KOLLAKORN
CORPORATION LIMITED

Annual Report 2012

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Kollakorn Corporation Limited
ACN 003 218 863

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KOLLAKORN

Letter from the Chairman for the Year ended 30 June 2012

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited ('Kollakorn') it gives me great pleasure to advise you of your Company's activities for the year ending 30 June 2012 as set out in detail in the Managing Directors Review.

This financial year has been one of consolidation and building on the turnaround achieved last financial year. While the Company did not achieve profitability in this financial year as expected, the work done brought it very close. The Company grew closer to its Thailand associated company Kollakorn Co., Ltd, increasing its shareholding to 28.7%.

Revenue is commencing in Kollakorn Co., Ltd with the completion of a number of smaller AVI contracts that have been recently won and the daily payments from tag sales being sold to the owners of the public passenger vans. This means that the reliance by Kollakorn Co., Ltd on receiving funding from the Company is reducing.

In Thailand the EVR system went live and the speed control system has proven a very big success. Building on that we expect considerably larger segments of the vehicle population in Thailand to be tagged in the forthcoming financial year leading the way to profitability of both companies.

Kollakorn is appreciative of the continued support of its shareholders as it strives towards its mandate of maximising its shareholders wealth.

Yours Sincerely,
KOLLAKORN CORPORATION LIMITED

Mr Sevag Chalabian
NON EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

MANAGING DIRECTORS REVIEW

Overview

- **Revenues down 84% to $610,399 (2011: $3,992,930)**
- **Net loss down 8% to $2,907,593 (2011: $3,144,780)**
- **NTA per share down 35% to 0.45 of a cent (2011: 0.69 of a cent)**

Revenue

Total revenue was significantly less than for the 2011 year. This was predicted in the last year's Annual Report to Shareholders because the sales in 2011 came from the initial sale of equipment and a stock of 2 million tags to Kollakorn Co., Ltd in Thailand (Kollakorn Thailand). The 2012 year for Kollakorn Thailand has been about installing the equipment bought from the Company and proving the system works. Originally it had been anticipated that orders for more tags and equipment would be received from Kollakorn Thailand prior to the end of the 2012 financial year however the live phase of the project started later than expected and these orders will now not be received until the last quarter of the 2012 calendar year.

Royalties

Total royalties received this year amounted to $379,156. These royalties were received from Sirit Inc. for the supply of tags to Taiwan for the Taiwan tolling project.

Gross Profit

As the bulk of the revenues received in the 2012 financial year were for royalties with no cost of goods sold, they went immediately to the Gross Profit line. This means that while the revenues in 2012 were 88% ($3,302,676) less than in 2011, the gross profit was only 63% ($670,485) less.

Operational Expenses

Operational costs have continued to be reduced under the new management and Board. Total operating costs (exclusive of convertible note cancellation fees and share of losses of associates) of the Company fell from $3,370,334 in 2011 to $2,149,608 in 2012; a reduction of 36%.

Share of Kollakorn Thailand Losses

The 2012 financial year was the first time that Kollakorn Thailand was equity accounted. The share of the Kollakorn Thailand losses attributable to the Company is therefore accounted for.

Loss for the year from discontinued operations

When the new management and Board took control there was a decision made to either sell or close the two loss making printer businesses. While this was achieved last financial year and a significant portion of the losses were booked, there remained one outstanding matter, a high tech printer developed by MIKOH Imaging Systems Pty Limited.

It was the understanding of the Board that this machine could be completed and sold profitably however after almost 12 months of trying to reach an acceptable level of operation it became evident that the machine would never perform to the required standard and the Board decided to write the machine off, incurring a further loss of $355,756.

Overall Loss for the year

The loss for the year, while being less than in previous years, was affected by the large one off items that had to be accounted for and the fact that the predicted orders from Kollakorn Thailand have been delayed.

All the extraneous costs from the problems inherited from previous management have now been recognised therefore we start the 2013 year with a clean slate. The funding from the placement and the rights issue has helped in dealing with these past problems. Shareholders will be aware that there was an approximate $1.3 million shortfall from the rights issue. The directors are actively working to get this placed, however until this is done raising of cash still remains a priority.

Revenue is however commencing in Kollakorn Thailand with the completion of a number of smaller AVI contracts that have been recently won and the daily payments from tag sales being sold to the owners of the public passenger vans. This means that the reliance by Kollakorn Thailand on receiving funding from the Company is reducing.

The Company will continue to provide the tags and hardware required for EVR in Thailand and forge new relationships in other ASEAN nations. It is expected that additional orders within the 2013 financial year from Kollakorn Thailand and the lower level of operating expenditure should make the Company profitable in the forthcoming year.

Richard Sealy
Managing Director

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This statement summarises the main corporate governance practices of Kollakorn Corporation Limited. Unless otherwise indicated, all practices were in place for the entire year ended 30 June 2012.

The Board of Directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the Group. The Board is responsible for protecting the rights and interests of the shareholders through the implementation of sound strategies and action plans and the development of an integrated framework of controls over the Company's resources, functions and assets. This process is achieved through the application of appropriate corporate governance policies and procedures given the size of the company and the scale of its operations. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Kollakorn Corporation Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Board of Kollakorn Corporation Limited supports the principles of good corporate governance and best practice recommendations as set out in the 2nd edition of the ASX Corporate Governance and Recommendations' as issued by the ASX Corporate Governance Council, unless it believes compliance with individual guidelines is not appropriate. The Company is currently complying with all aspects of the 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations' except in two aspects. Firstly, there is no separate Nomination Committee and, secondly, the Remuneration Committee has only two members rather than the recommended three. In each of these cases it is the Board's view, given the scale of the Consolidated Entity and the size of the Board, that committees of the type and size recommended are not appropriate for Kollakorn.

Kollakorn's Corporate Governance Statement is structured with reference to the ASX's Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations, which are as follows:

Principle 1 - Lay solid foundations for management and oversight
Principle 2 - Structure the board to add value
Principle 3 - Promote ethical and responsible decision making
Principle 4 - Safeguard integrity in financial reporting
Principle 5 - Make timely and balanced disclosure
Principle 6 - Respect the rights of shareholders
Principle 7 - Recognise and manage risk
Principle 8 - Remunerate fairly and responsibly

1. Lay Solid Foundations for Management and Oversight

Governance Roles to achieve the Vision

The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of director held by each director in office are included each year in the Company's Annual Report to shareholders.

The Board is accountable to the shareholders for the performance of the Company and has overall responsibility for its operations. Day to day management of the Company's affairs, and the implementation of corporate strategy and policy initiatives, has been formally delegated by the Board to the Managing Director ('MD').

Key responsibilities of the Board include:

- Approving the strategic direction and related objectives of the Company, and monitoring management performance in the achievement of these objectives;
- Adopting budgets and monitoring the financial performance of the Company;
- Reviewing the performance of the MD;
- Overseeing the establishment and maintenance of adequate internal controls and effective monitoring systems;
- Ensuring all major business risks are identified and effectively managed;
- Ensuring that the Company meets its legal and statutory obligations; and
- Having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its operations, the full Board carries out the functions that would otherwise be delegated to a nominations committee.

Role of the Chairman

The role of the Chairman includes:

- **Vision/Strategy:** Ensuring leadership of the Board in setting and reviewing the Company's vision and strategy;
- **Board meetings:** Setting the agenda with the MD and Company Secretary, ensuring directors receive all relevant information, chairing meetings and resolving conflicts;
- **Shareholder Meetings:** Chairing shareholder meetings and ensuring shareholders have an opportunity to speak on relevant matters and ensuring the attendance of the Auditor at the Annual General Meeting each year;
- **External:** Acting as the Spokesperson, with the MD, on company matters;
- **Managing Director:** Acting as the primary point of contact between the Board and the MD ensuring the adequate flow of information between the two, chairing the performance of the MD and providing mentoring;
- **Board:** Reviewing Board and Committee performance, ensuring appropriate composition is maintained and that proper director induction plans are in place.

Role of the Manging Director

The role of the MD includes:

- **Vision/Strategy:** Formulating with the Board the vision and strategy of the Company.
- **Management team and employees:** Providing leadership, appointing and negotiating terms of employment of senior executives (with Board approval where necessary), developing a succession plan and ensuring procedures are in place for education and training to ensure compliance with laws and policies.
- **Board:** Responsibility for bringing all matters requiring review/approval to the Board, advising on changes in risk profile, providing certification of the half and full year financial statements together with the Chief Financial Officer and reporting to the Board on a monthly basis the performance of the Company.

Performance Evaluation

The Board will annually review the performance of the MD having regard to performance measures set out at the commencement of each year. These will include financial measures, achievement of strategic objectives and other key performance indicators including compliance. The MD, in turn, evaluates the performance of other key executives in a similar manner and reports as appropriate to the Board on such reviews.

2. Structure the Board to Add Value

Composition and Balance of Skills of Directors

The Directors consider the size and composition of the Board is appropriate given the Company's status and the nature of its operations however, nonetheless, undertake regular reviews and compliance practices to assist including:

- Periodic review either when a vacancy arises or if the Board considers it would benefit from an additional mix of skills and experience based on the strategic demands of the Company at that time.

Independence of Directors

The Board believes that the best interests of the Company will be served if a majority of the Directors are independent, as defined in the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. All of the directors are considered to be independent directors and free from any business or other relationship that could (or could reasonably be perceived to) materially interfere with the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgment.

The Board regularly reviews the status of each director. The skills, experience and expertise of each director is contained with the Company's 2012 financial report. The structure of the Board complies with the ASX principle for a majority of the Board to be independent.

The status of each director is as follows:

Director:		Appointed
S Chalabian - Chairman	Independent	18 February 2011
R M Sealy - Managing Director	Executive	29 November 2010
A Snape	Independent	1 December 2010
N Somapa	Independent	3 June 2011
R Tayeh	Independent	23 March 2009

Appointment of Directors

If the Board determines that there is a need to appoint another director the Board will determine the appropriate skills, experience and qualifications required, having regard to those of the existing directors and implement a system of recruitment aimed at locating the most appropriate person to meet the Board's needs.

Performance Evaluation

The Board, through the Chairman, will carry out an evaluation, at least every three years, to:

- review the role of the Board;
- assess the performance of the Board with a view to assisting the Board to better perform its duties;
- review the type and timing of information provided to directors; and
- review the performance and contribution of each of the non-executive directors.

The Board may, from time to time, use an independent adviser to assist in the reviews. The most recent review of the Board and its Committees was conducted in 2011 with significant changes made to the Board at that time. These processes were conducted in accordance with the Company's evaluation processes.

As stated above, the Company does not have a separate Nomination Committee and those functions are undertaken by the Board.

Access to Independent Advice

Directors may obtain independent experts' advice to enable them to fulfil their obligations, at the expense of the Company, after obtaining approval from the Chairman. Deeds of access indemnity and insurance will be entered into with the directors to the extent permitted by law.

3. Promote Ethical and Responsible Decision Making

Code of Conduct of Directors

The Directors are expected to use their skills commensurate with their knowledge and experience to increase the value of the Company.

To meet this obligation Directors must act honestly and should:

- execute due care and diligence including confidentiality;
- not misuse information or their position for their own gain;
- avoid and fully disclose potential conflicts;
- ensure that the market is fully informed of all matters that require disclosure;
- be aware and abide by insider trading laws and strictly adhere to the Company's policies in this respect; and
- actively promote the reputation of the company.

In accordance with the Corporations Act and the Company's constitution, the Directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any circumstance(s) that have the potential to conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes that a conflict exists, the Director concerned will not receive the relevant Board papers, will not be present at the meeting whilst the item is considered and will take no part in any decision.

Directors are to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in compliance with Australian Corporations Law and all relevant Australian and International Accounting Standards.

Directors must also be aware of environmental impacts of the company's business and ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of their employees.

Trading in securities

The Company's policy on trading in its securities only permits trading by directors and management within one month after the day of the Annual General Meeting, and within one month after the day of the release to the ASX of the Company's full year and half-year results, and only after receiving the permission of the Chairman and Company Secretary. Trading is prohibited at anytime while the person is in possession of price sensitive information not disclosed to the market.

All such transactions will be reported to the Board.

This policy relates to Directors' and executives' spouses and other parties over whom they have significant influence.

Contracts and Transactions between the Consolidated Entity and its officers

Any proposed contract between an officer (including associates of the officer) and the Company must be approved by the Board prior to its execution. If the contract involves a director or an associate of a director then the director must abstain from any discussion and vote on the matter.

Interaction with the media

To ensure clear, consistent and accurate messages are conveyed to the general public via the ASX and the media, unless specifically approved otherwise, the Chairman and the MD are the only authorised spokespersons of the company.

Diversity

The Board is responsible for developing policies in relation to a corporate culture that supports diversity and the implementation of measureable diversity objectives.

The Company's strategies may include:

- Recruiting from a diverse range of candidates for all positions including senior executive roles and Board positions
- Ensuring succession planning considers diversity
- Mentoring and professional development programs
- Networking opportunities
- Pay equity to ensure equal pay for equal work across our workforce
- Mentoring and support networks for women who return from maternity leave
- Training and awareness programs to foster a corporate culture that embraces and values diversity

At the date of this report the company has two full time employees, one of which is Ms Stefanie Goh, General Manager, Asia Pacific Region. At present, no women are currently represented on the Board.

Due to the current size, nature and scale of the Company's activities the Board has not yet developed objectives regarding gender diversity. As the size and scale of the Company grows the board will set and aim to achieve gender diversity objectives as director and senior executive positions become vacant and appropriately qualified candidates become available.

4. Safeguarding Integrity in Financial Reporting

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, in accordance with its formal charter, monitors the independence, objectivity, effectiveness and scope of the external audit, and reviews the external auditor's findings and recommendations. The committee oversees management's approach in identifying key financial risk areas, and ensures programs are in place to manage identified risks. The committee also reviews the processes governing any non-audit work undertaken by the external auditor to ensure the independence of the external auditor is not affected by conflicts. The Audit Committee is comprised of Riad Tayeh (Chairman) and Mr Anthony Snape (Member). Due to the small size of the Board the Board believes it is not beneficial to have an Audit Committee com prising three members, as recommended by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. Both members are independent. The committee meets as required and, in conjunction with the external auditor, to ensure they are satisfied that the reporting systems in place provide an accurate representation of the Consolidated Entity's activities and position. Two meetings of the Audit Committee were held in the 2012 financial year, and an additional meeting held post close of the full year audit, these meetings were attended by both members.

5. Make Timely and Balanced Disclosure

Continuous Disclosure

It is the Company's policy that all shareholders and investors have equal access to material information. The Chairman, the MD and the Company Secretary ensure that all price sensitive information is disclosed to the ASX in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules. The Company Secretary has primary responsibility for all communications with the ASX. The Company maintains a website which is regularly updated to provide the wider community with all information that is released.

6. Respect the Rights of Shareholders

Communication Policy

The aim of the Board is to ensure that shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the Company.

Information is communicated in the following manner:

- the Annual Report is distributed to all shareholders who have elected to receive a copy;
- the half-yearly report contains summarised financial information and a review of the operations of the Company during the relevant period;
- the ASX quarterly cash reports will contain summarised financial information for the relevant period;
- regular shareholder updates and other disclosures lodged with the ASX;
- notices and explanatory memorandum for all meetings of the Company shareholders; and
- the Company's website, www.kollakorn.com

7. Recognise and Manage Risk

Risk Management and Internal Compliance and Control

The Board, in consultation with the MD and the Company's Auditors, determines the Consolidated Entity's risk profile and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policy. This includes:

- establishing and monitoring the Consolidated Entity's strategies, goals and objectives;
- identifying and measuring risks that have the potential to impact upon the achievement of those strategies, goals and objectives;
- formulating risk management strategies to manage the identified risks; and
- monitoring and improving the effectiveness of risks and internal compliance controls.

Certificate from MD and CFO

Each year, the Managing Director and the Chief Financial officer certify to the Board in writing that:

- the integrity of the financial statements 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 system is operating efficiently and
- effectively in all material respects.

8. Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly

Remuneration Committee

The Board has a separate Remuneration Committee which ensures the implementation and effectiveness of the Company's Remuneration policies.

Remuneration Policies

Non-Executive Directors

Fees including statutory superannuation paid to non-executive directors will be at or around the market average for a Company such as Kollakorn and are disclosed each year in the Company's annual report. Directors are not entitled to retirement benefits.

Senior Executives

Remuneration packages will generally be set to be competitive to both retain executives and attract executives to the company. Further information regarding remuneration policies can be found in the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' Report at the end of each financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Information about the directors and senior management

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Sevag Chalabian (B.Laws, B.Comm, M.Laws) - Non-executive Chairman
Mr Sevag Chalabian was appointed as the non-executive Chairman on 18 February 2011. He is currently on the Remuneration Committee. Mr Sevag Chalabian is a practicing commercial lawyer and adviser with particular specialisation in corporate and commercial transactions in the mining and property industries. Until March 2004, Sevag served as a partner with Phillips Fox Lawyers. In 2004, he established, in partnership, a boutique commercial law practice, Lands Legal. His practice concentrates on mining joint ventures, corporate transactions and property and financing projects.
Sevag acts for a number of companies, investors and developers and has been involved in a number of landmark projects. He also served as Non-Executive Chairman of Apollo Minerals Limited until September 2010 and the Chairman of the Board of Artemis Resources Limited until August 2010. Sevag was also a Non-Executive Director of East Coast Minerals NL until June 2012.

Mr Richard Malcolm Sealy (CA, MAICD, GAICD) - Managing Director
Mr Richard Sealy was appointed to the board on the 29 November 2010 as a non-executive director. He was subsequently appointed Managing Director of Kollakorn Corporation on 9 December 2010. Mr Richard Sealy has held numerous private and public company directorships in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom over the last 30 years. He has also successfully managed as CEO, a number of financial, manufacturing, real estate and mining companies both private and public.
A chartered accountant and a Fellow and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, Richard, is skilled at resolving difficult corporate situations such as companies that are starting-up, restructuring or in financial difficulties; and then growing these companies within a structure of appropriate management, corporate governance and finance.
Richard has considerable experience in South East Asia and has developed businesses in China and Thailand. He is now located in Thailand working on the Company's Thai EVR business and is also an executive director of Kollakorn's Thailand associate.

Mr Anthony Snape - Non-executive Director
Mr Anthony (Tony) Snape was re-appointed to the Board on a permanent basis on 1st December 2010, after previously filling a casual vacancy during November 2010. Tony brings a wealth of senior level experience in the finance and investment industries, having had an extensive background in commercial development, and strategic planning gained over 38 years of providing corporate and strategic advice to Australian institutions.
Tony was 15 years with Partnership Pacific Limited (ultimately owned by Westpac) and an executive director for 5 years, during that time he was head of Strategic planning, the Corporate Advisory Division and Specialist Corporate Finance.
Tony went on to form Fulcrum Capital Limited, one of the first private Equity Funds in Australia which successfully completed a number of major investments including the purchase and reconstruction of Channel 10 Television.
Tony is now executive Chairman of Brentnalls NSW, a Sydney based Chartered Accounting firm that provides high level strategic and management advice. He is a member of the Audit Committee.

Mr Namchoke Somapa (MBA, B.Tourism & Hotel) – Non-executive Director
Mr Namchoke Somapa was appointed a non-executive Director on 3 June 2011. Mr Namchoke Somapa is the founder and CEO of Somapa Information Technology Public Company Limited and the CEO of Kollakorn Co., Ltd, Kollakorn's partner in the Thailand EVR/AVI rollout. Somapa Information Technology PCL owns 75% of Kollakorn. Namchoke's background in marketing and software development enables him to understand both the business and technical aspects of Kollakorn's EVR business in Thailand. Namchoke's vast network of contacts, both in Thailand and internationally, reach as far as the United States, Africa, the Pacific Islands and back to Asia.
Somapa Information Technology PCL, which was founded in 1992, is based in Bangkok, Thailand and provides information technology consulting, planning, designing and training services. The products of the company include Border Control Systems; Intelligent Transport System; e-Library which is an automated library system; and Remote Monitoring Systems.The company also provides application development, call centre services, document imaging services, data entry and research survey services.
Earlier this year Namchoke was awarded the Phra Kinnaree Award in Thailand. This is an Award given to people of good morality and ethics who have had an impact on the community at large and society, in a sustainable manner. These people are good role models and influential forces for Thailand and their actions must have contributed significantly to the development of Thailand and the national unity.

Mr Riad Tayeh B. Econ., CA – Non-executive Director
Mr Tayeh was appointed a non-executive Director on 23 March 2009, and was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee on 30 July 2009. Riad began his career at Coopers & Lybrand, moving to Ferrier Hodgson Sydney, and then Ferrier Hodgson Hong Kong. For ten years he specialised in corporate restructure, financial investigation, and turnaround strategy. In the Hong Kong market Riad restructured listed companies, undertook fraud investigations, and provided litigation support. Riad is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
Riad has assisted various companies in restructuring, equity raisings, building and acquiring businesses, and exit strategies. He joined Antony de Vries in partnership in February 2002, bringing considerable commercial acumen in the formation of de Vries Tayeh.
Riad also undertakes a number of appointments for not for profit organisations. He has been president and chairman of the Turnaround Management Association of Australia, and continues on various committees including various charity committees.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Period of directorship
Mr S Chalabian	Global Strategic Metals N.L.	Since 2008
	Apollo Minerals Ltd	2007 - 2010
	Artemis Resources Ltd	2006 - 2010
	Bisan Ltd	2007 - 2011
Mr R M Sealy G	Global Strategic Metals N.L.	2008 - 2010
	Apollo Minerals Ltd	2009 - 2010
	Artemis Resources Ltd	2009 - 2010

Company secretaries

Mr Samuel Marks B.Bus, CA (resigned 31 December 2011)
Mr Marks was appointed Company Secretary on 28 February 2011 and was the Chief Financial Officer of Kollakorn up until his resignation on 31 December 2011.

Mr Tom Bloomfield BA(hons), ACIS, MAICD
Mr Bloomfield was appointed on 8 July 2011. Mr Bloomfield is an experienced Chartered Company Secretary and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He has acted as a Company Secretary and Assistant Company Secretary to various ASX listed clients in Australia. Tom is the General Manager of Corporate Secretarial services at Boardroom Limited, Australia.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year consisted of the development, marketing and commercialisation of security oriented identification, authentication and information storage technologies.

Review of operations

Total revenue for the year ending 30 June 2012 decreased by 84% to $610,399. The net loss was a marked improvement, down 8% to $2.908m from $3.145m in 2011. This is further detailed in the Managing Directors report.

Electronic Vehicle Registration (EVR)

The roll out of the Thailand EVR project continued to be the major focus for management and staff throughout the 2012 financial year however with the move of the Managing Director to Thailand more emphasis was placed on achieving an expansion of the systems into other ASEAN nations.

Considerable progress was made in Thailand with the EVR system finally going live with the speed monitoring part of the business for all the private passenger vans in and around Bangkok. This has been a great success and has boosted the confidence of the Government to move to including other sectors of the vehicle population for tagging.

Printer Manufacturing

While the Printer manufacturing business was discontinued during the 2011 financial year, the latent effect of costs of the discontinuance continued throughout 2012 resulting in a further $290,670 of losses.

Financial Position

The net assets of the consolidated group have decreased by $227,422 from 30 June 2011 to $3,333,440 in 2012. This decrease is due to the following factors:

- current year loss of $2,907,593; and
- proceeds from share issues raising $2,082,535

Subsequent events

Following approval at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on 14th August 2012, the liability of $1,249,050 to holders of unsecured subordinated notes on issue at that date were converted to ordinary shares. As such, the current liability of $1,147,030 on the balance sheet as at 30th June 2012 has subsequently been reclassified to equity.

The extraordinary general meeting of shareholders also approved the change of name from Mikoh Corporation Limited to Kollakorn Corporation Limited, to better reflect the future direction of the company, and strategic alliances the company has developed in Thailand and throughout Asia. The company’s legal name was changed effective 14th August 2012.

The consolidated entity has recently completed a rights issue to Shareholders which raised $719,793. This left an approximate $1.3 million shortfall from the rights issue. The directors are actively working to get this placed, however until this is done raising of cash still remains a priority.

Future developments

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. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Environmental Regulation

The consolidated group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Share options

Share options granted to directors and executives

During and since the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2012, the following share options were granted to directors and executives of the company (2011: 0) and the consolidated entity as part of their remuneration:

Directors and senior management	Number of options granted	Issuing entity	Number of ordinary shares under option
R Sealy	10,000,000	Kollakorn Corporation Limited	10,000,000
P Atherton	3,000,000	Kollakorn Corporation Limited	3,000,000
S Marks	2,000,000	Kollakorn Corporation Limited	2,000,000
S Goh	1,000,000	Kollakorn Corporation Limited	1,000,000

Shares under option or issued on exercise of options

Details of unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of this report are:

Issuing entity	Number of shares under option	Class of shares	Exercise price of option $	Expiry date of options
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	125,000	Ordinary	0.80	31 March 2013
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	125,000	Ordinary	1.20	31 March 2013
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	750,000	Ordinary	0.20	31 July 2014
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	750,000	Ordinary	0.40	31 July 2014
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	1,000,000	Ordinary	0.20	31 December 2014
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	1,000,000	Ordinary	0.20	31 December 2014
Kollakorn Corporation Limited	13,500,000	Ordinary	0.075	1 December 2014
	17,250,000			

The holders of these options do not have the right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue or interest issue of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

No shares or interests were issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of the exercise of an option.

Indemnification of officers and auditors incurred as such an officer or auditor.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer 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.
The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, 21 board meetings and 1 audit committee meetings were held.

	Board of directors		Audit committee	
Directors	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
S Chalabian	21	21	-	-
R Tayeh	21	20	1	1
R Sealy	21	21	-	-
A Snape	21	21	1	1
N Somapa	21	5	-	-

Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each director's relevant interest (held by the individual and/or representing entity) in shares, debentures, and rights or options in shares or debentures of the company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report.

Directors	Fully paid ordinary shares Number	Share options Number
S Chalabian	767,318	-
R M Sealy	3,570,170	10,000,000
A Snape	30,786,708	2,000,000
N Somapa	91,940,868	-
R Tayeh	4,194,309	-

Remuneration report

Director and executive details

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

- S Chalabian (Non-executive Chairman) from 18 February 2011
- R M Sealy (Managing Director) from 29 November 2010
- R Tayeh (Non-Executive Director)
- A Snape (Non-Executive Director) from 1 December 2010
- N Somapa (Non-Executive Director) from 3 June 2011

The Group executives of Kollakorn Corporation Limited were:

- P S Atherton (Chief Technology Officer)
- S V Goh (General Manager)
- S R Marks (Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer) from 28 February 2011 to 31 December 2011
- N J Aston (Chief Financial Officer) from 1 January 2012

Remuneration policy

The Board formed a separate Remuneration Committee in July 2009. The committee was convened during the year only as required to review specific agreements relating to key executives and management during the year. The Board of Directors retain responsibility for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors, the Managing Director, and the senior management team. The Board of Directors assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of directors and senior management on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality board and executive team.

Non-executive directors

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the consolidated entity with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, while incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders. The Board considers fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Non-executive directors' fees are within the maximum aggregate limit of $300,000 per annum as agreed to by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 November 2009.

Non-executive directors do not receive performance based bonuses, however given the relatively low director's fees paid in cash the board believes that the issue of share options to non-executive directors on occasion more accurately reflects the time and responsibilities of office.

As at the date of this report the non-executive chairman receives $60,000 per annum, and other non-executive directors receive $40,000 per annum plus 9% statutory superannuation.

Executive directors and senior management

The consolidated entity aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their positions and responsibilities and so as to:

- reward executives for consolidated entity and executive performance;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link rewards with the strategic goals and performance of the consolidated entity; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Remuneration consists of the following key elements:

- fixed remuneration; and
- performance based remuneration.

The proportion of fixed remuneration and performance-based remuneration is established by contract and provides for annual review by the Board of Directors.

The level of fixed remuneration, which includes base salary and statutory superannuation, is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and competitive in the market. Fixed remuneration is reviewed in accordance with contract terms by the Board of Directors. The process consists of a review of companywide and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Relationship between remuneration policy and company performance

The emphasis of the company's performance based remuneration strategy is to align the goals of management with those of shareholders whilst taking into account the company's current financial circumstances. It is the view of the Board that the most effective way to align management and shareholder goals is through the provision of share option incentives that correlate contingent remuneration to increases in shareholder value. The extent and conditions regarding these incentives are determined by the board on an annual basis with regard to the company's strategic and financial goals, and market benchmarks.

In considering the consolidated entity's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Board has regard to a number of indices, including the following.

	30 June 2012 $	30 June 2011 $	30 June 2010 $	30 June 2009 $	30 June 2008 $
Revenue	561,096	3,992,930	1,652,312	1,291,820	798,322
Net loss before tax	(2,984,368)	(3,252,433)	(5,173,785)	(4,131,149)	(5,002,595)
Net loss after tax	(2,907,593)	(3,144,780)	(5,053,635)	(4,023,956)	(4,909,314)

	30 June 2012 $	30 June 2011 $	30 June 2010 $	30 June 2009 $	30 June 2008 $
Share price at start of year	2.2 cents	7.0 cents	4.4 cents	33.5 cents	30.0 cents
Share price at end of year	1.6 cents	2.2 cents	7.0 cents	4.4 cents	33.5 cents
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings per share	(0.49) cents	(0.90) cents	(1.73) cents	(2.06) cents	(2.72) cents
Diluted earnings per share	(0.49) cents	(0.90) cents	(1.73) cents	(2.06) cents	(2.72) cents

Director and executive remuneration

2012	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other employee benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payment			Total
	Salary & fees	Bonus	Non monetary	Super-annuation			Equity-settled		Cash settled	
							Shares & units (i)	Options & rights		
Non-executive directors	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
S Chalabian	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
A Snape	40,000	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	42,100
N Somapa	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
R Tayeh	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Executive officers										
P S Atherton	181,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,400	-	216,616
S Goh	111,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,800	-	122,972
S Marks	90,000	-	-	7,888	-	-	-	15,400	-	113,288
R M Sealy	327,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,500	-	365,500
	889,388	-	-	9,988	-	-	-	101,100	-	1,000,476

2011	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other employee benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payment			Total
	Salary & fees	Bonus	Non monetary	Super-annuation			Equity-settled		Cash settled	
							Shares & units	Options & rights		
Non-executive directors	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
S Chalabian	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
J S Keniry	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,266	-	-	60,266
A Snape	16,665	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	18,165
N Somapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Tayeh	16,667	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	66,667
P L Tyree	56,284	-	-	3,716	-	-	225,000	-	-	285,000
Executive officers										
P S Atherton	187,000	-	23,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,973
I D Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,000	-	-	58,000
J Clyne	16,869	-	-	-	-	-	8,011	-	-	24,880
S Marks	78,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,800
J Van Pelt	150,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,997
R M Sealy	191,065	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	192,565
P D Scully-Power	212,180	-	47,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,414
G M Phipps	35,000	-	-	3,762	-	76,801	-	(11,458)	-	104,105
	986,527	-	71,207	10,478	-	76,801	401,277	(11,458)	-	1,534,832

Key terms of employment contracts

The Chairman and other non-executive directors are paid director's fees and, in the case of those who are Australian based, compulsory superannuation fund contributions are made on their behalf.

The Company had entered into an employment contract with Sealy Consulting Services Pty Limited to have R M Sealy provide services as Managing Director. The contract contained the following key terms:

Term:	Fixed term agreement from 1 March 2012 to 31 March 2013
Annual Salary:	$27,250 per month + GST
Other Remuneration:	Compensation by way of options
Employee Benefits:	Mobile phone
Notice Period:	Three months by either party
Redundancy:	Not applicable due to contractor basis

Nicholas Aston was hired as an external consultant to take the position of Chief Financial Officer from 1 January 2012.

The Chief Technology Officer ('CTO') is employed under an Executive Service Agreement. Under the agreement he is remunerated on an agreed salary basis, with annual reviews. He is entitled to the use of a company-provided fully maintained motor vehicle. The company also pays the cost of private medical insurance for the CTO and his wife.

The company has in place an Employee Share Option Plan, under which employees may be granted share options from time to time at the sole discretion of the Board. A Salary Sacrifice Share Plan was also instituted during the year ended 30 June 2009, with many employees participating in that year, though none in the 2009/10 or 2010/11 year. Shares were issued for each month of participation based on the average daily closing share prices in the month for which salary was sacrificed.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of the proceedings.
No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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 30 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services, during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf) 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 as disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board,including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards

Auditor’s independence declaration

The auditor’s independence declaration is included on page 21 of the annual financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Sevag Chalabian
Non-executive Chairman

Richard Sealy
Managing Director

Sydney, 28 September 2012

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

RSM Bird Cameron Partners
Level 12, 60 Castlereagh Street Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 5138 Sydney NSW 2001
T +61 2 9233 8933 F +61 2 9233 8521

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

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

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

C J HUME
Partner

Sydney, NSW
Dated: 28 September 2012

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF KOLLAKORN CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report
We have audited the accompanying financial report of Kollakorn Corporation Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and 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 of the consolidated entity comprising 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, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

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

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion
In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Kollakorn Corporation 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 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

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

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which indicates that the consolidated entity and company have incurred losses of $2,907,593 and $2,956,941 respectively and the consolidated entity has generated net cash outflows from operating activities and investing activities of $2,708,379 and $1,657,852 respectively during the year ended 30 June 2012. As of that date, the consolidated entity and company have net working capital deficiencies of $1,680,038 and $2,507,917 respectively. The ability of the consolidated and company to continue as going concerns is dependent on a number of factors, the most significant of which is the ability to obtain further funding and the achievement of
revenue forecasts. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(a), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's and company's ability to continue as going concerns and therefore, the consolidated entity and company may be unable to realise their assets and discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business.

Report on the Remuneration Report
We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 12 to 14 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

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

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

C J HUME
Partner

Sydney, NSW
Dated: 28 September 2012

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(b) the attached financial statements are in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy note 2 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);

(c) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity; and

(d) the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Sevag Chalabian
Non-executive Chairman

Richard Sealy
Managing Director

Sydney, 28 September 2012

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	NOTE	2012 $	2011 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue from sale of goods	5	79,576	3,761,408
Royalties revenue		379,156	-
Less cost of goods sold		(56,617)	(2,688,808)
Gross profit		402,115	1,072,600
Other income	5	151,667	29,718
Expenses by function:			
Administration		(1,775,627)	(2,468,277)
Finance costs		(768,290)	-
Marketing and sales		(109,230)	(512,153)
Research and development		(235,338)	(389,904)
Share of losses from associates		(293,909)	-
Loss before income tax from continuing operations	6	(2,628,612)	(2,268,016)
R&D income tax refund	7	76,775	107,653
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(2,551,837)	(2,160,363)
Discontinued operations			
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	8	(355,756)	(984,417)
Loss for the year		**(2,907,593)**	**(3,144,780)**
Other comprehensive loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign entities		(180,064)	(12,597)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		(180,064)	(12,597)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,087,657)**	**(3,157,377)**
Earnings per share			
From continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic (cents per share)	22	(0.49)	(0.90)
Diluted (cents per share)	22	(0.49)	(0.90)
From continuing operations			
Basic (cents per share)	22	(0.44)	(0.62)
Diluted (cents per share)	22	(0.44)	(0.62)

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 29 to 66.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

	NOTE	2012 $	2011 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		368,334	844,015
Trade and other receivables	9	1,623,366	2,800,328
Inventories	10	-	375,712
Other assets	11	201,948	200,235
Total current assets		2,193,648	4,220,290
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	9,994	18,150
Intangible assets	13	248,969	-
Other financial assets	14	-	2,871,126
Investment in associates	15	4,754,515	-
Total non-current assets		5,013,478	2,889,276
Total assets		7,207,126	7,109,566
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	1,379,293	3,472,925
Other current liabilities	17	2,429,987	-
Provisions	18	64,406	75,779
Total current liabilities		3,873,686	3,548,704
Total liabilities		3,873,686	3,548,704
Net assets		**3,333,440**	**3,560,862**
Equity			
Issued capital	19	47,278,078	44,549,643
Reserves	20	1,767,582	1,815,846
Accumulated losses	21	(45,712,220)	(42,804,627)
Total equity		**3,333,440**	**3,560,862**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 29 to 66.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Fully paid ordinary shares	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2010	38,489,385	1,957,123	(98,607)	(39,659,847)	688,054
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(12,597)	-	(12,597)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(12,597)	-	(12,597)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,144,780)	(3,144,780)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(12,597)	(3,144,780)	(3,157,377)
Issue of shares	5,647,076	-	-	-	5,647,076
Share issue costs	(133,645)	-	-	-	(133,645)
Transfer to/(from) Employee Benefits Reserve	21,136	(21,136)	-	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	525,691	(8,937)	-	-	516,754
Balance at 30 June 2011	44,549,643	1,927,050	(111,204)	(42,804,627)	3,560,862
Balance at 1 July 2011	44,549,643	1,927,050	(111,204)	(42,804,627)	3,560,862
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(180,064)	-	(180,064)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(180,064)	-	(180,064)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,907,593)	(2,907,593)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(180,064)	(2,907,593)	(3,087,657)
Issue of shares	2,748,335	-	-	-	2,748,335
Share issue costs	(45,800)	-	-	-	(45,800)
Recognition of share-based payments	25,900	131,800	-	-	157,700
Balance at 30 June 2012	**47,278,078**	**2,058,850**	**(291,268)**	**(45,712,220)**	**3,333,440**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 29 to 66.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	NOTE	2012 $	2011 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,257,361	2,098,079
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,936,326)	(4,723,930)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(29,414)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	25	(2,708,379)	(2,625,851)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		18,871	3,274
Royalties and other investment income received		379,156	-
Purchase of investment in associate		(1,806,910)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(248,969)	-
Net cash provided by / (used) in investing activities		(1,657,852)	3,274
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		2,082,535	2,775,951
Payment for share issue costs		(105,443)	(61,446)
Proceeds from the issue of convertible notes		2,427,801	-
Payment for debt issue costs		(16,802)	-
Payment for cancellation fees		(120,684)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(376,857)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		3,890,550	2,714,505
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(475,681)	91,928
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		844,015	751,845
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		-	242
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		**368,334**	**844,015**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 29 to 66.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

Kollakorn Corporation Limited is a public company listed on the Australia Securities Exchange (trading under the symbol ‘KKL’), incorporated in Australia, and operating in Australia, South East Asia and North America.

Kollakorn Corporation Limited’s registered office and its principal place of business are as follows:

Registered office	Principal place of business
L9 / 65 York Street	L9 / 65 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000	Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 8252 5555	Tel: (02) 8252 5555

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

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

The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Kollakorn Corporation Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (‘A-IFRS’). Compliance with A-IFRS ensures that the financial statements of the consolidated entity also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRS’) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 28 September 2012.

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the consolidated entity’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Refer to note 3 for a discussion of critical judgments in applying the consolidated entity’s accounting policies, and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current period and have affected the amounts reported in these financial statements. Details of other Standards and Interpretations adopted in these financial statements but that have had no effect on the amounts reported are set out in section 2.2.

Standards affecting presentation and disclosure

- *Amendments to AASB 7 'Financial Instruments:*
  The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 'Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project'1) clarify the required level of disclosures about credit risk and collateral held and provide relief from disclosures previously required regarding renegotiated loans.

- *Amendments to AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (adopted in advance of effective date of 1 January 2011)*
  The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 'Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project'1) clarify the required level of disclosures about credit risk and collateral held and provide relief from disclosures previously required regarding renegotiated loans.

- *AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures' and AASB 2011-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Trans-Tasman Convergence Project'*
  AASB 1054 sets out the Australian-specific disclosures for entities that have adopted Australian Accounting Standards. This Standard contains disclosure requirements that are in addition to IFRSs in areas such as compliance with Australian Accounting Standards, the nature of financial statements (general purpose or special purpose), audit fees, imputation (franking) credits and the reconciliation of net operating cash flow to profit (loss).

  AASB 2011-1 makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations for the purpose of closer alignment to IFRSs and harmonisation between Australian and New Zealand Standards. The Standard deletes various Australian-specific guidance and disclosures from other Standards (Australian-specific disclosures retained are now contained in AASB 1054), and aligns the wording used to that adopted in IFRSs.

  The application of AASB 1054 and AASB 2011-1 in the current year has resulted in the simplification of disclosures in regards to audit fees, franking credits and capital and other expenditure commitments as well as an additional disclosure on whether the Group is a for-profit or not-for-profit entity.

- *AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures' (revised December 2009)*
  AASB 124 (revised December 2009) has been revised on the following two aspects: (a) AASB 124 (revised December 2009) has changed the definition of a related party and (b) AASB 124 (revised December 2009) introduces a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities.

  The Company and its subsidiaries are not government-related entities. The application of the revised definition of related party set out in AASB 124 (revised December 2009) in the current year has resulted in the identification of related parties that were not identified as related parties under the previous Standard. Specifically, associates of the ultimate holding company of the Company are treated as related parties of the Group under the revised Standard whilst such entities were not treated as related parties of the Group under the previous Standard. The related party disclosures set out in note 45 to the consolidated financial statements have been changed to reflect the application of the revised Standard. Changes have been applied retrospectively.

Standards and Interpretations affecting the reported results or financial position

There are no new and revised Standards and Interpretations adopted in these financial statements affecting the reporting results or financial position.

Standards and Interpretations adopted with no effect on financial statements

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have also been adopted in these financial statements. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- *AASB 2009-14 'Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement'*
  Interpretation 114 addresses when refunds or reductions in future contributions should be regarded as available in accordance with paragraph 58 of AASB 119; how minimum funding requirements might affect the availability of reductions in future contributions; and when minimum funding requirements might give rise to a liability. The amendments now allow recognition of an asset in the form of prepaid minimum funding contributions. The application of the amendments to Interpretation 114 has not had material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *AASB 2009-12 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards'*
  The application of AASB 2009-12 makes amendments to AASB 8 'Operating Segments' as a result of the issuance of AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures' (2009). The amendment to AASB 8 requires an entity to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The Standard also makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. The application of AASB 2009-12 has not had any material effect on amounts reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *AASB 2010-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards'*
  The Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. The application of AASB 2010-5 has not had any material effect on amounts reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- *AASB 2010-6 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets'*
  The application of AASB 2010-6 makes amendments to AASB 7 'Financial Instruments – Disclosures' to introduce additional disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfer of financial assets. These amendments are intended to provide greater transparency around risk exposures when a financial asset is transferred and derecognised but the transferor retains some level of continuing exposure in the asset.

  To date, the Group has not entered into any transfer arrangements of financial assets that are derecognised but with some level of continuing exposure in the asset. Therefore, the application of the amendments has not had any material effect on the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of the authorisation of the financial statements, the standards and interpretations listed below were in issue but not yet effective.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', AASB 200911 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9' and AASB 2010-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 11 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements (2011)	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and AASB 2011-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' (2011) and AASB 2011-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (2011)'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2010-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets'	1 January 2012	30 June 2013
AASB 2011-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements'	1 July 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
AASB 2011-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income'	1 July 2012	30 June 2013
Interpretation 20 'Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine' and AASB 2011-12 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Interpretation 20'	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7)	1 January 2013	30 June 2014
Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1 January 2015	30 June 2016

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The consolidated entity and company have incurred losses of $2,907,593 and $2,956,941 respectively and the consolidated entity has generated net cash outflows from operating activities and investing activities of $2,708,379 and $1,657,852 respectively for the year ended 30 June 2012. As at that date, the consolidated entity and company have net working capital deficiencies of $1,680,038 and $2,507,917 respectively. The ability of the consolidated entity and company to continue as going concerns is dependent on a number of factors, the most significant of which is the ability to obtain further funding, and the achievement of revenue forecasts.

These factors indicate significant uncertainty as to whether the consolidated entity and company will continue as going concerns and therefore whether they will realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity and company will be able to continue as going concerns, after consideration of the following factors:

- The company is actively seeking alternative finance facilities;

- The company continues to reduce operating costs in-line with trading activity;

- The directors remain confident the company and consolidated entity will generate sufficient cash flows from operations to enable their obligations to be met. The company has recently completed a rights issue to Shareholders totalling $1,958,683 of which $719,793 has been received in cash. The directors are actively following up the placement of unallocated rights;

- The company has historically been able to raise equity funding to meet its ongoing working capital requirements. During the year ended 30 June 2012 the company raised $2,082,535 by way of private placements and a Share Purchase Plan. In the prior year ended 30 June 2011 the company raised $2,775,951 by way of private placements;

- Following approval at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on 14 August 2012, the liability of $1,249,050 to holders of unsecured subordinated notes on issue at that date were converted to ordinary shares. As such, the current liability of $1,147,030 in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012 has subsequently been reclassified to equity;

- The directors also expect to close additional sales contract orders during the 2013 financial year, which will increase operating cash flow; and

- The directors regularly monitor the Group’s cash position and, on an on-going basis, consider a number of strategic initiatives to ensure that adequate funding continues to be available. Directors have prepared cash flow projections for the consolidated entity and have satisfied themselves that it has adequate funding available for the 12 months following the date of this report to settle any obligations as and when they become due.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that consolidated entity and company will be able to continue as going concerns and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the consolidated entity and company do not continue as going concerns.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) (referred to as 'the consolidated entity' in these financial statements). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the consolidated entity.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. 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.

(d) Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when incurred.

(e) Financial assets

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss'.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, 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 through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

(f) Financial instruments issued by the consolidated entity

Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduct ing all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.
Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

(g) Foreign currency

The individual financial statements of each entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of Kollakorn Corporation Limited, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:
exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur, which form part of the net investment in a foreign operation, and which are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated financial statements and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the consolidated entity's foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the balance date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to the consolidated entity's translation reserve. Such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed.

(h) Impairment of other tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the consolidated entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(i) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount in the statement of financial position. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to that asset or liability for tax purposes.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arose from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates, and interests in joint ventures except where the consolidated entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with these investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the consolidated entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

(j) Intangible assets

Research and development costs and licences

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period as incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated the:

- Technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- Ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- Ability to generate probable future economic benefits;
- Availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- Ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. 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.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues 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.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The requirements of AASB 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of 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 and fair value 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.

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

(m) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes recognised on a prospective basis.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Leasehold improvements - The lesser of 3 years or the remaining lease term
- Plant and equipment - 2.5 – 5 year

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(o) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Consolidated entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- Consolidated entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- Amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- Probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- Costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of the contract is determined as follows:

- Servicing fees included in the price of products sold are recognised by reference to the proportion of the total cost of providing the servicing for the product sold, taking into account historical trends in the number of services actually provided on past goods sold
- Revenue from time and material contracts is recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred.

Royalties

Royalty revenue is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably). Royalties determined on a time basis are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement. Royalty arrangements that are based on production, sales and other measures are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

Interest revenue

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

(p) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments with employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. Fair value is measured by use of a binomial model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. Further details on how the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions has been determined can be found in note 27.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the consolidated entity's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

(q) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- for receivables and payables, which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the consolidated entity's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern. This judgement by the directors has been further explained in note 2(a). If this assumption is not correct there may be material adjustments required to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Share based payments

The entity operates an employee share scheme, which issues options to employees to acquire shares. Details of the share scheme can be found in note 27. The fair value of the options is recognized over the vesting period of the options. The fair value has been calculated using the binomial model, which incorporates many assumptions and estimates, all of which have been detailed in note 27. If any of these assumptions or estimates were to change, this could have an impact on the amounts recognised.

4. Segment information

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the consolidated entity that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

Information reported to the consolidated entity's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance is focused on revenue for each type of good. The principal categories of customer for these goods are direct sales to major customers, wholesalers, retailers and internet sales. The consolidated entity's reportable segments under AASB 8 are therefore as follows:

- AVI (Automated Vehicle Identification)
- Printers
- Smart&Secure
- TransitVault & CertainID
- Subscribe Labels

Revenue reported in Smart&Secure relates to royalties received for the use of our Smart&Secure RFID technology by external parties. CertainID, the consolidated entity's bio-authentication technology, earned no revenue in the period as this technology is still in a developmental stage.

During the previous financial period, the consolidated entity disposed of two businesses, the Printer business and the Subscribe Labels business. These businesses were both previously owned and operated by Mikoh Imaging Systems Pty Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of Kollakorn Corporation Limited based in Melbourne. All inventory from both of these business has now been sold and the businesses will have no further income or expenses going forward.

Information regarding the consolidated entity's reportable segments is presented on page 35. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the consolidated entity's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment:

	Segment revenue		Segment profit/(loss)	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $
Continuing operations				
AVI / EVR	48,082	3,761,408	(728,187)	128,295
Smart&Secure	410,650	-	407,990	-
TransitVault & Certain ID	-	-	(198,629)	(358,473)
Total for continuing operations	458,732	3,761,408	(518,826)	(230,178)
Costs not able to be allocated to one operation			(2,109,786)	(2,037,838)
Loss before tax from continuing operations			(2,628,612)	(2,268,016)
Income tax benefit			76,775	107,653
Loss for the year from continuing operations			(2,551,837)	(2,160,363)
Discontinued operations				
Printers	90,087	49,090	(367,445)	(888,449)
Subscribe Labels	12,277	182,432	11,689	(95,968)
Total for discounted operations	102,364	231,522	(355,756)	(984,417)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations			(355,756)	(984,417)
Income tax expense			-	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operations			(355,756)	(984,417)
Consolidated revenue (excluding interest and other revenue) and loss for the year	561,096	3,992,930	(2,907,592)	(3,144,780)

The revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the year (2011: Nil).

Segment loss represents the loss earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, share of profits of associates, investment revenue and finance costs, income tax expense, and gains or losses on disposal of associates and discontinued operations. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment assets and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $
AVI / EVR	6,281,612	2,520,650	659,951	1,931,647
Printers	-	526,420	156,037	342,283
Smart&Secure	70,300	-	-	214,615
TransitVault & Certain ID	132,110	75,330	68,493	54,557
Subscribe Labels	-	215,199	-	66,459
Total segment assets and liabilities	6,484,022	3,337,599	884,481	2,609,561
Unallocated assets and liabilities	723,104	3,771,967	2,989,205	939,143
Consolidated total assets and liabilities	7,207,126	7,109,566	3,873,686	3,548,704

For the purpose of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the chief operating decision maker may on occasions monitor the value of assets attributable to each segment.

All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than those that are used across multiple segments, or are not segment specific, and which cannot be allocated across segments on any reasonable basis. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are unable to be allocated as there is no logical basis for doing so. The consolidated entity is not an asset intensive business, with very limited physical assets.

For the purpose of measuring segment performance the chief operating decision maker, all liabilities apart from those that cannot be allocated between segments on any reasonable basis are allocated to reportable segments. Liabilities used jointly by reportable segments are only allocated between those segments if there is a rational basis for doing so.

Other segment information

	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $
AVI	-	-	-	-
Printers	-	103,058	-	-
Smart&Secure	-	-	-	-
TransitVault & Certain ID	5,768	8,141	-	-
Subscribe labels	-	5,268	-	-
Total segment depreciation, amortisation & additions	2,920	116,467	-	-
Unallocated depreciation, amortisation & additions	-	-	-	-
Total depreciation, amortisation & additions	8,688	116,467	-	-

Besides the depreciation and amortisation reported above, no impairment losses were recognised in respect of plant and equipment.

Geographical information

The consolidated entity operates in three principal geographical areas – Australia, Thailand and the USA.

The consolidated entity's revenue from external customers and information about its non-current segment assets (plant and equipment, and leasehold improvements) by geographical location are detailed below:

	Revenue from external customers		Additions to non-current assets	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $
Australia	101,724	231,523	-	-
USA	410,650	19,670	-	-
Thailand	38,107	3,741,737	-	-
India	7,628	-	-	-
Singapore	2,987	-	-	-
	561,096	3,992,930	-	-

5. Revenue and other revenue

An analysis of the consolidated entity's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows

	2012 $	2011 $
Continuing operations	79,576	3,718,327
Royalty and licence revenue	379,156	43,081
	458,732	3,761,408
Other revenue		
Interest from third parties	33,829	3,274
Foreign exchange gain	117,838	-
Sundry revenue	-	26,444
	151,667	29,718

6. Loss from continuing operations

	2012 $	2011 $
(a) Gains and losses		
Revenue included the following items		
Interest income received and receivable	33,829	3,274
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	117,838	10,052
(b) Expenses		
Loss for the year includes the following expenses:		
Interest paid to other entities	29,414	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	8,688	8,142
Operating lease rental expenses – minimum lease payments	-	10,919
Share-based payments:		
Equity-settled share-based payments	157,700	401,277
Employee termination benefits	29,072	76,801
Other employee benefits	723,601	1,627,315
Total employee benefit expense	910,373	2,105,393

7. Income taxes relating to continuing operations

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Tax income comprises:

	2012 $	2011 $
Current tax	(745,090)	(619,302)
Deferred tax not recognised in the financial statements	668,315	511,649
Total tax expense/(income)	(76,775)	(107,653)

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

Profit before tax from continuing operations	(2,628,612)	(2,268,016)
Income tax expense/(benefit) calculated at 30%	(788,583)	(680,405)
Effect of amounts that are not (deductible) / taxable in calculation of taxable income:	120,268	168,756
Effect of tax concessions (research and development and other allowances)	(76,775)	(107,653)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	668,315	511,649
Total tax expense/(income)	(76,775)	(107,653)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2012 $	2011 $
The following deferred tax assets have not been brought to account as assets:		
Tax losses – revenue	9,136,433	7,406,780
Potential tax benefit at 30%	2,740,933	2,222,034

All unused tax losses were incurred by Australian entities. No deferred tax assets have been recognised for these losses due to the uncertainty of future profits against which these losses would be able to be used.

Tax effect relating to each component of other comprehensive income:

There is no tax effect relating to other comprehensive income.

8. Analysis of loss for the year from discontinued operations

The combined results of the discontinued operations (i.e. printer and labels businesses) included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are set out below. The comparative profit and cash flows from discontinued operations have been re-presented to include those operations classified as discontinued in the current year.

	2012 $	2011 $
Loss from discontinued operations		
Revenue	102,364	231,522
Depreciation of plant and equipment	-	(108,325)
Amortisation of intangible asset	-	(60,000)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	(92,244)
Foreign exchange loss	-	(1,830)
Impairment of IP purchased		(251,102)
Other expenses	(458,120)	(702,438)
Total expenses	(458,120)	(1,215,939)
Loss before tax	(355,756)	(984,417)
Attributable income tax expense	-	-
	(355,756)	(984,417)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations (attributable to owners of company)	(355,756)	(984,417)
Cash flow from discontinued operations		
Net cash flows from operating activities	86,243	(615,939)
Net cash flows	86,243	(615,939)

9. Trade and other receivables

	2012 $	2011 $
Trade receivables	1,544,050	2,735,849
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	1,544,050	2,735,849
Other receivables	79,316	64,479
	1,623,366	2,800,328

The average credit period on sales of goods is in accordance with pre arranged contract terms. An allowance is made, if necessary, for estimated irrecoverable trade receivable amounts arising from the past sale of goods and rendering of services, determined by reference to past default experience.

9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Ageing of past due but not impaired

	2012 $	2011 $
30-60 days	-	299,151
60-90 days	-	241,441
90-120 days	-	111,543
120+ days	1,560,385	16,963
	1,560,385	669,098

10. Inventories

	2012 $	2011 $
At cost:		
Raw materials	-	149,066
Work in progress	-	226,646
	-	375,712

11. Other assets

	2012 $	2011 $
Prepayments	9,174	84,235
Accrued research and development tax rebate	192,774	116,000
	201,948	200,235

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements at cost $	Plant and equipment at cost $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2010	197,443	518,206	715,649
Disposals	(197,443)	(419,694)	(617,137)
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	(13,354)	(13,354)
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	85,158	85,158
Disposals	-	(25,194)	(25,194)
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	2,377	2,377
Balance at 30 June 2012	-	62,341	62,341
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 30 June 2010	137,581	346,592	484,173
Disposals	(197,443)	(317,470)	(514,913)
Depreciation expense	59,862	56,605	116,467
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	(18,719)	(18,719)
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	67,008	67,008
Disposals	-	(22,274)	(22,274)
Depreciation expense	-	8,688	8,688
Net foreign currency exchange differences	-	(1,075)	(1,075)
Balance at 30 June 2012	-	52,347	52,347
Net book value			
As at 30 June 2011	-	18,150	18,150
As at 30 June 2012	-	9,994	9,994

13. Intangible assets

	2012 $	2011 $
Intellectual property - cost	248,969	-
Intellectual property – accumulated amortisation	-	-
	248,969	-

	Licence	Intellectual property	Total
Cost			
Balance at 30 June 2010	358,631	-	358,631
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(358,631)	-	(358,631)
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	-	-
Additions	-	248,969	248,969
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	-	248,969	248,969
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 30 June 2010	(47,529)	-	(47,529)
Amortisation expense	(60,000)	-	(60,000)
Disposals	107,529	-	107,529
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	-	-
Amortisation expense	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	-	-	-

14. Other financial assets – Non Current

		2012 $	2011 $
Equity Investment	15	-	2,871,126
		-	2,871,126

Kollakorn Corporation Ltd acquired an additional 8.8% of Kollakorn Co. Ltd Thailand during the 12 months to 30 June 2012 for $2,177,298. Kollakorn Corporation Ltd's proportionate share in Kollakorn Thailand is now 28.7%, and as such it is now accounted for as an investment in associate. Refer note 15 for further information.

15. Investments in associates

Details of the Group's associates are as follows.

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			2012	2011
Kollakorn Co Ltd	IT Infrastructure	Thailand	28.7%	19.9%

Kollakorn Corporation Ltd acquired a 19.9% interest in Kollakorn Co., Ltd (Kollakorn Thailand) on 30 June 2011, and purchased an additional 8.8% during the year to 30 June 2012. The total purchase price for 28.7% interest in this company to date has been $5,048,424 (2011: $2,871,126). As shown below, the Group's share of loss in Kollakorn Thailand is $293,909. The carrying amount in the statement of financial position of the consolidated equity's interest in Kollakorn Thailand at 30 June 2012 is $4,754,515 (2011: $2,871,126).

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders of Kollakorn Thailand, Kollakorn's Managing Director, Richard Sealy, who was appointed to the board of Kollakorn Thailand has the right to cast 1 vote at board meetings of Kollakorn Thailand, He is 1 of 5 directors of Kollakorn Thailand.

As Kollakorn Corporation Limited holds 28.7% of the equity shares in Kollakorn Thailand, the directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited have adopted Australian Accounting Standard AASB128 – Equity Accounting and equity accounted for the investment in Kollakorn Thailand. The directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited do not however believe that they have control over the day to day running of Kollakorn Thailand.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates is set out below.

	2012 $	2011 $
Total assets	8,325,765	8,074,249
Total liabilities	4,679,487	4,618,204
Net assets	3,646,278	3,456,045
Group's share of net assets of associates	**1,046,482**	**687,753**

	2012 $
Total revenue	133,320
Total loss for the year	(1,024,073)
Group's share of losses of associates	**(293,909)**

16. Trade and other payables

	2012 $	2011 $
Trade payables (i)	1,081,728	3,027,651
Sundry creditors and accruals	297,565	445,274
	1,379,293	3,472,925

(i) The credit period on purchases of goods is in accordance with pre arranged contract terms. The consolidated entity has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

17. Other current liabilities

	2012 $	2011 $
Convertible note facility (i)	294,379	-
Convertible note cancellation fee payable (i)	618,192	-
Due to Kollakorn Thailand for new capital	370,386	-
Unsecured subordinated notes (ii)	1,147,030	-
	2,429,987	-

(i) Payable relates to the funding facility which was terminated towards the end of the financial year as per ASX Announcement.

(ii) Balance was converted to ordinary shares subsequent to 30 June 2012 as per Note 31.

18. Provisions

	2012 $	2011 $
Current		
Employee benefits	64,406	75,779

19. Issued Capital

	2012 $	2011 $
678,005,637 fully paid ordinary shares (2011: 513,536,806)	47,278,078	44,549,643
Employee benefits	64,406	75,779

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concepts in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

	2012		2011	
	No.	$	No.	$
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of financial year	513,536,806	44,549,643	314,179,023	38,489,385
Other issues of shares	164,468,831	2,774,235	199,446,130	6,172,767
Share issue costs	-	(45,800)	-	(133,645)
Treasury shares deemed not issued	-	-	(88,347)	21,136
Balance at end of financial year	678,005,637	47,278,078	513,536,806	44,549,643

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

No shares carry preferential rights on winding up.

Share options granted under the employee share option plan:

In accordance with the provisions of the employee share option plan, as at 30 June 2012, executives and directors (including former executives and directors) have options over 12,000,000 ordinary shares, expiring on various dates between 1 December 2014 and 31 December 2014. Other employees have options over 1,500,000 ordinary shares which expire on 1 December 2014.

Share options granted under the employee share option plan carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights. Further details of the employee share option plan are contained in note 27 to the financial statements.

Other share options on issue:

During the financial year ending 30 June 2012, 13,500,000 options were issued to shareholders as a part of capital raisings undertaken throughout the period. Of these options, 0 are listed options.

20. Reserves

	2012 $	2011 $
Equity-settled employee benefits	2,058,850	1,927,050
Foreign currency translation	(291,268)	(111,204)
	1,767,582	1,815,846
Equity-settled employee benefits reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,927,050	1,957,123
Transfer to Share Capital	-	(21,136)
Share-based payment	131,800	2,521
Options exercised during the financial year	-	-
Options lapsed during the financial year	-	(11,458)
Balance at end of financial year	2,058,850	1,927,050

The equity-settled employee benefits reserve arises on the grant of share options to directors, executives and senior employees under the employee share option plan. Further information about share-based payments to directors and employees is made in note 27 to the financial statements.

Foreign currency translation reserve

	2012 $	2011 $
Balance at beginning of financial year	(111,204)	(98,607)
Translation of foreign operations	(180,064)	(12,597)
Balance at end of financial year	(291,268)	(111,204)

Exchange differences relating to the translation from the functional currencies of the consolidated entity's foreign controlled entities into Australian dollars are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

21. Accumulated Losses

	2012 $	2011 $
Balance at beginning of financial year	(42,804,627)	(39,659,847)
Net Loss attributable to members of the parent entity	(2,907,593)	(3,144,780)
Balance at end of financial year	(45,712,220)	(42,804,627)

22. Earnings per share

	2012 Cents per share	2011 Cents per share
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(0.44)	(0.62)
From discontinued operations	(0.05)	(0.28)
Total basic earnings per share	(0.49)	(0.90)
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(0.44)	(0.62)
From discontinued operations	(0.05)	(0.28)
Total diluted earnings per share	(0.49)	(0.90)

Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	2012 $	2011 $
Net loss	(2 ,907,593)	(3,144,780)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic EPS from continuing operations	(2,907,593)	(3,144,780)

	2012 No.	2011 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	596,682,802	349,323,558

Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	2012 $	2011 $
Net loss	(2 ,907,593)	(3,144,780)
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted EPS from continuing operations	(2,907,593)	(3,144,780)

	2012 No.	2011 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	596,682,802	349,323,558

The following potential ordinary shares are not dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share:

	2012 No.	2011 No.
Ordinary share options on issue at end of financial year	17,250,000	41,411,007

23. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There are no contingent liabilities at the report date (2011: nil).

24. Subsidiaries

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2012 %	 2011 %
Parent entity			
Kollakorn Corporation Limited (i)	Australia	-	-
Subsidiaries			
Kollakorn Imaging Systems Pty Limited (ii) (iii)	Australia	100	100
Kollakorn (AVI) Pty Ltd (ii) (iii	Australia	100	100
Kollakorn (IP) Pty Ltd (ii) (iii)	Australia	100	100
Mikoh Corporation	USA	100	100
Kollakorn Pty Limited (ii) (iii)	Australia	100	100
Kollakorn Technology Pty Limited (ii) (iii)	Australia	100	100

(i) Kollakorn Corporation Limited is the head entity within the tax-consolidated group.

(ii) These companies are members of the tax-consolidated group.

(iii) These wholly owned entities are classified as small proprietary entities and, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 are relieved from the requirement to prepare and lodge audited financial statements.

25. Notes to the cash flow statement

Reconciliation of loss for the period to net cash flows from operating activities

	2012 $	2011 $
Loss for the year	(2,907,593)	(3,144,780)
Depreciation of non-current assets	8,688	116,467
Amortisation of intangible asset	-	60,000
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	92,244
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(192,880)	(8,222)
Impairment of IP purchased	-	251,102
Equity-settled share-based payment	157,700	516,754
Investment revenue recognized in profit & loss	(412,985)	(3,274)
Interest income receivable	14,958	-
Convertible note cancellation fee recognized in profit & loss	738,877	-
Share of loss of associates	293,909	-
Payments for share issue costs included in trade creditors	105,443	-
Debt issue costs included in sundry creditors & accruals	(40,550)	-
Debt issue costs included in profit & loss	57,352	-
Changes in net assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisition and disposal of businesses:		
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	1,176,962	(1,967,344)
Prepayments	75,061	75,317
Inventories	375,712	(165,075)
Other current assets	(76,774)	132,646
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(2,093,631)	1,865,352
Other current liabilities	-	(283,190)
Provisions	11,372	(163,846)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,708,379)	(2,625,851)

26. Financial Instruments

(a) Significant Accounting Policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(b) Capital Risk Management

The consolidated entity manages its capital to ensure that entities within the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern.

The capital structure of the consolidated entity includes cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses. The consolidated entity has no borrowings.

(c) Categories of Financial Instruments

	2012 $	2011 $
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	368,334	844,015
Loans and receivables	1,623,366	2,800,328
Equity Investment	4,754,515	2,871,126
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,379,293	3,472,925

The carrying amount reflected above represents the consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

(d) Financial Risk Management Objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of risks. These risks include market risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The consolidated entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments. The consolidated entity's risk management policies are reviewed by the board of directors at least annually

(e) Market Risk

The consolidated entity's only exposure to market risk is the effect of changes in interest rates which would affect interest received, and foreign currency exchange rates. There has been no change to the consolidated entity's exposure to market risks.

At reporting date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the consolidated entity's net loss before taxation would have decreased by $1,842 or increased by $1,842 (2011: decrease by $4,220 or increase by $4,220). This is attributable to the consolidated entity's exposure to interest rates on its bank deposits. The consolidated entity's sensitivity to interest rates has increased during the current period due to the increase in cash at bank.

(f) Foreign Currency Risk

The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies that are different to the functional currency of the respective entities undertaking the transactions, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date that are denominated in a currency that is different to the functional currency of the respective entity holding the monetary assets and liabilities are as follows:

Consolidated

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $
US Dollars	1,571,329	2,838,097	1,794,353	2,139,125

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to fluctuations in US Dollars.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Australian dollar against the US Dollar. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the functional currency of the lender or the borrower. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Australian dollar strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the Australian dollar against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	US Dollar Impact		
	2012 $	2011 $	
Profit or (loss)	21,665	(71,507)	(i)

(i) This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on US Dollar receivables and payables in the Group at the end of the reporting period.

The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency has increased during the current year mainly due to the increase in the volume of transactions in the AVI business during the financial year which has resulted in higher US Dollar denominated trade receivables and trade payables.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is representative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period reflects the exposure during the year.

(g) Liquidity Risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the consolidated entity's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities. Refer to going concern note 2(a).

The following table details the consolidated entity's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

Financial Assets	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	1-5 years $	5+ years $	TOTAL $
2012							
Variable interest rate instruments							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.60%	368,334	-	-	-	-	368,334
Non interest bearing instruments							
Trade and other debtors	Nil	62,981	-	1,560,385	-	-	1,623,366
	0.11%	**431,315**	**-**	**1,560,385**	**-**	**-**	**1,991,700**
2011							
Variable interest rate instruments							
Cash and cash equivalents	2.65%	844,015	-	-	-	-	844,015
Non interest bearing instruments							
Trade and other debtors	Nil	1,020,130	366,210	1,413,988	-	-	2,800,328
	0.61%	**1,864,145**	**366,210**	**1,413,988**	**-**	**-**	**3,644,343**

The following table details the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the consolidated entity can be required to pay.

Financial Assets	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	1-5 years $	5+ years $	TOTAL $
2012							
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non interest bearing							
Trade and other payables	N/A	431,236	242,801	705,256			1,379,293
		431,236	242,801	705,256	-	-	1,379,293
2011							
Interest bearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non interest bearing							
Trade and other payables	N/A	2,243,949	137,329	1,091,647	-	-	3,472,925
		2,243,949	**137,329**	**1,091,647**	**-**	**-**	**3,472,925**

(h) Fair Value

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities represents a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the company to credit risk solely consist of trade and other receivables. The carrying amount of the financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk, without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained. The consolidated entity does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

27. Share based payments

Employee share option plan

The consolidated entity has an ownership-based compensation scheme for directors and executives of the consolidated entity. All options granted are subject to approval by the Board.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share of Kollakorn Corporation Limited on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and comparative periods:

Options series	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Fair value at grant date $
Issued 31 March 2008	125,000	31/03/2008	31/03/2013	0.80	0.0717
Issued 31 March 2008	125,000	31/03/2008	31/03/2013	1.20	0.0429
Issued 31 July 2009	750,000	31/07/2009	31/07/2014	0.20	0.0197
Issued 31 July 2009	750,000	31/07/2009	31/07/2014	0.40	0.0106
Issued 24 December 2009	1,000,000	24/12/2009	31/12/2014	0.20	0.01858
Issued 24 December 2009	1,000,000	24/12/2009	31/12/2014	0.25	0.01854
Issued 1 December 2011	13,500,000	01/12/2011	01/12/2014	0.075	0.009763

The vesting period of the above options is one year and two years for Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 respectively. With the exception of the second tranche of the last batch of options listed above, all options listed have fully vested at the date of this report.

There were no share options granted under the employee share option plan during the year ended 30 June 2012 Options have been priced using a binomial option pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model has been adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 5 years. To allow for the effects of early exercise, it was assumed that executives and directors would exercise the options at the mid-point between vesting and expiry.

There are no specific performance criteria attached to the vesting of the options.

The following reconciles the outstanding share options granted at the beginning and end of the financial year:

	2012		2011	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Balance at beginning of the financial year	41,411,007	0.1793	16,500,000	0.3235
Granted during the financial year	13,500,000	0.0750	25,911,007	0.0922
Lapsed during the financial year	-	-	(500,000)	0.2000
Expired during the financial year	(37,661,007)	0.1667	(500,000)	0.4000
Balance at end of the financial year	17,250,000	0.1254	41,411,007	0.1793
Exercisable at end of the financial year	17,250,000	0.1254	40,411,007	0.1776

(i) Exercised during the financial year

No share options were exercised during the financial year.

(ii) Balance at the end of the financial year

The share options outstanding at the end of the financial year had a weighted average exercise price of $0.1254 (2011: $0.1776), and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 868 days (2011: 340 days).

(iii) Balance at the end of the financial year

During the financial year ended 30 June 2012 13,500,000 options were issued to shareholders of the consolidated entity as a part of capital raisings undertaken. In accordance with accounting standards, these share options have not been attributed a value.

28. Key management personnel compensation

The details of the Directors of Kollakorn Corporation Limited were:

- S Chalabian (Non-executive Chairman) from 18 February 2011
- R M Sealy (Managing Director) from 29 November 2010
- R Tayeh (Non-Executive Director)
- A Snape (Non-Executive Director) from 1 December 2010
- N Somapa (Non-Executive Director) from 3 June 2011

The details of the Group executives of Kollakorn Corporation Limited were:

- N J Aston (Chief Financial Officer) from 1 January 2012
- P S Atherton (Chief Technology Officer) (Kollakorn Corporation)
- S V Goh (General Manager)
- S R Marks (Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer) until 31 December 2011

Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	2012 $	2011 $
Short-term employee benefits	860,316	1,057,734
Post-employment benefits	9,988	10,478
Share-based payment	101,100	389,819
Termination benefits	29,072	76,801
	1,000,476	1,534,832

29. Related Party Transactions

(a) Equity interests in related parties

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in subsidiaries are disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

i. Key management personnel compensation
Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed in note 28 to the financial statements.

ii. Key management personnel
No loans receivable from key management personnel in 2012 or 2011 financial years.

iii. Key management personnel equity holdings (held by the individual and/or representing company)

Fully paid ordinary shares of Kollakorn Corporation Limited

	Balance at 1 July No.	Granted as compensation No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June No.	Balance held nominally No.
2012						
S Chalabian	140,000	-	-	487,805	627,805	-
R M Sealy	2,031,708	-	-	-	2,031,708	-
A Snape	29,182,319	-	-	336,097	29,518,416	-
N Somapa	91,940,868	-	-	-	91,940,868	-
R Tayeh	2,700,000	-	-	731,707	3,431,707	-
S Marks	627,863	-	-	-	627,863	-
P S Atherton	8,962,948	-	-	-	8,962,948	-
N Aston	7,681,708	-	-	318,292	8,000,000	-
S Goh	200,000	-	-	250,000	450,000	-
2011						
S Chalabian	-	-	-	140,000	140,000	-
R M Sealy	158,000	-	-	1,873,708	2,031,708	-
A Snape	13,430,000	-	-	15,752,319	29,182,319	-
N Somapa	2,218,185	-	-	89,722,683	91,940,868	-
R Tayeh	1,400,000	1,000,000	-	300,000	2,700,000	-
S Marks	-	-	-	627,863	627,863	-
S Goh	-			200,000	200,000	-
P L Tyree	6,125,000	4,500,000	-	-	10,625,000	-
D J Halley	16,335,473	-	-	-	16,335,473	-
J S Keniry	5,136,271	1,721,888	-	5,583,811	12,441,970	-
P D Scully-Power	2,000,000	-	-	(1,250,000)	750,000 (*)	-
P S Atherton	8,962,948	-	-	-	8,962,948	-
J Van Pelt	651,278	-	-	-	651,278	-
G M Phipps	2,673,313	-	-	-	2,673,313	-

* Includes 500,000 shares held in escrow.

Share options of Kollakorn Corporation Limited

	Balance at 1 July No.	Granted as compen-sation No.	Exerc-ised No.	Net other change No.	Bal at 30 June No.	Bal vested at 30 June No.	Vested but not exercis-able No.	Vested and exercisable No.	Options vested during year No.
2012									
S Chalabian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R M Sealy	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
A Snape	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
N Somapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Tayeh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Marks	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
P S Atherton	5,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
N Aston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Goh	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-

	Balance at 1 July No.	Granted as compen-sation No.	Exerc-ised No.	Net other change No.	Bal at 30 June No.	Bal vested at 30 June No.	Vested but not exercis-able No.	Vested and exercisable No.	Options vested during year No.
2011									
S Chalabian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R M Sealy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Snape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N Somapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Tayeh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Marks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Goh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P L Tyree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D J Halley	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
J S Keniry	1,000,000	1,136,364	-	-	2,136,364	2,136,364	-	2,136,364	-
P D Scully-Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P S Atherton	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-
J Van Pelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G M Phipps	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-

All share options issued to key management personnel were made in accordance with the provisions of the employee share option plan.

During the financial year no options (2011: nil) were exercised by key management personnel.

Further details of the employee share option plan and of share options granted during the 2011 and 2010 financial years are contained in note 27 to the financial statements.

iv. Other transactions with key management personnel of the consolidated entity

No relevant consulting fees were paid during 2012 (2011: nil).

(c) Parent entity

The parent entity in the Group is Kollakorn Corporation Limited. Kollakorn Corporation Limited is incorporated in Australia.

30. Remuneration of auditor

	2012 $	2011 $
Auditor of the parent entity		
Audit or review of the financial statements – RSM Bird Cameron Partners	61,257	-
Audit or review of the financial statements – Deloitte	-	101,820
Other non-audit services		
Option valuation services	1,200	-
	62,457	101,820

The auditor of Kollakorn Corporation Limited is RSM Bird Cameron Partners.

31. Subsequent events

Following approval at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on 14th August 2012, the liability of $1,249,050 to holders of unsecured subordinated notes on issue at that date were converted to ordinary shares. As such, the current liability of $1,147,030 on the balance sheet as at 30th June 2012 has subsequently been reclassified to equity.

The extraordinary general meeting of shareholders also approved the change of name from Mikoh Corporation Limited to Kollakorn Corporation Limited, to better reflect the future direction of the company, and strategic alliances the company has developed in Thailand and throughout Asia. The company's legal name was changed effective 14th August 2012.

The consolidated entity has recently completed a rights issue to Shareholders which raised $719,793. The balance of $1,238,890 will be placed. The directors are actively following up the placement of unallocated rights.

32. Parent entity disclosures

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity:

	2012 $	2011 $
Financial position		
Current assets	431,743	849,026
Non-current assets	5,173,146	2,874,046
Total assets	5,604,889	3,723,072
Current liabilities	2,939,660	961,138
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	2,939,660	961,138
Net assets	2,665,229	2,761,934
Issued capital	47,278,078	44,549,643
Reserves	2,058,850	1,927,050
Accumulated losses	(46,671,699)	(43,714,759)
Equity	2,665,229	2,761,934
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	(2,956,941)	(3,905,749)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(2,956,941)	(3,905,749)

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There are no contingent liabilities at the reporting date (2011: nil).

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION - KOLLAKORN CORPORATION LIMITED TOP HOLDERS SNAPSHOT REPORT AS AT 27-09-2012

Rank	Name/Address 1	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	% of Units
1	Kollakorn Company Limited	89,722,683	10.81
2	Deancorp Pty Ltd <Jumbo Super Fund A/C>	25,255,206	3.04
3	Davies Nominees Pty Ltd <Super Duper Super Fund A/C>	22,000,000	2.65
4	Mr Terrence George Stanley & Mrs Janice Margaret Stanley <Stanley Retirement Fund A/C>	21,538,461	2.60
5	Dr Leon Eugene Pretorius	19,107,693	2.30
6	Mr Stuart Turner	17,993,077	2.17
7	Terstan Nominees Pty Ltd <Morrows P/L Super Fund A/C>	17,769,795	2.14
8	Deancorp Pty Ltd <Jumbo S/F A/C>	12,766,136	1.54
9	Edinburgh Park Stud Pty Ltd	12,222,223	1.47
10	Dr Leon Eugene Pretorius	12,000,000	1.45
11	K B J Investments Pty Ltd <Jarry Family Super Fund A/C>	11,424,016	1.38
12	Bordoni Holdings Pty <Peter Brown S/F A/C>	11,117,606	1.34
13	Ronatac Pty Ltd <Master Carpets Hldng S/F A/C>	11,000,000	1.33
14	Mr Gregory Levvey & Mrs Bronwyn Levvey <Levvey Super Fund A/C>	10,220,386	1.23
15	Midhurst Associates Pty Limited <Midhurst Super Fund A/C>	9,674,467	1.17
16	Mrs Christine Quye	9,441,920	1.14
17	Fianza Pty Ltd	8,420,000	1.02
18	GBR Napoli Pty Ltd <Gbr Superanuation Fund A/C>	7,500,000	0.90
19	Hoskins Family Pty Ltd <Jemah Super Fund A/C>	7,455,556	0.90
20	Lakelands Investments Pty Ltd	6,923,942	20 0.83
Totals:	**Top 20 Holders of Issued Capital**	343,553,167	41.40
	Remaining Holders Balance	**486,334,192**	58.60%
		829,887,359	

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION - KOLLAKORN CORPORATION LIMITED RANGE OF UNITS SNAPSHOT

Issued Capital as at 27 Sept 2012

Range	Total Holders	Units	% of Issued Capital
1 - 1000	242	80,361	0.01%
1,001 - 5,000	437	1,263,573	0.15%
5,001 - 10,000	276	2,179,664	0.26%
10,001 - 100,000	752	2,179,664	3.41%
100,001 +	605	798,081,357	96.17%
Total	**2,312**	**829,887,359**	**100.00%**

The number of Shareholders with an Unmarketable Parcel is 1,364

Voting Rights

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. Option holders have no voting rights.

Restricted Securities and Buy-Back Arrangements

There are a total of 1,088,347 restricted securities on issue. 588,347 ordinary shares are escrowed until 16 April 2019, 500,000 escrowed pending board approval to the prior CEO, Paul Scully-Power.

There is no on-market buy-back of securities as at 28 September 2012.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Reporting Information

This Annual Report covers both Kollakorn Corporation Limited as an individual entity and the consolidated entity consisting of Kollakorn Corporation Limited and its controlled entities.

Kollakorn Corporation Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Managing Director's Review.

Further information is available by reference to the company's web site, www.kollakorn.com, or by contacting the company at the address shown below.

Company Particulars

Directors

Sevag Chalabian
Richard Sealy
Tony Snape
Namchoke Somapa
Riad Tayeh

Company Secretary

Tom Bloomfield

Registered Office

Level 9, 65 York Street
Sydney, NSW 2000 Australia
www.kollakorn.com

Share Registry

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 7, 207 Kent Street
Sydney, NSW, 2000
T : +61 2 9290 9600
F : +61 2 9279 0664
www.boardroomlimited.com

Stock Exchange Listing

Australian Securities Exchange
ASX Code: KKL

Auditors

RSM Bird Cameron Partners
Level 12, 60 Castlereagh Street Sydney NSW 2000

Solicitors

DLA Piper Australia
201 Elizabeth Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
AUSTRALIA

Kollakorn Corporation Limited
L9 / 65 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000