has no franking credits available for use in future years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

4. Income tax

a) Income tax (benefit)/expense

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

	2016 $	2015 $
Accounting loss before tax from continuing operations	(557,789)	(519,412)
Income tax benefit calculated at 30%	(167,337)	(155,824)
Non-deductible expenses	15,881	3,240
Recognition of previously unrecognised temporary differences	(20,325)	(18,377)
Deferred tax assets and liabilities not recognised	129,781	217,896
Income tax not recognised in equity	-	(46,935)
Income tax benefit reported in the statement of comprehensive income	42,000	-

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) Income tax charged/(credited) directly to equity

	2016 $	2015 $
Share revaluation reserve	(42,000)	46,935
Amount not recognised	-	(46,935)
	(42,000)	-

c) Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets comprise of:

Losses available for offset against future taxable income	81,685	91,011
Revaluations of available-for-sale investments	25,783	106,560
Share issue expenses	0	
Accrued expenses and liabilities	22,313	20,325
Deferred tax assets not brought to account as realisation is not regarded as probable	(129,781)	(217,896)
	-	-

Capital losses comprise of:

Losses available for offset against future taxable income	892,664	552,808
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	(892,664)	(552,808)
	-	-

4. Income tax (continued)

c) Deferred tax balances (continued)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	Opening balance $	Charged to income $	Charged to equity $	Amounts not recognised $	Closing balance $
30 June 2016					
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	67,783	42,000	25,783	-
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	81,685	-	81,685	-
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and liabilities	-	22,313	-	22,313	-
	-	171,781	42,000	129,781	-

	Opening balance $	Charged to income $	Charged to equity $	Amounts not recognised $	Closing balance $
30 June 2015					
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	(59,625)	(46,935)	106,560	-
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	(91,011)	-	91,011	-
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and liabilities	-	(20,325)	-	20,325	-
	-	(170,961)	(46,935)	217,896	-

The Company has tax losses arising in Australia, the tax effect of these losses is $1,609,165 (2015: $1,336,882). The losses are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

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.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank	878,698	807,077

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

6. Trade and other receivables

	2016 $	2015 $
GST receivable	1,345	2,347
Total trade and other receivables	1,345	2,347

There are no receivables which are past due or impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7. Property, plant and equipment

	2016 $	2015 $
At cost	29,780	29,067
Accumulated depreciation	(28,009)	(26,634)
Total written down value	1,771	2,433

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	2,433	3,957
Additions	713	-
Depreciation expense	(1,375)	(1,524)
Total property, plant and equipment	1,771	2,433

8. Other assets - current

Prepayments	6,417	3,667
Total other assets	6,417	3,667

9. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available for sale investments carried at fair value:		
Listed shares	1,467,000	1,952,000

10. Trade and other payables

Trade creditors (i)	1,380	3,016
Other creditors (ii)	24,154	22,026
Annual leave accrual	54,147	49,144
	79,682	74,186

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

11. Issued capital and reserves

(a) Issued and paid up capital

51,000,000 (2015: 51,000,000) ordinary shares fully paid	7,131,169	7,131,169

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

	2016		2015	
	No. of shares	*$*	*No. of shares*	*$*
Opening balance	51,000,000	7,131,169	51,000,000	7,131,169
Movements in shares on issue	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	51,000,000	7,131,169	51,000,000	7,131,169

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

11. Issued capital and reserves (continued)

(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 shareholder 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	2016 $	2015 $
Unrealised Gains Reserve		
At 1 July 2015	484,000	640,450
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on available for sale investments	140,000	(156,450)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(42,000)	-
At 30 June 2016	582,000	484,000

Unrealised gains reserve

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

12. Earnings per share

	2016	2015
Basic loss per share (cents)	(1.01)	(1.02)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic (loss)/earnings per share	51,000,000	51,000,000
Loss used in the calculation of basic (loss)/earnings per share	(515,789)	(519,412)

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

13. Key management personnel disclosures

(a) *Details of key management personnel*

Directors

Mark Jones (Managing Director)
Garry Thomas (Non-Executive Director)
Douglas Rose (Non-Executive Director) - *Appointed on 21 July 2015*
Graham Anderson (Non-Executive Chairman) - *Ceased appointment on 20 July 2015*

(b) *Remuneration of key management personnel*

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report.

The aggregate compensation paid to key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

	2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employee benefits	146,373	170,831
Post-employment benefits	13,715	11,669
Total	160,088	182,500

13. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

(c) *Loans to/from related parties*

There were no loans outstanding to/from related parties at the end of the period.

(d) *Transactions with other related parties*

During the period, the company paid $20,796 (excluding GST) to a Director related entity of Mark Jones for rental of office premises. As at 30 June 2016, there is a nil balance outstanding.

Oakajee Corporation Limited has an agreement with a related entity of Mark Jones and Douglas Rose, EZA Corporation Limited, to sub-lease its office premises. Normal commercial terms apply. The Company received $13,000 from EZA Corporation Limited during the period.

There were no other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2016.

14. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor of Oakajee Corporation Limited is HLB Mann Judd.

	2016 $	2015 $
Amounts received or due and receivable (excluding GST) by the auditors of the Company for:		
(i) Audit or review of the financial statements	25,575	24,750
	25,575	24,750

15. Significant Events After Balance Date

No matters or events have arisen since 30 June 2016 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.

16. 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.

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 investment 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

17. 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.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Capital Commitments

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

Operating lease – Office Premises

The Company holds an operating lease with no fixed term for office premises which commenced on 1 August 2012. Annual rent for the lease for the year ended 30 June 2016 was $20,796 (excluding GST).

19. 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 2015.

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.

(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

	2016 $	2015 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	878,698	807,077
Trade and other receivables	1,345	2,347
Available-for-sale investments	1,467,000	1,952,000
Financial liabilities		
Trade creditors and other payables	79,682	74,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

19. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk

The cash balance of $878,698 as at 30 June 2016 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 $8,787 (2015: $8,071).

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

2016 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	878,698		878,698	1.5
Trade and other receivables	<1 year	-	1,345	1,345	-
Available-for-sale investments	>1 year	-	1,467,000	1,467,000	-
Total financial assets		878,698	1,468,345	2,347,043	
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors and other payables		-	79,682	79,682	-
Total financial liabilities		-	79,682	79,682	

2015 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	807,077	-	807,077	2.5
Trade and other receivables	<1 year	-	2,347	2,347	-
Available-for-sale investments	>1 year	-	1,952,000	1,952,000	-
Total financial assets		807,077	1,954,347	2,761,424	
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors and other payables		-	74,186	74,186	-
Total financial liabilities		-	74,186	74,186	

19. 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 Company 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 ASX listed.

Equity price sensitivity
The sensitivity analysis 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 loss for the year ended 30 June 2016 would decrease/increase by $73,350 (2015: $37,100) as a result of disposal and impairment recorded on available-for-sale financial assets; and
- Other equity reserves would decrease/increase by $73,350 (2015: $97,600) as a result of the changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets.

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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

(h) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value:

2016	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Available- for sale financial assets	1,467,000	-	-	1,467,000
	1,467,000	-	-	1,467,000

2015	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Available- for sale financial assets	1,952,000	-	-	1,952,000
	1,952,000	-	-	1,952,000

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.

20. Cash flow information

	2016 $	2015 $
Reconciliation of loss after income tax to the net cash flows from operations:		
(Loss)/profit from ordinary activities after income tax	(515,789)	(519,412)
Add (less) non-cash items:		
Income tax benefit	(42,000)	-
Impairment expense	225,944	198,750
Depreciation expense	1,375	1,524
Net loss on sale of shares in listed entities	52,150	10,800
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	3,010	5,705
(Increase)/decrease in sundry receivables and prepayments	739	1,793
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(274,571)	(300,840)

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 2016 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 2016.

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

Mark Jones
Date: 30 August 2016

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 2016, the statement 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, for 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 gives a true and fair view and 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*, the financial statements of [name of entity] comply 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 about 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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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*.

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

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 2016 and 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 2016. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Oakajee Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Norman Glad

N G Neill
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
30 August 2016

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION AT 29 AUGUST 2016

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 Directors Report.

B. SHAREHOLDING

1. Substantial Shareholders

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

Size of Holding	No. Shares	%
Success Concept Investment Limited	6,385,085	12.520
Dog Meat Pty Limited <DM A/C>	4,688,358	9.193
Mrs Nancy-Lee Thomas <Thomas Family A/C>	4,500,000	8.824
Asian Star Investments Limited	3,200,000	6.275
Falfaro Investments Limited	3,000,000	5.882
Total	**21,773,443**	**42.694**

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

There are 332 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

Size of Holding	Number of Holders	Shares Held
1 - 1,000	11	2,480
1,001 - 5,000	25	90,876
5,001 - 10,000	104	986,353
10,001 – 100,000	142	6,348,310
100,001 and over	50	43,571,981
Total	**332**	**51,000,000**

4. Marketable Parcel

There are 44 shareholders with less than a marketable parcel.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION AT 29 AUGUST 2016

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	Success Concept Investment Limited	6,385,085	12.520
2	Dog Meat Pty Limited <DM A/C>	4,688,358	9.193
3	Mrs Nancy-Lee Thomas <Thomas Family A/C>	4,500,000	8.824
4	Asian Star Investments Limited	3,200,000	6.275
5	Falfaro Investments Limited	3,000,000	5.882
6	Parabolica Capital Pty Limited <Tabac A/C>	2,196,824	4.307
7	Mr Thomas Mario Ceniviva <T M Ceniviva Property A/C>	2,050,000	4.020
8	Mr Stephen Frederick Schmedje & Mrs Cornelia Petra Schmedje	1,827,914	3.584
9	Simdilex Pty Limited <NSD A/C>	1,600,000	3.137
10	Mr Bjorn Herluf Jonshagen & Ms Beverley Vickers <B&B's Super Fund A/C>	1,500,000	2.941
11	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,324,342	2.597
12	Mrs Nadica Tsoutsoulis <The Tsoutsoulis Family A/C>	939,139	1.841
13	Mr Don Tsoutsoulis & Mrs Nadica Tsoutsoulis <The Tsoutsoulis Family A/C>	705,301	1.383
14	Mr Cesare Michael Ceniviva <Martino Family A/C>	655,000	1.284
15	Jokula Limited	600,000	1.176
16	Vassago Pty Ltd <Aston A/C>	572,500	1.123
17	Mrs Suzette May Thomas	500,000	0.980
18	Mr Mark Lippi & Mrs Kelly Lippi	500,000	0.980
19	Mr Bernard John Lippi & Mrs Lena Margaret Lippi <Lippi Discretionary A/C>	451,349	0.885
20	DMX Capital Partners Limited	449,814	0.882
	Total	**37,645,626**	**73.815**

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
AT 29 AUGUST 2016

C. OTHER DETAILS

1. Company Secretary

   The name of the Company Secretary is Krystel Kirou.

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

   39 Clifton Street
   NEDLANDS WA 6009
   Telephone: +61 8 9389 6032
   Facsimile: +61 8 9389 8226

3. Address of the office at which a register of securities is kept:

   Advanced Share Registry Services
   110 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.