29 August 2014

ASX Limited
Markets Announcements Platform

EZEATM LIMITED

FY2014 – ANNUAL RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT

Attached are the following documents pertaining to the year ended 30 June 2014 for Ezeatm Limited:

Head Office
Unit 2, 321 Great Eastern Highway, Redcliffe WA 6104 Phone (08) 9208 6336
PO Box 3099 Belmont East WA 6104 Fax (08) 9277 8914

Ezeatm Limited ABN 59 151 155 734
24/7 Support: **1300 886 391**
www.ezeatm.com.au

Ezeatm Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report
For the year ended 30 June 2014

1. Details of the reporting period and the previous corresponding period

Name of entity: **Ezeatm Limited**
ABN: **59 151 155 734**
Financial year ended: **30 June 2014**
Previous financial year ended: **30 June 2013**

2. Results for announcement to the market

	Percentage change over previous year	**$**
Revenues from ordinary activities	Up 3.1%	18,678,793
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	Down 55.2%	(1,686,167)
Net loss for the period attributable to members	Down 55.2%	(1,686,167)

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

Refer to the “Review of operations” section of the Directors’ Report for the year ended 30 June 2014

3. Statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 30 June 2014
Refer to the audited annual financial statements of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014.

4. Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014
Refer to the audited annual financial statements of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014.

5. Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2014
Refer to the audited annual financial statements of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014.

6. Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2014
Refer to the audited annual financial statements of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014.

7. Dividends
No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2014.

8. Details of dividend reinvestment plans in operation
N/A

9. Net tangible assets per security
The net tangible assets per ordinary share at 30 June 2014 is 3.71 cents per share (30 June 2013:1.79 cents per share).

10. Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost
N/A

11. Details of associates and joint venture entities
On 24 April 2014, the Company disposed of its 50% interest in a joint venture entity, Muzzeze Pty Ltd, and has recorded a loss from the joint venture of $39,976 for the year.

12. Any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of the entity's financial performance and financial position
Refer to the "Review of operations" section of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2014

13. For foreign entities details of which set of accounting standards is used in compiling the report
N/A

14. Commentary on the results for the period
Refer to the "Review of operations" section of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2014

15. This report is based on accounts to which the following applies.
Audited annual financial statements

16. If the accounts have not yet been audited or subject to review and are likely to be subject to dispute or qualification, a description of the likely dispute or qualification.
N/A

17. If the accounts have been audited or subject to review and are subject to dispute or qualification, a description of the dispute or qualification.
N/A

29 August 2014

RESULT FOR THE ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

- Gross revenue up 3.1% on the previous year to $18.68 million.
- Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation ("EBITDA") up 200% on the previous year to $2.67 million.
- As at 30 June 2014 Ezeatm had 1,153 ATMs deployed and actively transacting and chargeable transactions of 8.21 million for the year.

Key Items

- The significant improvement in EBITDA to $2.67 million reflects both the impact from the rationalisation of the business operations, and from the adoption of a profits-focused ATM deployment model during the year.
- The working capital position (excluding interest-bearing borrowings) improved by $1.31 million during the year under review. This was due to the impact of a share placement raising $780,000 in November 2013, restrained levels of capital expenditure and positive cash flow from operations.
- Interest-bearing borrowings were further repaid during the year ended 30 June 2014, reducing from $3.22 million at 30 June 2013 to $1.15 million at 30 June 2014, a total reduction of $2.07 million. The debt to equity ratio reduced from 0.61 as at 30 June 2013 to 0.26 at 30 June 2014.

The full annual financial report, including the Directors' Review of Operations for the year ended 30 June 2014 is enclosed.

Doug Rose
Managing Director
Ezeatm Limited

Head Office
Unit 2, 321 Great Eastern Highway, Redcliffe WA 6104 Phone (08) 9208 6336
PO Box 3099 Belmont East WA 6104 Fax (08) 9277 8914

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Ezeatm Limited

ABN 59 151 155 734

Annual Financial Report
For the year ended
30 June 2014

Ezeatm Limited
Annual Financial Report – 30 June 2014
Contents

Corporate Information

Directors	Mark Jones (Non-Executive Chairman) Robert Kelly (Non-Executive Director) Doug Rose (Managing Director)
Company Secretary	Tracey Lodge
ABN	59 151 155 734
Registered Office	Unit 2, 321 Great Eastern Highway, Redcliffe, Western Australia, 6104 Phone - (08) 9208 6336
Principal place of business	Unit 2, 321 Great Eastern Highway, Redcliffe, Western Australia, 6104
Telephone	(08) 9208 6336
Facsimile	(08) 9277 8914
Postal Address	PO Box 3099 Belmont East, Western Australia, 6104
Auditors	HLB Mann Judd Level 4, 130 Stirling Street Perth, Western Australia, 6000
Share Register	Advanced Share Registry Services 150 Stirling Highway, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009 Phone - (08) 9389 8033
Securities Exchange Listing	Ezeatm Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:EZA)

Your directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group comprising of Ezeatm Limited ("Ezeatm" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries, and the Group's interest in a joint venture, for the year ended 30 June 2014.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Directors

The names of the directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year and until the date of this report are noted below. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated:

Mr Mark Jones	
Mr Robert Kelly	(Appointed 8 October 2013)
Mr Douglas Rose	
Mr Chad Zani	(Resigned 8 October 2013)

Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities of Directors

Mark Jones (Chairman/Non-Executive Director)

Special Responsibilities:
Non-executive Chairman

Mr Jones is a non-executive director of Patersons Securities Limited, one of the largest stockbroking firms in Australia. He has been instrumental in raising capital for many exploration companies from IPO to production and brings over 20 years of mining and stock market experience.

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

- Oakajee Corporation Limited*
- Elemental Minerals Limited

* denotes current directorships

Robert Kelly (Non-Executive Director)

(*Appointed 8 October 2013*)

Mr Kelly is an experienced Chartered Accountant and is currently the managing director of Sign On Group Pty Ltd.

He was formerly a partner at KPMG and also served as head of group services at the Lionel Samson Sadliers Group. He has been involved in a number of corporate transactions, including advising on significant acquisitions and divestments.

Mr Kelly did not hold any other directorship in other listed companies in the last 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year.

Douglas Rose (Executive Director)

Special Responsibilities:
Managing Director

Mr Rose has extensive experience in the small cap ASX listed market and has been involved in several small to mid-tier corporate transactions for ASX listed companies. Mr Rose also has experience in financial advising and small to medium enterprise banking.

Mr Rose holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree (Applied Finance and Commercial Law) and has over 10 years' experience in the financial services industry.

Mr Rose did not hold any other directorship in other listed companies in the last 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year.

Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities of Directors (continued)

Chad Zani (Executive Director)
(*Resigned 8 October 2013*)

Special Responsibilities:
Sales and Marketing

Mr Zani has extensive experience in the Australian ATM market with over 15 years' experience in sales and sales management.

Mr Zani did not hold any other directorship in other listed companies in the last 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year.

Company Secretary

Ms Tracey Lodge was appointed to the position of Company Secretary on 25 October 2013. She has a Bachelor of Business degree from Curtin University, is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and has over 20 years' experience in company secretarial and senior accounting roles for both listed and unlisted entities in Australia and overseas. Ms Lodge also has extensive experience in corporate finance, accounting and administration, capital raisings and ASX compliance and regulatory requirements.

Mr Graham Anderson served as Company Secretary up until his resignation on 22 October 2013.

Interests in the shares and options of the Company and related bodies corporate

The following relevant interests in shares and options of the Company or a related body corporate were held by the directors as at the date of this report.

	Number of options over ordinary shares	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Mark Jones	-	4,360,000
Robert Kelly	-	-
Douglas Rose	-	10,000

There were no ordinary shares issued by the Company during or since the end of the financial year as a result of the exercise of an option.

There are no unpaid amounts on the shares issued.

At the date of this report there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the placement of Automatic Teller Machines ("ATMs") in small to medium size businesses in both urban and remote locations within Australia.

Review of operations

The year under review has been characterised by significant change and renewal throughout the business.

During the first half of the year, changes included the appointment of a new managing director on 1 July 2013 and of an additional non-executive director during October 2013. Furthermore, the number of staff employed by the Company was reduced and the composition of staff changed to provide improved support to the current level of operations and planned growth of the Company.

Review of operations (continued)

During the second half of the financial year, the changes made during the first half were consolidated and resulted in improved earnings and a strong financial position with significantly reduced levels of debt by 30 June 2014.

The Board is pleased with the progress achieved during the year and with the general Company outlook facilitated by these changes in the business.

Operating Performance

The table below shows the key operating outcomes achieved as compared with the previous comparative period to 30 June 2013:

	Full year 30 June 2014	Full year 30 June 2013	% Change
Gross revenue ($'000)	18,679	18,118	3.1%
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") ($'000)	2,675	891	200.2%
EBITDA margin (%)	14.3%	4.9%	
Net loss for the year ($'000)	(1,686)	(3,761)	55.3%
Loss per share (cents)	(2.38)	(5.79)	58.9%

As compared with the previous year, gross revenue has increased by 3.1% in the period under review. This reflects an increase in the number of surcharge transactions undertaken on the Company's fleet of ATMs as compared with the previous comparative period.

EBITDA, a key indicator of current operating performance, has improved by 200% over the previous comparative period. This reflects the positive impact of cost-cutting measures undertaken during the year including the reduction of staff levels and in discretionary spending - further benefit of these measures is anticipated in the 2015 financial year. In addition the EBITDA result includes the impact of higher than expected legal expenses, audit and other professional fees associated with legal actions against the former CEO and the rectification of previous accounting matters. The total of such additional expenses is approximately $698,500.

The Company has improved its EBITDA margin from 4.9% in the previous comparative period to 14.3% in the year to 30 June 2014.

The loss after tax has decreased by 55.3% in the period under review as a result of the improved EBITDA outcome, reduced levels of amortisation and depreciation and a decline in finance costs as the level of debt of the Company is reduced.

Financial Position

The financial position of the Company has improved considerably during the year under review. As at 30 June 2014, current assets had increased by approximately $52,000 as compared to the position at 30 June 2013, whilst total liabilities have declined by $3.33 million during the year. Non-interest bearing liabilities have declined by 42.6% from $2.97 million at 30 June 2013 to $1.70 million at 30 June 2014. The level of trade payables at 30 June 2014 represents a normalised level of trade payables, with the Company operating within the approved credit terms granted by suppliers and ensuring customers are paid in accordance with industry standards.

The Company has thus reduced its net working capital deficit (excluding interest bearing liabilities) by approximately $1.31 million during the year.

Interest-bearing borrowings were also significantly reduced during the year ended 30 June 2014, falling from $3.22 million at 30 June 2013 to $1.15 million at 30 June 2014, a total reduction of $2.07 million. The debt to equity ratio has reduced from 0.61 as at 30 June 2013 to 0.26 at 30 June 2014. The repayments of debt made during the year included the full repayment of director loans of $400,000 which were extended to the Company in June 2013 in order to help it meet its short term cash flow requirements at that stage. The repayment of hire purchase liabilities will continue to be made at a rate of approximately $147,000 per month during the first half of the 2015 financial year and will thereafter decline to a rate of approximately $25,000 in the second half of the year, thereby increasing cash available from operations to be used for other purposes.

Review of operations (continued)

Financial Position (continued)

Following the high levels of capital expenditure incurred in the prior year in acquiring additional ATMs, management has focussed on the more efficient use of its fleet of ATMs during the year under review. This has limited capital expenditure to approximately $120,000 for the year. The Company intends to pursue this strategy in the 2015 financial year, and expects capital expenditure to remain at modest levels.

The improved financial position of the Company at 30 June 2014 has resulted from the sound operating performance of the Company over the year as outlined above and includes the positive impact of capital raised of $780,000 through a private placement of shares during November 2013.

Operational Update

The Board has continued its program to rationalise the business and eliminate non-core expenditure. The deployment model and monthly targets for new business have been brought back in line with what the Board believes to be a more sustainable level. This will see the Company target approximately 110 to 130 new ATM sites per annum while adhering to strict and transparent profitability guidelines.

Ezeatm has also commenced a program to remove superseded ATMs currently in service and replace them with existing stock of Neotech's Cashpod devices. This is consistent with the Company's commitment to more efficiently utilise existing assets.

As at 30 June, 2014 Ezeatm had 1,153 ATMs deployed and actively transacting. Its chargeable transactions were 8.21 million for the year.

Ezeatm also provides switching/maintenance services for third party (non Ezeatm) ATMs. Revenue is earned on a per transaction basis and from general maintenance performed by Ezeatm. During the year, Ezeatm facilitated 1.02 million transactions. As at 30 June, 2014 there were 194 third party devices transacting on the Ezeatm network.

As reported to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX') on 4 November 2013, the Company negotiated the termination of its Indonesian distribution agreement with ASEAN ATMS in order to focus on its Australian operations. Furthermore, the exclusive distribution agreement between Ezeatm and NeoICP Korea was also terminated during the period and announced to the ASX on 8 October 2013. The Company, however, continues to work with NeoICP Korea as a major supplier of its ATMs and ATM parts.

In April 2014, the Company and its joint venture partner mutually agreed to terminate the joint venture to install drive through ATMs in various locations.

During the year under review the Company was also engaged in several legal actions with its former CEO, Mr Todd Zani. As per the Ezeatm announcement released to the ASX on 16 June 2014, all proceedings have now been settled.

Outlook

The Company plans to continue with a number of initiatives currently underway and designed to enhance operational performance and growth – such initiatives include:

- increasing the cardholder fee to current industry standards;
- constant rationalisation of the existing fleet and deployment processes;
- further cost cutting initiatives and streamlining of supplier agreements; and
- ongoing assessment of corporate opportunities within the electronic payments sector.

The Board is confident that the changes made during the year under review which led to the improved financial result for the year and stronger financial position places the Company is a strong operational position going forward.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity to the date of this report, other than as set out in this report.

Significant events after balance date

There has not been any matter or circumstance that has arisen after balance date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial periods.

Likely developments and expected results

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

Environmental legislation

The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental legislation.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The Company has agreed to indemnify all the directors of the Company for any liabilities to another person (other than the Company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

During the financial year the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors and officers of the Company and its controlled entities against any liability incurred in the course of their duties to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Remuneration report - audited

This report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the key management personnel of Ezeatm Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. 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 and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Key Management Personnel

Directors:

Mr M Jones (Non-executive Chairman)
Mr R Kelly (Non-executive Director, Appointed 8 October 2013)
Mr D Rose (Managing Director)
Mr C Zani (Sales Director, Resigned 8 October 2013)

***Other Executives**:*
Mr G Anderson, who was the Company Secretary up until his resignation on 22 October 2013, was considered key management personnel in the prior year, but during the financial year under review no longer performed a key management personnel role in the Group.

Remuneration philosophy

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of the directors and executives. The philosophy of the Company in determining remuneration levels is to:

- set competitive remuneration packages to attract and retain high calibre employees;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value creation; and
- establish appropriate, demanding performance hurdles for variable executive remuneration.

Remuneration report (continued)

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive director remuneration

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

The ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external advisers and shareholders as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Company. The remuneration of the non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2014 is detailed in Table 1 of this report.

Senior manager and executive director remuneration

Remuneration consists of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration (comprising short-term and long-term incentive schemes).

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board. The process consists of a review of relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices. The Board has access to external, independent advice where necessary.

Senior managers are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits such as motor vehicles and expense payment plans. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Group.

Variable Remuneration

The objective of any short term incentive program is to link the achievement of the Group's operational targets with the remuneration received by the executives charged with meeting those targets. The total potential short term incentive available will be set at a level so as to provide sufficient incentive to senior management to achieve the operational targets and such that the cost to the Group is reasonable in the circumstances.

Actual payments granted to each senior manager will depend on the extent to which specific operating targets set at the beginning of the financial year are met.

The aggregate of annual payments available for executives across the Group is subject to the approval of the Board. Payments made may be delivered as a cash or shares/options bonus in the following reporting period.

The Company currently does not have any long term incentive payment arrangements in operation.

Service Agreement

The Company has entered into a service agreement with the managing director, Mr D Rose, dated 16 June 2014, with Mr Rose having originally commenced in the position on 1 July 2013. In terms of the agreement, Mr Rose is entitled to fixed base remuneration of $150,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation contributions. Base remuneration is reviewed annually taking into account Mr Rose's performance against key performance indicators and the Company's financial performance. Mr Rose is eligible for a short-term incentive payment of $150,000 on achieving certain key performance indicators.

The service agreement can be terminated by either party providing 3 months' notice, with the Company being entitled to make a payment in lieu of that notice. In the event of termination by the Company, Mr Rose will be entitled to a termination payment of $150,000, less any payment made in lieu of notice.

Mr Rose will also be awarded 1,000,000 ordinary shares in the Company for nil consideration subject to shareholder approval, which will be sought at the 2014 Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

Table 1: Key Management Personnel remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013

		Short-term employee benefits				Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Equity		
		Salary & Fees $	**Bonuses $**	**Non-Monetary Benefits $**	**Other $**	**Super-annuation $**	**Long-service leave $**	**Share Options $**	**Total $**	**Performance Related %**
Mark Jones	2014	125,000	-	-	-	11,562	-	-	136,562	-
	2013	100,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	109,000	-
Robert Kelly **1*	2014	36,559	-	-	-	3,382	-	-	39,941	-
Doug Rose **2*	2014	150,000	-	-	-	13,875	-	-	163,875	-
	2013	8,333	-	-	-	750	-	-	9,083	-
Chad Zani **3*	2014	46,132	-	-	-	3,789	-	-	49,921	-
	2013	195,192	-	-	-	17,567	-	-	212,759	-
Zaffer Soemya **4*	2013	20,833	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	22,708	-
Todd Zani **5*	2013	277,012	-	-	-	24,931	-	-	301,943	-
Graham Anderson**6*	2013	43,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,144	-
TOTAL	**2014**	**357,691**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,608**	**-**	**-**	**390,299**	**-**
	2013	**644,514**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54,123**	**-**	**-**	**698,637**	**-**

***1** Appointed as a non-executive director on 8 October 2013. In the period before his appointment as a director, Mr Kelly provided management consulting services to the Company. Payments made to Mr Kelly prior to his appointment are disclosed in this report as "*Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel* "

***2** Appointed as a non-executive director on 1 March 2013 and subsequently appointed as managing director on 1 July 2013

***3** Resigned 8 October 2013

***4** Retired 26 November 2012

***5** Resigned 31 May 2013

***6** Resigned as a director on 4 October 2012 and as Company Secretary on 22 October 2013. Payments were made to GDA Corporate in which Mr Anderson is a director. With effect from 1 July 2013, Mr Anderson was no longer a member of key management personnel

Remuneration report (continued)

Bonuses

There were no bonuses granted including those with service and performance criteria during the financial year.

Share Option Plans

There were no share options issued during the financial year.

Options granted on 5 October 2011 to former key management personnel of the Company under a share option plan expired during the current year and did not vest as vesting conditions were not met.

Share-based compensation to Key Management Personnel

There were no share based payments to directors and executives during the year.

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

Ordinary shares held in Ezeatm Limited (number)

30 June 2014	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Balance at end of year
Directors:					
Mark Jones	4,360,000	-	-	-	4,360,000
Robert Kelly	-	-	-	-	-
Doug Rose	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Chad Zani	4,560,000	-	-	(4,560,000)*1	-
	8,930,000	-	-	(4,560,000)	4,370,000

*1 Balance held on ceasing to be a member of key management personnel

Ordinary shares held in Ezeatm Limited (number)

30 June 2013	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Balance at end of year
Directors:					
Mark Jones	4,360,000	-	-	-	4,360,000
Doug Rose	-			10,000	10,000
Chad Zani	4,560,000	-	-	-	4,560,000
Zaffer Soemya	2,025,000	-	-	(2,025,000) *1	-
Todd Zani	4,040,000	-	-	(4,040,000) *1	-
Executives:					
Graham Anderson	695,000	-	-	(695,000) *1	-
	15,680,000	-	-	(6,750,000)	8,930,000

*1 Balance held on ceasing to be a member of key management personnel

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

Loans to Key Management Personnel

There were no loans provided to key management personnel during the financial year or outstanding at balance date (2013: $nil).

Remuneration report (continued)

Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

In the previous financial year, the Company entered into a Loan Agreement with Worldpower Pty Ltd ('Worldpower") of which Mr Mark Jones is a director. Worldpower advanced the Company $350,000. The loan was fully repaid by the Company by 29 April 2014. Interest was payable on the loan at 7% based on the rate chargeable by National Australia Bank on a standard Hire Purchase Facility. Interest paid for the year was $20,067 (2013:$1,020).

In the previous financial year, the Company also entered into a Loan Agreement with Parabolica Capital Pty Ltd ("Parabolica") as trustee for the Tabac Trust of which Mr Doug Rose is a director. Parabolica advanced the Company $50,000. The loan was fully repaid by the Company by 29 April 2014. Interest was payable on the loan at 7% based on the rate chargeable by National Australia Bank on a standard Hire Purchase Facility. Interest paid for the year was $3,038 (2013:$146).

Prior to the appointment of Mr Robert Kelly as a non-executive director of the Company, Acewild Holdings Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Robert Kelly Family Trust provided financial and other professional consulting services to the Group. Mr Kelly is also a director of Acewild Holdings Pty Ltd. The total amount paid for such consultancy services during the year under review was $153,127 (2013:$30,000). In addition, and before his appointment as non-executive director of the Company, an amount of $1,890 (2013:$nil) was paid for signage services to Sign On Group Pty Ltd of which Mr Kelly is a director.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid GDA Corporate $43,144 for Company Secretarial Services provided. Mr Graham Anderson is a director of GDA Corporate. These payments were made on normal commercial terms.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid Ezetax Pty Ltd $381,316 with respect to services and rent and outgoings of the Group's head office in Western Australia. Mr Todd Zani is the sole director of Ezetax Pty Ltd.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid TZ Motorsport Pty Ltd $70,125 for advertising provided.
Mr Todd Zani is the sole director of TZ Motorsport Pty Ltd. The Group also paid TZ Motorsports $11,000.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, additional amounts paid to Mr Todd Zani in the sum of $32,331. These amounts included amounts of $11,041 paid to Ezeatm Pty Ltd of which Mr Todd Zani and Mr Chad Zani were the directors.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mark Jones	15	15
Robert Kelly	11	11
Doug Rose	15	15
Chad Zani	4	4

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

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

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 annual report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 13 and forms part of this directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Non-Audit Services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services do not compromise the auditor's independence as all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure that they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor and none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board.

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

Mark Jones
Non-Executive Chairman
29 August 2014
Perth, Western Australia

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

This declaration is in respect of Ezeatm Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

Perth, Western Australia
29 August 2014

W M Clark
Partner

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

Ezeatm Limited
Annual Financial Report
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $	2013 $
ATM network revenue		18,678,793	18,117,685
ATM network expense		(11,718,302)	(10,790,832)
Gross profit		**6,960,491**	**7,326,853**
Employee benefits expense	2	(1,878,430)	(2,732,458)
Other expenses	2	(2,367,574)	(3,660,386)
Equity accounted joint venture	10	(39,976)	(43,505)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**2,674,511**	**890,504**
Depreciation	11	(1,647,732)	(1,414,828)
Amortisation	12	(2,515,852)	(3,029,247)
Results from operating activities		**(1,489,073)**	**(3,553,571)**
Finance income		4,854	40,647
Finance costs		(182,632)	(247,786)
Net finance costs		**(177,778)**	**(207,139)**
Loss before tax		**(1,666,851)**	**(3,760,710)**
Income tax expense	3	(19,316)	-
Net loss for the year		**(1,686,167)**	**(3,760,710)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,686,167)**	**(3,760,710)**
Basic loss per share (*cents per share*)	5	**(2.38)**	**(5.79)**
Diluted loss per share (*cents per share*)	5	**(2.38)**	**(5.79)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $	2013 Restated $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	387,739	443,911
Trade and other receivables	7	333,303	240,463
Inventories	8	365,724	371,268
Other financial assets	9	91,266	99,301
Current tax asset	3	28,639	-
Total Current Assets		**1,206,671**	**1,154,943**
Non-Current Assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	10	-	71,606
Property, plant and equipment	11	4,359,297	6,127,689
Deferred tax assets	3	65,425	-
Intangible assets	12	1,607,844	4,123,691
Total Non-Current Assets		**6,032,566**	**10,322,986**
Total Assets		**7,239,237**	**11,477,929**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,642,422	2,704,865
Borrowings	14	1,154,087	3,223,979
Employee benefits liability	15	60,021	68,956
Current tax liability	3	-	191,255
Total Current Liabilities		**2,856,530**	**6,189,055**
Total Liabilities		**2,856,530**	**6,189,055**
Net Assets		**4,382,707**	**5,288,874**
Equity			
Share capital	16	18,047,607	17,267,607
Accumulated losses		(13,664,900)	(11,978,733)
Total Equity		**4,382,707**	**5,288,874**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Ezeatm Limited
Annual Financial Report
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	Issued capital $	Option reserve $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2012		17,267,607	158,081	(8,218,023)	9,207,665
Loss for the year		-	-	(3,760,710)	(3,760,710)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(3,760,710)	(3,760,710)
Share-based payments		-	(158,081)	-	(158,081)
Balance at 30 June 2013		**17,267,607**	**-**	**(11,978,733)**	**5,288,874**
Balance at 1 July 2013		17,267,607	-	(11,978,733)	5,288,874
Loss for the year		-	-	(1,686,167)	(1,686,167)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(1,686,167)	(1,686,167)
Shares issued during the year	16	780,000	-	-	780,000
Balance at 30 June 2014		**18,047,607**	**-**	**(13,664,900)**	**4,382,707**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Ezeatm Limited
Annual Financial Report
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $	2013 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		18,598,445	17,862,700
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,870,970)	(15,974,039)
Finance income received		4,906	34,017
Finance costs paid		(176,002)	(246,620)
Income tax paid		(304,635)	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	6	**1,251,744**	**1,676,058**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(119,762)	(2,580,428)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		76,738	-
Proceeds from termination of interest in joint venture		25,000	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(18,024)**	**(2,580,428)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	16	780,000	-
Repayment of borrowings		(2,132,374)	(1,307,031)
Proceeds from borrowings		62,482	1,107,362
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(1,289,892)**	**(199,669)**
Net decrease in cash held		(56,172)	(1,104,039)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		443,911	1,547,950
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	**387,739**	**443,911**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements for the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all of the years presented unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Ezeatm Limited and its subsidiaries.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars. The Company is a listed public company, incorporated in Australia and the Group's principal activities are the provision of ATM services.

(b) Statement of compliance

In the year ended 30 June 2014, 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 2014. 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.

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue on 29 August 2014.

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).

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Ezeatm Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Ezeatm Limited and its subsidiaries are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the Consolidated Entity.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement in with the investee; and
- has the ability in its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements listed above.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount paid by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by the applicable AASBs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgments, 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 if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised when management considers that it is probable that sufficient future tax profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Recognition of deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities in relation to intangible assets recognised on business combinations have not been recognised where the directors assess that these liabilities will reverse against unrecognised deferred tax assets.

Impairment of intangible assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that intangible assets may be impaired. Where any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount attributable to such intangible assets. This estimation is performed via a value-in-use calculation as required by AASB136. The directors have determined that there are no indicators of impairment at 30 June 2014.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group recognises revenue from the provision of the following services:

Automatic Teller Machine ("ATM') transaction services

The Group levies a fee on withdrawal and other transactions undertaken by bank cardholders through its ATMs deployed in third party businesses. The revenue from each transaction is recognised on completion of the transaction on the ATM as there are no further performance obligations for the Group, and the revenue is received by the Group on a daily basis.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Automatic Teller Machine (“ATM’) support services
The Group provides settlement, communication and other related services to third-party ATM deployer businesses. It charges a fee to such deployers on underlying ATM transactions and for other support services provided. Revenue is recognised on completion of the underlying ATM transaction and is received by the Group on a daily basis.

Other sales and services
Revenue from the sales of ATMs, ATM parts and from maintenance services is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed or the service rendered and recovery of the consideration is probable.

Interest
Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate method (which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets where the borrowing cost is added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

(h) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised at their fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the general policy on borrowing costs.

Finance lease assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(i) 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’s subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Income tax (continued)

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 asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse 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.

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

Tax consolidation legislation

Ezeatm Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. Current and deferred tax amounts are accounted for in each individual entity as if each entity continued to act as a taxpayer on its own.

Ezeatm Limited recognises its own current and deferred tax amounts and those current tax liabilities, current tax assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits and unused tax losses which it has assumed from its controlled entities within the tax consolidated Group.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, 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.

(k) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, including business combinations involving entities or business under common control, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified as either equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(n) 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 any allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging up 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 Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms. Factors considered by the Group 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 Group. 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.

(o) Inventories
Inventories consist of ATM spare parts and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing the ATM spare parts to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(p) Financial assets
Financial assets in 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 Group 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 Group 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.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial assets (continued)

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.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group 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. If the Group were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

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.

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.

(q) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group'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 Group could be required to repay.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

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 derecognition 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.

(r) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

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

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

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value (because its fair value cannot be reliably measured), or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

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 its 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.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is an arrangement where the parties have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position and adjusted thereafter to recognised the Groups' share of the profit or loss in other comprehensive income of the associate if joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues to recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in associate or joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of ASSB 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount if the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with AASB 136 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceased to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with AASB 139. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities., the Group reclassified the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests. When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassified to profit and loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and loss resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis over the estimated useful life of the assets and the rates of depreciation are as follows:

- ATMs deployed and on hand - 20% or such higher rates to write off assets over their estimated useful lives
- Other assets - between 20% and 67%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance 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 approximate 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.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other expenses.

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 proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(u) Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Goodwill (continued)

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's secondary reporting format determined in accordance with AASB 8 Operating Segments.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (Group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (Group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (Group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

(v) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with any changes in these accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

(w) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group 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.

(x) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible note is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible note. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the note. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group 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.

Provisions are measured at the present value or management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

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.

(z) Employee leave benefits

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the balance date, they are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the balance date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and period of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the balance date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(aa) Share-based payment transactions

Equity settled transactions:

The Group provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using a Black-Scholes model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Ezeatm Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each balance date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(aa) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings or loss per share.

(ab) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(ac) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated as net loss 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, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent, 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.

(ad) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Ezeatm Limited, has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except in relation to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(ae) Going concern

The consolidated financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

As at 30 June 2014, the Group has available cash and cash equivalents of $387,739 (2013: $443,911) and recorded a loss after tax for the year to 30 June 2014 of $1,686,167 (2013: $3,760,710). As at 30 June 2014, the Group also had a working capital deficit of $1,649,859 (2013: $5,034,112).

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 Group's assets and the discharge of its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Board considers that the Group is a going concern after consideration of the following factors:

- the Group's loss includes a non-cash amortisation charge on intangible assets for the year ended 30 June 2014 of $2,515,852 (2013: $3,029,247);

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(ae) Going concern (continued)

- the Group's loss includes a non-cash depreciation expense for the year ended 30 June 2014 of $1,647,732 (2013: $1,414,828);
- during the year under review, the Group has met all repayment requirements on its hire purchase facilities on a monthly basis from cash generated from ongoing operating activities, and expects to be able to continue to do so going forward;
- the Group was able to significantly reduce current payables, including the payment of all tax obligations during the year under review and has significantly reduced the level of the working capital deficit during the year;
- the directors anticipate the continuation of a net cash inflow from operations which for the year ended 30 June 2014 was $1,251,744 (2013: $1,676,058); and
- the Group has the option to seek a further capital raising should the directors consider it necessary.

Accordingly, the directors believe that the Group is a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt that basis of accounting in the financial report.

NOTE 2: EXPENSES

	2014 $	2013 $
Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	1,654,597	2,506,187
Other associated personnel expenses	83,441	154,811
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	149,326	222,114
Change in liability for annual leave	(8,934)	7,427
Employee share-based payments	-	(158,081)
	1,878,430	**2,732,458**
Other expenses		
Accounting fees	(23,502)	253,264
Advertising and marketing	88,841	255,072
ASX fees	44,161	26,641
Bailment funds misappropriated	-	415,458
Communication costs	84,234	105,148
Contractors and consultants	468,256	99,433
Insurance	69,971	92,454
Legal fees	546,204	133,022
Loss on disposal or scrapping of property, plant and equipment	163,634	903,872
Premises costs	176,783	184,202
Travel	160,739	244,965
Other	588,253	946,855
	2,367,574	**3,660,386**

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX

	2014 $	2013 $
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense	254,017	-
Benefit arising from previously unrecognised tax losses of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax	(192,656)	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	23,380	-
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(65,425)	-
Income tax expense	**19,316**	**-**

	2014 $	2013 $
The prima facie income tax benefit on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense as follows:		
Accounting loss before income tax	(1,666,851)	(3,760,710)
Income tax at 30%	(500,055)	(1,128,213)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	14,994	(45,904)
Non-assessable income	-	60,944
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of previous years	23,380	-
Effect of previously unrecognised tax losses	(192,656)	-
Effect of deferred tax not recognised in prior years	(81,103)	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised	754,756	1,113,173
Income tax expense	**19,316**	**-**

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

	2014 $	2013 $
Current tax asset/ liabilities comprise:		
Income tax receivable/(payable)	**28,639**	**(191,255)**

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX (continued)

Deferred tax balances comprise:

30 June 2014	Deferred tax assets $	Deferred tax liabilities $	Net $
Property, plant and equipment	-	(51,124)	(51,124)
Trade and other receivables	-	(19,837)	(19,837)
Trade and other payables	18,103	-	18,103
Employee benefits	18,006	-	18,006
Other future deductions	100,277	-	100,277
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) before set-off	136,386	(70,961)	65,425
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(70,961)	70,961	-
Net deferred tax asset	**65,425**	**-**	**65,425**

Net deferred tax assets relating to goodwill and intangible assets of $3,801,191 have not been recognised.

In the prior year, deferred tax assets and liabilities were not brought to account as their realisation was not considered as probable. The following deferred tax assets and liabilities were not recognised at 30 June 2013:

30 June 2013	Deferred tax assets $	Deferred tax liabilities $
Property, plant and equipment	-	(198,275)
Accrued expenses and liabilities	88,401	-
Other future deductions	136,210	-
Intangibles and goodwill	3,086,939	-
Tax losses	154,847	-
	3,466,397	**(198,275)**

NOTE 4 - SEGMENT REPORTING

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

The Group's operating segments have been determined with reference to the monthly management accounts used by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions regarding the Company's operations and allocation of working capital. Due to the size and nature of the Group, the Board as a whole has been determined as the chief operating decision maker.

At 30 June 2013 the Group reported that it operated in 2 business segments being the Ezeatm business which supplied and operated ATMs, and iCash which operated ATMs and provided operational and communication services to other ATM deployers. During the current year, and as a result of the continued alignment of the operations within the Group, the chief operating decision makers have been reviewing operations and making decisions based on the supply and operation of ATMs being a single operating unit. Internal management accounts are consequently being prepared on this basis.

Based on the quantitative thresholds included in AASB 8, there is only one reportable segment, being the ATM business and one geographical segment, namely the ATM industry in Australia.

The revenues and results of this segment are those of the Group as a whole and are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The segment assets and liabilities of this segment are those of the Group and are set out in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTE 5: LOSS PER SHARE

	2014 Cents per share	2013 Cents per share
Basic loss per share:	**2.38**	**5.79**
Diluted loss per share:	**2.38**	**5.79**

The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	**70,903,425**	**65,000,000**
	$	**$**
Losses used in the calculation of total basic and diluted loss per share are as set out in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:	**(1,686,167)**	**(3,760,710)**

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2014 $	2013 $
Cash at bank and on hand	**387,739**	**443,911**

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

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities:	2014 $	2013 $
Loss for the year	(1,686,167)	(3,760,710)
Employee share-based payments	-	(158,081)
Depreciation	1,647,732	1,414,828
Amortisation	2,515,852	3,029,247
Loss on disposal or scrapping of property, plant and equipment	163,634	903,872
Inventory adjustment	-	258,287
Equity accounted joint venture, including interest (*refer note 10*)	46,606	36,873
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	(92,795)	211,643
Inventories	5,544	(411,630)
Other financial assets	8,035	22,627
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(1,062,443)	117,940
Income tax	(285,319)	-
Employee benefits	(8,935)	11,162
Net cash from operating activities	**1,251,744**	**1,676,058**

NOTE 7: CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2014 $	2013 $
Trade and other receivables	**333,303**	**240,463**

The average credit period on ATM direct charge and settlement advances varies between 1 and 3 days. The average credit period on other sales of goods and rendering of services is 30 days. An allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable trade receivable amounts arising from the past sale of goods and rendering of services, determined on a transaction by transaction basis. At 30 June 2014 the provision for doubtful debts amounted to $5,525 (2013: $30,644).

Aging of past due but not impaired:	2014 $	2013 $
30 – 60 days	1,473	16,762
60 – 90 days	496	1,167
90 – 120 days	16,686	-
Total	**18,655**	**17,929**

NOTE 8: INVENTORIES

	2014 $	2013 Restated $
ATM parts on hand	**365,724**	**371,268**

In the prior year, ATMs on hand at year-end were disclosed as being part of total inventory. Such ATMs are now included within fixed assets (*refer note 11*) and the comparative amounts as at 30 June 2013 have been restated as set out above.

NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2014 $	2013 $
Prepayments	49,617	46,551
Deposits	41,649	52,750
	91,266	**99,301**

NOTE 10: INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	2014 $	2013 $
Investments in joint venture	**-**	**71,606**
Reconciliation of movements in investments accounted for using the equity method:		
Balance at being of year	71,606	-
Share of contributions for the year	-	108,479
Interest earned on loan to joint venture	(6,630)	6,630
Share of loss for the year	-	(43,503)
Loss on termination of joint venture	(39,976)	-
Proceeds on disposal of interest in joint venture	(25,000)	-
	-	**71,606**

The Company disposed of its interest in the joint venture during the year under review for $25,000 and recorded a loss from its interest in the joint venture of $39,976.

Jointly controlled entities

Name of entity	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2014 %	Ownership interest 2013 %	Published fair value 2014 $	Published fair value 2013 $
MuzEze Pty Ltd	The establishment and operation of drive through ATMs at Muzz Buzz outlets in Australia	Australia	-	50%	-	54,240

Summarised financial information of jointly controlled entities:	2014 $	2013 $
Financial position:		
Current assets	-	-
Non-current assets	-	108,479
	-	108,479
Current liabilities	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net assets	-	108,479
Contribution by Venturers	-	195,485
Accumulated losses	-	(87,006)
	-	108,479
Group’s share of jointly controlled entity’s net assets	-	54,240
Financial performance:		
Income	-	-
Expenses	-	(87,006)
Net loss of the Joint Venture	-	(87,006)
Group’s share of jointly controlled entity’s loss	-	(43,503)

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	ATMs	Motor Vehicles	Other Assets	Total
Net carrying amount:	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2012	5,176,319	73,964	501,009	5,751,292
Additions	2,080,250	165,925	216,659	2,462,834
Disposals	(746,469)	(12,052)	(145,351)	(903,872)
ATMs previously classified as inventory*	232,263	-	-	232,263
Depreciation	(1,238,513)	(37,552)	(138,763)	(1,414,828)
Balance at 30 June 2013 (Restated)	**5,503,850**	**190,285**	**433,554**	**6,127,689**
At 30 June 2013 (Restated)				
Cost or fair value	7,741,541	270,705	597,203	8,609,449
Accumulated depreciation	(2,237,691)	(80,420)	(163,649)	(2,481,760)
Net carrying amount (Restated)	**5,503,850**	**190,285**	**433,554**	**6,127,689**
Net carrying amount:				
Balance at 1 July 2013	5,503,850	190,285	433,554	6,127,689
Additions	104,055	-	15,707	119,762
Disposals	(218,584)	(16,527)	(5,311)	(240,422)
Depreciation	(1,445,720)	(43,440)	(158,572)	(1,647,732)
Balance at 30 June 2014	**3,943,601**	**130,318**	**285,378**	**4,359,297**
At 30 June 2014:				
Cost or fair value	7,078,482	243,715	605,646	7,927,843
Accumulated depreciation	(3,134,881)	(113,397)	(320,268)	(3,568,546)
Net carrying amount	**3,943,601**	**130,318**	**285,378**	**4,359,297**

***** In the prior year, ATMs on hand at year-end were disclosed as being part of inventory. Such ATMs are now included within fixed assets and the comparative amounts as at 30 June 2013 have been restated.

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents and licenses	Identifiable Intangible Assets	Total
Net carrying amount:	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2012	4,490	7,139,332	7,143,822
Additions	9,116	-	9,116
Amortisation	-	(3,029,247)	(3,029,247)
Balance at 30 June 2013	**13,606**	**4,110,085**	**4,123,691**
At 30 June 2013:			
Cost or fair value	13,606	9,475,000	9,488,606
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	(5,364,915)	(5,364,915)
Net carrying amount	**13,606**	**4,110,085**	**4,123,691**
Net carrying amount:			
Balance at 1 July 2013	13,606	4,110,085	4,123,691
Additions	5	-	5
Amortisation	-	(2,515,852)	(2,515,852)
Balance at 30 June 2014	**13,611**	**1,594,233**	**1,607,844**
At 30 June 2014:			
Cost or fair value	13,611	9,475,000	9,488,611
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	(7,880,767)	(7,880,767)
Net carrying amount	**13,611**	**1,594,233**	**1,607,844**

As at 30 June 2014, the directors have concluded that there are no indicators of impairment in relation to the Group's identifiable intangible assets. As a result, no impairment loss was recognised.

NOTE 13: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2014	2013
	$	**$**
Trade and other payables	**1,642,422**	**2,704,865**

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms.

NOTE 14: BORROWINGS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2014 $	2013 $
Current		
Hire purchase agreements	1,154,087	2,823,979
Loans from directors	-	400,000
	1,154,087	**3,223,979**

Finance lease and hire purchase commitments

The Group has a master asset finance agreement with National Australia Bank which was used as part of the payment of the cash consideration in relation to the purchase of the iCash Australian ATM Operations during the 2012 financial year. In addition, the Group has entered into further hire purchase agreements with National Australia Bank to fund the acquisition of ATMs and other operating assets. Such agreements have fixed interest rates and varying terms, normally 3 years.

The full hire purchase liability is disclosed as current as during the previous financial year the Group breached one of its financial borrowing covenants. The Bank advised that it intended taking no further actions, and at 30 June 2014 the Group has complied with all financial borrowing covenants.

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
Gross hire purchase liability	1,196,981	3,014,891
Unexpired interest	(42,894)	(190,912)
	1,154,087	**2,823,979**

During the previous year, the Company breached one of the financial covenants in relation to its hire purchase facilities and as a result the full amounts payable under the hire purchase agreements were disclosed as current. The Company's bankers notified the Company that they intended to take no action in relation to the breach. At 30 June 2014, the Company has complied with the financial covenants in the hire purchase agreements. However, as the Company's bankers have not waived their rights in relation to the previous breach, the full amount of hire purchase liabilities continue to be disclosed as current.

Loans from directors

On 14 June 2013 the Company entered into a Loan Agreements with Worldpower Pty Ltd of which Mr Mark Jones is a director, and with Parabolica Capital Pty Ltd as trustee for the Tabac Trust of which Mr Douglas Rose is a director. Worldpower advanced the Company $350,000 and Parabolica advanced the Company $50,000. The loans were fully repaid by the Company by 29 April 2014. Interest was payable on the loans at 7% based on the rate chargeable by National Australia Bank on a standard Hire Purchase Facility.

Total interest paid on directors loans for the year was $23,105 (2013: $1,166).

Operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into commercial leases on land and buildings occupied by the Group in Western Australia, New South Wales and in Queensland. These leases have an average life of 5 years with renewal options included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable as at 30 June are as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
Within one year	155,168	145,672
After one year but not more than five years	352,315	428,838
	507,483	**574,510**

NOTE 14: BORROWINGS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Capital commitments

There are no commitments contracted for at balance date but not recognised as liabilities at 30 June 2014 (2013:$nil).

Guarantees

Ezeatm Limited has the following guarantees at 30 June 2014:

- It has guaranteed its obligations under the master asset finance agreement with National Australia Bank.
- It has guaranteed its commercial leases on land and buildings occupied in Western Australia, New South Wales and in Queensland.

NOTE 15: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

	2014 $	2013 $
Annual leave	**60,021**	**68,956**

NOTE 16: SHARE CAPITAL

	2014 $	2013 $
74,750,000 Fully paid ordinary shares (30 June 2013: 65,000,000)	**18,047,607**	**17,267,607**

	Year to 30 June 2014		Year to 30 June 2013	
	Number	$	Number	$
Movements in ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of year	65,000,000	17,267,607	65,000,000	17,267,607
Shares issued at $0.08 on 22 November 2013	9,750,000	780,000	-	-
Closing balance	74,750,000	18,047,607	65,000,000	17,267,607
Less: Share issue costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	**74,750,000**	**18,047,607**	**65,000,000**	**17,267,607**

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. On a show of hands every holder 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.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Movements in options over ordinary shares		
Balance at beginning of year	2,000,000	4,000,000
Expiry of unvested options	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Balance at end of year	**-**	**2,000,000**

NOTE 17: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

No share based payments were issued during the year ended 30 June 2014 (2014: Nil).

The 30 June 2012 expense of $158,081 was reversed in the statement of comprehensive income in the year ended 30 June 2013.

NOTE 18: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk management
The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

None of the Group’s entities are 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.

Gearing levels are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis in line with its target gearing ratio, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

	2014 $	2013 $
Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	387,739	443,911
Trade and other receivables	333,303	240,463
Other financial assets	91,266	99,301
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,642,422	2,704,865
Borrowings	1,154,087	3,223,979

(c) Financial risk management objectives
The Group is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group does not seek to minimise the effect of these risks, by using derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

(d) Market risk
The Group’s activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate prices and exchange rates. The Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to these risks.

There has been no change to the Group’s exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

(i) Foreign currency risk management
The Group does not undertake any transactions denominated in foreign currencies. All contracts are denominated in Australian dollars.

NOTE 18: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis
The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it has cash at floating interest rates. Borrowings are at fixed rates.

The following tables summaries the sensitivity of the Company's financial assets to interest rate risk. Had the relevant variables, as illustrated in the tables, moved by 1%, with all other variables held constant, post tax loss and equity would have been affected as shown. The analysis has been performed on the same basis for 2014 and 2013, and represents management's judgement of a reasonably possible movement.

30 June 2014	**Carrying Amount $**	**Interest Rate Risk -1% Net Loss $**	**Interest Rate Risk -1% Equity $**	**Interest Rate Risk +1% Net Gain $**	**Interest Rate Risk +1% Equity $**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	387,739	(2,714)	(2,714)	2,714	2,714
Trade and other receivables	333,303	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	91,266	-	-	-	-
	812,308	**(2,714)**	**(2,714)**	**2,714**	**2,714**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	1,642,422	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	1,154,087	(8,079)	(8,079)	8,079	8,079
	2,796,509	**(8,079)**	**(8,079)**	**8,079**	**8,079**

None of the Company's trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are interest bearing.

30 June 2013	**Carrying Amount $**	**Interest Rate Risk -1% Net Loss $**	**Interest Rate Risk -1% Equity $**	**Interest Rate Risk +1% Net Gain $**	**Interest Rate Risk +1% Equity $**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	443,911	(4,439)	(4,439)	4,439	4,439
Trade and other receivables	240,463	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	99,301	(993)	(993)	993	993
	783,675	**(5,432)**	**(5,432)**	**5,432**	**5,432**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	2,704,865	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	3,223,979	(32,240)	(32,240)	32,240	32,240
	5,928,844	**(32,240)**	**(32,240)**	**32,240**	**32,240**

None of the Company's trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are interest bearing.

NOTE 18: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is not exposed to equity price risks arising from available-for-sale financial assets. At balance date, the Group did not hold any available for sale equity investments.

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group 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 Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments 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 allowance for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

(f) Liquidity risk management

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 Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group 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.

The following table details the Company's and the Group's expected contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities.

	Less than 1 year $	1 – 5 years $	5+ years $
2014			
Non-interest bearing	1,642,422	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	1,154,087	-	-
	2,796,509	**-**	**-**
2013			
Non-interest bearing	2,704,865	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	3,223,979	-	-
	5,928,844	**-**	**-**

NOTE 19: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Ezeatm Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

Name	*Country of Incorporation*	*% Equity Interest* 2014	2013
ATM One Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Ezeatm Services Pty Ltd (*formerly ACN 096946548 Pty Ltd*)	Australia	100%	100%
ACN 119019115 Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Pubcash Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Transact Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Transact ATM Finance Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

Ezeatm Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that were entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Income from Related Parties $	*Expenditure Related Parties* $	*Amounts Owed by Related parties* $	*Amounts Owed to Related parties* $
Joint venture in which the parent is a venture – Muzzeze Pty Ltd:					
Interest	2014	(6,630)	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of interest	2014	25,000	-	-	-
Interest	2013	6,630	-	6,630	

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

In the previous financial year, the Company entered into a Loan Agreement with Worldpower Pty Ltd (‘Worldpower”) of which Mr Mark Jones is a director. Worldpower advanced the Company $350,000. The loan was fully repaid by the Company by 29 April 2014. Interest was payable on the loan at 7% based on the rate chargeable by National Australia Bank on a standard Hire Purchase Facility. Interest paid for the year was $20,067 (2013:$1,020).

In the previous financial year, the Company also entered into a Loan Agreement with Parabolica Capital Pty Ltd (“Parabolica”) as trustee for the Tabac Trust of which Mr Doug Rose is a director. Parabolica advanced the Company $50,000. The loan was fully repaid by the Company by 29 April 2014. Interest was payable on the loan at 7% based on the rate chargeable by National Australia Bank on a standard Hire Purchase Facility. Interest paid for the year was $3,038 (2013:$146).

Prior to the appointment of Mr Robert Kelly as a non-executive director of the Company, Acewild Holdings Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Robert Kelly Family Trust provided financial and other professional consulting services to the Group. Mr Kelly is also a director of Acewild Holdings Pty Ltd. The total amount paid for such consultancy services during the year under review was $153,127 (2013:$30,000). In addition, and before his appointment as non-executive director of the Company, an amount of $1,890 (2013:$nil) was paid for signage services to Sign On Group Pty Ltd of which Mr Kelly is a director.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid GDA Corporate $43,144 for Company Secretarial Services provided. Mr Graham Anderson is a director of GDA Corporate. These payments were made on normal commercial terms.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid Ezetax Pty Ltd $381,316 with respect to services and rent and outgoings of the Group’s head office in Western Australia. Mr Todd Zani is the sole director of Ezetax Pty Ltd.

NOTE 19: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (continued)

Transactions with Key Management Personnel (continued)
During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Group paid TZ Motorsport Pty Ltd $70,125 for advertising provided.
Mr Todd Zani is the sole director of TZ Motorsport Pty Ltd. The Group also paid TZ Motorsports $11,000.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, additional amounts paid to Mr Todd Zani in the sum of $32,331. These amounts included amounts of $11,041 paid to Ezeatm Pty Ltd of which Mr Todd Zani and Mr Chad Zani were the directors.

Associate
The Group does not have any associates.

Joint venture in which the parent entity is a venturer
At 30 June 2014, the Group has no interests in joint ventures. In the prior year it had a 50% interest in the assets, liabilities and output of the MuzEze joint venture.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Sales to and purchases from related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

No guarantees have been provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

For the year ended 30 June 2014, the Group has not made any allowance for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2013: $nil). An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates to determine whether there is objective evidence that a related party receivable is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Group recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

NOTE 20: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor of Ezeatm Limited is HLB Mann Judd.

	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**
Auditor of the parent entity		
Audit or review of the financial statements	140,475	126,500
Other services		
- Taxation services	79,633	22,274
	220,108	**148,774**

NOTE 21: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

The aggregate compensation paid to directors and other key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Short-term employee benefits	357,691	644,514
Post-employment benefits	32,608	54,123
	390,299	**698,637**

NOTE 22: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

	2014 $	2013 $
Financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	762,359	1,646,232
Non-current assets	13,283,589	14,577,047
Total assets	14,045,948	16,223,279
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	8,573,362	8,112,902
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	8,573,362	8,112,902
Net assets	**5,472,586**	**8,110,377**
Equity		
Issued capital	18,047,607	17,267,607
Accumulated losses	(12,575,021)	(9,157,230)
Total equity	**5,472,586**	**8,110,377**
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	(3,417,791)	(5,049,807)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	**(3,417,791)**	**(5,049,807)**

The parent entity has no contingent liabilities or commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

NOTE 23: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matters or events have arisen since the end of the year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

Directors' Declaration

1. In the opinion of the directors of Ezeatm Limited (the 'Company'):

   (a) the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

      i. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

      ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements.

   (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.

2. 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 2014.

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

Mark Jones
Non-Executive Chairman
29 August 2014
Perth, Western Australia

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Ezeatm Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Ezeatm Limited ("the company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated 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 consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

Independence

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

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

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

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Ezeatm Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

W M Clark
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
29 August 2014

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Ezeatm Limited (the "Company") is responsible for the governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Company has based its corporate governance policies on the ASX Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations ("ASX Guidelines"). The Company has made it a priority to adopt systems of control and accountability as the basis for the administration of corporate governance. Some of these policies and procedures are summarised in this report. Commensurate with the spirit of the ASX Guidelines, the Company has followed each Recommendation where the Board has considered the Recommendation to be appropriate. Where, after due consideration, the Company's corporate governance practices depart from the Recommendations, the Board has offered full disclosure of the nature of, and reason for, the adoption of its own practice.

The table below summarises the Company's compliance with the Corporate Governance Council's Recommendations.

	Recommendation	Comply Yes / No	Reference / Explanation
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.	Yes	Page 51
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluation the performance of senior executives.	Yes	Page 52
2.1	A majority of the Board should be independent directors.	Yes	Page 52
2.2	The chairperson should be an independent director.	Yes	Page 52
2.3	The roles of chairperson and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	Yes	Page 52
2.4	The Board should establish a nomination committee.	No	Page 55
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors.	Yes	Page 52
3.1	Establish a code of conduct to guide the directors, the chief executive officer (or equivalent), the chief financial officer (or equivalent) and any other key executives as to: - the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity; - the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders; - the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.	Yes	Page 53
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of the policy. The policy should include requirements for the Board to establish measureable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the Board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.	No	Page 55
3.3	Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the Board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress to achieving them.	No	Page 55
3.4	Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the board.	No	Page 55
4.1	The Board should establish an audit committee.	No	Page 55

	Recommendation	Comply Yes / No	Reference / Explanation
4.2	Structure the audit committee so that it consists of: - only non-executive directors; - a majority of independent directors; - an independent chairperson, who is not chairperson of the Board; - at least three members.	No	Page 55
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter.	No	Page 55
5.1	Establish written policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.	Yes	Page 54
6.1	Design and disclose a communications strategy to promote effective communications with shareholders and encourage effective participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.	Yes	Website and Page 54
7.1	The Board or appropriate Board committee should establish policies on risk oversight and management.	Yes	Page52
7.2	The Board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The Board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks.	Yes	Page 52
7.3	Disclose whether the Board has received assurance from the CEO and CFO that the declaration provided in accordance with CA section 295A is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	Yes	Page 54
8.1	The Board should establish a remuneration committee.	No	Page 55
8.2	The remuneration committee should be structured so that it: - consists of a majority of independent directors - Is chaired by an independent chair - Has at least 3 directors	No	Page 55
8.3	Clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executives.	Yes	Refer Remuneration report

The Company's corporate governance practices were in place throughout the year ended 30 June 2014.

Structure of the Board

The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of director held by each director in office at the date of the annual report is included in the Directors' Report. Directors of Ezeatm Limited are considered to be independent when they are independent of management and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with – or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with – the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgment.

In the context of director independence, 'materiality' is considered from both the Company and individual director perspective. The determination of materiality requires consideration of both quantitative and qualitative elements. An item is presumed to be quantitatively immaterial if it is equal to or less than 5% of the appropriate base amount. It is presumed to be material (unless there is qualitative evidence to the contrary) if it is equal to or greater than 10% of the appropriate base amount. Qualitative factors considered include whether a relationship is strategically important, the competitive landscape, the nature of the relationship and the contractual or other arrangements governing it and other factors that point to the actual ability of the director in question to shape the direction of the Company's loyalty.

Structure of the Board (continued)

In accordance with the definition of independence above, and the materiality thresholds set, the following directors of Ezeatm Limited are considered to be independent:

Name	*Position*
Mark Jones	Chairman, Non-Executive
Robert Kelly	Non-Executive Director

There are procedures in place, agreed by the Board, to enable directors in the furtherance of their duties to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

Risk

The identification and effective management of risk is viewed as an essential part of the Company's approach to creating long-term shareholder value.

In recognition of this, the Board determines the Company's risk profile and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control. In doing so, the Board has taken the view that it is crucial for all Board members to be a part of this process and as such has not established a separate risk management committee.

The Board oversees an annual assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and internal compliance and control. The tasks of undertaking and assessing risk management and internal control effectiveness are delegated to management, including responsibility for the day to day design and implementation of the Company's risk management and internal control system. Management report to the Board on the Company's key risks and the extent to which it believes these risks are being adequately managed.

Performance

The performance of the Board and key executives is reviewed regularly against both measurable and qualitative indicators. The performance criteria against which directors and executives are assessed are aligned with the financial and non-financial objectives of Ezeatm Limited. Directors whose performance is consistently unsatisfactory may be asked to retire.

Remuneration

It is the Company's objective to provide maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team by remunerating directors and key executives fairly and appropriately with reference to relevant employment market conditions. To assist in achieving this objective, the nature and amount of executive directors' and officers' emoluments to the Company's financial and operational performance are linked.

The expected outcomes of the remuneration structure are:

- retention and motivation of key executives;
- attraction of high quality management to the Company; and
- performance incentives that allow executives to share the success of Ezeatm Limited.

For a full discussion of the Company's remuneration philosophy and framework and the remuneration received by directors and executives in the current period please refer to the remuneration report, which is contained within the Directors' Report.

There is no scheme to provide retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, to non-executive directors.

The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors themselves and the executive team.

Committees of the Board
The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate or special committees at this time including audit, remuneration or nomination committees preferring at this stage to manage the Company through the full board of directors.

The Board as a whole is able to address the governance aspects of the full scope of the Company's activities and to ensure that it adheres to appropriate ethical standards.

The full Board currently holds meetings at such times as may be necessary to address any general or specific matters as required.

If the Group's activities increase in size, scope and nature, the appointment of separate or special committees will be reviewed by the Board and implemented if appropriate.

Conflicts of Interest
In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Company's Constitution, directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists the director concerned does not receive the relevant Board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered.

Independent Professional Advice
The Board has determined that individual directors have the right in connection with their duties and responsibilities as directors, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The engagement of an outside adviser is subject to prior approval of the Chairman and this will not be withheld unreasonably. If appropriate, any advice so received will be made available to all Board members.

Ethical Standards
The Board acknowledges the need for continued maintenance of the highest standard of corporate governance practice and ethical conduct by all directors and employees of the Company.

Code of Conduct for Directors
The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct for Directors to promote ethical and responsible decision making by the Directors.

Code of Conduct for Directors, Officers, Employees and Contractors
The Company has established a Code of Conduct (Code) which aims to develop a consistent understanding of, and approach to, the desired standards of conduct and behavior of the directors, officers, employees and contractors (collectively, the Employees) in carrying out their roles for the Company. Through this Code, the Company seeks to encourage and develop a culture of professionalism, honesty and responsibility in order to maintain and enhance its reputation as a valued employer, business operator and "corporate citizen". The Code is designed to broadly outline the ways in which the Company wishes to conduct its business. The Code does not cover every possible situation that Employees may face, but is intended to provide Employees with a guide to taking a commonsense approach to any given situation, within an overall framework.

Dealings in Company Securities
The Company has established a Security Trading Policy that is provided to all directors and employees on commencement.

The constitution permits directors to acquire shares or options in the Company. The Company's policy prohibits directors from dealing in shares or options whilst in possession of price sensitive information not released to the public. Directors must notify the Company secretary once they have bought or sold shares or options in the Company or exercised options over ordinary shares. In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange, the Company on behalf of the directors must advise the Australian Securities Exchange of any transactions conducted by them in shares and / or options in the Company.

Disclosure of Information Policy

The Disclosure of Information Policy requires all executives and directors to inform the Managing Director or the Company Secretary when the Managing Director is not available, of any potentially material information as soon as practicable after they become aware of that information.

Information is material if it is likely that the information would influence investors who commonly acquire securities on ASX in deciding whether to buy, sell or hold the Company's securities.

Information is not material and need not be disclosed if:

a) A reasonable person would not expect the information to be disclosed or is material but due to a specific valid commercial reason is not to be disclosed; and
b) The information is confidential; and
c) One of the following applies:
   i. It would breach a law or regulation to disclose the information;
   ii. The information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation;
   iii. The information comprises matters of supposition or is insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure;
   iv. The information is generated for internal management purposes;
   v. The information is a trade secret.

The Managing Director is responsible for interpreting and monitoring the Company's disclosure policy and where necessary informing the Board. The Company Secretary is responsible for all communications with ASX.

Communication with Shareholders

The Company's communication strategy requires communication with shareholders and other stakeholders in an open, regular and timely manner so that the market has sufficient information to make informed investment decisions on the operations and results of the Company. The strategy provides for the use of systems that ensure a regular and timely release of information about the Company is provided to shareholders. Mechanisms employed include:

- Announcements lodged with ASX;
- ASX Quarterly Cash Flow Reports;
- Half Yearly Report;
- Periodic presentations to investors;
- Presentations at the Annual General Meeting/General Meetings; and
- Annual Report.

The Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and understanding of the Company's strategy and goals.

Integrity of Financial Reporting

The Company's Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) report in writing to the Board that:

- the financial statements of the Company for each half and full year present a true and fair view, in all material aspects, of the Company's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with accounting standards;
- the above statement is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board; and
- the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control framework is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Role of Auditor

Under the Corporations Act 2001, the Company's auditor is required to attend the annual general meeting and be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

Compliance with ASX Corporate Governance Recommendations

During the Company's 2014 financial year ("Reporting Period") the Company complied with the ASX Principles and Recommendations other than in relation to the matters specified below.

Principle No	Best Practice Recommendation	Reasons for Non-compliance
2.4	A separate Nomination Committee has not been formed.	The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size to justify the formation of a nomination committee. The Board as a whole undertakes the process of reviewing the skill base and experience of existing directors to enable identification of attributes required in new directors. Where appropriate independent consultants are engaged to identify possible new candidates for the Board.
3.2, 3.3 and 3.4	The Board has not yet adopted a policy concerning diversity on gender and has not disclosed a diversity policy.	The Board considers due to the size of the Company, the Board considers formally documenting the policy concerning gender diversity and the setting of measurable diversity objectives is not appropriate. The Company has minimal full time employees and utilises external consultants and contractors to complement the full time workforce as and when required.
4.1,4.2, 4.3	A separate Audit Committee has not been formed.	The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of an audit committee. The Board as a whole undertakes the selection and proper application of accounting policies, the identification and management of risk and the review of the operation of the internal control systems.
8.1, 8.2	There is no separate Remuneration Committee.	The Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of a remuneration committee. The Board as a whole is responsible for the remuneration arrangements for directors and executives of the Company.

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 28 August 2014:

1. TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

The names of the twenty largest holders of listed securities are listed below:

Ordinary Shares:

Name	No of Ordinary Shares Held	Percentage of Issued Shares
Directcash Management Australia Pty Ltd	14,655,111	19.61%
Oakajee Corporation Limited	11,000,000	14.72%
Asian Star Investments Ltd	4,750,000	6.35%
Success Concept Investments Limited	4,500,000	6.02%
Chad Zani	3,201,000	4.28%
Nefco Nominees Pty Ltd	3,157,005	4.22%
Dog Meat Pty Ltd	3,000,000	4.01%
Mr & Mrs G Thomas	2,850,000	3.81%
Dragon Asset Corporation Ltd	1,875,000	2.51%
Mr & Mrs Jonshagen	1,510,000	2.02%
Mrs N Thomas	1,410,000	1.89%
Goldcrest Corporation Pty Ltd	1,200,000	1.61%
Ezecarbon Pty Ltd	1,200,000	1.61%
Prosperity Finance Co Ltd	1,125,000	1.51%
Mr& Mrs S Schmedje	1,030,000	1.38%
Dog Meat Pty Ltd	1,000,000	1.34%
Mr N Gecan	790,000	1.06%
Pipe Link of Australia Pty Ltd	750,000	1.00%
Malcora Pty Ltd	638,000	0.85%
Prosperity Finance Co Ltd	625,000	0.84%
Total Top 20	**60,266,116**	**80.62%**
Others	14,483,884	19.38%
Total Ordinary Shares on Issue	**74,750,000**	**100.00%**

2. DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITIES

(a) Analysis of security by size holding as at 28 August 2014:

	Ordinary Shares	
	Number of Security Holders	**Number of Securities Held**
1 – 1,000	9	364
1,001 – 5,000	18	58,900
5,001 – 10,000	172	1,688,831
10,001 – 100,000	83	3,338,026
100,001 – and over	57	69,663,879
	339	**74,750,000**

(b) Number of holders of unmarketable parcels – Ordinary shares

Unmarketable Parcels – 34

3. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the Company's register at 28 August 2014 are:

Name	**No of Shares Held**	**Held of Issued Ordinary Capital**
Direct Cash Management Australia Pty Ltd	14,681,211	19.64%
Oakajee Corporation Limited	11,000,000	16.9%
Chad Zani	4,574,000	7.0%
Success Concept Investment Pty Ltd	4,500,000	6.9%
Mark Jones	4,010,000	6.2%
Asian Star Investments Limited	3,500,000	5.4%

4. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

As at 28 August 2014, there are no shares subject to escrow restrictions.

5. VOTING RIGHTS

The voting rights of the ordinary shares are as follows:

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or class of shares of the Company, each member of the Company is entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at a general meeting. Resolutions of members will be decided by a show of hands unless a poll is demanded. On a show of hands each eligible voter present has one vote. However, where a person present at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or representation more than one member, on a show of hands the person is entitled to one vote only despite the number of members the person represents.

On a poll each eligible member has one vote for each fully paid share held.

6. ON-MARKET BUY BACK

There is currently no on-market buy back program for any of Ezeatm Limited's listed securities.